

## LEVEL 1 - 21 OF 21 DOCUMENTS

## Public Papers of the Presidents

July 8, 1996

CITE: 32 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1205

LENGTH: 466 words

HEADLINE: Memorandum on the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative

## HIGHLIGHT:

Memorandum for the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General

## BODY:

Subject: Implementation of the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative

Firearms violence is a scourge on our society. Homicides committed by young people with firearms have nearly tripled since 1985, and other types of gun-related violence have been on the rise. Too many guns are in the hands of our Nation's children.

Through the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act and the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, we have reduced criminals' access to firearms, including military-style assault weapons. We are using the Gun-Free Schools Act of 1994 to take guns out of schools, making schools a safer learning environment for our children.

In addition, working in cooperation with State and local law enforcement in unprecedented fashion, Federal investigators and prosecutors have successfully disrupted numerous illicit gun markets across the country over the last 3 years. We need to strengthen our efforts to damp down on these illegal markets, especially those that provide crime guns to children.

The Department of the Treasury's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) has developed a pilot program that 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. The project utilizes an innovative computer software system that examines crime gun trace information and provides law enforcement officers with crucial investigative leads about the sources of these guns. By analyzing patterns of gun trafficking that exist in an area, we are developing more effective, law enforcement strategies to target illegal gun traffickers for prosecution, particularly those who put guns into the hands of our Nation's young people.

I am directing you to implement this project in 17 pilot cities: Atlanta, Georgia; Boston, Massachusetts; Baltimore, Maryland; Birmingham, Alabama; Bridgeport, Connecticut; Cleveland, Ohio; Inglewood, California; Jersey City, New Jersey; Memphis, Tennessee; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; New York, New York; Richmond, Virginia; Salinas, California; Seattle, Washington; San Antonio, Texas; St. Louis, Missouri; and Washington, D.C.

In addition, you should work with local, State, and Federal law enforcement



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in each of these cities to ensure that all crime guns seized in their cities are traced and to develop joint investigative and prosecutorial strategies to combat the problem of illegal gun trafficking. Your efforts should build upon existing partnership programs with State and local law enforcement officers, such as the Anti-Violent Crime Initiative.

You should jointly report to me in writing by August 8, 1997, on the first-year accomplishments of this project.

William J. Clinton

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: August 27, 1996



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LEVEL 1... 21

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THE SELECTED DOCUMENT NUMBERS:  
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*partials  
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LEVEL 1 - 1 OF 21 DOCUMENTS

Public Papers of the Presidents

October 14, 1999

CITE: 35 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 2035

LENGTH: 10032 words

HEADLINE: The President's News Conference

... didn't care about the gun, those are the easiest to give up. If you've got some old gun that doesn't work and you want \$ 25 or whatever you get for it, it's a good way to get it.

But keep in mind there are over -- I don't know what the exact number is -- but there is almost one gun for every person in America. There are way over 200 million guns in America. And all the new gun purchases, handgun purchases at least, require background checks. So I still think the more you can get done with that the better. I still think the more the better.

I agree with the import of your question, however. It would be a great mistake to emphasize that to the exclusion of law enforcement strategies that plainly work like the one in Richmond, like the one in Boston that led to no child being killed by gun violence in nearly 2 years. It would be a great mistake to think that's a substitute for closing the loopholes in both our assault weapons bill and the Brady bill, especially the gun show loophole. It would be a great mistake to think that that could substitute for our efforts to put 50,000 more police officers on the street in the areas that still have crime rates that are still too high.

So I think we should stick with the gun buy-back program. I think we're spending about \$ 15 million on it, not an enormous amount of money, but it should be only one part of a very comprehensive strategy.

Yes, in the back.

Japan

Q. Mr. President, about steel imports from Japan. Why are you delaying your decision under Section 201 charges against Japanese steel wire? The ...



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## LEVEL 1 - 5 OF 21 DOCUMENTS

## Public Papers of the Presidents

July 20, 1998

CITE: 34 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1432

LENGTH: 4944 words

HEADLINE: Remarks to the 75th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Teachers in New Orleans, Louisiana

... classroom or we have disorder and, too often, danger. Hard experience has taught us this lesson all too well. As a nation, therefore, we must recognize that giving you the tools to have a safe, orderly classroom is central to the mission of renewing America.

There is another lesson to be learned from all this. In this case, it is from the overall decline in crime. And let me back up and say one of the cruel ironies of these horrible killings in all these States over the last year or so has been that they have occurred against the backdrop of a dramatic drop in crime and the first drop in juvenile crime in years and years and years. Crime is dropping around the country because we're getting serious about community policing, effective punishment, and effective prevention. Crime is dropping because whole communities, like Boston, are taking responsibility for their streets and their neighborhoods and because government is giving them the support they need.

I mention **Boston** because they went 2 years and a few weeks without a single, solitary child under the age of 18 being killed with a **gun**. That's an amazing statistic.

Now, these things do not happen by accident. They happen by design at the grassroots level, but people must have the tools to do the job. That's the idea behind our efforts to put 100,000 police on the street. When I became President, violent crime had tripled in the last 30 years, and the number of police officers had only increased by 10 percent. You didn't have to be Einstein to figure out that was a mathematical equation for disaster. And the police officers told us we can prevent crime if you give us enough police to walk the streets, to be on the blocks, to know the kids, to know the parents, to know the store owners, to figure out what's going on. So that's what we did.

But if you look at what happened in community after community where the crime rate dropped, they first of all put in place a system that ...

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## LEVEL 1 - 6 OF 21 DOCUMENTS

## Public Papers of the Presidents

July 16, 1998

CITE: 34 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1398

LENGTH: 2950 words

HEADLINE: Remarks at a Democratic National Committee Jefferson Trust Dinner in Chevy Chase, Maryland

... everything we've -- almost everything -- we've pledged to do in '92 has been done.

And what I want you to do now is to talk to your friends and neighbors and to help us to continue to get the message out that, yes, we won two elections, and, yes, I helped the President, but we represent a certain set of ideas. We believed that you could balance the budget and still invest in the people of this country. We believed you can protect the environment and still grow the economy. We believed you could require able-bodied people on welfare to go to work without hurting their children and taking food and medicine away from them, and without undermining the ability of people who move from welfare to work to be good parents. We believed that you could be tough on people who violate the law and should be punished, and still recognize that we'll never solve the problem until we keep more kids out of trouble in the first place.

Boston didn't go 2 years without a single kid being killed by a gun by jailing all the people who might have done it. They did it by having the most aggressive, systematic, people-oriented prevention strategy in the United States.

We had different ideas. We believed that we could pursue America's commercial interest in the world in a way that was consistent with both our national security and our advancement of human rights and freedom. In other words, we believed that a lot of the debates that had dominated Washington for the last 20 to 30 years were not relevant to the 21st century.

In education, we believed that you could be for preserving public education and putting more money into programs and still lifting standards and having more accountability. We thought all these dichotomies that tend to dominate the easy language of politics were essentially not relevant to the way people wanted to live and the America we wanted to build for the 21st century.

And the consequences have been indisputable. It was not just that we had the

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## Public Papers of the Presidents

July 8, 1998

CITE: 34 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1336

LENGTH: 5478 words

HEADLINE: Remarks in the "Presidential Dialogue on Race" on PBS

... But as a factual matter, if you just look at the prison population -- you wanted to bring that up -- if you look at all the unemployment rate among young, single African-American males without an education, if you look at the physical isolation of people in these inner-city neighborhoods -- we have the lowest unemployment rate in 28 years; there are still New York City neighborhoods where the unemployment rate is 15 percent -- if you look at these things, if I could just come back to sort of what I think is practical here, I think it is imperative that we somehow develop a bipartisan consensus in this country that we will do those things which we know will stop another generation of these kids from getting in that kind of trouble.

My best model now, I guess, is what they're trying to do in Chicago in the school system and what they've done in Boston with the juvenile justice system. In Boston, they went for 2 years without one kid under 18 being killed with a gun. Unheard of in a city that size. And if you look at what they did in Houston, we need to at least adopt those strategies that will invest money in keeping these kids out of trouble in the first place and try to keep them out of jail and give them the chance to have a good life. And if there's disproportionate manifestation of race, then so be it. Then we ought to have an affirmative action program, if you will, that invests in those kids' futures and gives them a chance to stay out of trouble.

To me, it's the kids that are being lost altogether and the disproportionate presence of racial minorities among those kids that is still the most disturbing thing in the world. Because if you get these kids up there, 18 or 19, heck, they'll figure out things. Our kids will figure out things we weren't smart enough to figure out. That's how society goes on. That's what progress is all about. But ...



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## LEVEL 1 - 10 OF 21 DOCUMENTS

## Public Papers of the Presidents

October 8, 1997

CITE: 33 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1512

LENGTH: 3890 words

HEADLINE: Remarks at Metropolitan Baptist Church in Newark, New Jersey

... 5 years, we have worked very hard to help parents raise their children. We fought for the V-chip and the rating system on television programs, because I think there is too much inappropriate material on television for young children at times when they're watching it. And I think you ought to have more opportunity to -- [inaudible] -- it. We've worked very hard to put tobacco out of the reach of children because it's still the largest killer of our young children.

We're fighting every day to make our streets and our schools safer and more drug-free and to hold up those examples of fighting juvenile crime that not only punishes people who should be punished but saves kids from getting in trouble in the first place.

It's been nearly 2 years now since a single child under the age of 18 has been killed by a **gun** in the city of **Boston**, where the police and the probation officers make house calls and the parents walk the streets. And the compliance with the probation officers' orders is 70 percent; I feel quite sure it's higher than most places in the world and in America. Why? Because they said it takes a village to keep kids out of jail. Better send the kids to college than to jail.

We have made it easier for millions of parents to take some time off if their children are sick without losing their jobs and to keep their health insurance when they move from job to job.

We raised the minimum wage and we lowered taxes on families with children with incomes of under \$ 30,000. It's worth about \$ 1,000 a year now to families of four with incomes less than that. And this summer, when I signed the new balanced budget law, it's the biggest increase in aid to children's health and in aid to ...

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## LEVEL 1 - 11 OF 21 DOCUMENTS

## Public Papers of the Presidents

September 9, 1997

CITE: 33 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 1304

LENGTH: 2952 words

HEADLINE: Remarks at a Democratic Business Council Dinner

... said, "We would like to participate in this. We're not afraid. We want to know where we are and how we can do better." That will be a big fight.

Then we're trying to pass a juvenile justice bill that will help to deal with what I consider to be the biggest threat to our civil society on the crime front, which is that crime had been going up dramatically among -- most dramatically among people under 18. Now it's leveled off in the last couple of years, and we hope it's going down. But we still have a lot to do to keep our kids out of gangs, off drugs, away from guns, in school, living positive lives.

And I just want to point out, since Mr. Grossman and Mr. Solomont are from Massachusetts and they're very proud of it, that our juvenile justice bill is modeled in large measure on the program that has been operating in **Boston**, where it has been about 2 years now -- 2 full years -- since any person under the age of 18 has been killed by violent **guns**. That's an amazing thing. And so we can do this, but it's very important.

The third thing we're going to try to do is to make sure that I get the authority that Presidents have been given since the 1970's to negotiate trade agreements, comprehensive trade agreements that can be presented to Congress for an up-or-down vote. That's very controversial now, I think because some people have ambivalent feelings about the trade agreements we signed with Canada and Mexico. I think the evidence is pretty compelling in the positive side there, but the main thing we have to understand is that this fast-track authority I'm seeking has nothing to do with that.

The question is, are we going to continue to lead the world to open up markets for American products worldwide? Are we going to continue to lead the world in targeting specific sectors of the economy where we have a particular advantage, like telecommunications? Are we going to continue to lead the world toward ...



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## LEVEL 1 - 13 OF 21 DOCUMENTS

## Public Papers of the Presidents

June 16, 1997

CITE: 33 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. 883

LENGTH: 5089 words

HEADLINE: Remarks at a Democratic National Committee Dinner

... something, by the way, that ought to factor into this affirmative action debate, when people say, "Oh, you don't need it." You cannot leave people isolated for 18 years from the mainstream of economic and social life and then tell them, "There are no barriers to your entry into colleges, universities, or starting your own business." You cannot do that.

So the reason I thought the Presidents' Summit of Service that we did, the former Presidents and General Powell did in Philadelphia was so important is it gives us a chance to mobilize millions of people around specific objectives that I'm also trying to see the Government do its part in. And let me just reiterate them real quick.

We want to see that every child has a safe place to grow up. I've got a juvenile justice bill before the Congress now that is both tough and smart, modeled on what they've been doing in **Boston** where our chairman, Mr. Grossman, lives, where not a single child has been killed by a **gun** in a year and a half. Don't tell me you can't do that. Not one.

But do we need volunteers? Yes. Why? Because look what they did in **Boston**. I can pass all the bills in the world, in addition to the probation officers and police officers, to have all these people walking the streets, saving these kids' lives. And you go to any city where the juvenile crime rate is going down, they have both citizens and appropriate action by the public sector.

The second thing we want is for every child to have marketable skills -- I already talked about that, education.

The third thing we want is for every child to have access to health care. And I was really appreciative of that -- this is one thing that General Powell and I share a common obsession with. He said, "I can't believe we let working families get by without health care. If I proposed to end the health care guarantee for people in the military when I was Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, there would have been a riot." No one in ...

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## LEVEL 1 - 15 OF 21 DOCUMENTS

## Public Papers of the Presidents

May 19, 1997

CITE: 33 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. Pg. 733

LENGTH: 3733 words

HEADLINE: Remarks to Young Presidents and World Presidents Organizations

... work, which is bedeviling most working families throughout the country, including people in rather high-income brackets. It is a general problem of our society. And we have had the biggest drop in welfare rolls in 50 years in America in the last 4 years, before the impact of the new welfare reform law. And I'll say more about that in a minute.

The crime rate has gone down 5 years in a row in America for the first time in 22 years. And we now know exactly what to do about it. It's just a question of whether we will. Not only that, on the more troubling problem of youth and gang violence, the city of Boston, the city of Houston, and a few other big cities in America have seen big declines in youth crime. And in Boston, Massachusetts, not a single child under the age of 18 has been killed with a gun in a year and half now.

So there is a lot of confidence in this country now that we can actually make sense out of our common life, that we can actually deal with these problems. And that's very important. And for the rest of us, it's great because we don't have to think up something to do. We've got a roadmap out there; we can just try to replicate it, community by community, to make it work.

In the area of our relationships with each other and our diversity, I would say that we have made some significant progress. We now -- I think as a country we've still debating a lot of these things, like affirmative action, and I have my own views about that. But I would hope that the American people at least understand that if you look at how big the world is getting and the fact that our population is relatively smaller as a percentage of the ...

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LEVEL 1 - 16 OF 21 DOCUMENTS

Public Papers of the Presidents

May 19, 1997

CITE: 33 Weekly Comp. Pres. Doc. Pg. 738

LENGTH: 2189 words

HEADLINE: Remarks at a Democratic Business Council and Women's Leadership Forum Dinner

... 1993, with only Members of our party supporting it and with no votes to spare -- the Vice President broke the tie in the Senate, and as he says, "Whenever I vote, we win." [Laughter]

So this is a happy day. This budget is good for America. The telecommunications agreement is good for America. We're moving forward economically. We're also moving forward to try to come together more. I'm trying to pass a juvenile justice bill in the Congress which will give communities the resources and the help they need to try to restore civility and calm and order to the lives of our young people.

In most of America, while crime is going down precipitously, the crime rate among people under 18 is continuing to rise, leveling off only last year. But in some places in America, it's a different story. In Boston, Massachusetts, there has not been a single child killed with a gun in 18 months, not a single child. In Houston, Texas, where the mayor opened an inner-city soccer program and an inner-city golf program -- pre-Tiger Woods -- [laughter] -- he had 3,000 kids in the soccer program, 2,500 kids in the golf program, and the crime rate among juveniles went down.

So I'm doing my best to pass a juvenile justice bill that will follow up with what the crime bill did in 1994 and keep the crime rate coming down. Tomorrow I'll have an important announcement on welfare reform, to try to move more people from welfare to work. There is a lot to do out there, but we are moving in the right direction, and you should feel good about your country.

On the world front, we've ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention, which will ...



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## FOCUS - 1 OF 58 STORIES

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Las Vegas Review-Journal (Las Vegas, NV)

October 3, 1999 Sunday FINAL EDITION

SECTION: B; Pg. 1B

LENGTH: 1522 words

HEADLINE: Both sides firing over gun control

BYLINE: Michael Amon

BODY:

By Michael Amon  
Review-Journal

With random acts of gun violence making headlines, the gun control debate has arisen with a new urgency as federal lawmakers and White House hopefuls propose new restrictions on gun shows, talk realistically about a national gun registration and pontificate on the dangers of children having access to guns.

But, in public forums, radio talk shows and letters to the editor, a growing number of people, driven by the National Rifle Association, have begun to ask: Aren't there enough gun laws already?

The NRA and its supporters, usually white, middle-class outdoorsmen, have stepped up a campaign attacking the Clinton administration and the Justice Department for what they say is a poor record of prosecution of federal firearms laws. Instead of passing new gun laws in the wake of the Littleton, Colo., high school shootings, the racially motivated killings in Illinois by a white supremacist and a shooting in a Texas church, firearms advocates say more emphasis should be placed on enforcing those restrictions already in place.

'It's a fact,' said Jim Manown, an NRA spokesman. 'Under the Clinton administration, federal prosecutions of firearms laws have decreased almost 50 percent.'

In statements to the press, testimony before Congress and new additions to its Web site, the NRA quickly has used gun law enforcement statistics that, on the surface at least, seem disturbingly low.

But federal lawyers, Justice Department officials and gun control advocates bristle at the suggestion gun control laws are not being enforced. They say the NRA uses selected statistics that distort the bigger picture of gun law enforcement in the country.

'Their agenda is not about making streets safe. Their agenda is about making sure as many people as possible have guns,' said Brian Steele, a spokesman for the Justice Department.

Much of the gun lobby's wrath has been projected at the Brady Act. In the



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past few months, as the Clinton administration has touted the estimated 400,000 firearm rejections resulting from the act, the NRA has countered, producing statistics and anecdotal evidence claiming there has been almost no prosecution of those hundreds of thousands of potential felons who falsified background check forms.

'So when Bill Clinton gets up there and tells you that hundreds of thousands of felons have been stopped from buying guns, he's telling you that his Department of Justice has failed hundreds of thousands of times to prosecute these cases,' Manown said. 'When laws are enforced, you see a positive result.'

Two recent well-publicized incidents seem to back up the NRA's claims.

Bruce L. Jennings, a Nevada-based owner of one of the nation's biggest sellers of cheap handguns, so-called 'Saturday Night Specials,' gained national publicity in a July Washington Post article because the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms issued him a license to sell guns despite Jennings' felony conviction in 1985 for beating his wife.

Benjamin Smith, the white supremacist who shot down Jews and Asians in suburban Chicago this summer, was denied a gun because his background check at a local gun store found he had a restraining order placed against him by an ex-girlfriend. He was not arrested for falsifying his registration and went on to buy a gun illegally.

Government officials acknowledge the Brady Act has not produced many prosecutions for falsified registrations. But they say that particular law was never meant to be used as a prosecutorial tool.

'It ends up being a problem of numbers,' said Gretchen Michael, a spokeswoman for the Justice Department. With only 5,000 U.S. attorneys, she said 'If we would try to prosecute even 100,000 of them, we would overwhelm the justice system.'

A June 1999 study by the Treasury Department seems to concur. It recommends to presidential candidate Vice President Al Gore that almost \$ 30 million more in federal funds be allocated to beef up personnel and allow for more enforcement of current laws.

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms in particular has complained it does not receive the funds it needs to keep guns out of the hands of criminals. The NRA has lobbied against funding increases for the agency since its inception in 1972, and its staff has only increased by nine members in that time, from 1,622 to 1,631.

Frannie Forsman, a federal public defender in Las Vegas, said she doesn't see a lot of falsified gun registration cases prosecuted, but she said she has seen a vast increase in the number of prosecutions of felons in possession of a gun and use of a weapon in connection with violence or a drug crime in the past six or seven years.

'Ever since the Clinton administration has been in, my experience has been that they have aggressively prosecuted weapons offenses,' Forsman said.

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It is difficult to draw conclusions from the numbers of prosecutions under the Federal Gun Control Act of 1968, the broadest and most prosecuted of federal firearms laws. Though U.S. attorneys prosecuted 1,763 cases of using a firearm during a crime of violence or drug-related crime in 1998, there were only six prosecutions of giving a gun to a juvenile, an offense that led to the school shooting in Littleton. More than 1,500 felons were prosecuted in 1998 for possessing a handgun, but only 24 were brought to court for providing a firearm to a felon.

'I think there's a bogus assumption here,' Forsman said. 'It's like saying because you don't have the prosecutions, the crimes must have occurred.'

Steele said federal prosecutions have decreased for two reasons: Gun violence has decreased dramatically throughout the country by 27 percent, according to Treasury Department statistics, and most firearm violations are being prosecuted at the state level.

Though the gun lobby points to the actual number of gun cases brought to court, which has decreased from more than 7,000 in 1992 to about 4,000 in 1998, Steele points out federal prosecutors now convict a higher percentage of offenders than before, about 75 percent, and those offenders are no longer getting off with probationary slaps on the wrist.

Since 1992, the number of federal firearms offenders let off with probation has been cut by more than 50 percent, while the number sentenced to more than 60 months in prison has risen 33 percent, according to Justice Department statistics.

'The gun lobby only tells half the story,' said David Bernstein, a spokesman for Handgun Control Inc., in Washington, D.C.

Though the U.S. attorney's office in Las Vegas declined an interview, Forsman said: 'They have been aggressively prosecuting weapons offenses in this district for a long time.'

U.S. attorneys have been working with state prosecutors. Steele said, to take more gun cases to local court and free up space in federal court for other matters. In 1996, as federal government convictions went down slightly, state courts convicted 33,337 people on gun charges, up from 31,010 in 1994 and 26,422 in 1992.

Whether current laws are being enforced effectively enough or not, a few academicians are beginning to lean toward better enforcement of current laws rather than creating new ones. They point to community erosion and a violent culture as reasons for the outbreak of mind-boggling carnage that has plagued youth and urban areas.

In Boston, where President Clinton and the national media have lauded the city's success of the city in cracking down on gun violence, a Suffolk University Law School professor who was deeply involved in the effort said the decrease in firearm violence was the result of a rare, concerted community effort and the enforcement of current laws by police, not involvement from the federal government.



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'I'm not sure if you can easily replicate what happened in **Boston**,' Tony DeMarco said. 'Everybody was saying, 'Jesus Christ, we can't live like this.''

'We can pass all the gun laws we can \_ and enforcement of any law is inconsistent and applied differentially to different groups \_ and the problem of violence will not lessen,' said Randall Sheldon, chairman of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Criminal Justice Department. 'Admit it. We live in a culture that really loves violence, especially with guns.'

#### Prosecutions of federal firearms laws

1996

1998

|                                             |       |       |
|---------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Providing firearms to a felon               | 20    | 24    |
| Possession of firearms by a felon           | 1,213 | 1,550 |
| Transfer of a handgun to a juvenile         | 9     | 6     |
| Use of a firearm during a crime of violence |       |       |

over drug related crime prosecutable in

federal court

1,987

1,763

Possession of a firearm by a prohibited

person, unspecified category

683

603

Source: Executive Office, U.S. Attorney's Office  
Johnson/Review-Journal

Mike

State and federal gun law statistics

State vs. federal weapons convictions

1992

1996

State convictions

26,422

33,337

Federal convictions

3,821

3,033

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Violent crimes in the United States, excluding rapes

1993 581,896

1997 414,530

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 5, 1999



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FOCUS - 6 OF 58 STORIES

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The Washington Times

June 15, 1998, Monday, Final Edition

SECTION: Part A; NATION; Pg. A8

LENGTH: 590 words

HEADLINE: Gun waiting period a Clinton priority

BYLINE: Joyce Howard Price; THE WASHINGTON TIMES

BODY:

The Clinton administration will ask Congress to extend the five-day waiting period for gun purchases, now part of the Brady law that expires later this year.

"We think that's a priority because it has worked effectively," White House senior adviser Rahm Emanuel said yesterday on NBC's "Meet the Press."

As things now stand, the requirement for a five-day waiting period between the time someone purchases and takes possession of a gun, a key provision of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act of 1993, is scheduled to die with the sunset of the Brady law Nov. 30.

In its place, the government hopes to have up and running an instant check system that will allow licensed gun dealers to quickly determine whether a customer has a criminal record that would disqualify that person from buying a firearm. A \$15 "user fee" would be imposed on the would-be gun buyer to help pay for the "instant check" program, which would rely on the FBI's computer network.

The National Instant Criminal Background Checks System is scheduled to go on line Nov. 30. But gun foes worry that the replacement system will either not be ready by then or will not be comprehensive enough to do its intended job, and they want the five-day waiting period extended.

Mr. Emanuel said that the waiting period "was established for a cooling-off period for crimes of passion," and that "there is good common sense" for this approach.

"Based on police research, 20 percent of the guns purchased that are used in murder are purchased within the week of the murder," the White House aide said.

Mr. Emanuel said he believes the waiting period requirement "has done a good job - and, in fact, an effective job - over the last four years the Brady



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bill's been on the books."

The White House, he said, will urge Congress to keep the waiting period in place because "we think the cooling-off period is very, very important."

Actor Charlton Heston, the new president of the National Rifle Association, said on "Meet the Press" that the Brady law "didn't do much good."

Asked why the NRA opposes instant background checks, Mr. Heston said the organization does not believe the fees that would be charged are justified.

In a speech last weekend at the NRA's annual meeting in Philadelphia, two days before he was elected president, Mr. Heston leveled a sharp attack on Mr. Clinton, who won a ban on the manufacture and importation of several types of assault weapons.

Asked about his anti-Clinton remarks yesterday on NBC, Mr. Heston said he'll stop saying "bad" things about the president if Mr. Clinton would designate one city - preferably Philadelphia - as a laboratory to enforce the laws against people who illegally carry and use guns.

The NRA leader read a newspaper article about a judge in Philadelphia, who in 18 months released 9,732 firearms offenders without trials.

"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," Mr. Heston said.

Asked if Mr. Clinton would agree to the gun lobby's request, Mr. Emanuel said, "That social experiment that the NRA wants has occurred" in Boston.

"Until recently, in fact, for 2 1/2 years, not a single juvenile murder with a firearm" occurred in Boston, he said. "Boston is the model the president's 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."

GRAPHIC: Photo, Rahm Emanuel says the cooling-off period for buying guns has worked effectively., By Reuters

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: June 15, 1998



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FOCUS - 8 OF 58 STORIES

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Shooting Industry

October, 1997

SECTION: No. 10, Vol. 42; Pg. 8; ISSN: 0037-4148

IAC-ACC-NO: 20045302

LENGTH: 375 words

HEADLINE: President Clinton blasts 'corrupt gun dealers.'

BYLINE: Schneider, Jim

BODY:

President Clinton, in his July radio address, blasted the network of "gun traffickers and corrupt gun dealers" who supply guns to "lawless youth."

"Make no mistake, gun traffickers are funneling guns to lawless youth," Clinton said.

Clinton then announced he was expanding his gun tracing program, the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative, to 10 new cities: Los Angeles, Calif.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; Houston, Tex.; Miami, Fla.; Tucson, Ariz.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Gary, Ind.; and Cincinnati, Ohio.

The president noted that a year ago he directed the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) to follow **Boston's** example and trace guns used in crime by "young criminals" in 17 communities.

Clinton also presented the results of ATF's "Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative" study, which contained an analysis of the illegal youth firearms markets in the 17 communities.

One of those findings was that in 15 of the 17 sites, the largest supply of crime guns successfully traced came from retail sources within the state.

That finding flies directly in the face of Rep. Charles Schumer's cries about the need for more laws to stop the interstate smuggling of firearms.

Meanwhile on Capitol Hill, Sens. Joseph Biden (D-Del.) and Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.) are busily pushing "gun shop safety" legislation.

In introducing S-922, the "Gun Shop Safety Act of 1997," Lautenberg declared, "Incredible as it may seem, there are no federal minimum standards for security of premises and merchandise at gun shops."

Lautenberg pointed out that, "During the 1992 Los Angeles riots, 19 gun



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stores guns. One pawnshop lost 970 guns, while were looted and robbed of about 4,000 another outlet was robbed of 1,150 guns."

He then cited an incident where a gun dealer was killed in Washington State and the robbers sold 40 of the 75 stolen guns on the streets of Seattle that night.

Lautenberg said 30,000 firearms have been stolen from gun dealers since 1994. S-922 calls upon the Secretary of the Treasury to issue regulations that establish minimum firearm safety and security standards that shall apply to federally licensed firearm dealers. This must be done within one year of passage of the bill.

GRAPHIC: Other; Illustration

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

IAC-CREATE-DATE: December 8, 1997

LOAD-DATE: December 09, 1997



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## FOCUS - 9 OF 58 STORIES

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July 20, 1997 Sunday ALL EDITIONS

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 014

LENGTH: 458 words

HEADLINE: Hub's gun-tracing initiative earns presidential praise

BYLINE: By MARK MUELLER

## BODY:

Praising **Boston** as a leader in the fight against illegal guns, President Clinton yesterday announced the expansion of a gun-tracing program that has helped stamp out Hub youth murders involving firearms.

**Boston** police Commissioner Paul Evans joined Clinton in Washington as the president announced the move in his weekly radio address.

"A year ago, I looked at **Boston's** approach and it was clear that tracing guns seized from young criminals was a key to the city's success," Clinton said, noting that no **Boston** youth under 17 has been killed with a gun since July 1995.

The tracing program, known as the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative, was modeled after a cooperative effort **Boston** established with the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms in 1991.

The program was created in 16 additional cities last year. Clinton's announcement yesterday indicated 10 more cities will now participate, supplying ATF agents with information about every illegal gun recovered from a crime scene.

By tracing large numbers of illegal guns, authorities spot patterns: where the guns originated and who's using them.

"It helps me immensely to see where my problems are and allocate my resources to those investigations," said Jeff Roehm, special agent in charge of the ATF's **Boston**-based New England bureau.

As an example, he cited one case in which agents traced numerous illegal guns to Mississippi about two years ago. The subsequent probe resulted in the arrest of a black market dealer who would pay others to buy guns for him in that state and bring them to **Boston**.

Had police tried to trace fewer of the guns, Roehm said, the pattern might never have emerged, the dealer would be free and more guns would be in the hands of young people, the largest at-risk group.



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Statistics released yesterday by the Treasury Department show that almost half of all guns used in crimes came from people under the age of 24.

"It boils down to this: If we can get the guns out of the hands of kids, fewer kids are going to get shot," Roehm said.

In his radio address, Clinton warned that in recent decades, gun murders by juveniles jumped 300 percent and, taken alone, tracing illegal weapons is not enough.

That view was shared by a **Boston** activist who has worked hand-in-hand with Evans. The police commissioner did not speak during the president's address and could not be reached for comment.

"You've got to attack the problem from a lot of different angles," said Harlan Jones, who, as executive director of Citizens for Safety, helped create a gun buyback program in the city.

"Tracing guns is great, but you've also got to work with the community and work with the kids," he said. "Clearly, **Boston** has taken the lead in that."

LOAD-DATE: July 20, 1997



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FOCUS - 10 OF 58 STORIES

Copyright 1997 Chicago Sun-Times, Inc.  
Chicago Sun-Times

July 20, 1997, SUNDAY, Late Sports Final Edition

SECTION: SUNDAY NEWS; Pg. 64

LENGTH: 483 words

HEADLINE: Gun-tracking program to cover Chicago, Gary

BYLINE: BY SCOTT FORNEK

BODY:

A federal program to trace illegal firearms dealers will be expanded into Chicago, Gary and eight other cities in an effort to track down the gun traffickers who are arming the nation's youth, President Clinton said Saturday.

"We know how they operate, and we intend to shut them down," Clinton said in his weekly radio address.

Chicago Police and the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms already have been working together for nearly a year to trace all 15,000 to 20,000 firearms seized annually in the city.

But under the president's Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative, guns linked to young offenders here will now receive special scrutiny in a national computer system, said Jerry Singer, bureau spokesman.

"You cannot as a juvenile go into a gun shop and buy a gun -- you have to be 21 to buy a gun," Singer said. "So we wanted to see where those guns are coming from."

"It's a program that has been effective (in 17 pilot cities) but now we are bringing it full force to Chicago," he said. "They will give special attention to any weapon seized from a juvenile."

A team of 10 agents and specialists are already at work here to trace the weapons, Singer said. But under the expansion, they will flag weapons taken from youths so the information can be analyzed for patterns in the bureau's national tracing center in Falling Waters, W.Va.

Police spokesman Paul Jenkins said he didn't have the details of the new program, but said, "We look forward to being part of whatever expanded initiative they have."

"Whatever initiative you can bring that will continue the reduction of youth



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crime -- and we are seeing a reduction in Chicago -- anything that keeps that reduction going is certainly welcome," he said.

Clinton launched the program a year ago. It requires police and prosecutors to provide information on every weapon they seize from juveniles. Investigators begin with the gun manufacturer and try to trace how it got into the child's hands.

In the program's first year, law enforcement agencies tracked 37,000 crime guns to their sources -- almost twice as many as the year before, reported Treasury Department statistics.

Clinton also urged law enforcement agencies to continue doing background checks on prospective gun buyers, despite the Supreme Court's decision last month to strike down the part of the Brady Law that mandates such checks.

Background checks "keep criminals from getting guns through the front door of a gun shop," Clinton said. And with the expanded tracing program, "we're turning our attention to locking the back door, too."

The 17 pilot cities were Atlanta; Baltimore; Birmingham, Ala.; **Boston**; Bridgeport, Conn.; Cleveland; Inglewood, Calif.; Jersey City, N.J.; Memphis, Tenn.; Milwaukee; New York; Richmond, Va.; St. Louis; Salinas, Calif.; San Antonio; Seattle, and Washington.

Contributing: Associated Press

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: July 21, 1997



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## FOCUS - 11 OF 58 STORIES

Copyright 1997 Globe Newspaper Company  
The Boston Globe

July 18, 1997, Friday, City Edition

SECTION: NATIONAL/FOREIGN; Pg. A1

LENGTH: 1085 words

HEADLINE: Clinton formula links economic, racial gain

BYLINE: By Adrian Walker and Ann Scales, Globe Staff

DATELINE: PITTSBURGH

BODY:

Linking improved race relations to expanded economic opportunity, President Clinton yesterday proposed a series of programs targeted at poor urban and rural areas, including a \$ 350 million program to encourage college graduates to teach in schools in low-income areas.

Speaking at the annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Clinton declared that race relations, education, and economic opportunity were "inextricably linked."

He stressed policies that he said can foster racial healing, from enforcement of civil rights laws to new efforts to encourage investment in inner cities.

The speech was Clinton's first appearance before a predominantly black group since pledging to inaugurate a "national dialogue" on race last month in San Diego.

Clinton said education must be a key element in working toward equality. Simply integrating schools, he said, is not enough. Schools must improve as well.

The president said that poverty, which is often related to race, should not be an excuse for low expectations in education. "We must not replace the tyranny of segregation with the tyranny of low expectations," he said. "We don't do anyone any favors by not holding them to high standards."

He was joined in Pittsburgh by Labor Secretary Alexis Herman and several members of his new advisory panel on race, including Christopher Edley, a Harvard Law School professor, and historian John Hope Franklin, chairman of the panel.

Later yesterday, Clinton flew to Chicago to address about 3,500 delegates attending the 22d annual convention of the National Association of Black Journalists.



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Clinton asked black journalists to examine what role they can play in helping the nation have "the right kind of dialogue" on race.

Clinton told delegates, "As journalists, you have experienced firsthand both the progress and the continuing challenge of race in our country."

And in a comment that earned him applause, he said, "Newsrooms are like all of our other working environments: They've come a long way, they've still got a ways to go." Acknowledging the differences that surfaced Monday during a meeting of the seven-member advisory panel on race, the president said, "The first meeting was full of lively debate and honest disagreement. I like that."

But that wasn't the only rocky start for his race initiative. Franklin, who accompanied Clinton to Pittsburgh but not to Chicago, said he wasn't entirely happy with the president's choice of a black audience for his second major address on race since unveiling the initiative at a University of California commencement June 14.

Franklin's criticism was echoed by the Rev. Jesse Jackson, who was attending the NABJ convention.

"The people who must take the most responsibility to heal the society are those who broke it," Jackson said. "Those who must close the gap are those who created it based upon theories of race supremacy or for purposes of economic exploitation."

White House Press Secretary Michael D. McCurry said the choice of venue was more a result of scheduling than anything else. "The dialogue that the president foresees cannot occur unless all are engaged, one way or another," he said.

In his Pittsburgh appearance yesterday, Clinton was more specific than in his San Diego speech on how he hopes his administration can influence the race issue. He said accomplishing his goals required addressing three areas: education, economic opportunity, and race relations. He proposed initiatives ranging from a tough juvenile crime bill to more community investments to cleaning up environmentally hazardous areas.

The program for hiring more teachers, which requires congressional approval, is modeled after a longstanding government program that provides scholarships for medical students who agree to serve as doctors in rural areas. Clinton said the program would emphasize the recruitment of minority teachers.

Clinton also said he is committed to other educational initiatives, including the expansion of charter schools, more funds for renovating older schools, and putting more computers in classrooms.

But he said the goals of improving schools must go hand in hand with revitalizing cities.

"If we can't do something to revitalize the economy of our poorer areas when we've got the lowest unemployment rate in 23 years and business is out there looking for new opportunities to invest, when can we do it?" Clinton asked. "We have to do it now."

Many of the revitalization programs Clinton mentioned already exist, such as empowerment zones, which invest federal funds in poor neighborhoods, and the earned income tax credit, which reduces the tax burden on the working poor.

One new proposal, however, is a juvenile crime bill that he said would be modeled after Boston's approach to cutting juvenile crime. As he has before, he spoke of Boston's record of going more than 18 months without a fatal shooting of a child.

"They're tough on gangs and guns, but they also give kids something to say yes to," Clinton said. "We have to do that."

On the issue of diversity, Clinton told delegates America must begin to prepare for the day when there will be no single majority race. The key to the future, he said, is in looking at diversity as an opportunity rather than a problem.

"In a global economy, in a global society where we're closer together than ever, it is a huge asset for us that we have people from everywhere else," he said.

He asked the NAACP to support the advisory panel on race. He said it would provide leadership, not specific policy.

The president's speech was well-received by many of the 4,000 delegates here. They were especially taken with his emphasis on education, a longstanding NAACP priority.

"I thought he was super," said Garrett Wilson of Richmond, Va. "I think it's critical that this dialogue take place. I think there is a false sense that everything's dramatically improved."

US District Judge Fred Banks of Jackson, Miss., said he hoped Clinton could use the power of the presidency to give racial issues prominence.

"I think it has to matter that this is coming from the president," Banks said. "I think there is a lot a president can do."

But some delegates were less optimistic and said Clinton was skirting vital issues.

"You have to talk about street crime before you can have any economic development," said Delois Blakely of New York City. "Until you talk about that you haven't gotten to real issues."

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, AP PHOTO / President Clinton and NAACP President Kweisi Mfume wave yesterday to NAACP delegates.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: July 18, 1997



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FOCUS - 12 OF 58 STORIES

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June 12, 1997, Thursday, Final Edition

SECTION: A SECTION; Pg. A16

LENGTH: 585 words

HEADLINE: U.S. Warning Buyers: Guns Not for Minors; Dealers to Issue Notices Under Order by Clinton

BYLINE: John F. Harris, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

At odds with congressional Republicans on the best approach for fighting juvenile crime, President Clinton said yesterday he is using his executive power to create rules designed to prevent guns from falling into the possession of minors.

Under new federal rules, gun dealers will be required to post signs and distribute written warnings to each gun purchaser stating that it is a felony to sell or give the gun to a minor. "I want every adult who buys a gun to see that sign and think about it before they give a child a gun that could wind up in gang violence," Clinton told a conference on juvenile crime at Georgetown University.

While Clinton's new rules -- to be implemented by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms -- do nothing to change the law or stiffen penalties, White House aides said better public education efforts might work at the margins to reduce gun trafficking.

At a broader level, Clinton's action is part of a sustained battle, begun early in his first term, to ensure that Republicans do not succeed at portraying him as soft on crime. At the moment, he is fighting with Congress over juvenile crime legislation.

Last month, the House passed GOP-sponsored legislation that would authorize more adult trials for juveniles accused of violent crimes and serious drug offenses. Many Democrats voted for the bill, but Clinton has said it does not do enough to expand gun control and fund crime prevention programs. The Senate is scheduled to begin work on juvenile crime legislation today.

Clinton kept up his line of argument yesterday at Georgetown. He cited a Boston program called "Operation Night Light," in which police and parole officers make house calls to make sure young criminals are abiding by the terms of their probation. He praised a Houston program in which young people are kept off the streets through soccer and golf programs. He said the federal government should help other cities follow these models. "This is not rocket science; it is



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replication," Clinton said. "We know what works. There is no excuse for not doing what works."

Under Clinton's action yesterday, the nation's 112,000 federally registered gun dealers will be required to distribute materials to all gun purchasers. The buyers will be told, among other things, that it is generally a violation of federal law for people under 18 to possess a handgun or for an adult to transfer a handgun to a juvenile, that handguns are a leading cause of juvenile fatalities, and that firearms should be safely stored and have locking devices to prevent accidental discharge.

National Rifle Association spokesman Bill Powers called Clinton's announcement a hollow gesture. "Do not stand up and talk about stopping youth gang violence by throwing a card at people," Powers said. "Give me a break."

"It would be funny if it weren't tragic," he added.

By contrast, the Fraternal Order of Police praised Clinton's action. "The epidemic of intentional and accidental misuse of firearms by juveniles has reached critical mass," said president Gilbert G. Gallegos, "and every possible innovative tactic within existing law must be brought to bear on violators."

Violent crime among juveniles, after soaring for years, dropped slightly in the most recent statistics compiled by the federal government. But a Justice Department report warned that an impending demographic surge of young people could lead to dramatic increases in violent juvenile crime after the turn of the century.

GRAPHIC: Photo, Frank Johnston, At Georgetown University event, President Clinton announces new rules aimed at stemming juvenile crime. The rules, to be implemented by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, will require gun dealers to remind purchasers that selling or giving guns to minors is a felony. Attorney General Janet Reno also attended the conference.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: June 12, 1997



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FOCUS - 13 OF 58 STORIES

Copyright 1997 Times Mirror Company  
Los Angeles Times

May 11, 1997, Sunday, Home Edition

SECTION: Part A; Page 16; National Desk

LENGTH: 667 words

HEADLINE: CLINTON ASSAILS JUVENILE-CRIME MEASURE;  
LEGISLATION: HOUSE BILL WOULD ALLOW OFFENDERS AS YOUNG AS 13 TO BE TRIED AS  
ADULTS. BUT IT IGNORES EFFECTIVE WAYS TO DISCOURAGE YOUTHS FROM VIOLENCE,  
PRESIDENT SAYS.

BYLINE: MARLENE CIMONS, TIMES STAFF WRITER

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

President Clinton on Saturday harshly denounced the juvenile-crime measure approved by the Republican-controlled House last week, saying the bill "ignores . . . what works" in discouraging young people from committing violence.

"The plain evidence of what is working right now to save our children is nowhere apparent in this bill," Clinton said in his weekly radio address. "It's the same old tough rhetoric without any prevention, without any change in the environment to make it harder for gangs to function, or without any real toughness in every state in America.

"Perhaps most troubling, the House bill rejects my call to cut off young people's access to guns, now the third leading cause of death for young people between the ages of 13 and 24," he added.

The legislation passed by the House on Thursday would allow offenders as young as 13 to be tried as adults in federal courts. It would give federal prosecutors broad authority to charge juveniles as adults, increase the types of offenses that make juveniles eligible for such treatment, open to public scrutiny juvenile records and court proceedings and allow juveniles to be incarcerated with adults.

The measure also would provide \$ 1.5 billion to states that bring their laws into compliance with the proposed tougher federal standards, effectively abolishing the separate juvenile justice system, which has traditionally been less severe and more committed to rehabilitation than the adult court system.

The Senate has not yet taken up the measure. When the bill passed the House, White House aides stopped short of threatening a veto, saying they still hope



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for further concessions from the GOP.

Clinton favors an approach that focuses on guns and tries to keep kids off the streets: He wants Congress to require safety locks on guns, ban gun sales to any adult who committed a violent crime as a youth and keep schools open later and on weekends as an alternative for youths who are now hanging out on the streets.

"Not a single hunter would lose a gun because of child safety locks," the president said in his radio speech, taped Friday aboard Air Force One while he was visiting San Jose, Costa Rica.

Also, extending school hours would enable young people to "stay under the watchful eye of parents, educators and community leaders instead of on street corners, where the most common influences are bad ones," he added.

Clinton cited Boston's "Operation Nightlife" as a example of an effective crime-prevention program: Police and probation officers make nightly visits to the homes of young offenders to ensure that they are following the rules of their probation.

\*

In Boston, "where many of these efforts are already in place, youth murders have dropped 80% in five years, and not one child has been killed with a gun in over a year and a half," Clinton said.

"To me, a juvenile-justice bill that doesn't limit children's access to guns is a bill that walks away from the problem," he said.

"Now if we can have safety precautions to prevent children opening bottles of aspirin, surely we can have the same safety precautions to prevent children from using guns," Clinton said.

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: December 21, 1998



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THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS

April 27, 1997, Sunday, HOME FINAL EDITION

SECTION: SUNDAY READER; Pg. 1J

LENGTH: 1479 words

HEADLINE: LEARNING TO LEAD;  
Clinton stresses communities copying good ideas

BYLINE: Kathy Lewis, Washington Bureau of The Dallas Morning News

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

WASHINGTON - President Clinton has said over and over that there isn't a problem in America that someone, somewhere hasn't solved.

He has been using the bully pulpit of the presidency to draw attention to what's working in local and state governments, businesses and volunteer programs.

It's called replication. Put more simply, it's copying good ideas.

Mr. Clinton went to Boston to draw attention to a juvenile crime program that halted teen gun murders through a combination of tougher enforcement and such steps as nightly home visits to youths on probation.

He has broadcast what they're doing in Atlanta to curb teen pregnancies, and what they're doing in Kansas City to put welfare mothers to work.

And now Sunday in Philadelphia, the presidential spotlight will be on showcasing volunteer and community service efforts that are making a difference.

As he convenes the Presidents' Summit for America's Future, Mr. Clinton will be joined by former presidents George Bush, Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford.

Together, they and retired Gen. Colin Powell, chairman of the summit, and Henry Cisneros, vice chairman, hope to mobilize Americans by drawing unprecedented attention to volunteerism.

If all goes according to plan, communities will have far greater access than ever before to nuts-and-bolts information about how successful programs work. For Mr. Clinton, the summit also provides an example of a broader theme of his presidency and political career.

Seemingly county-by-county, he has shopped the nation for 'best practices' or



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ideas that work. Then, like a traveling preacher, he has spread the word.

As a young governor in Arkansas, associates say he often imported ideas. As president, he's tried to export what's working from one community to another or in some cases adapting the concept for national consumption.

"The president is trying to redefine the presidency by using all the powers of the office to get things done around the country - not just in Washington," said Bruce Reed, his domestic policy adviser.

Sometimes that means the federal government leads by example, hiring people off of welfare. Sometimes that means "steering states and communities in a common direction," pushing for national education standards, said Mr. Reed.

"And sometimes it simply means helping people in one community see what's working in another community."

Some analysts contend it reflects a changing presidency at a time when the Cold War is over and large legislative programs are not an option. Some also suggest Mr. Clinton has overplayed the concept and marginalized the presidency along the way.

Charles Jones, a political science professor at the University of Wisconsin, calls it the "miniaturization" of the presidency.

"He's constantly scanning the national, state and local horizon for issues. That is a public service. Whether it will go down in history as making him a great president is another matter. I doubt it," said Mr. Jones.

Presidential scholar Henry Graff of Columbia University laments that presidents have become "mayors," dealing with more minor issues. He predicts that Americans will have to get used to the idea that "we're going to have a long series of leaders like this."

"My own very strong feeling is, he is limited because there is no money for big initiatives," said Mr. Graff.

Mr. Clinton said he believes his approach is consistent with his belief in public and private partnerships and his philosophy that while the era of big government is over, government continues to have a role to play.

"As president, I'm committed to marshaling all the forces in our society to mobilizing our citizens, our communities, our businesses, our schools to meet our challenges," he has said.

His associates also maintain that this concept goes hand in hand with his second-term agenda - so much of which depends on what states and communities do on welfare reform and education.

They dispute the notion that political accommodation is the genesis and cite what both Bill and Hillary Rodham Clinton did in Arkansas.

"To him, this is a natural," said Diane Blair, a longtime friend of the Clintons and a political science professor at the University of Arkansas. "I

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think to him, this is the good part of governing because you find innovation everywhere, creativity everywhere."

Aides and former aides say his emphasis stems from his formative experience as governor and as a key player in the National Governors Association and the Democratic Leadership Council, a centrist policy group.

"He's been all over the country for the last two decades, taking notes on what works and what doesn't," said Mr. Reed.

Since becoming president, Mr. Clinton has modeled his reinventing government program after Texas Comptroller John Sharp's efforts to improve services while cutting costs. Convinced that community policing was working in Houston and elsewhere, Mr. Clinton incorporated the concept into anti-crime legislation.

During the 1996 campaign, he made "school uniforms" a household term by showing what the Long Beach, Calif., School District had done.

And in Concord, Calif., he helped wire a school for the Internet, participating in NetDay which drew support from labor and business for a modern day "barn-raising."

Mr. Clinton has vowed to "spread the word," of what communities are doing to combat teen pregnancy so "that what works in one community can be tried quickly in more communities."

He has coaxed businesses by convening a White House summit on corporate citizenship and by showcasing companies that are hiring former welfare recipients.

Mrs. Clinton has provided a high profile for greeting card companies and others who put resources into a Mother's Day campaign to educate older women on the need for mammograms.

The results of Mr. Clinton's campaign are difficult to assess.

Whether concepts like school uniforms turn out to be a passing trend or a lasting solution remains to be seen. Welfare-to-work programs are only now getting underway across the nation.

Mayors, state officials and community program leaders whose ideas have been celebrated report a flood of inquiries.

Long Beach has been contacted by hundreds of schools and dozens of school districts, according to Dick Van Der Lann, an information officer.

Clyde McQueen, director of the Full Employment Council in Kansas City, said he has gotten so many inquiries he established a Web page.

Mr. Clinton repeatedly has mentioned Kansas City's early efforts to take welfare money and allow employers to use it to hire former recipients. That waiver granted to Missouri is now available nationwide under the new welfare law.



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Not everyone is receptive to Mr. Clinton's message.

In New York recently, Earl Graves of Black Enterprise magazine drew Mr. Clinton's ire when he said too much of the welfare legislation was aimed at destroying the safety net government must provide.

Other critics have said the business success stories Mr. Clinton cites can't possibly make a real impact, but Kansas City Mayor Emanuel Cleaver says the critics miss the point.

"What we want and think is happening is for companies to be an inspiration for other companies in Kansas City and elsewhere," said Mr. Cleaver. White House officials say Mr. Clinton has made a difference with various challenges he has issued. Some 250,000 volunteers have wired 50,000 schools for computers since he called for every classroom and library to be hooked up to the Internet by the year 2000.

But it's too soon to tell whether another presidential challenge will have an effect.

As a prelude to the volunteer summit, Mr. Clinton devoted a recent radio address to a Maryland law that makes community service a requirement for high school graduation. He challenged schools in every state to do likewise.

Such presidential jawboning does not make much of a difference, said Jean Cryor, a Republican state delegate in Maryland.

"It's like having a nice cheerleader. It's better than not, but it doesn't change the outcome of the game," she said.

But Lt. Gov. Kathleen Kennedy Townsend, a Democrat, said she has received inquiries from officials in other states as well as from the media.

Mr. Clinton himself at times has acknowledged a frustration with how long it takes for ideas to spread.

"In all the years that I have spent in public schools, the thing that has frustrated me most is that nearly every problem in America has been solved by somebody, somewhere in some school. But ideas don't travel well," he said.

As governor, Mr. Clinton said he was always proud when Arkansas was the first to do something.

'But I used to tell our people, I'm even more proud when we're the second state to do something,' because that meant that we weren't too arrogant, hard-headed and deaf to learn from what somebody else was doing right."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: May 6, 1997



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## FOCUS - 21 OF 58 STORIES

Copyright 1997 Boston Herald Inc.  
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February 20, 1997 Thursday ALL EDITIONS

SECTION: EDITORIAL; Pg. 024

LENGTH: 468 words

HEADLINE: EDITORIAL; Boston's 'magic' formula

BODY:

**Boston's** record in combatting juvenile crime is, indeed, worthy of note - yes, even of presidential praise.

The decrease in gang-related violence, the fact that there has not been a juvenile shot to death in this city since July of 1995, that crime is down generally and our streets safer is a triumph for both law enforcement and for all the community agencies that have worked so hard to make it possible.

"We still have much more work to do," Mayor Thomas Menino said yesterday in remarks made during President Clinton's visit. "But we know what works and we'll do more of it."

Operation Night Light, a coordinated effort of police and probation officers to check on juveniles, making sure they're home when they ought to be home and not on the streets, and the **Boston** Gun Project, which put a high priority on tracing firearms and cracking down on illegal gun dealers, have been an important part of "what works."

President Clinton took due note of those, adding, "We want to give every city the tools to do what **Boston** has done."

We're glad the president chose the word "tools" because that truly is the best role the federal government can play in fighting juvenile crime. **Boston's** solutions work for **Boston**. Hey, they may even work for Seattle or Kansas City, but no one in Washington can know that or judge that.

More federal resources for police and prosecutors as the president promised? Yes, absolutely. Closing the juvenile loophole in the Brady Bill? Sure. Requiring child-proof safety locks on handguns? Why not? And doing things the federal government has already been doing well, using the Treasury Department to cut down on the number of federally licensed gun dealers. No, we don't need porch-front dealers in every neighborhood.

The president promised federal help for 1,000 new after-school intervention programs, by which we assume he means money for those programs that have proven effective in their communities. What we don't need is to reinvent the wheel or to impose a thicket of federal guidelines on otherwise worthwhile programs.



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Clinton's pledge to "reform" the juvenile justice system - something which has taken the past half dozen years or more to accomplish in this state - is, of course, a worthwhile aim. But apart from suggesting a model, the federal role here is exceedingly limited.

And to assume the **Boston** experience is somehow widely repeatable is also to ignore the unique relationships and individuals which have helped make it work - federal, state and local prosecutors who can now talk to each other and work together, a low-profile police commissioner who simply gets the job done, religious leaders and community organizations who work on the front lines with youngsters.

That's our "magic" formula and no federal program can duplicate that.

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Copyright 1997 Boston Herald Inc.  
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February 20, 1997 Thursday ALL EDITIONS

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 005

LENGTH: 675 words

HEADLINE: Clinton calls bill next step for safety

BYLINE: By ANN E. DONLAN

## BODY:

President Clinton gave weary parents and worried teenagers hope that a \$ 495 million juvenile justice bill he unveiled yesterday in Boston could help the nation build a better future for vulnerable youths.

"It was very optimistic," said Donna Khoury-Harraghy, a 43-year-old mother who brought her 6-year-old daughter and 9-year-old son to Clinton's juvenile justice speech at the University of Massachusetts-Boston. "I think what he said was on the minds of every one of us. Our country's leaders are concerned about this, and like the president said, soon enough it won't be a problem anymore."

Clinton also announced yesterday that federal approval has been given to launch nationwide 311 non-emergency community policing lines to prevent clogging of emergency 911 lines that thwart urgent calls for help.

After a 65-minute discussion with 19 city, state and federal dignitaries, probation officials and two teenagers, including a former drug dealer, Clinton spoke to an enthusiastic crowd about the importance of exporting Boston's successful anti-gang and youth programs to other cities.

"It's the critical next step in our fight to have a safe America and to give our children a safe childhood," Clinton said in Clark Athletic Center gymnasium.

The proposed bill includes:

- \* Spending \$ 200 million for state and local anti-gang programs.

- \* Devoting \$ 75 million to round up school truants and return them to classes and the creation of 1,000 new after-school programs to keep kids off the streets during the deadliest hours for violence.

- \* Expanding the Brady law, which has prevented 60,000 felons, fugitives and stalkers from buying handguns, to stop criminals with juvenile records for violent crimes from buying handguns when they turn 18.

"If you give our kids back their lives and their futures, they will make



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America the world's greatest country," said Clinton, who warned about reversing a troubling trend where 75 percent of the kids murdered in the industrialized nations are killed in the United States.

"Sooner or later what we have to do is to create the notion that it is normal for kids not to get shot," Clinton said.

Joseph and Clementina Chery, whose 15-year-old son, Louis Brown, was fatally gunned down Dec. 20, 1993 while on his way to an anti-gang violence meeting, were touched by Clinton's remarks.

"I only wish that my son was here to witness this because this is part what he wanted to do - to work and be part of an initiative that could really change the violent reality that his peers are living with," said Joseph Chery, who along with his wife received an embrace from the president after the discussion ended.

Another teen, 19-year-old Terry Thompson, delightfully overcame his nervousness on Clinton's panel - loaded with political heavyweights - to tell about a probation officer who helped him abandon his drug-dealing and gun-toting after he became a target of a Boston police program Clinton wants copied nationwide.

"It was a very special occasion because two years ago today I was shot and two years later I get to meet the president," said Thompson, who was wounded in the lower back.

While Clinton, panelist Mayor Thomas M. Menino and others eagerly thanked the many people who helped to deliver the drop in violent crime last year, streetworkers who toil on the front lines of violence took offense yesterday that their efforts were overlooked.

"It's great for the Boston Police Department," Jamaica Plain streetworker Harry Rivera said of the accolades heaped on the department. "But they're just here most of the time to arrest these kids - that's what they're about. That's what the badge is for. We don't have a badge. We don't have bullet-proof vests. We just care about these kids and we care about these kids' futures."

Photo Caption: JUST A JOKE: President Clinton, right, laughs as Mayor Thomas M. Menino refers to him as 'the other president' - the first being President Bulger of UMass. Clinton unveiled his youth bill there yesterday. Staff photo by Brian Walski

LOAD-DATE: February 20, 1997



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February 20, 1997, Thursday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section B; Page 9; Column 1; National Desk

LENGTH: 706 words

HEADLINE: Clinton Urges Campaign Against Youth Crime

BYLINE: By ALISON MITCHELL

DATELINE: BOSTON, Feb. 19

BODY:

Signaling the new emphasis of his anti-crime measures in a second term, President Clinton today visited a city that has seen an impressive reduction in juvenile crime statistics and declared that the battle against youth crime "has got to become our top law-enforcement priority."

Pointing to population trends, Mr. Clinton said United States school enrollment had swelled to 52 million and was running above baby boom levels, numbers that he said could hold the potential for a youth crime epidemic.

"So we know we've got about six years to turn this juvenile crime thing around or our country is going to be living with chaos," he said in an address at the Boston campus of the University of Massachusetts. "And my successors will not be giving speeches about the wonderful opportunities of the global economy; they'll be trying to keep body and soul together for people on the streets of these cities."

Mr. Clinton also urged Congress to approve a \$495 million two-year campaign against youth crime. The program would include \$200 million in grants to allow localities to hire new prosecutors for juvenile crime and develop task forces to fight gangs, \$60 million to finance 1,000 new after-school programs and \$75 million for anti-truancy and crime prevention programs.

The President called for expanding controls on handguns so that youths who turn 18 and have juvenile records of violent crime are blocked from buying handguns. Adults who commit felonies are prohibited from possessing firearms, but juvenile records are not scrutinized in such purchases.

And he proposed changes in law to make it easier for prosecutors to fight gangs through increased penalties, new authority to seize property in crimes of violence, racketeering and obstruction of justice and an easing of the burden of proof in certain car-jacking cases and Federal racketeering cases.

Mr. Clinton highlighted his proposals in a city that has had marked success



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in fighting juvenile violence. From 1990 to 1995 juvenile homicides in **Boston** fell by 80 percent and no juvenile has been killed by gunfire here since July 1995. From 1993 to 1995, the juvenile arrest rate for aggravated assault and battery with a firearm dropped 65 percent.

Police and public officials attribute the improvement to innovative and inexpensive strategies like one in which probation officers team with police officers to visit the homes of youths on probation to insure that they abide by their curfew and probation terms. Like New York, **Boston** has also focused on enforcing statutes against graffiti, truancy, noise and other so-called quality-of-life crimes in cutting the crime rate.

City officials also intensified their focus on gangs and guns after computer-aided research from Harvard University found that three-quarters of juvenile killers and their victims had been involved with gangs and that the authorities could identify firearms dealers who made significant numbers of illegal gun sales to young people.

"We know that if this can be done in **Boston**, "Mr. Clinton said, "it can be done in every community, in every neighborhood of every size in the United States. And we ask the United States Congress to do what you've done here in Massachusetts: cross all party lines, throw politics away, throw the speeches in the trash can, join hands. Let's do what works and make America the safe place it has to be."

Congressional Republicans have proposed a three-year program against youth crime, a \$1.5 billion plan that would give grants to state and local governments for applying adult penalties to the most dangerous, violent juveniles. The grants could be used to build or expand juvenile detention centers to develop alternative sanction programs.

But Michael D. McCurry, the White House press secretary, said **Boston's** experience showed that youth crime could be attacked through community policing and other community-based programs.

"It's not just about building more prisons or toughening law enforcement or providing more cops," Mr. McCurry said. "It's also about a strategy of engagement in the community so that young people understand that adults care about their lives and are holding them accountable to more civil norms of behavior."

GRAPHIC: Photo: President Clinton shared a laugh yesterday with Mayor Thomas M. Menino of **Boston** at a juvenile crime and justice seminar at the University of Massachusetts after a participant used a metaphor, then hastened to say he was not referring to Mr. Clinton in saying it was easier to lose the first 20 pounds when dieting than the second 20. (Reuters)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: February 20, 1997



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February 20, 1997, Thursday, Final Edition

SECTION: Part A; NATION; Pg. A3

LENGTH: 495 words

HEADLINE: Clinton seeks millions to fight youth violence;  
Offers 2-year plan for 'safe-America'

BYLINE: Paul Bedard; THE WASHINGTON TIMES

DATELINE: BOSTON

BODY:

**BOSTON** - Warning that the nation faces "chaos" if youth crime goes unchecked, President Clinton yesterday unveiled a \$500 million anti-gang and youth-violence strategy, including hiring 1,000 new prosecutors and requiring gun dealers to provide trigger locks.

Mr. Clinton said his program "is the critical next step in our fight to have a safe America and to give our children a safe childhood" and urged Republicans to support it.

He unveiled the two-year program here because **Boston** has led the nation in curbing youth violence through several initiatives the president has included in his plan. Mr. Clinton followed a similar pattern when he copied Georgia's "Hope Scholarship" program in drawing up a package of college tax credits.

White House officials said the Clinton program is a collection of mostly old programs and some new ones with a new name. It will be spelled out in legislation slated to be sent to Capitol Hill.

About half of the \$495 million price is new spending; the remainder covers currently funded programs that will be packaged under the new plan.

White House spokesman Michael McCurry said the new funding is included in the fiscal 1998 budget for the Treasury and Justice departments.

Among the new initiatives Mr. Clinton proposed in a speech at the University of Massachusetts:

- \* \$200 million to hire 1,000 new state and local prosecutors specifically to bust youth gangs.

- \* \$75 million for an anti-truancy and school-violence program.



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\* \$50 million in new funds to hire probation officers and nationalize Boston's program of surprise visits by probation officers.

\* Requiring gun dealers to sell trigger locks with every handgun. Such locks cost \$11.95, according to a gun salesman at Potomac Arms in Alexandria, Va.

Mr. Clinton also announced that the Federal Communications Commission has added the number 311 to the police telephone network. He said 311 will be for non-emergency calls to police.

The Clinton plan would also expand previously announced anti-crime programs, such as funding midnight basketball leagues in high-crime areas, after-school activities, drug testing of minors as a requirement for a driver's license, and background checks of juvenile records for gun buyers.

Mr. McCurry said that the program has a two-year life and that the federal government expects the state and local governments that sign up to continue the funding.

"We suspect a lot of communities, a lot of state and local governments, as they see the success of things like the program here in Boston, will begin to pick up some of these costs within their own allocation of resources," Mr. McCurry told reporters traveling with the president.

Mr. Clinton said youth crime must be turned around "or our country is going to be living with chaos."

Mr. Clinton may expand his explanation of the program tomorrow when he travels to a D.C. school to discuss his domestic initiatives, an aide said.

GRAPHIC: Photo, Boston probation officer Tanya Brooks and Police Superintendent Paul Evans join President Clinton as he boosts his youth-crime proposal., By Reuters

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: February 20, 1997



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Copyright 1997 The Atlanta Constitution  
The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

February 19, 1997, Wednesday, JOURNAL EDITION

SECTION: NATIONAL NEWS; Pg. 01A

LENGTH: 539 words

SERIES: This story ran only in the Today's News edition of The Atlanta Journal.

HEADLINE: Youth violence targeted;  
Clinton, Reno unveil \$ 550 million proposal

BYLINE: FROM OUR NEWS SERVICES

DATELINE: Washington

BODY:

President Clinton and Attorney General Janet Reno were announcing a juvenile justice program today that is designed to balance punishment and prevention and would cost about \$ 550 million.

Aides say the proposal includes four new grant programs for local and state governments, two of which are designed for intervention programs: \$ 75 million for at-risk children and \$ 60 million for after-school activities.

Two other grant programs are designed to bolster law enforcement, aides said: \$ 200 million, over two years, to fund 1,000 anti-gang initiatives and \$ 50 million for violent youth courts.

"We've got money for changes in the federal law to deal with the mean nasties - gangs, guns, the illegal gun market, drugs," an administration official who requested anonymity told the Dallas Morning News.

Clinton and Reno were announcing the program today in Boston, where efforts to combat youth violence have won praise from the administration.

"It's really been alarming to see the crime rate dropping among older people and exploding among teenagers," Clinton said in an interview published today in the Boston Globe.

"There are dramatic drops in drug use among people over 18 and increasing use among people 12 to 17. This is very, very troubling," Clinton said. "We've got a long way to go."

Proposed changes to federal law include expanding the number of crimes for which juveniles as young as 13 can be tried as adults. The proposals would seek to close what is regarded as a loophole in the law so that adults with juvenile convictions cannot buy guns. It also would require gun dealers to include child-proof locks with all firearms sales.



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The Clinton administration will also seek new laws making it easier for federal prosecutors to go after gun sales to youth gangs, an approach that aides said has been tried successfully in Boston.

The White House and Justice Department will incorporate these and other ideas into a bill to be submitted to Congress, where various Democratic and Republican bills are already pending.

GOP congressional staff members said their bosses will have to study the Clinton proposal in detail. But they said recent rises in youth violence make some kind of legislation likely.

"There will be something, there's no doubt about that," one GOP aide said. "The difference is the money issue."

Administration officials say their plan is estimated to cost \$ 550 million to \$ 600 million, but about half of that is money that already has been approved. The officials estimate the proposal would seek \$ 350 million in "new money," including the two-year prosecution grant program.

"I think the political traffic will bear an extra \$ 350 million," an administration aide said. "I suspect you will see Democrats on the Hill pushing for more."

"Everyone agrees it's a priority," a Justice Department official said. "It's time to move on it."

In addition to the final cost, Republicans have raised questions about how much control the federal government should have over how state and local officials spend the money.

Administration aides hope to address this question by replacing an existing office with a new Office of Juvenile Crime Control and Prevention.

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February 19, 1997, Wednesday, City Edition

SECTION: NATIONAL/FOREIGN; Pg. A10

LENGTH: 367 words

HEADLINE: President, at UMass, to detail antigang bid

BYLINE: By Ann Scales, Globe Staff

DATELINE: NEW YORK

BODY:

President Clinton is scheduled to make good on a campaign promise to reduce youth violence during a visit to **Boston** today by unveiling a program that includes \$ 200 million to fund 1,000 new antigang initiatives at the local and state levels.

Clinton, speaking last night in an interview with the Globe, said he also would propose funding an additional 1,000 new after-school programs and tougher penalties for youths who commit violent crimes, in a strategy adapted from **Boston** programs that emphasize crime prevention as well as prosecution.

Citing a recent report that 73 percent of the children murdered in the industrialized world were killed in the United States, Clinton said, "I think it's very important and I think **Boston** has really proved that you can bring the juvenile crime rate down."

Clinton, who will unveil his blueprint at the University of Massachusetts-**Boston** in Dorchester, said his plan includes steps that would increase the contact young people have with law enforcement officials, and boost the number of officials in the judicial system who deal with juvenile violence.

He also said that his plan would extend the Brady handgun-control law to include people accused of violent crimes as juveniles, and follow through on his campaign pledge to require drug testing for minors before they can receive a driver's license.

In addition, Clinton said the plan would make it easier to prosecute juveniles as adults under federal criminal statutes, and make it easier for prosecutors to protect witnesses willing to testify against gangs while providing tougher punishment for gang members who intimidate witnesses.

On top of the \$ 200 million, the plan also includes \$ 75 million to fund antitruancy and school violence efforts, \$ 50 million to assist probation officers and courts, and \$ 60 million for afterschool programs.



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Clinton said his proposal has bipartisan support.

"It's really been alarming to see the crime rate dropping among older people and exploding among teenagers. There are dramatic drops in drug use among people over 18 and increasing use among people 12 to 17. This is very, very troubling," Clinton said. "We've got a long way to go."

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, Rep. J. Joseph Moakley (left) and Mayor Thomas M. Menino greet President Clinton as he arrives in Boston last nightGLOBE STAFF PHOTO/MICHAEL ROBINSON-STAFF

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: February 19, 1997



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THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS

February 19, 1997, Wednesday, HOME FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 3A

LENGTH: 668 words

HEADLINE: Clinton, Reno to unveil juvenile justice program;  
\$ 550 million package will balance punishment, prevention, aides say

BYLINE: David Jackson, Washington Bureau of The Dallas Morning News

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

WASHINGTON - President Clinton and Attorney General Janet Reno will unveil a juvenile justice program Wednesday designed to balance punishment and prevention and cost about \$ 550 million, aides said.

The proposal includes four new grant programs for local and state governments, two of which are designed for intervention programs: \$ 75 million for at-risk children and \$ 60 million for after-school activities.

Two other grant programs are designed to bolster law enforcement, aides said: \$ 200 million, over two years, for gang prosecutors' initiatives and \$ 50 million for violent youth courts.

"We've got money for changes in the federal law to deal with the mean nasties - gangs, guns, the illegal gun market, drugs," one administration official said.

Aides discussed the plan on the condition they not be named. Mr. Clinton and Ms. Reno will detail their program Wednesday during appearances in Boston, where efforts to combat youth violence have won praise from the administration.

Proposed changes to federal law include expanding the number of crimes for which juveniles as young as 13 can be tried as adults.

The proposals would seek to close what is regarded as a legal loophole so that adults with juvenile convictions cannot buy guns.

It also would require gun dealers to include child safety locks with all firearms sales.

The Clinton administration will also seek new laws making it easier for federal prosecutors to go after gun sales to youth gangs, an approach that aides said has been tried successfully in Boston.



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GOP congressional staff members said their bosses will have to study the Clinton proposal in detail. But the staff members said that recent rises in youth violence make some kind of legislation likely.

"There will be something, there's no doubt about that," one GOP aide said. "The difference is the money issue."

Administration officials said that although their plan is estimated to cost \$ 550 million to \$ 600 million, about half of that is money that already has been approved. The officials estimated that the proposal sought \$ 350 million in "new money," including the two-year prosecution grant program.

"I think the political traffic will bear an extra \$ 350 million," an administration aide said. "I suspect you will see Democrats on the Hill pushing for more."

Senate Democrats, for example, have offered a comprehensive anti-crime program with an emphasis on juveniles. It would cost about \$ 13 billion, with payment to be deferred until 2000 and 2001.

The Senate Democratic program includes money for juvenile prisons, prosecutors who specialize in youth violence, incentives to private industry to develop new drug treatments, drug courts, and juvenile gun courts.

Still, administration aides, like their Republican congressional counterparts, are hopeful they can agree on something. They noted that Mr. Clinton and congressional Republicans made juvenile violence one of their top five priorities during a recent meeting on Capitol Hill.

"Everyone agrees it's a priority," a Justice Department official said. "It's time to move on it."

In addition to the final cost, Republicans have raised questions about how much control the federal government should have over how state and local officials spend the money.

Karen Hughes, a spokeswoman for Texas Gov. George W. Bush, said:

"I'm sure he would welcome additional funds in helping intervene in the lives of at-risk children. But he would not welcome those funds if they came with a lot of strings and mandates on how to spend them."

Administration aides hope to address this question by replacing an existing office with a new Office of Juvenile Crime Control and Prevention.

"This one is more streamlined, less bureaucratic, with less requirements on the states," a Clinton aide said.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH



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FOCUS - 35 OF 58 STORIES

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July 14, 1996, Sunday, Final Edition

SECTION: A SECTION; Pg. A16; CAMPAIGN '96

LENGTH: 678 words

HEADLINE: White House News Leaks of Questionable Significance Unleash Publicity  
Deluge

BYLINE: Howard Kurtz, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

It is a phrase that few reporters can resist: "President Clinton is to announce today. . . ." And the White House has deftly exploited this journalistic desire to be first by leaking word of various initiatives to selected news organizations.

The result: a two-day media bounce for developments that probably wouldn't make the front page as a routine announcement, or might vanish without a trace.

On Thursday, USA Today gave front-page play to a report that Clinton "today will unveil a four-year, \$ 5 billion initiative to help school districts build new schools and renovate aging buildings." Eight days earlier, the newspaper gave similar display to a report that Clinton "today will call for tougher treatment of students who ditch class." This, it turned out, was merely an advance peek at a presidential speech to the National Education Association.

Last Monday, it was the New York Times's turn for the page-one scoop: "President Clinton will announce today the creation of a federal computer system to track the illegal sale of guns to young people." The announcement led the "CBS Evening News" that night, although subsequent reports noted that the initiative was similar to an administration program launched more than two years ago.

Last month, ABC was the beneficiary of two administration leaks within days. One report dealt with the imminent announcement of a \$ 200 million program to combat infectious diseases. The other simply reported that Clinton would "restate his belief" that cigarettes are addictive in the next day's radio address.

White House press secretary Michael McCurry said the administration was parceling out "tidbits" in an effort to "get people to pay attention" to its policies. "The headlines will only linger for one very brief cycle unless you find a way to keep it in front of the American people for a longer period of time . . . before Rush Limbaugh and everyone else starts telling people what to think about it," he said.



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McCurry said the Times report helped interest the networks in the guns project, "but you pay a price with other news organizations" that are angry about being scooped.

An official with Robert J. Dole's presidential campaign said reporters are being "used." He said White House strategists "are getting away with refried beans and in some cases very thin gruel, and getting coverage that makes it seem like a full platter of policy. By leaking it selectively, they can get their story out there without an opportunity for us or anybody else to challenge what they're doing."

Journalists see it differently. Fox Butterfield, a Times reporter who writes about criminal justice from Boston, said he had been following the guns initiative for weeks through a Harvard researcher he knows. "Some people may say this fits nicely into the Clinton administration's project of having a nice crime story a week, but . . . it's a very major development," he said. "I was looking for a way to get this story out, and along comes Clinton with the announcement of the rest of the program."

Susan Page, co-author of the USA Today story on school construction, said that "we got a tip from an interest group and then pursued it with the White House. It was not spoon-fed. As a general rule, you get stories because you go out and pursue them."

The White House also makes sure that regional efforts are adequately publicized. Last September, a front-page Los Angeles Times article reported that Clinton "this morning is expected to formally announce" a \$ 364 million package to "save Los Angeles County's crippled health system from imminent collapse."

Even without the art of the leak, Clinton has repeatedly drawn favorable coverage by announcing -- or appearing to announce -- initiatives in his Saturday radio address. On May 19, for example, The Washington Post, New York Times and Los Angeles Times gave front-page treatment to Clinton's radio endorsement of a revolutionary Wisconsin plan to abolish welfare. Two months later, the administration still hasn't approved the plan.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: July 14, 1996



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July 9, 1996 Tuesday, NORTH SPORTS FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 3; ZONE: N

LENGTH: 558 words

HEADLINE: GUN-TRACKING PLAN TARGETS TEEN CRIME

BYLINE: By Timothy J. McNulty and Jean P. Fisher, Washington Bureau.

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

The federal government launched a new effort Monday to crack down on juvenile crime by tracing the weapons used by youths to the original gun dealers.

The program aims to stem the number of homicides committed by teenagers with guns, a figure that has nearly tripled in the last two decades.

"We know gangs often buy in bulk from a single shadowy supplier," said President Clinton at a White House news conference. "We need a national campaign to cut off the flow."

Atty. Gen. Janet Reno emphasized the cooperative nature of the new gun-tracing system, which pools the resources of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies. "We're not interested in who gets credit," she said, but "in what is the best effort for the community involved." Clinton said 17 communities will participate in the program, which could be expanded nationwide.

Under the plan, information from documents and serial numbers on confiscated weapons will be entered into a federal computer system run by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

"We will, for the first time, see that every time a gun is used in a crime and seized by law enforcement it will be tracked through a national tracing system to find out where it came from," Clinton said. "Those who illegally peddle guns to our children will get a simple message: We will find you, we will prosecute you, and we will punish you."

Eager to share in the law-and-order issue, Republican Bob Dole's campaign described the tracing effort as "a sound idea and a step in the right direction."

But the Dole campaign also called Clinton's announcement "election-year acrobatics" for declaring a "new" program that first was proposed by the ATF in November 1993.



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"Leave it to Bill Clinton to wait until four months before the election to embrace the idea," said Dole campaign spokesman Nelson Warfield.

Dole focused on juvenile violence during a radio address last Saturday, but Clinton's expansion of the pilot project to track illegally obtained weapons trumped Dole on the issue.

The crime issue is a ticklish one, with candidates facing anti-crime sentiment among voters but also the politically sensitive question of gun control or gun registration, both of which risk the wrath of the powerful National Rifle Association.

To avoid that, the president's staff noted that no new legislation is needed to implement the program because it already is illegal under federal law and the laws of most states to sell handguns to juveniles.

Sen. John Ashcroft (R-Mo.), who sponsored juvenile crime legislation, complained that Clinton's proposal does not do enough to prosecute juveniles who commit gun crimes.

Reno cited statistics showing that the crime rate in Boston dropped five consecutive years, including a 9 percent drop in 1995, and attributed part of this decline to the city's crackdown on gun violence. In one instance, police traced more than 10 weapons to a single illegal source.

One report showed that 51 percent of all guns used in crimes can be traced to only 1 percent of the 160,000 federally licensed gun dealers.

The president tried to link the gun-tracking initiative with his support for other youth-oriented programs, from requiring school uniforms to prevent gang attacks on students wearing the wrong colors, to combating truancy.

GRAPHIC: PHOTOPHOTO: President Clinton, Treasury Undersecretary Ray Kelly and Atty. Gen. Janet Reno cheer the plan Monday. AP photo.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: July 9, 1996



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## FOCUS - 39 OF 58 STORIES

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The Christian Science Monitor

July 9, 1996, Tuesday

SECTION: THE NEWS IN BRIEF; Pg. 2

LENGTH: 1574 words

HEADLINE: The News in Brief

BYLINE: Compiled by Cynthis Hanson and Yvonne Zipp

BODY:

THE US

The Senate planned to vote today on a minimum wage increase. President Clinton has threatened to veto the bill if conservative Republicans attach a controversial amendment to exempt small businesses. Also, the House plans to take up two spending bills - one would pay for congressional activities, and the other covers the departments of Labor and Health and Human Services. Clinton and the GOP also are headed for showdowns over 13 appropriations bills, including funds for foreign aid, national service, and family planning support.

Clinton planned to announce a new federal program that aims to track down those selling guns to young people. Police chiefs and prosecutors will pass along information on guns confiscated from juveniles to federal officials, who will then trace the guns to their original seller. A pilot version in Boston has been so successful, no juveniles have been killed by guns there this year, The New York Times said.

Visiting Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu is scheduled to meet with Clinton at the White House today and address Congress tomorrow. He also plans to visit New York to meet with potential investors in Israeli industry. Earlier, Clinton met with Polish President Aleksander Kwasniewski to discuss Poland's entry into NATO.

California's Senate approved a \$ 62.8 billion fiscal spending plan, ending a budget impasse. The budget, approved for July 1, includes \$ 771 million for class-size reductions, a 5 percent business tax cut, and a \$ 150 million plan to provide financial aid to boost local law enforcement.

The Clinton administration shelved plans to restrict health maintenance organizations from rewarding doctors for limiting care to Medicare and Medicaid patients, The New York Times reported. The rules were created to ensure that the poor and elderly weren't denied necessary care. But the HMOs have argued the rules would force them to rewrite contracts with tens of thousands of doctors, the report said.

A fan blade may be responsible for the engine explosion on a Delta Airlines MD-99 jet during takeoff from Pensacola, Fla., the engine's manufacturer, Pratt & Whitney said. A member of the National Transportation Safety Board said it's



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the first time the agency has seen such a failure. Two people were killed in the accident, and five were injured.

Arson was determined the cause of a fire at a small black church in Graham, Wash. But investigators said there was no immediate evidence of a racial motive. It was one of at least three church fires in the Pacific Northwest in the past several weeks.

Firefighters wrestled with a series of lightning-sparked blazes that have charred 40,000 acres in west-central Utah. One blaze temporarily closed a stretch of a main highway during the holiday weekend, stalling travelers for hours.

The Army and Marine Corps rejected four recruits after a school principal notified them the former students wore swastikas and Ku Klux Klan slogans during graduation ceremonies. The military has come under scrutiny for racism after three white soldiers from Fort Bragg allegedly gunned down a young black couple last December. It was discovered two of the soldiers were skinheads.

MTV announced the creation of a cable channel that will offer music videos to a slightly older audience. Aimed at a target audience of age 23 rather than 21, the more music-oriented channel M2 is scheduled to debut Aug. 1, on MTV's 15th anniversary.

Hurricane Bertha, with winds topping 85 m.p.h., hit the Virgin Islands. Although classified as a minimal hurricane, it was expected to hit hundreds of homes and public housing that have not been repaired since the last hurricane season. It's also expected to pass near Puerto Rico.

#### THE WORLD

War crimes prosecutors urged a UN tribunal in The Hague to issue arrest warrants for Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic and Gen. Ratko Mladic. Also, foreign Islamic militants remain in Bosnia in defiance of the Dayton accord, The Washington Post reported. The militants are employing forced marriages, kidnappings, and the occupation of homes to remain in Bosnia. On June 26, the White House said the militants had left either Bosnia or the army. But Bosnian officials believe several hundred are still in the country. And CIA Director John Deutch slipped unannounced into Sarajevo on a visit indicating Washington fears they are a threat to US forces, diplomats said.

Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu appointed hard-liner Ariel Sharon Minister of National Infrastructure, fending off a political crisis before heading for the US. Foreign Minister David Levy announced last week he would resign if Sharon wasn't included in the new government. Netanyahu is to meet with President Clinton today for the first time since Netanyahu's election. He will tell Clinton he plans to meet with Palestinian President Yasser Arafat, Israeli news reports said. He is also expected to propose easing the four-month closure of the West Bank and Gaza.

A Cuban hijacked a plane in Santiago at gunpoint and forced it to land at the US Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay, US officials said. The hijacker, whose name wasn't available, requested asylum in the US. He is in the custody of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.



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Members of Northern Ireland's Protestant Orange Order pelted police with stones, bottles, and gasoline bombs in the second day of a standoff. Police fired plastic bullets at demonstrators who tried to cut through barriers and when someone threw a firebomb at a police car. The pro-British group wants to march through the mostly Catholic town of Portadown, and leaders vowed to stand their ground. Orangemen march each July and August to commemorate Protestant King William of Orange's victories over deposed Catholic King James II. Orangemen faced off against police lines on Dumcree Road.

Populist Abdala Bucaram was elected president of Ecuador in runoff elections. Bucaram received 54 percent of the vote to Christian Democrat Jaime Nebot's 45 percent. Bucaram will have to govern with a small minority in Congress. His Roldosista Party captured only 19 of 82 seats in May elections.

Turkish Prime Minister's Necmettin Erbakan's Islamist government won a vote of confidence. This clears the way for the first religion-based government in Turkey's 73-year secular history.

Latvia's Guntis Ulmanis pledged to serve the Baltic country and its people for three more years as he was inaugurated for a second term as president. Parliament reelected Ulmanis June 18; Latvia does not directly elect its president.

Kashmiri rebels kidnapped 19 journalists and threatened to kill four today if their editors didn't met with the rebels. The guerrillas are fighting for a separate state in India's Jammu and Kashmir Province. The kidnapping coincided with India's decision to hold state assembly elections in the province this fall.

African leaders at the Organization of African Unity summit in Yaounde, Cameroon, will decide whether Liberian faction leaders should face a UN war crimes tribunal. UN sanctions against Libya is also a planned topic at the three-day meeting.

A major Burundian Army assault is imminent to crush Hutu rebels near a factory where the rebels killed 83 civilians, mostly Tutsis, the defense minister said.

ETCETERAS

"Karadzic's and Mladic's perfidious ... deeds will long be remembered. What should not be remembered is the world had the ability to bring these two ... to justice and did nothing."

-- Prosecutor Mark Harmon, asking a UN War Crimes Tribunal to issue arrest warrants for the Bosnian Serb leaders.

A Finnish couple sped through a 258-yard obstacle course with hurdles and a water obstacle to win Helsinki's first title in the international wife-carrying contest. The husband and 97-pound wife's time: One minute, six seconds. Four couples were disqualified when they switched roles, and wives hoisted hubbies.



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Norma Lyon, Iowa's Butter Lady, is recreating the work of native artist Grant Wood. "American Gothic" - the painting of a stern-looking farmer standing next to a stoic woman - will be sculpted in butter for the state's 150th birthday.

It's the aliens versus dinosaurs: The movie "Independence Day" was poised to smash the "Jurassic Park" 1993 nine-day record of being the fastest film to reach \$ 100 million. The movie, in which alien invaders blow up the White House along with most of humanity, was expected to pass the \$ 100 million mark in just six days.

A British yachtsman in his 70s believed lost at sea returned home after surviving for weeks on rice and rainwater. Les Powles set out to circumnavigate the globe for the third time on his 34-foot yacht Solitaire. It was knocked down repeatedly in high seas, which broke the radio and affected his food supply. "To see him back when you thought he had disappeared ... is extremely moving," a friend said.

#### THE DAY'S LIST

##### Avoiding Soggy Sleeping Bags and Moldy Meals

A staffer concocted this top-10 wish list after enduring a soggy week of the great outdoors in the Berkshires of Massachusetts.

1. Bug repellent
  2. Leak-proof tent
  3. Waterproof ground cover
  4. Ponchos
  5. All-weather matches
  6. Warm jackets
  7. Stay-dry sleeping bags
  8. Wind-proof lantern
  9. Four-wheel drive vehicle with mud tires
  10. Reservations at nearby Holiday Inn
- A Monitor staffer

GRAPHIC: PHOTOS: 1) Octogenarian Anne Clark of Carol Stream, Ill., holds medals she has received after running more than 500 races worldwide. She began running about 17 years ago., MICHAEL S. GREEN/AP 2) Orangemen faced off against police lines on Dumcree Road., PAUL MCERLANE/AP; Map, Showing Latvia, STAFF

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH



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## FOCUS - 42 OF 58 STORIES

Copyright 1996 The New York Times Company  
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July 8, 1996, Monday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 1; Column 3; National Desk

LENGTH: 1264 words

HEADLINE: FEDERAL PROGRAM WILL TRACK SALES OF GUNS TO YOUTHS

BYLINE: By FOX BUTTERFIELD

BODY:

President Clinton will announce today the creation of a Federal computer system to track the illegal sale of guns to young people as part of an initiative to help local police cut off the supply of those firearms and halt the sharp rise in gun violence among young people.

In **Boston**, a pilot version of the program and increased police efforts against guns have been so successful that no juveniles have been killed by guns this year, said the city's police commissioner, Paul Evans.

Today, the police chiefs and prosecutors from 17 cities, including New York, which has also had a pilot program, are to sign an agreement at the White House voluntarily pledging to provide information on every gun they seize from a juvenile during a crime. The data will be entered into the Federal computer system, run by the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. Each gun will be traced to its original seller through documents and serial numbers to try to find who is selling guns to juveniles. The gun traffickers will then be prosecuted.

Eventually, Federal officials say, the goal is to have all cities in the nation join the program, giving the bureau more information with which to identify illegal gun dealers.

"I've been in law enforcement for 25 years and this is the most powerful law-enforcement tool I have ever seen," said Joe Vince, the chief of the bureau's firearms enforcement division.

The computerized data base and a new software program, called Project LEAD, represent an "astonishing" change in attitude and tactics by the police, said David Kennedy, a senior researcher at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, who helped devise the project in **Boston**. Until recently, the police did little to understand or disrupt the black market in guns, Mr. Kennedy said. When they came across a gun used in a crime, the police simply locked it up in their evidence room, not bothering to try to find out the source of the weapon, as law-enforcement officers have long done with drugs.

One reason for this attitude, Mr. Kennedy said, has been a belief that there are so many firearms in the United States -- about 220 million, according to the firearms bureau -- that it is almost hopeless to try to track down illegal gun



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dealers.

Another reason has been political sensitivity caused by the strong opposition of the National Rifle Association to any form of gun control. Congress, with the strong influence of the N.R.A., has long kept financing for the firearms bureau as low as possible, delayed its acquisition of computers and prevented it from establishing a computerized data base on the registration of guns.

A spokesman for the N.R.A. did not return repeated messages left at his office and with his paging service seeking comment on the new program.

Rahm I. Emanuel, an assistant to President Clinton, said he doubted the N.R.A. would oppose the plan. "Nobody wants to see adolescents with firearms," Mr. Emanuel said.

Mr. Kennedy said the bureau has been working on its new computer system for three years and that it is only recently that enough field testing has been done to suggest that the program can be successful.

It comes at a time, though, when Bob Dole, Mr. Clinton's probable opponent in the November election, and other leading Republicans, like Senator Orrin G. Hatch of Utah, have been speaking about juvenile crime, advocating legislation to try more juveniles as adults when they are charged with violent crimes and to give them longer prison sentences.

In a radio address on Saturday, Mr. Dole said, "Many of the rules affecting juveniles were designed when the worst offenses committed by teen-agers included joy riding and truancy."

The 17 cities involved in the program, all of which have shown an interest in gun tracing, were selected in part to have participation from cities of various sizes and from various regions. In addition to New York and Boston, the cities are Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Ala., Bridgeport, Conn., Inglewood, Calif., Memphis, Cleveland, Jersey City, Milwaukee, Richmond, St. Louis, Salinas, Calif., San Antonio, Seattle and Washington.

It is already illegal under Federal law, and the laws of most states, to sell handguns to juveniles, a factor that makes the program easier to implement because it does not require the passage of new legislation that could lead to a debate about gun control.

Law-enforcement experts say there are several other reasons they expect the computerized gun-tracking system to be successful. For one thing, all guns manufactured in the United States or imported from abroad must bear a serial number and can be sold initially only by Federally licensed firearms dealers. This means that identification numbers and paperwork already exist to tell where the gun entered the market.

But new work by the firearms bureau in developing its computer system, and research by Mr. Kennedy in Boston, have made it easier to determine how these guns get into the hands of juveniles, experts say. With encouragement from the Clinton Administration, the firearms agency three years ago began pushing the development of software to analyze the records it had long been assembling on illegal guns.



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One result was that the firearms bureau discovered that less than 1 percent of the 160,000 Federally licensed gun dealers are responsible for 51 percent of all the guns used in crimes, Mr. Vince said. This means that there is only a very small number of licensed dealers who take part in trafficking, making it easier to trace guns. These dealers may sell guns directly to juveniles or through "straw" purchasers who resell them to adolescents.

Drawing on data assembled by the **Boston** police over the past five years, Mr. Kennedy discovered that most juveniles buy semiautomatic pistols that are less than two years old, or "new in the box," in street parlance. Unlike adult criminals, young people do not want an older, cheaper gun.

"Basically, with gang kids," said Mr. Evans, the **Boston** police commissioner, "guns are like sneakers, they want the latest goods."

The youths are also worried that a used weapon "has a body on it" -- been used in a previous crime -- which could lead to a longer prison sentence if they are caught, Mr. Kennedy said.

"This turns out to be the best possible news," Mr. Kennedy explained, "because the newer a gun is, the easier it is to trace."

The original dealer, he said, is still likely to be at his listed address, the purchaser of record will be available and there is less chance the gun has been stolen or given away or that the serial number has been destroyed.

There have been some striking successes.

In one case, the **Boston** police, in collaboration with the firearms agency, found that all the handguns being bought by gang members in one neighborhood originated in Mississippi. They were being purchased by Jose Andrade, a student from **Boston** at Mississippi State University, who was bringing the guns home to sell on weekends.

Mr. Andrade was convicted in United States District Court in **Boston** earlier this year on Federal gun trafficking charges. In the five months before Mr. Andrade's arrest, Mr. Evans said, there were 91 shootings in the neighborhood, but only 20 shootings in an equal time after his arrest.

In another test of the program in New York, Federal agents traced 4,000 guns seized there to one store in Alabama. A total of 35 people have been arrested for bringing the handguns to New York and reselling them there illegally, according to Mr. Vince of the firearms bureau.

GRAPHIC: Graph: "A CLOSER LOOK: Young Killers" tracks number of homicides committed by persons under age 18 using handguns, using other weapons, and using other guns. Graph runs from 1984 through 1994. (Source: Trends in Juvenile Justice: Report to the U.S. Attorney General, James Alan Fox, Northeastern University) (pg. B6)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH



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## FOCUS - 53 OF 58 STORIES

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The **Boston** Globe

December 1, 1993, Wednesday, City Edition

SECTION: METRO/REGION; Pg. 84

LENGTH: 464 words

HEADLINE: Clinton cites officer for aiding in Maverick Square comeback

BYLINE: By John Ellement, Globe Staff

BODY:

Tony Feudo was taking out the garbage when his commander called to tell him that President Clinton had singled him out for praise in a speech from the White House yesterday afternoon.

"I was overwhelmed," said Feudo, a **Boston** police officer for the past 14 years. "I really am."

Since February, Feudo has been working a walking beat in East **Boston's** Maverick Square as part of the department's shift toward community policing that emphasizes cooperation between police and residents to prevent crimes from occurring.

During that time, Feudo and the other officers of Area A-7 have developed a strong rapport with residents and business leaders that has allowed police to crack down on the drug dealing and prostitution that marred Maverick Square.

Feudo and the residents also worked to beautify the square, for example, by restoring a "rather handsome flagpole" that had fallen into disrepair and not been used for 14 years. They hoisted the US flag and the black POW-MIA flag, Feudo said.

He also said he and residents got the city to restore and repaint park benches in the square. Senior citizens, who would only visit the square once a month to cash pension checks, now are a regular sight in the area.

"Now what I am seeing is the elderly come and sit down in the park benches, when they actually avoided Maverick Square in the past," Feudo said.

Speaking from the White House, President Clinton praised Feudo by name before signing the Brady bill, which requires a five-day waiting period for handgun purchases.

Clinton said some police officers have gone "beyond the call of duty, people like Anthony Feudo of **Boston**, who took a tough section of East **Boston** and transformed it from a neighborhood full of fear to one in which elderly people



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now feel safe sitting on benches again."

Feudo's work was brought to the attention of the White House by Joan Brody, the community policing coordinator in the office of Commissioner William J. Bratton. Brody sent a package of information about Feudo's recent selection as a Neighborhood Policing officer by a private Boston foundation.

Feudo's candidacy for that job was endorsed by the Maverick Neighborhood Coalition, an umbrella group for the tenants associaton at the Maverick housing development and other residents of the square.

"Officer Feudo helped the neighborhood to do the positive things which get people to know one another and make for increased neighborhood pride," the coalition wrote in October.

Feudo said he believes the key to drawing the community into working with police is a regular, visible presence that shows business people and residents alike the police are with them.

"I think I may have made a slight difference," he said. "And I think the community wanted to make a difference."

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, OFFICER ANTHONY FEUDO / Praised by Clinton

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: December 2, 1993



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