

FOIA MARKER

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Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup/Office of Origin: Speechwriting

Series/Staff Member: Jeff Shesol

Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 19942

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Folder Title:

Bulletproof Vest Bill Signing 6/16/98

Stack:

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Row:

91

Section:

6

Shelf:

10

Position:

1

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. note	Handwritten. Bullet Proof Vest Bill Signing. (1 page)	06/16/1998	P5

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Speechwriting
Jeff Shesol
OA/Box Number: 19942

FOLDER TITLE:

Bullet Proof Vest Bill Signing 06/16/1998

2006-0467-F

vz1279

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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Bulletproof vest
bill signing 6/16/98

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Week of crime stuff

Hold up bulletproof vest

Point fwd to after school (wed)
event

2 issues:

1) supporting walshitz for parents

2) calling on mfrs

* some culture of violence
social crit.

This is not going to make news unless
he says something a little controversial

"Just so you know, the reason we're doing
this — this is a week of crime stuff,
because our support is lowest among
older men, + this is something that will
appeal to them.

REVISED

7-7-98

Revised Final 06/16/98 9:30am

Jeff Shesol

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS AT BULLETPROOF VEST**

BILL SIGNING

THE EAST ROOM

June 16, 1998

Acknowledgments: AG Reno; VP; Vermont State
Police Captain Mark Metayer (Meh-TAYer); Members of
Congress; representatives from all the police groups here
today

This is a time of great progress in our nation. We
have the strongest economy in a generation, ^{W/ lowest unemployment 28 yrs, 1969-29 yrs, lowest 32 yrs, highest 44 yrs} And we just
learned last month that crime dropped in 1997 for an
unprecedented sixth year in a row. Murders have
declined by more than 25 percent, and overall violent
crime by more than 15 percent. ~~Crime is down.~~
In many ways, our nation ^{has}
is seeing a return to personal responsibility and respect for ^{- lowest 29 yrs}
law. ^{lowest} And that makes a real difference in the lives of
Americans. Neighborhoods are safer; families are more
secure; Americans have a new feeling of freedom.

There has been much debate in this country about the reasons for the drop in crime. ^{Of course better schools. So do America's schools get it} ~~I believe there is one~~ ^{But no one killed school} ~~simple reason: police.~~ ^{an effort being made to keep kids away fr. crime; fr. schools + aft. school to curfew hours} ~~Across America, you are stepping~~ ^{the huge role played by our police officers} out of squad cars, joining our communities, protecting our people. To those of you who are out there, putting your lives on the line, America owes you a tremendous debt of gratitude. And I'm pleased to report that ahead of schedule and under budget, we've helped fund 76,000 of ^{provided for in the 1994 Cr. Bill} 100,000 community police - making us all partners in the fight against crime. Just yesterday, in fact, local officials and federal agents swept into one of the most troubled neighborhoods in Philadelphia as part of Operation Sunrise. Working with local residents, they're targeting crime, drugs, even graffiti. I applaud their efforts and hope they are replicated elsewhere.

For five years, I have been working to make the government a partner in building a safer America. A crucial part of that effort is making sure police have the tools to do the job. There are few tools more important than a bulletproof vest. Over the past decade, body armor has saved the lives of more than 2,000 officers. The FBI estimates the risk of a gun-related fatality is 14 times higher for an officer who does not wear a vest than for one who does.

The line of fire will always be a dangerous place. But today we are making it less dangerous for those brave enough to walk that line. Every day you protect all of us; now, there is something we can do to help protect all of you.

I am proud today to sign the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act. Twenty-five percent of state and local law enforcement officers do not have the body armor to protect their lives; and this legislation will help police departments to provide them with vests. This is a critical investment in the safety of those who have to be in harm's way.

We are doing everything in our power to make police work a little less dangerous. But for any officer who makes the ultimate sacrifice -- of his or her life -- we have a responsibility to the families they leave behind. That is why I am also signing the Care for Police Survivors Act, which supports counseling for families who have lost a loved one in the line of duty.

Last fall, I proposed to help provide college scholarships for the children of slain officers, and I again call on Congress to make that important ^{law in the children of} ~~tribute to~~ those who ^{give their lives to protect} ~~protect~~ all America's children.

Community police are making our children safer in our neighborhoods and, as recent events have reminded us, in our schools. Just yesterday, a student shot two people in a Richmond, Virginia high school. They're expected to make a full recovery, I'm relieved to say. And fortunately, the assailant was chased several blocks and apprehended by Officer Ron Brown. Officer Brown, please stand and let us applaud your heroic act.

Officer Brown was assigned to the school because COPS, our community policing program, helped put him there. The COPS program is a very good start, but our nation needs to do more. That is why, today, I am asking the Attorney General and the Secretary of Education to report back to me before the start of the school year on ways to provide more police for our schools, just as we have provided more police for our communities.

Congressman Jim Maloney has proposed legislation to do just that, and I urge Congress to pass this bill as a “back-to-school special” for America’s children.

America is grateful for the hard work of our police. Every day, you make our streets and schools safer, our homes more secure, our people more free.

Still, you cannot do it alone. All of us, as parents and leaders, must teach our children right from wrong and turn them away from violence. By working together, we will make this a safer and better nation for our children in the 21st century.



OLCOTT_E @ A1
06/16/98 04:21:00 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: 1998-06/16 POTUS remarks at bulletproof bill signing

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 16, 1998

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT BULLETPROOF VEST BILL SIGNING

East Room

3:37 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Captain, thank you very much for your remarks and even more for your service. I think it's fair to say that everyone in America followed the harrowing trail that you were part of just a few months ago and grieved the loss of those two troopers and the others who were killed. And we thank you for your presence here.

Thank you, Mr. Vice President, for all the work you've done over the last five and a half years. And thank you, Attorney General Reno, for doing a superb job of one of the things I asked you to do when we first talked about your becoming Attorney General, and that is being a genuine advocate for local law enforcement officials throughout this country.

I thank all the members of Congress who are here and the extraordinary bipartisan support for actually two pieces of legislation that I will sign today: the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act, and the Care for Police Survivors Act.

All the members of Congress have been introduced, but I think I should note, because not all the sponsors are here, that the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Act was cosponsored in the Senate by Senators Campbell and Leahy, and in the House by Representatives Visclosky and LoBiondo. The Care for Police Survivors Act was cosponsored in the Senate by Senators Hatch and Biden, and in the House by Congressman Schumer and Congressman McCollum. I thank them and all

the others who are here.

This is a time of progress and prosperity for our country. We're grateful to have the lowest unemployment rate in 28 years and about to have our first balanced budget in 29 years. And we just learned that crime dropped in 1997, as the Vice President said, for a virtually unprecedented sixth year in a row. Murders have declined more than 25 percent; overall crime by more than 15 percent.

In many ways our country is seeing a return to personal responsibility -- the welfare rolls are the smallest percentage of our population in 29 years -- and to respect for the law -- the crime rate last year dropped to a 25-year low. That makes a real difference in the lives of Americans. Our neighborhoods are safer, our families are more secure. Americans actually feel more free, and they are.

There has been a lot of debate in the country about the reasons for the drop in the crime rate. Of course, a better economy helps, and so do the neighborhood watch groups and all the efforts being made in communities across the country to keep kids away from crime, from school uniforms and curfews to after-school programs and tough truancy enforcement. But one thing is absolutely clear: a huge factor in the declining crime rate has been more police and better policing.

Across our country these men and women in uniform whom we honor here today are putting their lives on the line by joining their communities, getting out of the squad cars, protecting people. And America owes them a tremendous debt of gratitude.

When we passed the crime bill in 1994 we said, in six years we would put 100,000 police on the street. I'm pleased to report that already we've helped to fund 76,000 of those 100,000. We're ahead of schedule and under budget. And I'm very proud of that because it makes all the members of the Congress who have supported this partners in your fight against crime.

Just yesterday, for example, local officials and federal agents together swept into one of the most troubled areas in Philadelphia as a part of Operation Sunrise. Working with local residents, they're targeting crimes and drugs, even graffiti. I applaud their efforts and hope they'll be replicated.

A crucial part of our five and a half year effort to make the federal government a partner with you for a safer America has been making sure that police officers have the tools to do the job. There are few tools more important than the body armor or bulletproof vests we see behind us.

Over the past decade, body armor has saved the lives of more than 2,000 officers. The FBI estimates that the risk of a gun-related fatality is 14 times higher for an officer -- let me say

that again -- 14 times higher for an officer who does not wear a vest than for one who does.

The Vice President told you about Officer Margiata (phonetic) and his vest. He's actually here today, and I'd like to ask him to stand, along with any other officer here who has ever been shot wearing a bulletproof vest. Will the others stand, please? (Applause.)

The line of fire will always be a dangerous place. People can get hit in the leg in the wrong way and bleed to death. It will always be dangerous. But today we are making it less dangerous for those who are brave enough to walk that line. Every day all of you in uniform protect us; it's good to know that every once in a while there's something those of us on this end of the line can do to help to protect you.

So I'm proud to sign the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act. Twenty-five percent of the state and local law enforcement officers don't have this body armor to protect their lives. This legislation will help police departments provide it to them. It is a critical investment in the safety of those who have to be in harm's way.

Let me also say that as we do everything in our power to make police work a little less dangerous, we have to recognize that every year there are all too many officers who do make the ultimate sacrifice for safe streets and children's futures. That is why I am also proud to be signing here the Care for Police Survivors Act, which supports counseling for families who have lost a loved one in the line of duty.

Last fall I also proposed to provide -- help provide college scholarships for the children of slain officers. And again, I say, that I hope the Congress will pass that. That's an important investment and a small enough one to make in the children of those who give their lives to protect our children.

Community police are making children safer in our neighborhoods, and let me just say, once again recent events have reminded us of that in our schools. Just yesterday, I'm sure we all

saw the story of a student who shot two people in a Richmond, Virginia, high school. They're expected to make a full recovery, and we thank God for that. And fortunately, the assailant was chased down several blocks and apprehended by Officer Ron Brown. Officer Brown was assigned to the school because of the COPS program -- our community policing program helped put in there. The COPS program is a good start and I'm proud that he was a part of it, especially yesterday. Officer Brown is here today and I'd like to ask him to stand. Thank you very much for your service, sir. (Applause.)

Today, I am asking Attorney General Reno and Secretary

of Education Riley to report back to me before the start of the school year on ways that we can help to provide more police in our schools, just as we have provided more police for our communities. Congressman Jim Maloney has proposed legislation to do that and I urge Congress to pass his bill as a back-to-school special for America's children.

America is grateful for the hard work that all of you in uniform and all of those whom you represent throughout this country to do. Every day, as you make our lives safer and our people more free and our children's future brighter, we know that you're there, and we're grateful. We understand, too, that you can't always do it alone. All of us as parents and leaders must teach our children right from wrong and turn them away from violence. But by working together and giving you the tools to do your job, we will make this a better and a safer nation in the 21st century.

Thank you, and God bless you all. Thank you.
(Applause.)

I would like to ask all the members of Congress to come up here for the bill signing. Officer Brown, why don't you come on up, and why don't we ask these police officers come up with us today.

(The bill is signed.)

END

3:47 P.M. EDT

Message Sent To: _____

Revised Final 06/16/98 9:30am

Jeff Shesol

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS AT BULLETPROOF VEST**

**BILL SIGNING
THE EAST ROOM**

June 16, 1998

Acknowledgments: AG Reno; VP; Vermont State Police Captain Mark Metayer (Meh-TAYer); Members of Congress; representatives from all the police groups here today

This is a time of great progress in our nation. We have the strongest economy in a generation. And we just learned last month that crime dropped in 1997 for an unprecedented sixth year in a row. Murders have declined by more than 25 percent, and overall violent crime by more than 15 percent. In many ways, our nation is seeing a return to personal responsibility and respect for law. And that makes a real difference in the lives of Americans. Neighborhoods are safer; families are more secure; Americans have a new feeling of freedom.

There has been much debate in this country about the reasons for the drop in crime. I believe there is one simple reason: police. Across America, you are stepping out of squad cars, joining our communities, protecting our people. To those of you who are out there, putting your lives on the line, America owes you a tremendous debt of gratitude. And I'm pleased to report that ahead of schedule and under budget, we've helped fund 76,000 of 100,000 community police -- making us all partners in the fight against crime. Just yesterday, in fact, local officials and federal agents swept into one of the most troubled neighborhoods in Philadelphia as part of Operation Sunrise. Working with local residents, they're targeting crime, drugs, even graffiti. I applaud their efforts and hope they are replicated elsewhere.

For five years, I have been working to make the government a partner in building a safer America. A crucial part of that effort is making sure police have the tools to do the job. There are few tools more important than a bulletproof vest. Over the past decade, body armor has saved the lives of more than 2,000 officers. The FBI estimates the risk of a gun-related fatality is 14 times higher for an officer who does not wear a vest than for one who does.

The line of fire will always be a dangerous place. But today we are making it less dangerous for those brave enough to walk that line. Every day you protect all of us; now, there is something we can do to help protect all of you.

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Still, you cannot do it alone. All of us, as parents and leaders, must teach our children right from wrong and turn them away from violence. By working together, we will make this a safer and better nation for our children in the 21st century.

Revised Final 06/16/98 9:30am
Jeff Shesol

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS AT BULLETPROOF VEST BILL SIGNING
THE EAST ROOM
June 16, 1998**

Acknowledgments: AG Reno; VP; Vermont State Police Captain Mark Metayer (Meh-TAYer); Members of Congress; representatives from all the police groups here today

This is a time of great progress in our nation. We have the strongest economy in a generation. And we just learned last month that crime dropped in 1997 for an unprecedented sixth year in a row. Murders have declined by more than 25 percent, and overall violent crime by more than 15 percent. In many ways, our nation is seeing a return to personal responsibility and respect for law. And that makes a real difference in the lives of Americans. Neighborhoods are safer; families are more secure; Americans have a new feeling of freedom.

There has been much debate in this country about the reasons for the drop in crime. I believe there is one simple reason: police. Across America, you are stepping out of squad cars, joining our communities, protecting our people. To those of you who are out there, putting your lives on the line, America owes you a tremendous debt of gratitude. And I'm pleased to report that ahead of schedule and under budget, we've helped fund 76,000 of 100,000 community police -- making us all partners in the fight against crime. Just yesterday, in fact, local officials and federal agents swept into one of the most troubled neighborhoods in Philadelphia as part of Operation Sunrise. Working with local residents, they're targeting crime, drugs, even graffiti. I applaud their efforts and hope they are replicated elsewhere.

For five years, I have been working to make the government a partner in building a safer America. A crucial part of that effort is making sure police have the tools to do the job. There are few tools more important than a bulletproof vest. Over the past decade, body armor has saved the lives of more than 2,000 officers. The FBI estimates the risk of a gun-related fatality is 14 times higher for an officer who does not wear a vest than for one who does.

The line of fire will always be a dangerous place. But today we are making it less dangerous for those brave enough to walk that line. Every day you protect all of us; now, there is something we can do to help protect all of you. I am proud today to sign the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act. Twenty-five percent of state and local law enforcement officers do not have the body armor to protect their lives; and this legislation will help police departments to provide them with vests. This is a critical investment in the safety of those who have to be in harm's way.

We are doing everything in our power to make police work a little less dangerous. But for any officer who makes the ultimate sacrifice -- of his or her life -- we have a responsibility to the families they leave behind. That is why I am also signing the Care for Police Survivors Act,

which supports counseling for families who have lost a loved one in the line of duty. Last fall, I proposed to help provide college scholarships for the children of slain officers, and I again call on Congress to make that important tribute to those who protect all America's children.

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Revised Final 06/16/98 9:30am
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For five years, I have been working to make the government a partner in building a safer America. A crucial part of that effort is making sure police have the tools to do the job. There are few tools more important than a bulletproof vest. Over the past decade, body armor has saved the lives of more than 2,000 officers. The FBI estimates the risk of a gun-related fatality is 14 times higher for an officer who does not wear a vest than for one who does.

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Draft 06/15/98 4:00pm
Jeff Shesol

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS AT BULLETPROOF VEST BILL SIGNING
THE WHITE HOUSE
June 16, 1998

Acknowledgments: TK.

This is a time of great progress in our nation. We have the strongest economy in a generation; inflation and unemployment are at thirty-year lows. And, we just learned last month that crime dropped in 1997 for an unprecedented sixth year in a row. Murders have dropped by more than 25 percent, and overall violent crime by more than 15 percent. In so many ways, our nation is seeing a return to personal responsibility and respect for law. And that makes a real difference in the lives of Americans. Neighborhoods are safer; families are more secure; Americans have a new feeling of freedom.

At the heart of this great transformation, this new security, are law enforcement officers like yourselves. Police are making a profound impact across our nation -- stepping out of squad cars and precinct houses, joining and protecting our communities. By putting 100,000 more of you on the streets as a part of our community policing program, law enforcement officers and ordinary citizens are becoming powerful partners in fighting crime. I'm pleased to report that ahead of schedule and under budget, we've funded 76,000 of 100,000 community police. And to those of you who are already out there, walking the beat and putting your lives on the line, America owes you a tremendous debt of gratitude for making this a safer, and freer, country.

For five and a half years now, I have been working to make the federal government a genuine partner in building a better and safer America. A crucial part of that effort is making sure law enforcement officers have the tools to do the job. There are few tools more important than this one -- a bulletproof vest. Over the past decade, body armor has saved the lives of more than 2,000 officers. The FBI has estimated that the risk of a gun-related fatality is 14 times higher for an officer who does not wear a vest than for an officer who does.

The line of fire will always be a dangerous place. But today we are making it less dangerous for those brave enough to walk that line. To protect those who protect us all, I am proud today to sign the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act. Twenty-five percent of state and local law enforcement officers do not have the body armor to protect them in life-threatening situations; and this legislation will help state and local police departments provide bulletproof vests for those officers. This is a critical investment in the safety of men and women whose lives are on the line every day.

Protecting Americans from crime is, as you well know, dangerous work. Sometimes, an officer makes the ultimate sacrifice -- of his or her life. We will continue to do everything in our power to prevent that from happening, and bulletproof vests are an important part of that

responsibility. But when an officer is killed in the line of duty, we have a further responsibility - to the families and children they leave behind. To honor those lives lost and those who remain, I am also signing the Care for Police Survivors Act, which supports counseling for families who have lost a loved one in the line of duty. Last fall, I proposed to help provide college scholarships for the children of slain officers, and I again call on Congress to make that important tribute to those who protect all America's children.

Community police are making our children safer at home and in our neighborhoods. And, as recent events have reminded us, we need those police every bit as much at our nation's schools. Just yesterday, a 14-year-old student shot two people in a Richmond, Virginia high school. They're expected to make a full recovery, I'm relieved to say. And fortunately, the assailant was chased several blocks and apprehended by Ron Brown, a police officer assigned to the school.

Ron Brown was at that school because COPS, our community policing program, helped fund his presence there. Our nation needs more Ron Browns. That is why, today, I am directing the Attorney General and the Secretary of Education to develop an action plan, and to report back to me before the next school year on ways to provide more police for more schools, just as we've provided more police for our communities. I ask all the Members of Congress here today, members of both parties who have worked with us to strengthen law enforcement in every corner of our country, to join in this important effort. A good first step is to support the bill just introduced by Congressman Jim Maloney -- to guarantee that funds from our COPS initiative can be used to deploy more community police in our communities' schools. Congress should pass this bill as a "back-to-school special" for America's children.

Our nation is grateful for the hard work of our law enforcement officers. Every day, you are making our streets and schools safer, our homes more secure, our people more free. But as you ensure that our crime rates drop, the rest of us cannot grow complacent. As parents, as teachers, as community and national leaders, we must teach our children right from wrong and turn them away from violence. And by working together, we will make this a safer and better nation for our children as we stand on the threshold of the new century.

Draft 06/15/98 12:00pm
Jeff Shesol

- 1) No values - what it means to have crime ↓
 - soc order - responsibility
 - rhetorical lang in 1st & 5 sent
- 2) more on their role
- 3) Explain more policing
 - What is it we're talking about - comm. police
 - ↓ violence on streets. No place that's needed more than schools

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS ON BULLETPROOF VEST BILL SIGNING
THE WHITE HOUSE
 June 16, 1998

- putting cop back in community
- know community; intimidate trouble-makers

Acknowledgments:

This is a time of great progress in our nation. We have the strongest economy in a generation; inflation and unemployment are at thirty-year lows. And, we just learned last month that crime dropped in 1997 for an unprecedented sixth year in a row. Violent crime is down by 15 percent; murders have dropped by 25 percent.

du so many ways
respect for law, respons., coming back →
freedom
 The key to this triumph is role played by police officers across nation.

The statistics are encouraging. But you know better than anyone that they are more than just numbers; our new strategy of fighting crime is making a real difference in the lives and neighborhoods of the American people. You, the law enforcement officers of this nation, are making a real difference. By putting 100,000 more of you on the streets as a part of our community policing program, law enforcement officers and ordinary citizens are making powerful partners in preventing and solving crimes. I'm pleased to report that we have reached a milestone in that effort: ahead of schedule and under budget, we've funded 76,000 of the 100,000 community police. And to those of you who are already out there, walking the beat and putting your lives on the line, America owes you a tremendous debt of gratitude for making this a safer, and freer, country.

Clinton will fight
he's an instrumental
7/8

moral vision:
not enough to have police in squad cars;
crime is breakdown of order;
if cops work w/ people in neighborhoods in holistic way
→ security to come out

our nation rediscovering central truths: pol must play central role - not distant to but part of people

For five and a half years now, I have been working to make the federal government a genuine partner in the building a better and safer America. A crucial part of that effort is making sure law enforcement officers have the tools to do the job. There are few tools more important than this one -- a bulletproof vest. [hold up vest?] Over the past decade, body armor has saved the lives of more than 2,000 officers. The FBI has estimated that the risk of a gun-related fatality is 14 times higher for an officer who does not wear a vest than for an officer who does.

The line of fire will always be a dangerous place. But today we are making it less dangerous for those brave enough to walk that line. To protect those who protect us all, I am proud today to sign the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act. Twenty-five percent of state and local law enforcement officers do not have the armor to protect them in life-threatening situations; and this legislation will help state and local police departments provide bulletproof vests for those officers. This is a critical investment in the safety of men and women whose lives are on the line every day.

Protecting Americans from crime is, as you well know, dangerous work. Sometimes, an officer makes the ultimate sacrifice -- of his or her life. We will continue to do everything in our power to prevent that from happening, and bulletproof vests are an important part of that responsibility. But when an officer is killed in the line of duty, we have a further responsibility -

- to the families and children they leave behind. To honor those lives lost and those who remain, I am also signing the Care for Police Survivors Act, sponsored by Congressman McCollum, which supports counseling for families who have lost a loved one in the line of duty. Last fall, I proposed to help provide college scholarships for the children of slain officers, and I again call on Congress to make that important tribute to those who protect all America's children.

Together, we have made great progress in protecting the most vulnerable Americans -- our children. But there is more we must do. Recent events have reminded us of the pain that school violence can bring to American communities. Last weekend, I was in Springfield, Oregon, and joined with a community struggling to recover from such a terrible tragedy. So to all the Members of Congress here today, to all who have worked with us on a bipartisan basis to strengthen law enforcement in every corner of our country, I call on you to join in this effort to make our schools safer for our children. I urge you to support the bill proposed by Congressman James Maloney, amending the Crime Bill to provide more police for more schools, and to help them work as partners to keep our kids safe from guns and drugs. It is a good bill, and I strongly support it.

America is grateful for the work our law enforcement officers are doing. Every day, you are making our streets and schools safer, our homes more secure, our people more free. But even as our crime rates drop, the rest of us must never grow complacent. As parents, as teachers, as community and national leaders, we must teach our children right from wrong and turn them away from violence. And by working together, we will make this a safer and better nation for our children as we stand on the threshold of the 21st century.

Protecting and Honoring Law Enforcement

June 16, 1998

*Peter Jacoby
- leg - a/c.*

67161

Announcement: Today, the President will (1) sign two bills to provide needed assistance to law enforcement and their families; (2) release nearly \$30 million in grants to hire 427 new and redeployed officers; and (3) called on Congress to pass legislation to make college scholarships available to the children of state and local law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty/

*Alice
Millsap
works w/
him*

Protecting Our Officers with Bulletproof Vests

Bulletproof Vests Save Lives. Police are frequently confronted by armed and violent criminals, yet more than 25% of state and local law enforcement officers do not have bulletproof vests to protect them in these life-threatening situations. The Federal Bureau of Investigation estimates that the risk of a gun-related fatality for an officer not wearing an armor vest is 14 times higher than for an officer who wears a vest. It is also estimated that body armor has saved the lives of 2,000 officers over the past 10 years.

New Resources for Life-Saving Vests. The President will sign the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act of 1997, sponsored by Senators Leahy and Campbell and Representatives Viscolsky and LoBiondo. The Act establishes a new grant program at the Justice Department to help state and local departments provide vests for their officers. Grants will fund up to half of the cost of the vest, with state and local governments responsible for the remaining costs. The Act authorizes \$25 million each year to fund the vest program from FY 1999 to FY 2001.

Honoring Our Slain Officers

Funding Needed Counseling Support for Survivors. The President will sign the Care for Police Survivors Act, sponsored by Representative McCollum. The legislation authorizes a minimum level of funding of \$150,000 each year to maintain and enhance counseling and peer support programs to assist the families of public safety officers who have died in the line of duty.

Fighting for College Scholarships for the Children of Slain Officers. In remembrance of the families of those officers who have paid the ultimate sacrifice, in 1996, President Clinton signed legislation to provide college scholarships for the children and spouses of federal law enforcement officers who are killed in the line of duty. The President reiterated his call on Congress to pass legislation to extend these educational benefits of up to \$4,848 per year to the dependents of slain state and local law enforcement officers.

*minimum
not news*

*NOT
NEW*

*called for
last Oct.
leg passed Sen; installed in H&E*

Continuing to Put More Police on Our Streets

*McCollum may be the holdup for # reasons - + he will be there
be upbeat*

- ~~On Track to 100,000 Clinton COPS~~ The President will announce that \$29.5 million in grants will be released to X local and state law enforcement agencies to hire 427 new and redeployed officers. ~~Today's announcement will bring the total number of officers funded through the COPS Program to over 76,000.~~

Reiterate FBI #s



Jose Cerda III

06/15/98 05:43:10 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Jeffrey A. Shesol/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: Some small changes

Jeff:

Some more minor changes...also we're trying to get a hold of the officer mentioned in the speech and may still find a way to include him tomorrow...and Rahm may still want to mention a WH Summit on cops/schools/safety...though I'm not sure if he/others will continue to push for this...jc3

1. I suggest changing the penultimate line in paragraph two as follows -- "I'm pleased to report that today we're awarding grants to another 73 police departments to hire nearly 400 more officers. We've now help fund more than 76,000 more police officers." I think we need to mention the new grants in the speech.
2. Change the second sentence in the penultimate paragraph to read -- "That is why today, I am asking the AG and Secretary of Ed to report back to me before the start of the school year on ways to provide more police for our schools, just as we have provided more police for our communities." Rahm didn't want to "direct" twice in one week.
3. Insert after "...join in this important effort" -- "The COPS office has already funded hundreds of police to work in and near schools, but we should do more. A good next step..." DOJ doesn't want it to look like they've done nothing to date on this issue.

Do these work for you?

There's debate

Simple answer:

police here

*distinction
you & oldest to score
"Comprehensive lead"*

Room 117



15 05/18/98
06:34:23 AM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: NBC Meet The Press, June 14, 1998

NBC MEET THE PRESS

Aired on JUNE 14, 1998

Charlton Heston President, National Rifle Association interviewed on Nbc Meet the Press

SPEAKERS: TIM RUSSERT, HOST, NBC MEET THE PRESS
CHARLTON HESTON, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL RIFLE
ASSOCIATION

RAHM EMANUEL, SENIOR WHITE HOUSE ADVISER
GARY BAUER, PRESIDENT, FAMILY RESEARCH COUNCIL
U.S. SENATOR MAX BAUCUS (D-MT)

RUSSERT: Welcome again to MEET THE PRESS. Our issues this Sunday morning: the National Rifle Association has a new leader, and he's talking tough.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

HESTON: Mr. Clinton, America doesn't trust you with our 21-year-old daughters -- &1/8
APPLAUSE&3/8 -- and we sure, Lord, don't trust you with our guns!

(END VIDEO CLIP)

RUSSERT: Our guest, Charlton Heston. And what does the White House have in store for the NRA? We'll ask the senior adviser to the president, Rahm Emanuel. And we'll get the very latest Clinton White House view on charges that Ken Starr has leaked sensitive information, on the fate of the tobacco bill, and the president's trip to China. And as he prepares to visit Beijing, strong charges he has abandoned human rights, and even compromised national security. Should the president even go to China? ``No" says outspoken conservative Gary Bauer. ``Yes" says Democratic Senator Max Baucus. Bauer versus Baucus, a debate about American values. And in our roundtable: are there shades of Watergate in the legal battle between Bill Clinton and Ken Starr? We'll ask Bob Woodward of the Washington Post. And Monica Lewinsky poses for Vanity Fair -- and poses and poses and poses -- but will she make a deal for immunity? Insights and analysis from Al Hunt of the Wall Street Journal, Michael Isikoff of Newsweek, and Lisa Myers of NBC News. But first the president's senior adviser Rahm Emanuel; Mr. Emanuel, welcome.

EMANUEL: Thank you, tim.

RUSSERT: As you know, a new mazine is out today, Content, making some allegations that Ken Starr has acknowledged that he sat down and briefed reporters, and his top deputy talked to reporters as well. We talked to Mr. Starr this morning as he was leaving his house. Let's take a look at his comments:

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

KENNETH STARR, WHITEWATER SPECIAL COUNSEL: Our statement indicates that we have not violated 6-E, and that we're living up to our professional responsibilities.

REPORTER: Can you reiterate your statement for us on camera?

STARR: No, our statement speaks for itself, andwe're going on about our work. I'm off to church. See you later

(END VIDEO CLIP)

RUSSERT: Mr. Starr's reference to 6-E is a Federal statute that prohibits prosecutors from revealing information from a grand jury. What he said to the writer in Content magazine is that he was simply backgrounding reporters, sharing information before it was part of a grand jury proceeding, and, therefore, entirely legal, entirely ethical. What is the white house response this morning?

EMANUEL: I think this article, and Steven Brill's interview and the thoroughness of this article -- this is a bombshell. It is grave, and it is very serious. And it is now a cloud that hangs over the office of the independent counsel, and literally hangs on the legitimacy of that office on the methods and motives, as in tactics

and techniques and the way that office is conducted, and anything short of an independent investigation to get to the thorough of this, because the American people will want it, they need it, and they will demand it, and the needs to be and ought to be, because of the seriousness of these charges, there ought to be an independent investigation.

RUSSERT: Who should conduct that independent investigation?

EMANUEL: That's something, obviously, the justice department and Mr. Starr and this panel of judges will review. That's not for us to say. That these charges are so serious, and they go right to the heart of the legitimacy of the office and the way it's been conducted and the way he conducted the investigation and the methods and motives that he has literally embodied, that they have now -- this cloud exists over that office, and until that's cleared up that cloud will literally stay over the office and also over Ken Starr.

RUSSERT: Will the president now consider asking Janet Reno to fire Ken Starr?

EMANUEL: Tim, I'm going to do something that Ken Starr has never done. I'm not going to pass judgment before the facts. They need to have an independent investigation, they ought to have an independent investigation to make any judgment prior to that would be wrong, and you should not judge that until -- I think this is very serious, it's a bombshell, and it's very grave. After that investigation, you can make judgments.

RUSSERT: Has anyone at the White House ever leaked or talked about depositions or grand jury proceedings with any reporter?

EMANUEL: Not to my knowledge, anyway. I also think, Tim, that at this point, there is no relevancy, given that Mr. Starr has the subpoena power and the office and responsibility of the independent counsel, and is bound by a court in how he's supposed to conduct himself as well as by the procedures recommended by the Justice Department. He has secret information, and there is no legal or moral equivalency. To my knowledge, nobody in the White House has done that.

RUSSERT: When Kathleen Willey accused the president of groping her, and appeared on "60 Minutes", the next day the White House flooded the media with telephone logs and letters from Ms. Willey, all of which I assume are part of the grand jury proceeding. Was that not a leak?

EMANUEL: What we did is provide information available to the press that we think gave a full context to that relationship, and that context is of Ms. Willey when she worked at the White House, and we made that information available. And that was not a leak: a leak is something else. We were quite open about what we were doing.

RUSSERT: Will we have similar information provided that would give context to his relationship with Monica Lewinsky?

EMANUEL: Tim, in that situation, as long as this office is going on in this investigation being headed by Mr. Starr and how he's conducting this investigation: we have a legal situation, the legal situation and context will determine our actions. We make those decisions in the full knowledge of what's going on in this office of the independent count.

RUSSERT: Finally, it has been reported that six times, the independent counsel has requested that President Clinton come to the grand jury and testify under oath; six times the president has refused to testify. Why won't the president testify under oath before the grand jury?

EMANUEL: Tim, as you know, the president's attorney, Dave Kendall, handles that matter. He has

handled in the past, he handle it in the future. To my knowledge, he's in discussions with the office of the independent counsel.

RUSSERT: Do you believe the president has an obligation to testify before the grand jury, like any over American citizen?

EMANUEL: I think these decisions about how we go forward is handled by Dave Kendall, and Dave Kendall will make the recommendations about how to proceed. He has handle it in the past and he'll handle it in the future.

RUSSERT: If I could ask you to stay right here with us, I now want to introduce the new president of the NRA, Charlton Heston. We're going to talk about the mission of the NRA. Good morning, sir. Mr. Heston, good morning.

HESTON: Good morning. Good morning, Mr. Russert.

RUSSERT: You have said that you want to bring the NRA back from the fringe of American life. What does that mean?

HESTON: I think we want to return the NRA to the mainstream of American life, and I think we can do that. I think we can restore the reputation the NRA has had for 120-some years, and over the past ten years, we have in effect been demonized and I'd like to stop that. We've had internal dissent that has been entirely dealt with now, and I'm looking forward to a successful effort.

RUSSERT: Let me raise two issues that are very popular with mainstream America: one, mandatory trigger locks on guns, so that kids would have a very hard time using them if they came across them.

Will the NRA now support mandatory trigger locks on guns?

HESTON: I'm in favor of trigger locks. The only problem with trigger locks is that, as every package of the various brands that are sold says on the outside, do not put this trigger lock on a loaded weapon: it might go off. So then you've got to take the ammunition out of the gun before the put the trigger lock on, and then you don't need the trigger lock, because it's empty, right? Actually, no group in the country does more to promote child safety with firearms.

RUSSERT: So the NRA, but the NRA will now support legislation which will mandate trigger locks on guns?

HESTON: We're in favor of trigger locks, but they're really not much use for the reason I just pointed out to you.

RUSSERT: Let me raise another issue. As you know, in November, there will be an instant check conducted by the FBI. Anyone who wants to buy a gun will have to be given approval, their background will be checked by the FBI computer system. The NRA is now opposing the establishment and funding of that system: why?

HESTON: We have, from the beginning, back when they were passing the Brady Bill -- which didn't do much good -- the NRA said "What you must do is use, like, a credit card, and if you're proven to have a clean, no felony record, then you're allowed to buy the gun." Which is in essence what the FBI plans to do. The only problem is they plan, also, to charge, I think it's \$30. Now, I don't approve of that.

RUSSERT: Well, in order to conduct the investigation and to pay for the computers, the FBI wants to charge about \$15 per application, similar to someone who wanted to register an automobile. Why not allow the FBI to do their work with that modest fee?

HESTON: It's not a big issue there, but certainly they should have done this 10 or 15 years ago, which is what we recommended from the beginning. Having a check with, like, a credit card.

RUSSERT: Does the NRA believe that every American should have access to an AK-47?

HESTON: I don't like AK-47s, but I don't have to like them to defend an American citizen's right to own one; just as I don't have to like Louis Farrakhan to a sport his First Amendment rights to speak out as he wants; just because I don't have to like Jerry Springer, for the same reason. The Bill of Rights supports freedom of speech, freedom of religion and the freedom to own firearms.

RUSSERT: What use would an AK-47 be to anyone, other than to kill people?

HESTON: As I told you, I don't like AK-47s: they are a fully automatic weapon; they were

manufactured and developed in the Soviet Union. They mostly come into this country smuggled in from China. I think it's not a good thing, but there we are, we are still covered by the Second Amendment.

RUSSERT: As you know, Mr. Heston, you've been rather outspoken in your comments. In the clip we began our program with you said that you would not trust -- America should not trust their 21-year-old daughter with President Clinton. What did you mean by that?

HESTON: I'll tell you what: I make a promise. Mr. Emanuel is on the other end of the program. We make a promise that I will never say anything bad about the president again if they will give us one city, one city in which they actually prosecute felons. We were in Philadelphia. There's a Judge Shapiro in Philadelphia who in 18 months released 9,732 criminals without trial. They went out on

release, and they committed 79 murders, 90 rapes, 701 burglaries, 959 robberies, 1,113 assaults, 2,215 drug offenses and 2,748 thefts. Judge Shapiro could have saved at least 79 lives if they'd just put those people on trial and in jail. As a city -- there's a city in Virginia -- Richmond -- that started a plan called the exile plan. Cops carry this all the time. And in less than a year, they reduced -- they reduced deaths, murders in the city of Richmond by half. We would like to do that in Philadelphia. The mayor of Philadelphia has said he's in favor of it. The leadership of both houses of Congress have said they will fund it, and I would like to see that happen.

RUSSERT: The mayor of Philadelphia also said he's going to sue gun manufacturers for their negligence and creation of a public nuisance. Would you support of mayor of Philadelphia in this suit?

HESTON: I'm supporting the mayor of Philadelphia in letting -- making his prosecutors, allowing them, to prosecute criminals.

RUSSERT: Many have suggested, and you have use these words yourself, Mr. Heston, that there is a cultural war going on in America.

HESTON: Yes, that's true

RUSSERT: The other day you said "I suspect there are as many gun users in the Hollywood closet as there are homosexuals." What did that mean?

HESTON: Well, it means that there are a lot more people in Hollywood, in the Hollywood community, that own and use firearms than they're willing to say. That's okay. I don't mind that. Just thought it was an interesting observation.

RUSSERT: Let me show you and our viewers a clip of a speech you gave a few months ago, where you talked to America about some of your concerns, and then get your reaction about this cultural war and your role in it.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

HESTON: Mainstream America is depending on you, counting on you, to draw your sword and fight for them. These people have precious little time, all resources, to battle misguided Cinderella attitudes. The fringe propaganda of the homosexual coalition, the feminists who preach that it's a divine duty for women to hate men. Blacks who raise a militant fist with one hand while they see preference with the other.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

RUSSERT: That's a pretty broad swathe, Mr. Heston. Feminist and gays and blacks, and earlier, President Clinton. Is the presidency of the NRA an opportunity or forum to talk about this cultural war, or you're going to limit your comments to guns?

HESTON: No. I think the cultural war is a true war, and I think the gradual fraying of the whole culture of the country is very

distressing. I share with Bill Bennett and many others those concerns. I don't think we should be broken up into little enclaves, gypsy camps, each with its own agenda, like a Vulcan nation, for heaven's sake. We are supposed to be one nation united. That's the way the country was invented, and that's the way I'd like to see it happen again, and I think it can.

RUSSERT: Charlton Heston, we thank you very much for joining us on this Sunday morning.

HESTON: Thank you, Mr. Russert.

RUSSET: Rahm Emanuel; you just heard a challenge from Charlton Heston, the new president of the NRA. Will the president designate one city as an area -- a laboratory, if you will -- to enforce all laws against people who carry guns and use guns and bring people to justice?

EMANUEL: Tim, there is a city that's working. It's called Boston. In three years -- and until recently, in fact, for two and

a half years -- not a single juvenile murder with a firearm. That social experiment that the NRA wants has occurred. That city, Boston, is the model the president's has used for his juvenile legislation that's pending in front of Congress. It includes an extension of the Brady Bill to juveniles, which the NRA leadership has opposed.

RUSSET: Will you expand it to Philadelphia?

EMANUEL: One of the things we're trying to do, is get the national legislation to every city. It's a comprehensive approach, Operation Cease Fire. Operation Night Light. It involves police, law enforcement, preachers, teenagers, schoolteachers, principals, parents, in a comprehensive approach from guns to gangs, and it cracks down in that effort. That's basis of the president's national legislation. Every effort, at every step of the way, whether it's been the Brady Bill, whether it's been the extension of the Brady Bill, whether it's been the assault weapon ban, whether it's been the ban on imports from foreign countries, whether it's a child safety lock which is new, now that the NRA wants to support child safety lock, and we'll take them up and hopefully they'll make that included in the juvenile legislation we want to pass, because it's part of our legislation. To date the NRA's opposed us on that, every step of the way, these laws are on the books because the president of the United States, and the courage with the handgun control and law enforcement agencies in the country, have made these laws over the opposition of the NRA leadership. And I welcome if he wants to participate in passing that comprehensive juvenile legislation, so we now would have a juvenile Brady Bill on the books.

RUSSET: So the White House will have an all-out push for mandatory safety locks on gun triggers?

EMANUEL: As you well know, Tim, the person has put that at the center of the juvenile legislation was President Clinton, in concert with every law enforcement agency in this country, and now federal law enforcement officers in this country, as a model, FBI, ATF, and others, have child safety locks on their guns.

RUSSET: The Brady law will expire sunset in November.

EMANUEL: November.

RUSSET: The FBI will begin its instant check. Many people are concerned that the instant check system will not be in place or as comprehensive as it should be, and, therefore, are recommending that the Brady law, a five-day waiting period between when you purchase a gun and when you actually take possession, should be kept in place and extended. Would the president extend the Brady law?

EMANUEL: Right. One of the things, Tim, that we believe in, and I think that -- the Justice Department has done a good job in the data collection to make the instant check work. I think if you look at the facts, and I have, with the Justice Department, there is a good common sense to the five-day cooling off period. Why? 20 percent, based on police research, 2 percent of the guns purchased that are used in murder are purchased within the week of the murder. The five-day waiting period was established for a cooling-off period for crimes of passion. I think it's done a good job, and, in fact, an effective job over the last four years the Brady Bill's been on the books, that five-day waiting period. Now, to give you one other --

RUSSET: Will the president push then for an extension of the Brady Bill?

EMANUEL: We think the cooling-off period is very, very important.

RUSSET: So you're going to go to Congress and ask that the Brady Bill be extended?

EMANUEL: Right. That the cooling-off period piece of it, the five-day waiting period, be a part of that.

RUSSET: How about legislation which would say you only can buy one gun per month, and that there be a national handgun ID, an idea by Congressman Chuck Schumer...?

EMANUEL: I think this president has -- I think in '68 was the last time prior to the president, that

1st:

Rep. all
fed gun
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2) Oct:

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they'd
vol
provide

the nation passed any gun control laws, and under his watch we've passed the Brady Bill, the assault weapon ban, and the extension of the Brady Bill to domestic violence offenders.

RUSSERT: But will you push for one gun per month?

EMANUEL: What we want to push, as I just said, and having done an effective job of passing legislation, we believe the priority should be a child safety lock on every handgun sold in America; on extending the Brady Bill to juvenile offenders. We think those are one of the things we want to get done immediately. The other things we are looking at is a parental responsibility act. We're reviewing that now.

RUSSERT: But you want to keep the five-day cooling off period in effect?

EMANUEL: Right We think that's a priority, because it has worked effectively.

RUSSERT: What did you think about Mr. Heston's comments about the president not being trusted with 21-year-old daughters, and his other comments about gays and blacks and women?

EMANUEL: Well, Tim, the president's chosen over the last six years, and when he announced he was running, the battlefield of ideas, not the battlefield of insults. Our differences with the NRA leadership over the Brady Bill, the assault weapon ban, child safety lock, disrupting drug trafficking: we have honest-to-good differences in those areas. In every one of those laws that are now a part of the books, and that have helped this country with 300,000 less felons and fugitives getting access to handguns is because of the president, law enforcement officers and courageous members of Congress. In December, Charlton Heston was awarded with the Kennedy honors, and he was received at the White House, and the president was very gracious in his remarks, as Mr. Heston knows, towards Mr. Heston. And I think Mr. Heston -- and that's a sign of character. I think Mr. Heston understand this is the president of the United States. He can have his differences about the policies we put in place, but I think the area of personal insults is not the place when we have real concerns about fighting crime. The president showed his graciousness, regardless the differences on policy, and think he's owed the same.

RUSSERT: Let me turn to the issue of tobacco. Will there be a comprehensive tobacco bill passed this year, which would focus on teenage smoking?

EMANUEL: That is principle number one. The president's outlined in the last principle, as a comprehensive tobacco legislation that, in fact, cuts down on teen smoking and saves 1 million lives. We believe that's possible: we are pushing very hard and we believe members of Congress, as they vote, will vote like parents and not politicians and will, in fact, pass legislation that does exactly that?

RUSSERT: So you're confident there will be a tobacco bill passed?

EMANUEL: We're going to push that very hard. I think though, and I'll say this Tim, I think as members look at this, they will see a piece of legislation that saves 1 million lives. I have no doubt, as you know, we're both veterans of the political process, there's a lot of money being spent to stop that law from happening.

RUSSERT: Newt Gingrich has said ``It's dead in the House."

EMANUEL: I think people will look at this. They will look to see and they'll make a choice: \$12 million in contributions, a million lives. And I have enough confidence in the members of Congress, they'll pick a million lives to save, of teenagers and kids.

RUSSERT: Before we go: as you know, the president of the United States is going to China, to Tiananmen Square, where nine years ago thousands of young Chinese students were killed, protesting in favor of democracy. Let me show you a clip of then-Governor Clinton talking about then-President Bush and his China policy.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

WILLIAM J. CLINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (in 1992): When China cracked down on pro-democracy demonstrators, exported advance weapons to radical regimes, and suppressed Tibet, this administration and this president failed to stand up for our values. Instead, he sent secret emissaries to China, signaling we would do business as usual with those who murdered freedom in Tiananmen Square.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

RUSSERT: What a difference six years makes. The Chinese are still cracking down on democracy, still trading nuclear weapons, still not recognizing the freedom of Tibet. Exactly what Governor Clinton, candidate Clinton denounced George Bush for, and now he's journeying to Tiananmen Square and toasting the Chinese leadership.

EMANUEL: Tim, the president's policy and goals are the same: more open and stable China that acts responsibly and in accordance with its international status. That goal is the same. He has changed his approach, one to principle engagement, and we've made progress in the areas of human rights, we've made progress in the area of the rule of law, we've made progress with in the areas of arms control, we've made progress with China in the area of security, and the president's policy is one of principal engagement to make sure that China continues to push on all those fronts. As the president showed in the press conference that he held here when the Chinese premier was with him, and as I think NBC reported, he was unusually frank and blunt. You can be respectful of the Chinese, but firm, and the president told the Chinese publicly as well as privately, that when it came to Tiananmen Square and their crackdown on human rights, they're on the wrong side of history.

RUSSERT: Will he be frank and blunt -- in China -- about human rights and about illegal Chinese campaign contributions?

EMANUEL: The president of the United States, as you saw, when he was here in China and you reported on NBC, he was quite blunt and frank, and I think that you can be both respectful, but forceful. And the president will be, as he has been.

RUSSERT: Will he meet with pro-democracy Chinese dissidents while in China?

EMANUEL: As the schedule is getting finalized, he's going to be meeting with a number of people, and people from a broad perspective in China, and from diverse backgrounds, and be meeting with a number of people.

RUSSERT: Dissidents?

EMANUEL: Well, dissidents is a category; that's all being finalized. He'll be meeting with a number of people from across China who have diverse backgrounds.

RUSSERT: Will he insist the Chinese stop focusing launching, in launch mode, their missiles on the United States?

EMANUEL: We're making, as you know, -- working very hard on this issue. Whether we'll be able to get it in time for the trip, I'm not sure. But it is a priority of ours and something we're working very hard on.

RUSSERT: Rahm Emanuel, we thank you for joining us on MEET THE PRESS. Coming up next, conservative Gary Bauer, Democratic Senator Max Baucus debate: should President Clinton go to China? And in our roundtable: Ken Starr charged with illegal leaks. We'll get the very latest from our roundtable.

From Our Roundtable.

RUSSERT: We're back. Gentlemen, welcome. Mr. Bauer, let me start with you. Should president Clinton go to China?

BAUER: Well, I don't think he should go to China. I certainly don't think he should go to Tiananmen Square. But, I tell you, Tim, the bottom line here is that this policy is a disaster. It doesn't pass the two important tests. It doesn't represent the values of the American people. And it doesn't safeguard the security of the United States.

We've lost our voice in human rights. We didn't even bring it up in Geneva this year. We, you know, praised the release of a couple of dissidents and then we ignore the news about forced sterilization, slave labor camps, all the rest of it. And on the national security front, China is in the middle of a massive military buildup.

And this is the scandal we ought to talking about. It's being subsidized by the United States, by

corporations like Loral, by the things we've seen in recent weeks, Chinese missiles targeted at U.S. cities made more accurate by American technology. This is scandalous. The policy's a failure. And it needs to be changed.

RUSSERT: Senator Baucus, should the president go to China?

BAUCUS: I think he should go. Frankly, for most of the reasons that Gary mentioned. Namely, by the president going to China and Tiananmen Square, he can stand up for and represent the views of those -- the dissidents, the prisoners of those in China that feel disenfranchised. In fact, the Chinese want the president to go to Tiananmen.

There's an article recently in The Post outlining all the number of people who spoke freely, without fear, gave their names saying the president should come.

In addition, other countries, our industrialized-country friends in Asia believe that the president should go. The Dalai Lama thinks the president should go. Reverend Billy Graham thinks the president should go. It's because -- it's an opportunity for the president to press the issues that are so important to the American people that is, better treatment of political prisoners.

In fact, there's great progress there. There are fewer political prisoners today than they were several years ago. There's great progress. It's an opportunity for the president to build on that

progress. After all, the United States and China in the next century will probably be the two greatest nations in dealing with each other. It's going to be a very, very important relationship that we have between our two countries. And I think it's important for us to get that relationship right, go to China, work on the talks and all the areas that are so important, so we can get progress.

RUSSERT: What do you think the American public thinks when it sees candidate Clinton six years ago lambasting George Bush? I'm talking about "the butchers of Beijing" and kowtowing to the Chinese for selling it missile technology and not recognizing human rights, and clamping down on Tibet. And then his top aide says, "Well, the president has a different approach."

Basically he has the same policy as George Bush, which he denounced six years ago trying to get elected.

BAUCUS: Well, to be candid, I think president learned. It often happens that the candidates say a lot when not in office, not realizing the complexities of the job and the realities of the job. And once they get into office, they realize it's much more complex and the realities are much different. And I think -- and also, as time goes on, for example, right now, we're in a period of time where there's tremendous economic instability in Asia, a tremendous pressure on China to devalue its currency, on Hong Kong to devalue, as the Japanese yen goes down.

And if the United States, today, were to snub China, a key player, and not grant trading relationships with China, that would have the very serious potential consequence of additional instability in not only Asia, but the world. So that the times and the realities right now indicate it makes sense to negotiate with China over all these matters.

RUSSERT: Mr. Bauer?

BAUER: Tim, this policy is a disaster. The only place I hear the arguments that the Senator is making this morning is here in Washington DC, among the political elite, among the foreign policy elite. I've been trailing all over the country. The American people are deeply disturbed by this policy. The one -- one of the few things the president had right back in 1992 was his criticism of George Bush's policy on China.

What's happened since then is that the president's fallen prey to this lobbying from a lot of large corporations that want to make a fast buck in China. It is not true that the Chinese people want the president to go to Tiananmen Square. You don't look at what the Chinese in China are saying. Look at what the Chinese that have gotten out of China are saying. Harry Wu, Wai (ph) and others.

They appeared with me a couple weeks ago, with Nancy Pelosi and other leading Democrats, to suggest that the president to go to Tiananmen Square was to legitimate what had happened in that square nine years ago. It's a terrible mistake. And this policy is detrimental to the interests of the

United States.

RUSSERT: And yet Sydney Jones from Human Rights Watch told Joe Klein and The New Yorker magazine that, "There's been a considerable loosening of control in terms of free speech in China."

BAUER: We've heard testimony before the Congress this week of women in China who are forced to register with local clinics to be checked every couple of months to make sure they're not pregnant, that are forcibly sterilized and aborted if they happen to have more than one child. This is the conduct not of a civilized nation, but of a rogue nation.

We watched a few weeks ago while India and Pakistan began a new arms race in the subcontinent of Asia. Why did that race take place? Pakistan thanked China for their technological assistance before exploding that atomic bomb. Our policy is making the world more dangerous. It's failing all the basic ways you measure a good American policy.

You know, Senator Baucus understood these things when the issue was South Africa. We knew our policy towards South Africa ignored American values. There was a nation that discriminated against its own people because of race. And yet on China, we seem to be turning a blind eye to the conditions we all know exist. I think it's a tragedy, and I'm going to do everything I can to turn this policy around.

RUSSERT: Senator Baucus, if president Clinton goes to China, Rahm Emanuel said he'll be firm. What does he have to say in China...

BAUCUS: Well first...

RUSSERT: ... to reassure the American people that he is going to press the Chinese on human rights and find out whether they tried to influence our political campaigns?

BAUCUS: Well, first of all, I think the forced abortion is absolutely reprehensible. We have no place for forced abortions. The real question is, how do we best influence Chinese policy? By not going? By snubbing them? Or by going and making the point very firmly that that's not the right kind of practice.

RUSSERT: Do you expect the president to give a tough speech in China?

BAUCUS: I expect the president to give a tough speech in several locations. I don't know where it is going to be, whether it's at Tiananmen Square itself, or at the university, or where. But I -- privately and publicly. Also, it is the people in China that asking the president to come. Wan Dong (ph) for example, very famous dissident exiled in the United States, wants the president to go over.

And then South Africa, that's a totally separate case. That's where many countries of the world joined together to encourage South Africa to...

RUSSERT: Mr. Bauer, let me ask you this. Many people who support the engagement of China say that, "Look at Russia and look at Cuba. We engaged the Soviet Union and communism was torn down."

BAUER: Right.

RUSSERT: And there is some democracy now in Russia because of our engagement. We did not engage Cuba, and that continues to be a communist state.

BAUER: Tim, I'm all for engagement. This false dichotomy the president presents and others present that some of us want isolationism and others want engagement is totally off the mark. The question is -- what are the terms of engagement? Ronald Reagan engaged the Soviet Union by always bringing up human rights, by always making America's security interest our number one concern.

That's not the policy we have toward China. Our policy toward China is all carrot and no stick. Our desire to get into that marketplace, which, by the way, they won't let us do. I mean, they're shipping billions of dollars of goods into the United States, while keeping our goods out. Our desire to get into that marketplace is changing us. It's making us forget our most deeply held values.

And I think over the long term, the American people will not support it. One final point. Does anybody think if people gathered in Tiananmen Square today to protest any policy of the Chinese government, that the outcome would be different than nine years ago? They would be shot down again today.

RUSSERT: Senator Baucus, do you agree with that?

BAUCUS: No, I don't agree with that. I think, you'll find when the president is in Tiananmen, there will be forms of protest, whether they're banners or something. And I think we've made tremendous progress. And that's the key point here. Tremendous progress over the last 10 years the United States has made with China.

And secondly, by engaging China, not isolating -- Gary says his policy is not isolation, it's truly isolation. But, if we do not isolate, we can then help China to solve the problems in Korea, help China with America solve the problems in India and Pakistan, Taiwan Strait, encourage China not to devalue their currency. It is so important that the president go to work on these problems.

RUSSET: To be continued. Gary Bauer, Max Baucus, thanks very much for joining us on this Sunday morning.

BAUCUS: Thank you.

BAUER: Thank you, Tim.

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COMMENTS: A report on police vests - FYI

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in the past 10 years, 2,000 officers have "dressed for survival"

By Chief Joseph G. Estey, Hartford Police Department, Vermont;
General Chair, IACP Division of State Associations of Chiefs of Police

May 1997 marks the 10-year anniversary of the IACP/DuPont Kevlar Survivors' Club, which the IACP and the DuPont Corporation are proud to co-sponsor. Membership in the Survivors' Club, comprising those deserving officers who have survived potentially fatal or disabling injuries through the use of personal body armor, recently reached 2,000.

Protective properties of his personal body armor, Jagielski would surely have suffered a fatal injury.

The 2,000th Save

On January 3, 1997, at 2:53 a.m., Deputy Henry "Bo" Huff became the 2,000th U.S. public safety official to be saved by his concealable body armor. A member of the Walton County, Georgia, Sheriff's Office, Huff

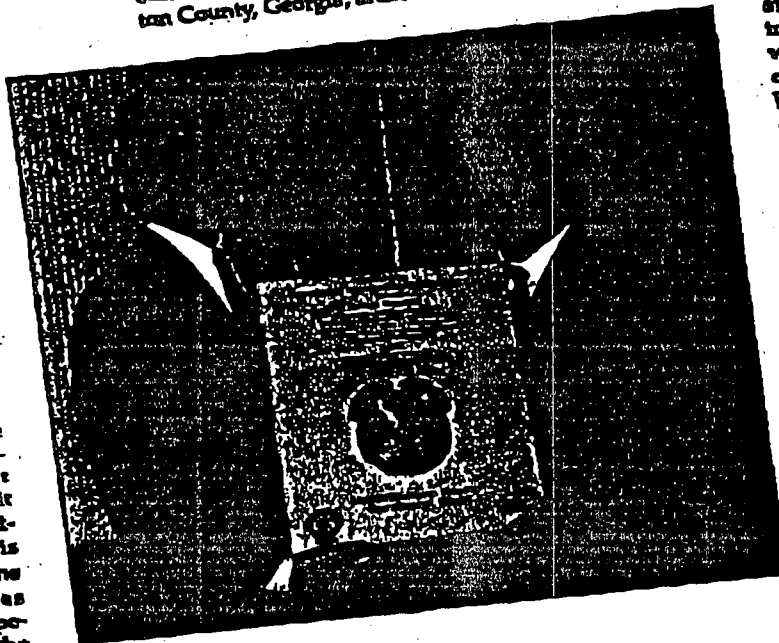
was shot at point-blank range during a traffic stop by a 9mm-wielding 16-year-old male. Since Huff's squad car was equipped with a surveillance camera, the entire incident was recorded on videotape.

Despite being shot twice in the chest, Huff was spared serious injury by his bullet-resistant vest, and has since returned to duty. Major Al Yarbrough, Huff's supervisor, noted, "We are thankful this shooting ended the way it did. If he had

not been wearing his body armor, he wouldn't be talking to us now. Deputy Huff wears a guardian angel pin on his uniform shirt, and I believe that angel was looking out for him today."

The First Save

The first documented and recorded instance of a United States law enforcement officer's being saved as a result of having worn a concealable ballistic vest occurred on the night of May 17, 1973. Detroit, Michigan, Police Officer Ron Jagielski and several other officers were working on a plainclothes assignment involving narcotics trafficking. Jagielski was poised to enter the residence in question to effect the narcotics bust when a shot pierced the front door and hit him in the chest. Subsequently found embedded in his ballistic vest just below the heart area, the round was identified as a .38-caliber special. Had it not been for the



The Connection

What links these two events, separated by nearly quarter-century? The simple fact that the officers were saved by their personal body armor. Officer Jagielski is the first recorded "save" of an officer, and Deputy Huff was the 2,000th—a milestone noted recently by the IACP/DuPont Kevlar Survivors' Club. The occasion marked by the presence of a plaque to IACP!

THE POLICE CHIEF/MAY 1998

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lived on page 19) at a recent joint meeting of IACP and SACOP in Alexandria, Virginia. The plaque, which will hang at IACP headquarters in Alexandria, was presented by John Dottore, DuPont's Business Segment Leader/Civilian Ballistics Representative.

IACP Treasurer Donald G. Pierce is a survivor himself. In May 1977, responding to a domestic violence call, Pierce was confronted by a mentally disturbed subject who was assaulting his wife with a six-inch knife. The man turned the knife on Pierce and stabbed him in the center of his abdomen. Fortunately, Pierce was wearing a vest he had borrowed from a fellow officer in order to evaluate purchasing one of his own. The vest prevented what could have been a fatal wound and allowed Pierce to continue his service as a police officer.

The Evolution

Body armor is a concept that literally goes back centuries, when warriors wore breast plates, chain mail and suits of armor. Nylon "flak jackets" were developed in 1945, and subsequently worn by soldiers in Korea and Vietnam. In 1971, a radical step forward was taken with the introduction of a woven, relatively lightweight and flexible product that offered police officers a new form of ballistic protection that could be worn every day, even during the most routine duties.

In the mid-1970s, the use of a new product—Kevlar—meant lighter and stronger vests, and led to the first large-volume distribution of vests to U.S. law enforcement. A federal grant program provided soft body armor to more than 5,000 police officers in major metropolitan areas. More than 50 saves in a single year were recorded for the first time in 1979—a record that was soundly beaten when the yearly total more than doubled in 1987.

Continuing advances in research and development have produced even lighter and more comfortable models, improved carrying systems and other products designed to make wearing soft body armor more acceptable. New fibers have properties tailored for specific applications, and are stronger than the original fibers. The new, lightweight ballistic technology is being used in helmets, shields, tactical armor, vehicle armor and stab-resistant ballistic vests.

Today, soft body armor is a standard piece of equipment for many officers, like handcuffs or flashlights. Yet too often, officers are killed and injured in the line of duty because they were not wearing body armor.

In 1987, a study by DuPont Corporation found that while most police officers easily recognize the dangers of their job

and 65 percent of those surveyed owned body armor, only 15 to 20 percent actually used it. The reasons given for not wearing the body armor ranged from legitimate concerns such as comfort and weight to misperceptions about officers' ability to survive the blunt trauma caused by a vest-stopping bullet.

The probability of a firearms-related fatality for an officer not wearing body armor is 14 times higher than for an officer who is wearing armor.

— FBI Uniform Crime Reports, "Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted in 1994"

That same year, the IACP Board of Officers authorized the formation of the IACP/DuPont Kevlar Survivors' Club, which made its debut 10 years ago this month. The objectives outlined at the time are just as important today:

- to reduce death and disability by encouraging increased wear of personal body armor through documentation of the armor's effectiveness;
- to recognize those deserving individuals who, as a result of wearing personal body armor, have survived a life-threatening incident; and
- to serve the law enforcement community by collecting this important data and sharing valuable information relating to these survivor incidents.

By publishing the accounts of saves in *Police Chief* magazine and engaging in other supportive efforts, the Survivors' Club has helped to dramatically increase the wear rate among officers. Many departments now routinely provide body armor and mandate their wear while officers are on duty. In many other locations, fundraising activities by concerned citizens have been undertaken for the express purpose of purchasing soft body armor for law enforcement officers.

The Reality

Yet research still shows that law en-

forcement officers are losing their lives because they are not wearing soft body armor. The Survivors' Club reports a chilling statistic that 42 percent of known officers' deaths over the past 16 years could have been prevented with the use of body armor.

An FBI study in the 1990s revealed that the risk of a firearms-related fatality for an officer not wearing body armor is 14 times higher than for an officer who is wearing armor. Along with the sobering fact that a significant number of officers are killed with their own weapons, this makes a pretty convincing argument that soft body armor is a quick and easy way to increase the survival rate among law enforcement officers.

The Survivors' Club is continually updating its research efforts. It analyzes each death of a law enforcement officer to learn how and if that death could have been prevented. Beyond just confirming the importance of body armor, this research is often used to formulate training needs, provide intelligence information and educate our profession. Here are some of the myths it has helped dispel:

- Blunt trauma will cause death just as quickly as a bullet wound. In fact, blunt trauma does not cause fatal injury in most cases.

- Wearing vests will cause more rounds to be directed at an officer's head area. In reality, shots directed at the head area have actually declined.

- Vests that get wet will not stop bullets. On the contrary, recorded saves include vests that were soaking wet and still performed as designed.

The Survivors' Club also examines assaults on officers. Evidence gathered by the club shows that vests have been instrumental in saving the lives of officers involved in knife assaults, vehicle crashes, falls and fires. Indeed, soft body armor has saved officers' lives even in a number of cases in which its design specifications were exceeded.

Perhaps one day the role of the Survivors' Club will be reduced to simply celebrating and promoting its successes. Today, however, we still see too many preventable officer deaths to rest on our laurels.

The research tells us one of the most important factors influencing wear rate is the support of management. When law enforcement administrators express the concern, the number of officers wearing body armor increased. The challenge of the profession is to expand that support order to keep increasing soft body armor saves and reducing the number of officers who don't wear their armor. The result pretty simple: Fewer officers will die. It cost to do anything less is much higher than any of us can justify. ♦

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In the Line of Duty

1998 Survivors' Club Update

By Anna Knight, Administrator, and Chief William Brierley (retired), Law Enforcement Consultant, IACP/DuPont Keolar Survivors' Club, Richmond, Virginia

As they have each May since 1962, thousands of police officers and their loved ones from all over the United States will converge on Washington, D.C., during National Police Week (May 10-16, 1998). This annual pilgrimage honors those officers who have lost their lives in the line of duty.

Unfortunately, the 160 law enforcement fatalities recorded in 1997 amounted to 20 percent more than in 1996. Craig Floyd, executive director of the National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial Fund, does report a silver lining, however: For the second year in a row, more officers were saved by soft concealable body armor than died in the line of duty.

While there are many reasons for the rising casualty rate, an analysis of available data in the past 16 years clearly shows that 90 percent or more of police shootings were perpetrated with low- to medium-energy handguns, .22 caliber rifles and shotguns, with an average of 1.8 shots per fire fight or event. The threat on the street continues to rise with the proliferation of auto-loading pistols and high-capacity magazines.

Perhaps the most alarming statistic of all, though, is the number of officers who continue to tempt fate by not wearing a bullet-resistant vest. Last year, 37 of the 66 officers who were shot and killed were not wearing a vest at the time of their shooting—despite being involved in such high-risk activities as drug raids and vehicle stops.

According to DuPont's Casualty Reduction Analysis, which charts every aspect of officer fatalities, 42 percent of officer deaths since 1980 could have been prevented if the officers had been wearing body armor. Although the life-saving properties of body armor have been well-known and documented for years, there is

age law enforcement personnel to think and act with safety in mind, and to wear their personal protective vests every day. Comprising those officers who have survived potentially fatal and/or disabling injuries through the use of personal body armor of any brand or material, and designed to pay tribute to those officers with the foresight to "drama" for survival, the club's goals are to reduce death and disability by encouraging increased wearing of personal body armor; to recognize and honor those deserving individuals who, as a result of wearing personal body armor, have survived life- or disability-threatening incidents; and to serve the law enforcement community by collecting and disseminating important data concerning these events.

As of January 1, 1998, the Survivors' Club had documented and recorded more than 2,150 law enforcement officers' lives saved by wearing personal body armor since its inception in May 1987. These saves break down as follows:

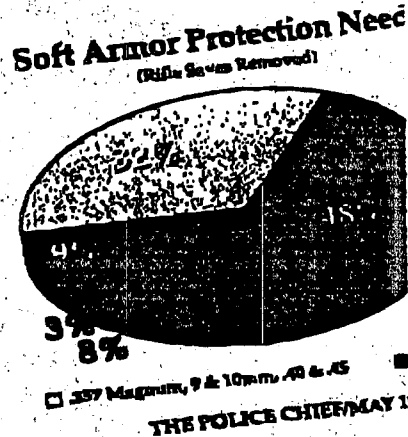
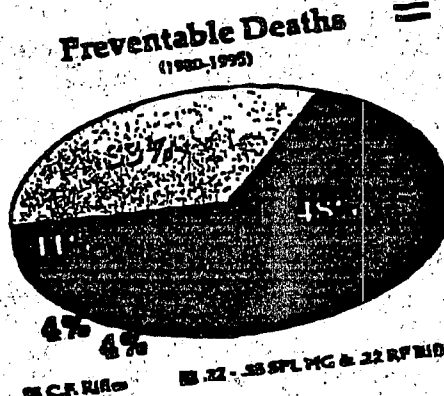
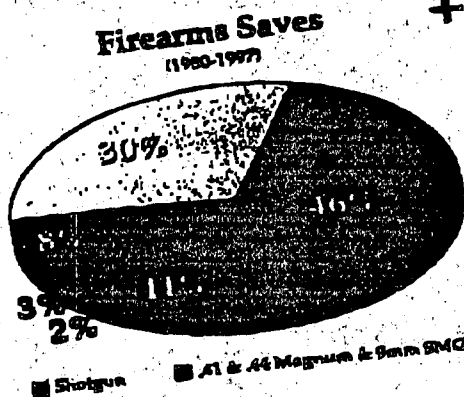
Assaults	58%
Firearms	44%
Cuts/punctures	8%
Other	6%
Accidents	42%
Cars	38%
Other vehicles	2%
Falls, fires, explosions	2%

These data reveal at least one important trend: Accidents are nearly as great a threat to law enforcement officers as assaults. Fortunately, vests can help reduce



still a core of officers who are not wearing their vests, and are dying in greater numbers than those who are.

Through the Survivors' Club, IACP and the DuPont Company have channeled their efforts to inspire and encourage



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the threat of injury or death from the many dangers facing law enforcement officers by providing a protective wrap around the vital organs of the body.

History shows that soft body armor is not only bullet-resistant, but has provided protection in such life-threatening events as falls, car crashes, motorcycle spills, explosions, stabs, slashes, punctures and several thermal threats.

Survivors' Stories

In marking the end of the Survivors' Club's 10th anniversary year, we present some of the more gripping fascinating stories ever collected. What makes them particularly riveting is that they are the stories of how police officers' lives were saved by body armor.

Constable Bruce Shelest of the Winnipeg Police Service in Manitoba, Canada, faced a threat that is becoming disturbingly common: the gang member who sees cop-killing as a rite of passage.

Shelest was working as a plainclothes officer on a special project in a high-crime area of downtown Winnipeg when he and his partner received a call about a woman being harassed at a bus stop. As they approached two men who fit the description, one fled—Shelest's partner in pur-

suit—while the other wrestled with Shelest. A third man, armed with a knife, appeared and stabbed Shelest in the chest. Fortunately, the point of impact was protected by his ballistic vest. The officers later learned that the suspects were members of the local Overlords Gang, and had been on their way to a meeting. The topic on that night's agenda was a discussion on stabbing and killing a cop.

"I'm in my eighth year of police work," Shelest explains, "and I always wear my body armor. I used to play football and hockey, and to me it's just a piece of equipment, like shoulder pads. Sometimes it's uncomfortable, but it's like anything else. It's there to protect you and save your life. The night I got stabbed, there were about 20 officers on our detail. I later found out that four of them didn't have a vest on. Imagine if one of them had stopped these guys."

Officer Blair Rockwell was the first man in on an entry team assigned to arrest a drug dealer operating out of a small metal room. When the team rammed the door, the dealer fired at Rockwell's head at almost point-blank range. He would have died that night if the bullet had not ricocheted off his ballistic helmet. "I still have the helmet," Rockwell says. "About one-quarter of an inch lower and it would

have hit me in the forehead. Instead, it took part of the brim and a couple layers of Kevlar."

"The guy who was ramming the door used to wear a baseball cap. Now he wears a helmet. We have to wear heavier armor because we're on the tac team, but we always wear it. We don't even discuss it. We just put it on. We'd only had those helmets for six months before this happened. We get a lot of calls from other departments now, asking where they can get them."

Officer Debbie Maupin of the Loveland, Colorado, Police Department was rolling slowly down the highway, walking on a high-speed pursuit that was headed her way. There was water on the roadway, cruisers were hydroplaning, and the officers had just been advised to slow down. As the cars came around a curve toward Maupin, the suspect hydroplaned, losing control and vaulting over the median. He went hurtling through the air, directly at Maupin's car.

"The roll bar on my car broke, and I ended up wedged between the door and the console. They had to use the jaws to get me out. . . . The doctor said my vest kept my lung from collapsing. He said that without it I would not have been alive, that there was such force coming

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SENT BY:

through my body that I would have suffered severe internal organ damage," Maupin says.

Detective John Bonar is with the Fort Wayne, Indiana, Police Department, one of the few agencies with a mandatory wear policy for sworn and reserve officers. The policy calls for an escalating punishment for each subsequent infraction, beginning with a written reprimand and ending with termination.

Bonar was wearing his vest the night he stopped a traffic violator and placed him in the back seat of his cruiser. When he discovered that the suspect had traffic warrants, he let the man out so he could search and handcuff him. What Bonar did not know was that while he was checking for warrants, the suspect had managed to break off a 2 1/8-inch thick piece of the Plexiglas from the partition between the seats. The suspect stabbed Bonar, penetrating seven layers of body armor, and fled. Caught eight blocks from the scene, he was later sentenced to eight years in prison for attempted murder.

There are thousands more stories of officers saved by body armor—some of them in even more unlikely circumstances. Deputy Gerry Morehead of the Grand County Sheriff's Department in Granby, Colorado, was nearly gored by a bull elk

that crashed through the windshield of his patrol car one wintry night. The animal's horns, an inch in diameter, broke off on Morehead's trauma plate. "I wear this vest every day," Morehead says. "I come from a long line of law enforcement, and if I get up and put my uniform on, I put the vest on. I don't leave the house without it."

Several things stand out in the retelling of these brushes with death and serious injury, the most important being that these officers almost always wore their body armor, considering it as much a part of the uniform as their sidarm or duty belt. "I'd feel naked without it," says one officer. At the same time, only one officer interviewed had more than 20 years on the job—most had from one to 15 years. It was unusual to find an officer with more time who was still in uniform and routinely wore body armor.

A 1991 study by the John Jay College of Criminal Justice told a similar story. The older the officer, the more likely it is that he is not wearing a vest while working on the street, according to this study. Indeed, nearly half of the officers over age 50 reported either that they do not possess a vest or that they wear it only one time out of four when working on the street. Less than 10 percent of the officers under 30 take such a chance.

Fortunately, these officers—all of them members of the Survivors' Club—were committed to wearing their vests even before the traumatic events described here. For some, it was the result of education—hearing stories of other officers saved by their body armor. This was especially true in academies, where rookies heard from veteran officers how their body armor had saved them from serious injury or death. Some academies even required cadets to wear their body armor every day—a policy that had rookie officers adapting to wearing a vest from their first day in school.

For other officers, it was the attitude of a field training officer who refused to take them out on patrol until they were in full uniform. Deputy Morehead, for one, won't ride with anyone without a vest.

Peer pressure had a tremendous effect, as well. It is not unusual for fellow officers to hit one another in the chest or on the back to check for a vest. "It's no pat on the back," says Officer Maupin. "They hit you in the chest, and it hurts if you don't have a vest on... which is the point, of course."

The facts are clear: wearing body armor saves lives. The only vest that ever failed in the 25-year history of body armor was the one that wasn't worn. ●



Circle no. 49 on Reader Response Card

President Clinton and America's Police: Building Stronger, Safer Communities Together

A Strategy That Works:

old **Crime rates have dropped for five straight years.** Before President Clinton took office, violent crime was *increasing* in America. The President's anti-crime strategy has helped reverse this trend -- and violent crime has now *dropped* five years in a row. In fact, the number of murders fell an historic 9% in 1996, while violent crime decreased 6%.

A Record of Accomplishment:

Putting 100,000 new community police on our streets. President Clinton promised to put 100,000 new community police officers on the street to protect our communities, increasing our nation's police force by nearly 20 percent. Since passage of the President's 1994 anti-crime bill, over 73,000 of these officers have been funded.

Protecting law enforcement from deadly assault weapons. Because criminals should never outgun law enforcement officers, the President's 1994 anti-crime bill banned 19 of the deadliest cop-killing assault weapons. The President banned guns like the Uzi, which are the weapons of choice for drug dealers and gangs.

Preventing criminals from buying handguns. In 1993, the President signed the Brady Bill. Since its passage, over 250,000 stalkers, fugitives and felons have been prevented from buying guns. That means fewer guns on our streets and safer streets for our officers.

Giving the police the tools they need to fight crime. President Clinton has strengthened efforts to clamp down on illicit gun markets, by implementing the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative in selected cities across the country. Through this initiative, law enforcement will trace all guns used in crime that are seized by Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers, and work with that trace information to help identify illegal gun traffickers. By analyzing patterns of gun trafficking that exist in an area, our police officers can more effectively target illegal gun traffickers for prosecution, particularly those who put guns into the hands of our nation's young people.

Leading a national effort on child safety locks. The President proposed legislation to require federal gun dealers to provide child safety locks with every gun sold, and directed all federal agencies to provide these safety locking devices for all handguns issued to federal law enforcement officers. And because of the President's leadership, 8 major gun manufacturers are announcing their support for providing child safety devices with all of their handguns.



Laura K. Capps
06/10/98 06:14:19 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Jordan Tamagni/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: are you going to be able to write Tuesday's crime event?

If you go on the trip (I haven't heard anything) you won't get back until Sunday, I imagine. although maybe you could fly commercially from Portland on Sat. afternoon.

Anyway, under the guidelines you'd have to be done w/ the speech by Monday at 2:00. would that be possible?

I just attended the meeting on the event. It's a total Rahm deal with 2 bills, one gives more money to families of slain cops, the other gives money for bullet proof vests. the Police Chief from Springfield VERMONT will speak (she tells the story of how her dept. has to have charity events to raise money for their own vests.) the AG might speak and possibly the legislative sponsors (Leahy is one, hence the Vermont woman.) VP is also on it.

so it is a short, radio address length speech for POTUS. It would work out well if you could do it, but it might be too much.

Lowell is writing monday's event. Jeff has the broncos remarks (not that that should take so much time...)

let's discuss.

ROUTING SLIP

DATE: 6/5/98

FROM: Stephanie Street
Assistant to the President and Director of Presidential Scheduling

SUBJECT: Bill signing for Bulletproof Vest Partnership & Care for Police Survivors Act

Virginia Apuzzo	_____	Mike McCurry	_____✓
David Beaubaire	_____	Mack McLarty	_____
Paul Begala	_____	Katie McGinty	_____
Sandy Berger	_____	Bob Nash	_____
Sidney Blumenthal	_____	Jennifer Palmieri	_____✓
Erskine Bowles	_____	Chip Payson	_____✓
Phil Caplan	_____	John Podesta	_____
Megan Delgleize	_____✓	Rachel Redington	_____✓
Rahm Emanuel	_____	Bruce Reed	_____
Maria Echaveste	_____	Dan Rosenthal	_____
Nancy Hernreich	_____	Charles Ruff	_____
Mickey Ibarra	_____	Patti Solis-Doyle	_____
Ron Klain	_____	Craig Smith	_____
Neal Lane	_____	Doug Sosnik	_____
Ann Lewis	_____✓	Gene Sperling	_____
Bruce Lindsey	_____	Larry Stein	_____✓
Capricia Marshall	_____✓	Todd Stern	_____
Thurgood Marshall, Jr.	_____	Kim Tilley	_____
Sylvia Mathews	_____	Melanne Verveer	_____
Elisa Milsap	_____✓	Michael Waldman	_____✓
Christa Robinson	_____✓		

FILE: Accept 6/16/98

COMMENTS: _____

ROUTING SLIP

DATE: 5/28/98

FROM: Stephanie Streett
Assistant to the President and Director of Presidential Scheduling

SUBJECT: Bill signing ceremony for S. 1605, Bulletproof Vest Partnership + H.R. 3565, Care for Police Survivors Act

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---|-------------------|---|
| Virginia Apuzzo | _____ | Mike McCurry | _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| David Beaubaire | _____ | Mack McLarty | _____ |
| Paul Begala | _____ | Katie McGinty | _____ |
| Sandy Berger | _____ | Bob Nash | _____ |
| Sidney Blumenthal | _____ | Jennifer Palmieri | _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Erskine Bowles | _____ | Chip Payson | _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Phil Caplan | _____ | John Podesta | _____ |
| Megan Delgleize | _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Rachel Redington | _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Rahm Emanuel | _____ | Bruce Reed | _____ |
| Maria Echaveste | _____ | Dan Rosenthal | _____ |
| Nancy Hernreich | _____ | Charles Ruff | _____ |
| Mickey Ibarra | _____ | Patti Solis-Doyle | _____ |
| Ron Klain | _____ | Craig Smith | _____ |
| Neal Lane | _____ | Doug Sosnik | _____ |
| Ann Lewis | _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Gene Sperling | _____ |
| Bruce Lindsey | _____ | Larry Stein | _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Capricia Marshall | _____ | Todd Stern | _____ |
| Thurgood Marshall, Jr. | _____ | Kim Tilley | _____ |
| Sylvia Mathews | _____ | Melanne Verveer | _____ |
| Elisa Mulsap | _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Michael Waldman | _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Christa Robinson | _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | |

FILE: Pending

COMMENTS: _____

SCHEDULING REQUEST

MAY 26, 1998

ACCEPT

REGRET

38 MAY 26
PENDING P 3: 53

TO: Stephanie Streett
Assistant to the President and Director of Scheduling

FROM: Larry Stein
Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs

REQUEST: To host a bill signing ceremony for S. 1605, Bulletproof Vest Partnership Act of 1998 and H.R. 3565, Care for Police Survivors Act of 1998.

PURPOSE: To highlight these important pieces of legislation.

BACKGROUND: S. 1605, Bulletproof Partnership Act of 1998, is a bill to establish a matching grant program to help states, units of local government, and Indian tribes to purchase armor vests for use by law enforcement officers. The primary sponsors are Sen. Ben Nighthorse Campbell (R-CO), Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-UT), Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-VT), Rep. Peter Visclosky (D-IN) and Rep. Frank LoBiondo (R-NJ). In addition, this legislation has over 300 bipartisan cosponsors. It passed the House by voice vote on May 12, 1998 and passed the Senate by unanimous consent on May 15, 1998.

H.R. 3565, Care for Police Survivors Act of 1998, requires the Bureau of Justice Assistance to spend at least \$150,000 a year on peer support and counseling for families of slain public safety officers and authorizes funds to accelerate disability benefits to families. It is sponsored by Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-UT) and Rep. Bill McCollum (R-FL). It passed the House by a vote of 403-8 on April 21, 1998 and passed the Senate by voice vote on May 15, 1998.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: None.

DATE & TIME: The week of June 8, 1998

DURATION: TBD

LOCATION: TBD

PARTICIPANTS: TBD

OUTLINE OF
EVENTS:

TBD

REMARKS
REQUIRED:

TBD

MEDIA:

TBD

RECOMMENDED
BY:

Larry Stein

CONTACT:

Elisa Millsap 6-7848