

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

Hate Crimes Possible Announcements March 30, 2000

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Some anniversary dates:

June 7, 1998: Death of James Byrd, Jr.

October 6-7, 1998: Matthew Shepard found tied to fence

July 2-4, 1999: Benjamin Smith goes on killing spree in Illinois and Indiana

April

New DOJ Report. The President could announce a new Department of Justice (DOJ) publication entitled "Hate Crimes Prevention and Intervention: Innovative State and Local Justice Programs." This is the first publication describing the success of hate crimes intervention programs that have been funded and supported by the Justice Department under this Administration. This publication will detail the objectives and results of five hate crimes prevention and intervention programs including programs in Los Angeles, California; Omaha, Nebraska; and the state of Maine. DOJ plans to release this publication to over 45,000 state, local, and tribal criminal justice policy makers and practitioners across the country. In addition, if time permits, we could have the President meet with a United States Attorney and a local prosecutor to discuss how well federal-state cooperation works in prosecuting hate crimes.

New Media Campaign (possibly near Easter). We are working to have the President announce some new public service announcement regarding hate crimes, possible near Easter. Five public service messages, some bearing the theme "Hate Crimes. It's not just offensive. It's criminal" have been developed on behalf of the Hate Crimes Working Group in the District of Columbia. The ads depict recollections of actual instances of hate crimes. DOJ will fund their production for local display in the District of Columbia. DOJ also will distribute 150,000 posters (30,000 of each scenario) when the campaign is launched. DOJ will also provide electronic disk copies of the advertisement material to local communities and law enforcement for use in their own anti-hate crime campaigns. These ads can be reproduced for any print medium from newsletters to television spots, but localities will have to come up with the money for the placements.

Roundtable on Hate on the Internet (end of April). The President can convene a roundtable to discuss how hate is disseminated on the Internet and how to empower parents to have the tools to say "no" to hate on the Internet. For instance, there is kid's page on the World Church of the Creator website – the group that Benjamin Smith was affiliated with. We could work with Steve Case and AOL to come up with a way to disseminate tolerance messages more broadly over the Internet.

- P.A.'s and, school-tours
- Government addresses

exp. act

- Cabinet Affairs

family leg. bill

COS meeting

- Anti-Presidential / Campaigns + info

- School
- Groups and
- CMS APP
- Comm.
- Monro

June or July

Bring together Tolerance Foundations. We could bring together some of the relatives of the hate crimes victims that have started foundations and have them work together on a project that teaches tolerance or simply highlight the good works that have sprung from tragedy. Some thought would be: (1) Sherialyn Byrdsong, widow of Ricky Byrdsong. Byrdsong, 43, a black former basketball coach at Northwestern University was killed by 21-year-old white supremacist, Benjamin Smith, in a three-day, two-state rampage that began July 2 and ended July 4, 1999. She has founded the Ricky Byrdsong Foundation, a non-profit in Evanston, Illinois, whose mission is to "arrest the growing epidemic of hate violence in our society;" (2) Relative of James Byrd, Jr. The Byrd family has started the James Byrd, Jr. Foundation for Racial Healing; (3) Judy Shepard. Mrs. Shepard has started a foundation in her son's honor to aid in the education of issues surrounding hate violence and sexual orientation.

Events with No Dates Attached

1. **Hate Crime Reporting. (Ready May)** The Department of Justice has commissioned a study by Northeastern University to analyze how law enforcement agencies report hate crimes. This study will also attempt to standardize law enforcement reporting practices in order to obtain better information about the frequency of hate crimes. It will also focus on barriers faced by local law enforcement in their efforts to report hate crimes. DOJ most likely be able to use some of the information in this study to create an action plan to improve report, which could be rolled out at the time the study is released. We could also, at the time the report is rolled out, issue a directive to DOJ to work with state and local enforcement to improve hate crimes reporting.
2. **Follow-up Conference or Roundtable to White House Conference on Hate Crimes.** The President could hold a conference or roundtable discussion with law enforcement, community groups, and the agencies to discuss what progress we have made since the White House Conference in November 1997. Despite the fact that there have been some regional hate crimes conferences, the groups, particularly the Anti-Defamation League, believe that it is important for the President to hold another conference. We could discuss what activities have taken place since the last conference. Specifically, the President could meet with some of the U.S. Attorneys Hate Crimes Working Groups that were created at the conference.
3. **"Prosecutor's Resource Guide for Responding to Hate Crimes." (Ready April 2000)** This prosecutor's guide, produced by the National District Attorneys Association, through its research arm, the American Prosecutors Research Institute (APRI), will discuss topics such as case screening and investigation; case preparation; trial strategies; and prevention efforts. DOJ plans to distribute this guide to the approximately 3000 local prosecutors' offices in the United States.

4. **Tolerance Materials for Schools.** Stephen Spielberg is developing tolerance materials for schools which use materials on the Holocaust. This could be a follow-up to the President's announcement on the public-private partnership that has developed a program for middle-school students to teach tolerance in the classroom and in their daily lives. The members of the partnership are AT&T, Court TV, the National Middle School Association, the Anti-Defamation League, and Cable in the Classroom, with assistance from the Departments of Justice and Education. Court TV is willing to develop tolerance materials for high school students.

President Clinton Supports the Hate Crimes Prevention Act

April 2000

President Clinton first announced his support for the Hate Crimes Prevention Act during the White House Conference on Hate Crimes on November 10, 1997. Since then, President Clinton has repeatedly pushed for passage of hate crimes legislation.

April 25, 2000: President Clinton Held Strategy Session on Hate Crimes at the White House. President Clinton met with state, local, and federal law enforcement officials to emphasize the need for federal hate crimes legislation and to highlight successful partnerships between various law enforcement offices in prosecuting hate crimes. The President said, *"I am renewing my call on Congress to pass a meaningful hate crimes bill. Last year, Congress stripped out important hate crimes protections from a bill that had already passed the Senate. I vetoed the bill in part because it did not contain the strong hate crimes provisions we're fighting for. This year, America needs action. No one should be victimized because of how they look, how they worship, or who they are.... We need to provide a law that works."* [The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, 4/25/00 (emphasis added)]

April 21, 2000: President Clinton Said We Have Fought to Pass a Strong Hate Crimes Law. In videotaped remarks for the National Campaign Against Youth Violence, President Clinton stressed the importance of passing a hate crimes law. *"We're also working hard to ensure that all Americans are treated with dignity, and that no American is victimized by violence because of his or her race, gender, religion or sexual orientation. That's why we've fought so hard to pass a strong hate crimes law, to promote diversity, to end discrimination in the work force. We must all recommit ourselves to respecting one another, to seeing our diversity as our greatest strength, and to recognizing the fundamental values that define us as one America."* [The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, 4/21/00 (emphasis added)]

April 14, 2000: President Clinton Signed Legislation Naming a Post Office in Honor of Joseph Ileto. In a statement, President Clinton announced that he had signed legislation naming designating the United States Post Office in Chino Hills, California as the "Joseph Ileto Post Office." Joseph Ileto was a Filipino American postal worker who was tragically murdered last year in a crime of hate. In the statement the President said that Mr. Ileto *"was a dedicated public servant, killed simply because he was an Asian American who worked for his country's government.... During the last year, we have all been shaken by violent acts like the murder of Joseph Ileto, acts that strike at the very values that define us as a nation. Now is the time for us to take strong and decisive action to fight hate crimes, and I call on Congress, at long last, to pass strong hate crimes legislation."* [The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, 4/14/00 (emphasis added)]

March 12, 2000: President Clinton Again Calls for Passage of Hate Crimes Legislation. In a speech before the National League of Cities' Congressional City Conference 2000, President Clinton said, *"You know, when Matthew Shepard's put out on a rack in Wyoming, or James Byrd's dragged to death in Texas, or those little kids at the school in Los Angeles were shot at because they were Jewish, or a Filipino worker was killed because he was Asian and he worked for the federal government, or that Korean Christian was shot coming out of his church in the Middle West, all those things -- the former basketball coach at Northwestern murdered walking on the street because he was an African-American. When those things happen, there are*

things we can do. We ought to pass the hate crimes legislation." [The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, 3/12/00 (emphasis added)]

February 24, 2000: President Clinton Said Hate Crimes and Discrimination Impacts Americans' Ability to Make the Most of Their Lives. In remarks before the Granoff Forum at the University of Pennsylvania, President Clinton said, "I think we have to keep working to eliminate hate crimes and the feelings of discrimination we have against people just because they're of a certain race or of a certain religion, or because they're gay, because I think all that is not only bad, it has an impact on our ability to work together, to be productive, to make the most of our own lives. And I hope you will never forget that." [The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, 2/24/00 (emphasis added)]

February 10, 2000: President Clinton Said Democrats Are Ready to Pass the Hate Crimes Prevention Act. In a speech before Democratic members of the House and Senate, President Clinton said: "*We are also united in believing we have to build one America. That's why we want to pass the Hate Crimes Prevention Act. That's why we want to end all discrimination in employment.... We think everybody counts, everybody ought to have a chance, we all do better when we help each other.*" [The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, 2/10/00 (emphasis added)]

January 29, 2000: President Clinton Renewed Call for Pass of Hate Crimes Legislation. In a radio address, President Clinton renewed his call for passage of the Hate Crimes Prevention Act, saying: "*And as I said a couple of nights ago, we can't forget the unfinished business of the last Congress. They need, still, to pass a real patients' bill of rights, common-sense gun safety legislation, campaign finance reform, hate crimes legislation, a raise in the minimum wage.*" [The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, 1/29/00 (emphasis added)]

January 27, 2000: In the State of the Union Address, President Clinton Called for Passage the Hate Crimes Prevention Act: In his 2000 State of the Union address, the President said: "*But as we have seen, these differences all too often spark hatred and division, even here at home. Just in the last couple of years, we've seen a man dragged to death in Texas just because he was black. We saw a young man murdered in Wyoming just because he was gay. Last year, we saw the shootings of African Americans, Asian Americans, and Jewish children just because of who they were. This is not the American way, and we must draw the line. I ask you to draw that line by passing without delay the Hate Crimes Prevention Act and the Employment Non-Discrimination Act.*" [The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, 1/27/00 (emphasis added)]

January 19, 2000: President Clinton Pledged to Finish the Unfinished Business of the Previous Congress, Including Passage of Hate Crimes Legislation. President Clinton said: "*And for the next year I'm going to do my best to finish the unfinished business of the last Congress, from the patients' bill of rights to sensible gun legislation, to hate crimes and employment nondiscrimination legislation, to trying to extend the life of Medicare and get a sensible prescription drug benefit for our seniors -- 75 percent of them don't have it today.*" [The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, 1/19/00 (emphasis added)]

January 15, 2000: President Clinton Called on Congress to Stop Delay and Pass Strong Hate Crimes Legislation. In a radio address on civil rights, given before Martin Luther King Day, President Clinton said: "*We must also do more to root out forces of hate and intolerance. We've seen far too many acts of violence targeted at others solely because of who they are -- from the dragging death of James Byrd to the brutal killing of Matthew Shepard to the murder of the African American basketball coach and the Korean*

American student in the midwest, to the shooting at the Jewish school in Los Angeles and the murder of the Filipino postal worker. Such hate crimes leave deep scars, not just on the victims, but on our larger community -- for they take aim at others for who they are, and when they do, they take aim at America. So once again, I ask Congress to stop the delay and pass strong hate crimes legislation." [The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, 1/15/00 (emphasis added)]

December 23, 1999: President Clinton Said "I Hope Congress Will Vote" for Hate Crimes Legislation this Year. In an interview on CNN's Larry King Live, the President said: *"I think vast majorities of the American people support hate crimes legislation that protects gays as well as people with different racial and religious backgrounds.... I hope that the Congress will vote for it this year, this next year."* [The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, 12/23/99 (emphasis added)]

December 16, 1999: President Clinton Predicted a "Better Chance" to Pass Hate Crimes Legislation in 2000. In remarks to the Democratic National Committee Gay and Lesbian Luncheon, President Clinton said: *"We actually had a very good year last year in many ways, and I got most of what I wanted in the budget at the end. But we didn't get the hate crimes legislation, so I ask you to stay with me, and to make a good effort. I think we've got a much better chance to pass it in 2000, and I hope you will help me with that."* [The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, 12/16/99 (emphasis added)]

December 11, 1999: President Clinton Said "I Believe We Should" Pass the Hate Crimes Prevention Act. President Clinton said: *"Now, there's a lot of things we didn't do, and I'm going to be working to get it done.... We didn't pass the hate crimes legislation or the Employment Non-Discrimination Act, and I believe we should."* [The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, 12/11/99 (emphasis added)]

December 9, 1999: President Clinton Said "I Would Wish For an America that is Truly One America...That's Why We're Going to Try to Pass the Hate Crimes Bill." At the Democratic National Committee Presidential Gala, the President said: *"But let me say to all of you, if I had this proverbial encounter tonight...and the genie showed up and said I could have not three wishes, but one.... I would wish for an America that is truly one America; that can bridge the lines of race and gender and religion and sexual orientation -- all these things that divide us.... That's why we're going to try to pass the hate crimes bill.... It is unconscionable that the biggest problem society faces is the oldest problem of society, which is that we're afraid of, prone to hate, prone to dehumanize and prone to brutalize people who are different from us."* [The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, 12/9/99 (emphasis added)]

November 30, 1999: The President Urges Congress to Pass Hate Crimes Legislation "In a Timely Manner." In a statement made after signing the FY00 Consolidated Appropriations Act into law, the President said: *"Regrettably, the bill does not contain a needed hate crimes provision that was included in the Senate version of the bill. I urge the Congress to pass legislation in a timely manner that would strengthen the Federal Government's ability to combat hate crimes by relaxing jurisdictional obstacles and by giving Federal prosecutors the ability to prosecute hate crimes that are based on sexual orientation, gender, or disability, along with those based on race, color, religion, and national origin."* [The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, 11/30/99 (emphasis added)]

November 10, 1999: President Clinton Said "I Hope to Pass the Hate Crimes Legislation." In remarks at the Ron Brown Corporate Bridge Builder Award Dinner, President Clinton said: *"I would say the most important thing would be for us to genuinely build one America, not just to tolerate one another, not just to*

avoid saying insensitive things, things that would embarrass you at a cocktail party, or something -- and on a more serious note, not even to eliminate all the hate crimes, although I dearly want to do that and I hope to pass the hate crimes legislation -- but I mean an America where we looked at each other and we thought, hey, look around this room; this is one great deal here. We're not tolerating each other, we're celebrating each other." [The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, 11/10/99 (emphasis added)]

October 29, 1999: President Clinton Said We Need a "Clear and Unambiguous Stand" Against Hate Crimes. In remarks before the Anti-Defamation League's National Commission Dinner, the President said: *"We need to stand against manifestations of our inhumanity, and we need to do more to reaffirm our common humanity. That's why I was so disturbed when the Republican majority on the relevant committees of Congress took out the hate crimes legislation in the form of the bill that had already passed the Senate. I vetoed the bill that came to me, in part because it didn't contain those hate crimes provisions.... What we are saying is that hate crimes victimize not only the victim, but they victimize society as a whole in a special way, because they contradict the very idea of America we are trying to build. We're not letting somebody else off the hook. We're saying we want a clear and unambiguous stand against things that contradict the very idea of America we want to build."* [The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, 10/29/99 (emphasis added)]

October 26, 1999: President Clinton Urged Inclusion Of Hate Crimes Legislation In Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations Bill. In his memorandum to the House of Representatives after vetoing the FY2000 Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations Bill, President Clinton said: *"This bill does not contain a needed hate crimes provision that was included in the Senate version of the bill. I urge the Congress to pass legislation in a timely manner that would strengthen the Federal Government's ability to combat hate crimes by relaxing jurisdictional obstacles and by giving Federal prosecutors the ability to prosecute hate crimes that are based on sexual orientation, gender, or disability, along with those based on race, color, religion, and national origin."* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 10/26/99 (emphasis added)]

October 19, 1999: President Clinton Called Hate Crimes The "Biggest Challenge" Facing Our Nation And The World. President Clinton at the Voices Against Violence Congressional Teen Conference: *"This hate crimes legislation is important because—why? It embodies what I think is the biggest challenge facing not only our society, but societies all over the world... You will have a chance to solve diseases, to solve poverty problems, to give people potential that they never would have had before. But the whole thing can be held down by the failure to deal with our violent impulses, which are the product of our most deep-seated fears... If you want to live in the new world of the 21st century, you've got to help people get rid of their old hatreds and old fears. We'll do our part and we're very proud of your leadership in doing yours."* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 10/19/99 (emphasis added)]

October 7, 1999: President Clinton Said "This Hate Crime Legislation Is Important... We Do Need It." President Clinton at the Empire State Pride Gala: *"So I say to you, this hate crimes legislation is important. People say, well, you know, the killers of James Byrd got the death penalty in Texas, and maybe you don't need it. But we do need it, because there are 8,000 reported hate crimes in 1997 alone—about one an hour. And people need to focus on it."* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 10/7/99 (emphasis added)]

October 2, 1999: President Clinton Said Hate Crimes Legislation Is A Part Of Building One America. President Clinton at an Access Now For Gay and Lesbian Equality Dinner: *"Why are we for the hate crimes legislation? Why are we for ENDA? Because if we can't build one America, it is going to be very hard to have a unifying force that will deal with every other one of these issues."* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White

August 12, 1999: President Clinton Said Nation Will Not Stand For Acts Of Hate; Called for Passage of Hate Crimes Legislation. President Clinton during a "Safe Schools, Safe Students" Teleconference : *"The tragic incidents of gun violence in recent months underscore the importance of your efforts. The shooting just this week at the Jewish Community Center in Los Angeles—like the recent shootings in Illinois and Indiana—appears to have been motivated by racial and ethnic hatred. If so, it's just another reason for us to rededicate ourselves to our common community and our common humanity, and another compelling argument for the passage of hate crimes legislation...Let us speak clearly and with one voice: our nation will not stand for such acts. Acts of hate must strengthen our resolve and deepen our determination that Americans will come together and stand together and work together against violence, intolerance and hatred."* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 8/12/99 (emphasis added)]

August 4, 1999: President Clinton Calls On House Of Representatives To "Meet Its Responsibility" In Combatting Hate Crimes. In a statement, President Clinton welcomed the House Judiciary Committee's action in holding hearings on hate crimes, but stressed the need for the full House to consider and pass the legislation. The President said addressing hate crimes *"should not be a partisan issue. It is a concern requiring a national response, in the form of strong hate crimes legislation. I call on the House of Representatives to meet its responsibility in combating violence that is fueled by hate and to complete what the Senate has begun. If we work together, we have it within our grasp to enact a bill that will take a very strong stand against those who perpetrate crimes based on prejudice and hate. We must not let this opportunity pass us by...tonight's action by the Senate is a big step forward in the journey toward greater protection for all Americans."* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 8/4/99 (emphasis added)]

July 23, 1999: President Clinton Commends Senate For Passage Of The Hate Crimes Prevention Act. After unanimous Senate passage of the Hate Crimes Prevention Act, President Clinton said: *"All Americans deserve protection from hate crimes, and that requires us to stand together against intolerance, prejudice and bigotry. The Hate Crimes Prevention Act gives power to those values and will help make our country more safe and secure. Senate approval of this legislation gives it real momentum, and I call on the House of Representatives to meet its responsibility in combating violence that is fueled by hate."* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 7/23/99 (emphasis added)]

September 28, 1999: President Clinton Said "I Hope Congress Will Soon Send Me The Hate Crimes Legislation." President Clinton during remarks at a breakfast with religious leaders: *"Now, some of these crimes were motivated by hatred of the victims—because of their race, their religion, their homosexuality. I think we must do more to prosecute such crimes... I hope Congress will soon send me the hate crimes legislation."* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 9/28/99 (emphasis added)]

July 14, 1999: President Clinton Calls Support for Hate Crimes Legislation a Key Part of What it Means to Be A Democrat. President Clinton during remarks to the College Democrats National Convention: *"If they ask you why you're a Democrat, say because you think we ought not to let criminals buy guns just because they go to gun shows...If they ask you why you came to this convention, tell them you're for hate crimes legislation that protects people without regard to whether they are gay or straight, black or white or Hispanic or Asian."* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 7/14/99 (emphasis added)]

July 6, 1999: President Clinton Said "Congress Should Pass The Hate Crimes Legislation."

President Clinton during his remarks to the East St. Louis community in Illinois: *"I issue an appeal here from East St. Louis to every community and every citizen in this country: We must search the hearts of our citizens and search the strength of our communities, that Congress should pass the hate crimes legislation, but we should rid our hearts of hatred immediately."* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 7/6/99 (emphasis added)]

May 11, 1999: President Clinton Said "Help Us Pass The Hate Crimes Prevention Act This Year."

President Clinton at the Hubert Humphrey Civil Rights Award Dinner: *"The third thing I ask you to do is to help us pass the hate crimes prevention act this year....So I say to you, we need to do this for all Americans. We need to make a hate crimes prevention act and the employment nondiscrimination act the law of the land, because it will help us to move toward one America and it will help us to make a statement about what we are not, as well as what we are."* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 5/11/99 (emphasis added)]

April 6, 1999: President Clinton Said "Congress Should Pass This Law This Year." President Clinton during a White House event on hate crimes: *"...Congress should pass this law this year....The Hate Crimes Prevention Act would be important, substantively and symbolically, to send a message to ourselves and to the world that we are going into the 21st century determined to preach and to practice what is right."* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 4/6/99 (emphasis added)]

March 24, 1999: President Clinton Explained Why He Keeps "Fighting For Passage Of The Hate Crimes Legislation." President Clinton: *"With all of our increasing diversity in America, I wanted an America that really reaffirmed the idea of community, of belonging; the idea that none of us can pursue our individual destinies as fully on our own as we can when we want our neighbors to do well, too; and that there is some concrete benefit to the idea of community that goes beyond just feeling good about living in a country where you're not discriminated against because of some predisposition or anything else that has nothing to do with the law, and nothing to do with how your neighbors live their lives; and that what we have in common is more important than what divides us. I still believe that's going to be one of the major questions facing this country in the 21st century; which is why I devoted so much time to that initiative on race, and why I keep fighting for passage of the hate crimes legislation..."* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 3/23/99 (emphasis added)]

March 5, 1999: President Clinton Said "...I Will Continue To Work For Passage Of The Hate Crimes Prevention Act." In a statement on Billy Jack Gaither, President Clinton said, *"In times like this, the American people pull together and speak with one voice, because the acts of hatred that led to the deaths of such innocent men are also acts of defiance against the values our society holds most dear. That is why I will continue to work for passage of the Hate Crimes Prevention Act...All Americans deserve protection from hate. Nothing is more important to our country's future than our standing together against intolerance, prejudice and violent bigotry. Congress can give power to such shared values by passing the Hate Crimes Prevention Act. In so doing, all Americans can be made more safe and secure."* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 3/5/99 (emphasis added)]

January 19, 1999: President Clinton Said "I Ask Congress To Make The...Hate Crimes Prevention Act The Law Of The Land." President Clinton during his 1999 State of the Union address: *"Discrimination or violence because of race or religion, ancestry or gender, disability or sexual orientation, is wrong, and it ought to be illegal. Therefore, I ask Congress to make the Employment Non-Discrimination Act and the Hate Crimes Prevention Act the law of the land."* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 1/19/99 (emphasis added)]

December 10, 1998: President Clinton Said “I’d Like To Repeat My Support For...A Hate Crimes Prevention Act.” President Clinton during the Human Rights Day presentation of the Eleanor Roosevelt Human Rights Award: *“I’d like to repeat my support for two top legislative priorities -- an employment nondiscrimination act that would ban discrimination against gays and lesbians in the workplace, and a hate crimes prevention act...All Americans are entitled to the same respect and legal protection, no matter their race, their gender, their sexual orientation. I agree with something President Truman once said, ‘When I say Americans, I mean all Americans.’”* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 12/10/98 (emphasis added)]

October 15, 1998: President Clinton Said “Yes, We Do Need A New Hate Crimes Law.” President Clinton during a White House Conference on School Safety: *“The recent death of young Matthew Shepard in Wyoming makes it all too clear to us that violence still can be motivated by prejudice and hatred. Yes, we do need a new hate crimes law.”* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 10/15/98 (emphasis added)]

October 12, 1998: President Clinton Said “I Hope That Congress Will Pass The Hate Crimes Legislation.” President Clinton: *“The public outrage in Laramie and all across America echoes what we heard at the White House Conference on Hate Crimes last year -- there is something we can do about this, Congress needs to pass our tough Hate Crimes Legislation.”* President Clinton added: *“And I hope that Congress will pass the Hate Crimes Legislation.”* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 10/12/98 (emphasis added)]

October 10, 1998: President Clinton Said “It Is Not Too Late For Congress To...Pass The Hate Crimes Prevention Act.” President Clinton in a statement on Matthew Shepard: *“Almost one year ago I proposed that Congress enact the Hate Crimes Prevention Act...There is nothing more important to the future of this country than our standing together against intolerance, prejudice, and violent bigotry. It is not too late for Congress to take action before they adjourn and pass The Hate Crimes Prevention Act. By doing so they will help make all Americans more safe and secure.”* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 10/10/98 (emphasis added)]

June 24, 1998: President Clinton Said “I Implore You To Move This Vital Piece Of Legislation...Without Delay.” In a June 24, 1998 letter to the Senate and House leadership, President Clinton stated: *“I am writing to urge the Senate (House) to act quickly this year to pass the Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1998...The Hate Crimes Prevention Act will lead the way in making all Americans more safe and secure. I implore you to move this vital piece of legislation through the Senate (House) without delay.”* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 6/24/98 (emphasis added)]

November 10, 1997: President Clinton Said He Will Help Make Hate Crimes Legislation “Law Of Our Land.” During the White House Conference on Hate Crimes, President Clinton showed his support for the Hate Crimes Prevention Act. President Clinton: *“We should make our current laws tougher to include all hate crimes that cause physical harm. We must prohibit crimes committed because of a victim’s sexual orientation, gender or disability. All Americans deserve protection from hate. I want to thank Senator Kennedy and Senator Specter who will soon introduce legislation to achieve these goals, and I want to tell you that I will do my best to help them see this legislation become law of our land.”* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 11/10/97 (emphasis added)]

**PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE:
FIGHTING FOR MORE COPS AND FEWER GUNS**

June 11, 1999

THAT
CRIMES

"We want more police on the street and fewer guns in the hands of criminals and children. They want more guns on the street and fewer cops. I think that's the wrong approach for America."

President Bill Clinton
June 11, 1999

Today, in a satellite address to the U.S. Conference of Mayors, President Clinton expressed concern for Congressional legislation that threatens to undermine progress on the war against crime. The House version of the Senate-passed gun legislation creates new loopholes at the request of the gun lobby, and a Senate bill voted on yesterday zeros out the President's COPS community police program. The President urged Congressional Republicans to heed the call of the American people and put the interests of our children over those of the gun lobby.

VOWING TO DEFEAT NEW GUN LOOPHOLES. The President expressed his dismay at House Republicans for watering down the gun legislation passed by the Senate last month in an attempt to curry favor with the gun lobby. According to news reports, the NRA is claiming that the Republican bill gives them 90% of the loopholes they requested. The House version of the bill weakens the Senate-passed legislation in that it:

- redefines the term "gun show" so that background checks are not required in all cases where a large number of guns are sold, including flea markets;
- shortens the amount of time given to law enforcement officers to complete background checks;
- makes it more difficult for law enforcement to trace certain guns sold at gun shows which are later used in crimes;
- eliminates the requirement that sellers be notified of background check requirements;
- exempts certain gun sellers from verifying their identity to gun show promoters;
- allows federal gun dealers to ship guns directly to unlicensed buyers across state lines; and
- opens up the instant check system to fraud and abuse by requiring immediate destruction of records.

The President vowed to work hard to defeat the passage of these new loopholes into law.

FIGHTING FOR MORE COPS ON OUR STREETS. The President expressed his opposition to yesterday's Senate vote to zero out his COPS Initiative. COPS, a successful program to put more police officers on the streets, has been instrumental in helping communities to cut crime nationwide. Local officials and community residents have praised the COPS program for helping to bring down crime and make their communities safer. Last month, the President announced funding for 100,000 officers for our nation's streets, and the President's balanced budget provides nearly \$1.3 billion to continue the COPS program to put even more officers on our streets and give them the tools they need to make our streets safe.

BUILDING ON OUR SUCCESS WITH THE RIGHT STRATEGY. The President criticized Congress for cutting funds for more police while adding new loopholes to our gun laws. He urged Congress instead to build on our success in the fight against crime by funding more police and working to keep guns out of the hands of children and criminals.

PROTECTING CHILDREN FROM GUN VIOLENCE

July 15, 1999

Today, President Clinton will meet with over 80 high school students from Littleton, Colorado and the Denver area to discuss the importance of enacting common sense gun legislation. The President will insist that Congress send to his desk for signature - without further delay - the reasonable gun measures already passed by the Senate.

Last month, House leaders, bowing to the gun lobby, tried to pass a bill that would have weakened current gun laws instead of strengthening them. Since then, House and Senate leaders have failed to name conferees to resolve issues surrounding the juvenile crime bill - allowing the gun lobby even more time to try and stop common sense gun legislation from becoming law.

After the meeting, the President will urge Congress to listen to these students - instead of the gun lobby - and to act to strengthen our gun laws before the start of the next school year. Specifically, the President will ask Congress to send him legislation that will:

- **Close the gun show loophole.** To stop firearms from being sold at gun shows on a "no questions asked" basis, we must extend the same Brady background checks that have proven effective in keeping guns out of the hands of many thousands of felons to all sales at gun shows.

- **Require child safety locks with every handgun sold.** To reduce the unauthorized use of handguns by a curious child or a teen looking to commit a crime, federally-licensed firearms dealers should be required to provide a child safety lock or device with every handgun they sell.

- **Ban violent juveniles from owning guns as adults.** There is simply no reason for youths convicted of a violent crime in juvenile court to be able to purchase a gun on their 21st birthday.

- **Ban the importation of all large capacity ammunition magazines.** We should close the loophole in current law that allows the continued importation of large numbers of high capacity ammunition clips that were generally banned by the 1994 assault weapons ban.

Keeping guns out of the hands of criminals and children has been a key priority of the Clinton Administration. Since the President took office, gun-related crime has dropped by over 25 percent. Administration accomplishments include:

- Blocking over 400,000 illegal gun sales with Brady background checks;
- Banning the juvenile possession of handguns;
- Enforcing zero tolerance for guns in schools;
- Combating illegal gun trafficking by tracing more crime guns to their source; and
- Banning the 19 deadliest assault weapons and their copies.

Children and Guns

Children's Defense Fund • Issue Basics • June 1999

Nearly 13 children die each day from gunfire in America, approximately one every 100 minutes. That is the equivalent of a classroom of children every two days.

- Gunfire killed 4,643 infants, children, and teens in 1996, dropping below 5,000 for the first time since 1990. Although the number of young victims was the lowest in seven years, the death of each one is a tragedy.
- Of all the children killed by gunfire, nearly two-thirds were victims of homicide and about one-third died from suicide. Guns remain the most common method of suicide for children. Accidental shootings accounted for most of the balance of the gun deaths of children.
- Gunfire not only kills children – children kill children with guns. Seventy-nine percent of the victims of juvenile homicide offenders were killed with a firearm. Ten percent of the victims were family members, 54 percent were acquaintances, and 36 percent were strangers.

Our nation has focused on the killing in Kosovo; it is also time to focus on the killing within our own borders. Gunfire in our homes, our communities, and in our schools continues to steal young lives and destroy families.

- Between 1979 and 1996, more than 75,000 American children and teens were killed by firearms. That is almost 20,000 more than died in combat in Vietnam.
- Between 1979 and 1996, another 375,000 children and teens were wounded by firearms. By comparison, about 150,000 American soldiers were wounded in combat in Vietnam.
- Between 1979 and 1996, 505 American soldiers were killed in action. During that same period, 1,875 children younger than 5 were killed by firearms, more than three times as many.
- In 1996, 55 law enforcement officers were killed in the line of duty. In that same year, more than 4,600 children and teens were killed by firearms, 1 American soldier was killed in action, and 20 soldiers were killed by terrorists.

THE STATE OF AMERICA'S CHILDREN YEARBOOK 1999

TABLE B19

Firearm Deaths Among Children and Teens,
Ages 0-19, by Manner, 1996

	Total*	Homicide*	Suicide	Accident	Unknown Intent
Alabama	104	59	25	14	6
Alaska	22	6	12	4	0
Arizona	120	64	47	4	5
Arkansas	63	27	26	9	1
California	672	508	108	52	4
Colorado	43	15	23	4	1
Connecticut	36	29	6	1	0
Delaware	5	4	1	0	0
District of Columbia	62	59	1	0	2
Florida	190	116	57	12	5
Georgia	160	79	51	24	6
Hawaii	3	2	1	0	0
Idaho	27	11	11	4	1
Illinois	308	263	33	7	5
Indiana	98	55	30	8	5
Iowa	22	8	13	0	1
Kansas	53	24	22	7	0
Kentucky	52	23	20	9	0
Louisiana	192	133	43	15	1
Maine	5	1	4	0	0
Maryland	106	88	13	3	2
Massachusetts	32	26	5	0	1
Michigan	157	96	42	13	6
Minnesota	56	25	21	6	4
Mississippi	77	38	19	18	2
Missouri	101	63	33	5	0
Montana	20	4	12	3	1
Nebraska	28	8	17	3	0
Nevada	36	25	8	3	0
New Hampshire	7	1	6	0	0
New Jersey	66	55	6	4	1
New Mexico	43	22	17	2	2
New York	199	150	43	6	0
North Carolina	135	70	49	15	1
North Dakota	9	0	8	1	0
Ohio	126	75	31	17	3
Oklahoma	61	30	25	5	1
Oregon	39	9	24	6	0
Pennsylvania	181	113	59	4	5
Rhode Island	6	5	1	0	0
South Carolina	78	39	27	9	3
South Dakota	10	1	9	0	0
Tennessee	123	66	32	23	2
Texas	359	202	121	27	9
Utah	37	11	24	0	2
Vermont	5	1	2	1	1
Virginia	109	54	43	12	0
Washington	67	31	31	4	1
West Virginia	16	6	8	2	0
Wisconsin	76	35	32	8	1
Wyoming	11	1	7	2	1
United States	4,613	2,836	1,309	376	92

*Total firearm death and homicide figures do not include firearm deaths by legal (police) intervention or child deaths by air rifles.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics, unpublished mortality tabulations. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Momentum Building For Hate Crimes Prevention Act: Federal Hate Crimes Legislation Has Bipartisan Support

April 1999

"All Americans deserve protection from hate. Nothing is more important to our country's future than our standing together against intolerance, prejudice and violent bigotry. Congress can give power to such shared values by passing the Hate Crimes Prevention Act. In so doing, all Americans can be made more safe and secure."

--President Bill Clinton
March 5, 1999

The Hate Crimes Prevention Act was recently re-introduced in the Senate and House. President Clinton first announced his support for the Hate Crimes Prevention Act during the White House Conference on Hate Crimes on November 10, 1997. The legislation would strengthen the ability of the Justice Department to prosecute hate crimes based on race, color, national origin, and religion and give the Department the power to prosecute certain hate crimes committed because of the victim's sexual orientation, gender, or disability.

U.S. And State Attorneys General Support Hate Crimes Prevention Act

Attorney General Janet Reno Said "I Urge Congress To Pass The Hate Crimes Prevention Act." Attorney General Janet Reno in a statement after Matthew Shepard's tragic death: *"Current federal law does not permit us to prosecute hate crimes based on an individual's gender, disability or sexual orientation. I urge Congress to pass the Hate Crimes Prevention Act this week, which would close the gap in the law."* [Statement of Attorney General Janet Reno on Hate Crimes Legislation (DOJ Press Release), 10/13/98 (emphasis added)]

Former Attorney General Dick Thornburgh Said "I Would Like To Express My Strong Support For The Passage Of...The Hate Crimes Prevention Act Of 1998." In a letter to Senate Judiciary Chairman Orrin Hatch, former Bush Administration Attorney General Dick Thornburgh said, *"I would like to express my strong support for the passage of Senate Bill No. 1529, the Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1998...From my experiences as a Governor, the Attorney General, and as a parent of a child with a disability, I can attest to the importance of this legislation...Please add my name to your list of supporters for the passage of this important legislation."* [Letter to The Honorable Orrin G. Hatch, 9/29/98 (emphasis added)]

Twenty-Two State Attorneys General Said "We Strongly Urge Passage Of This Important Hate Crime Legislation." In a letter to Senate Judiciary chairman Orrin Hatch and ranking member Patrick Leahy, twenty-two members of the National Association of Attorneys General wrote: *"As state attorneys general, we are writing to express our enthusiastic support for the passage of Senate Bill No. 1529, the Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1998...The amendment to 18 U.S.C. Section 245 would provide invaluable tools for the United States Department of Justice and United States Attorneys to combat hate crimes effectively. Therefore, we strongly urge passage of this important hate crime legislation."* [Letter to The Honorable Orrin G. Hatch and The Honorable Patrick J. Leahy, 3/5/98 (emphasis added)]

Momentum Building For Passage Of Federal Hate Crimes Legislation

Bipartisan Letter From Senate And House Members Urged Colleagues "To Join Us As An Original Co-Sponsor." In a letter to members of the Senate and House, Republican Sen. Arlen Specter (PA), Sen. Gordon Smith (OR), Rep. Constance Morella (MD) and Rep. Michael Forbes (NY) joined Democratic Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (MA), Sen. Ron Wyden (OR), Sen. Charles Schumer (NY), House Minority Leader Richard Gephardt (MO) and Rep. John Conyers (MI) in urging support of the Hate Crimes Prevention Act. The letter stated: "We are writing to urge you to join us as an original co-sponsor of the Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1999, and we hope that you will agree to join us as an original sponsor...The Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1999 is a constructive and measured response to a problem that continues to plague our nation -- violence motivated by prejudice." ["Dear Colleague" Letter, 3/9/99 (emphasis added)]

Senator Edward Kennedy Said "On This Issue, We Won't Take 'No' For An Answer."

In a March 11, 1999 press release, Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-MA) said, "Congress has a responsibility to act this year to deal with the festering problem of hate crimes....The Hate Crimes Prevention Act that we are introducing today will make the federal government a full partner in the battle against hate crimes....On this issue, we won't take 'no' for an answer. With the help of the law enforcement community, the civil rights community, and the overwhelming majority of the American people, I'm confident we'll prevail." [Sen. Edward M. Kennedy Press Release, 3/11/99 (emphasis added)]

Senator Patrick Leahy Said "I Again Urge Prompt Consideration And Passage Of 'The Hate Crimes Prevention Act.'" In March 11, 1999 statement, Senator Patrick Leahy (D-VT) said, "I again urge prompt consideration and passage of 'The Hate Crimes Prevention Act.' I cosponsored this measure last Congress and do so again this year. As the Ranking Member of the Judiciary Committee, I look forward to working on hearings next month on this important initiative." [Statement by Sen. Patrick Leahy, 3/11/99 (emphasis added)]

Minority Leader Richard Gephardt Said He Will Work With Congressional Leaders "To Make The Hate Crimes Prevention Act The Law Of The Land." In a March 11, 1999 press release, House Minority Leader Richard Gephardt (D-MO) said, "I would like to extend a hand to the Congressional leaders in the House and Senate and ask them to work with us to make the Hate Crimes Prevention Act the law of the land....I will implore my colleagues to act quickly and without delay because each day we wait is another day that justice is denied." [Minority Leader Richard Gephardt Press Release, 3/11/99 (emphasis added)]

Rep. John Conyers Said "It Is Long Past Time That Congress Passed A Comprehensive Law Banning Such Contemptible Acts." Representative John Conyers, Jr. (D-MI) during his introduction of the Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1999: "At one time lynchings were commonplace in our Nation. Nearly 4,000 African Americans were tortured and killed between 1880 and 1930. Today, Americans are being tortured and killed not only because of their race, but also because of their religion, their disability, their sex, and their sexual orientation. It is long past time that Congress passed a comprehensive law banning such contemptible acts." [Congressional Record, pg. E422, 3/11/99 (emphasis added)]

Four Senate Republicans And Fifteen House Republicans Cosponsor Hate Crimes Prevention Act. The Hate Crimes Prevention Act currently has four Republican cosponsors in the Senate and fifteen Republican cosponsors in the House. Last year, the Hate Crimes Prevention Act had four Republican cosponsors in the Senate and nineteen Republican cosponsors in the House. With the exception of Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (NY), all of these members are currently serving in the 106th Congress. [Thomas, Library of Congress Website, Bill Summary & Status for the 106th Congress, S. 622 and H.R. 1082, Bill Summary & Status for the 105th Congress, S. 1529 and H.R. 3081]

Republican Senator Arlen Specter Said "Hate Crimes Legislation Is Necessary."

In a March 11, 1999 statement, Senator Arlen Specter (R-PA) said, "[H]ate crimes legislation is necessary because a fair amount of the time on matters like this, or at least sometimes on matters like this, the local prosecutor, the district attorney, or the county attorney won't act on the matter because it is too hot to handle. That's why you need to have the federal government come in to act and to have jurisdiction to act." [Statement by Sen. Arlen Specter, 3/11/99 (emphasis added)]

Republican Senator Gordon Smith Said "This Legislation Sends A Strong Message...That Violence Motivated By Prejudice Is Not Acceptable." In a March 11, 1999 press release entitled "Sen. Smith Co-Sponsors Hate Crimes Legislation," Senator Gordon Smith (R-OR) said, "Committing a violent crime against another human being based solely on categories is deplorable...This legislation sends a strong message to our country, and the international community, that violence motivated by prejudice is not acceptable, and that offenders will be punished to the fullest extent of the law. I also hope, that in some small way, this legislation will say that victims such as James Byrd Jr. and Matthew Shepard did not die in vain." [Sen. Gordon Smith Press Release, 3/11/99 (emphasis added)]

Republican Rep. Connie Morella Said "These Vicious And Despicable Hate Crimes Should Be Subject To Federal Prosecution." Rep. Connie Morella (R-MD) on the Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1999: "This bipartisan legislation is an important part of our continuing effort to assure that people whose hate culminates in violence may be subject to federal prosecution...As we prepare to enter the 21st century, we have been shocked by the brutality of recent hate-motivated violence against James Byrd, Matthew Shepard, and most recently, Billy Jack Gaither. These vicious and despicable hate crimes should be subject to federal prosecution." [Morella Press Release, 3/11/99 (emphasis added)]

Republican Senator Orrin Hatch Said Judiciary Committee Is "Going To Move On A Hate Crimes Bill."

Senate Judiciary chairman Orrin Hatch (R-UT) during a committee hearing: "There's no excuse for anybody to be treated hatefully in our country today...The committee's going to move on a hate crimes bill." [Associated Press, 7/8/98 (emphasis added)]

➔ In a March 9, 1999 press release, Sen. Hatch stated: "I have become increasingly shocked and appalled by the level of viciousness associated with a type of criminal activity that is bigoted, ugly and downright un-American -- hate crimes...Accordingly, the Judiciary Committee will conduct hearings next month in an effort to determine what role the federal government might properly occupy in helping our states respond to these alarming crimes." [Hatch Press Release on Hate Crimes Hearing, 3/9/99 (emphasis added)]

Republican Rep. Jim Kolbe Said "I Would Support" Hate Crime Legislation.

According to the Associated Press, Rep. Jim Kolbe (R-AZ) "said Congress should approve stalled hate-crime legislation in the wake of the slaying of a gay University of Wyoming student. Kolbe, a Republican from Tucson, said he co-sponsored such a bill this session but it will not be addressed before Congress adjourns. 'Perhaps we can address that next year,' he said. 'I would support it.'" [Associated Press, 10/15/98 (emphasis added)]

Dozens Of National Organizations Endorsed Hate Crimes Prevention Act

The Hate Crimes Prevention Act is endorsed by dozens of national organizations, including the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, the National Sheriff's Association, the Police Executive Research Forum, the Anti-Defamation League, People for the American Way, the Human Rights Campaign and the Americans for Democratic Action.

U.S. Conference Of Mayors President Deedee Corradini: "Conference Of Mayors Joins President Clinton's Call For Congress To Pass Federal Hate Crimes Legislation." According to a statement by U.S. Conference of Mayors President and Salt Lake City Mayor Deedee Corradini, "The Conference of Mayors joins President Clinton's call for Congress to pass federal hates crimes legislation as soon as possible...Failure to pass federal hates crimes legislation would signify our failure as a nation to accord each of our citizens that respect and value." [Statement by Deedee Corradini, Mayor, Salt Lake City (U.S. Conference of Mayors Press Release), Last Modified 2/23/99 (emphasis added)]

Leadership Conference On Civil Rights Said "We Urge You To Support Prompt Action On The Hate Crimes Prevention Act Of 1998." In a letter to Senate leaders, members of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights (LCCR) wrote: "We are joined today under the umbrella of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights (LCCR) to express our support for the Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1998...We urge you to support prompt action on the Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1998 before Congress adjourns for the year." The Leadership Conference includes prominent civil rights and religious leaders, corporate executives, law enforcement officers, educators and health professionals. Signatories included Kweisi Mfume of the NAACP, Bob Chase of the National Education Association (NEA), Dr. Joan Brown Campbell of the National Council of Churches, and Patricia Ireland of NOW. [Letter to The Honorable Trent Lott, The Honorable Thomas A. Daschle, The Honorable Orrin G. Hatch, and The Honorable Patrick J. Leahy, 10/8/98 (emphasis added)]

National Sheriffs' Association President Dan Smith Said "We Believe That S. 1529 Should Pass." According to National Sheriffs' Association President Dan Smith, "No American should live in fear of violent attack because of their ethnicity, religion or belief. That is why tough federal statutes are required to bolster inadequate state laws and why we believe that S. 1529 [Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1998] should pass." [Letter to The Honorable Orrin Hatch, 7/8/98 (emphasis added)]

Police Executive Research Forum's Chuck Wexler: "The Hate Crime Prevention Act Will Help...Bring Those Who Commit Destructive Hate Crimes To Justice." In a letter to Hate Crimes Prevention Act sponsor Sen. Edward Kennedy, Police Executive Research Forum Executive Director Chuck Wexler wrote: "This letter is to express the Police Executive Research Forum's (PERF's) support for S. 1529, the Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1998. As law enforcement officials who serve 40 percent of the nation's population, we see the devastating effects hate crime can have on victims and the public. The Hate Crime Prevention Act will help local, state and federal officials bring those who commit destructive hate crimes to justice." [Letter to the Honorable Edward Kennedy, 2/1/98 (emphasis added)]

Anti-Defamation League "Applauds Introduction Of Federal Hate Crimes Law." In a press release entitled "ADL Applauds Introduction of Federal Hate Crimes Law," Anti-Defamation League National Chairman Howard Berkowitz and National Director Abraham Foxman said, "The HCPA would provide a necessary backstop to state and local enforcement by permitting federal authorities to provide assistance in these investigations -- and by allowing federal prosecutions when necessary to achieve a just result." [ADL Press Release, 3/11/99 (emphasis added)]

People For The American Way Said "It's Time For Action Against Hate Crimes."

In a press release entitled "No More Excuses: It's Time For Action Against Hate Crimes," People for the American Way President Carole Shields stated: *"We need to send the strongest possible message that hate crimes have no place in our country or our communities...This act is the first step toward creating a nation where life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are guaranteed equally to all Americans."* [People for the American Way Press Release, 3/11/99 (emphasis added)]

Human Rights Campaign's Winnie Stachelberg Said "I Urge You To Become An Original Cosponsor Of The Hate Crimes Prevention Act Of 1999." In letters to members of the Senate and House, Human Rights Campaign Political Director Winnie Stachelberg wrote: *"On behalf of our 250,000 members nationwide, I urge you to become an original cosponsor of the Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1999 that is scheduled for introduction later this week."* ["Dear Senator" Letter, 3/8/99 (emphasis added)]

Americans For Democratic Action Said "HCPA Is Strongly Supported By ADA."

According to an Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) press release, *"The HCPA is strongly supported by ADA...By passing the Hate Crimes Prevention Act quickly, the House and Senate can send a strong, b[i]-partisan message that hate and violence have no place in our country."* [ADA Press Release, 3/12/99 (emphasis added)]

Victims' Families Support Federal Hate Crimes Legislation

Matthew Shepard's Mother Judy Shepard Said "I Call On The Congress Of The United States To Pass This Legislation Right Away." Judy Shepard, mother of gay college student Matthew Shepard, on federal hate crimes legislation: *"Hate crimes are perpetrated against a group of people, not an individual...It is a form of domestic terrorism. On behalf of my family, I call on the Congress of the United States to pass this legislation right away."* More Shepard: *"There is no guarantee that these laws will stop hate crimes from happening. But they can reduce them...They can help change the climate in this country, where some people feel it is okay to target specific groups of people and get away with it."* Matthew Shepard, a University of Wyoming freshman, was pistol-whipped, lashed to a fence and left for dead last October. He died in a hospital five days later. [States News Service, 3/23/99 (emphasis added); Associated Press, 3/23/99]

James Byrd, Jr.'s Daughter Francis Renee Mullins Said "I Think There Should Be Federal Jurisdiction Over Crimes So Hateful." Francis Renee Mullins, daughter of James Byrd, Jr.'s, during a Senate Judiciary Committee hearing: *"I think there should be federal jurisdiction over crimes so hateful...The men who murdered my father had a choice that morning. And they chose violence...Therefore, the laws of the land should punish them."* James Byrd, Jr., an African American man from Jasper, Texas, was tied to a truck and dragged to his death by three white males in an alleged racially motivated incident. [Associated Press, 7/8/98 (emphasis added)]

President Clinton Supports Hate Crimes Prevention Act April 1999

President Clinton first announced his support for the Hate Crimes Prevention Act during the White House Conference on Hate Crimes on November 10, 1997. Since then, President Clinton has repeatedly pushed for passage of hate crimes legislation.

November 10, 1997: President Clinton Said He Will Help Make Hate Crimes Legislation "Law Of Our Land." During the White House Conference on Hate Crimes, President Clinton showed his support for the Hate Crimes Prevention Act. President Clinton: *"We should make our current laws tougher to include all hate crimes that cause physical harm. We must prohibit crimes committed because of a victim's sexual orientation, gender or disability. All Americans deserve protection from hate. I want to thank Senator Kennedy and Senator Specter who will soon introduce legislation to achieve these goals, and I want to tell you that I will do my best to help them see this legislation become law of our land."* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 11/10/97 (emphasis added)]

June 24, 1998: President Clinton Said "I Implore You To Move This Vital Piece Of Legislation...Without Delay." In a June 24, 1998 letter to the Senate and House leadership, President Clinton stated: *"I am writing to urge the Senate (House) to act quickly this year to pass the Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1998...The Hate Crimes Prevention Act will lead the way in making all Americans more safe and secure. I implore you to move this vital piece of legislation through the Senate (House) without delay."* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 6/24/98 (emphasis added)]

October 10, 1998: President Clinton Said "It Is Not Too Late For Congress To...Pass The Hate Crimes Prevention Act." President Clinton in a statement on Matthew Shepard: *"Almost one year ago I proposed that Congress enact the Hate Crimes Prevention Act...There is nothing more important to the future of this country than our standing together against intolerance, prejudice, and violent bigotry. It is not too late for Congress to take action before they adjourn and pass The Hate Crimes Prevention Act. By doing so they will help make all Americans more safe and secure."* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 10/10/98 (emphasis added)]

October 12, 1998: President Clinton Said "I Hope That Congress Will Pass The Hate Crimes Legislation." President Clinton: *"The public outrage in Laramie and all across America echoes what we heard at the White House Conference on Hate Crimes last year – there is something we can do about this, Congress needs to pass our tough Hate Crimes Legislation."* President Clinton added: *"And I hope that Congress will pass the Hate Crimes Legislation."* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 10/12/98 (emphasis added)]

October 15, 1998: President Clinton Said "Yes, We Do Need A New Hate Crimes Law." President Clinton during a White House Conference on School Safety: *"The recent death of young Matthew Shepard in Wyoming makes it all too clear to us that violence still can be motivated by prejudice and hatred. Yes, we do need a new hate crimes law."* [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 10/15/98 (emphasis added)]

December 10, 1998: President Clinton Said "I'd Like To Repeat My Support For...A Hate Crimes Prevention Act." President Clinton during the Human Rights Day presentation of the Eleanor Roosevelt Human Rights Award: "I'd like to repeat my support for two top legislative priorities – an employment nondiscrimination act that would ban discrimination against gays and lesbians in the workplace, and a hate crimes prevention act...All Americans are entitled to the same respect and legal protection, no matter their race, their gender, their sexual orientation. I agree with something President Truman once said, 'When I say Americans, I mean all Americans.'" [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 12/10/98 (emphasis added)]

January 19, 1999: President Clinton Said "I Ask Congress To Make The...Hate Crimes Prevention Act The Law Of The Land." President Clinton during his 1999 State of the Union address: "Discrimination or violence because of race or religion, ancestry or gender, disability or sexual orientation, is wrong, and it ought to be illegal. Therefore, I ask Congress to make the Employment Non-Discrimination Act and the Hate Crimes Prevention Act the law of the land." [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 1/19/99 (emphasis added)]

March 5, 1999: President Clinton Said "...I Will Continue To Work For Passage Of The Hate Crimes Prevention Act." In a statement on Billy Jack Gaither, President Clinton said, "In times like this, the American people pull together and speak with one voice, because the acts of hatred that led to the deaths of such innocent men are also acts of defiance against the values our society holds most dear. That is why I will continue to work for passage of the Hate Crimes Prevention Act...All Americans deserve protection from hate. Nothing is more important to our country's future than our standing together against intolerance, prejudice and violent bigotry. Congress can give power to such shared values by passing the Hate Crimes Prevention Act. In so doing, all Americans can be made more safe and secure." [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 3/5/99 (emphasis added)]

March 24, 1999: President Clinton Explained Why He Keeps "Fighting For Passage Of The Hate Crimes Legislation." President Clinton: "With all of our increasing diversity in America, I wanted an America that really reaffirmed the idea of community, of belonging; the idea that none of us can pursue our individual destinies as fully on our own as we can when we want our neighbors to do well, too; and that there is some concrete benefit to the idea of community that goes beyond just feeling good about living in a country where you're not discriminated against because of some predisposition or anything else that has nothing to do with the law, and nothing to do with how your neighbors live their lives; and that what we have in common is more important than what divides us. I still believe that's going to be one of the major questions facing this country in the 21st century, which is why I devoted so much time to that initiative on race, and why I keep fighting for passage of the hate crimes legislation..." [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 3/23/99 (emphasis added)]

April 6, 1999: President Clinton Said "Congress Should Pass This Law This Year."

President Clinton during a White House event on hate crimes: "...Congress should pass this law this year....The Hate Crimes Prevention Act would be important, substantively and symbolically, to send a message to ourselves and to the world that we are going into the 21st century determined to preach and to practice what is right." [Office of the Press Secretary, The White House, 4/6/99 (emphasis added)]

State Attorneys General Support Hate Crimes Prevention Act April 1999

"As state attorneys general, we are writing to express our enthusiastic support for the passage of Senate Bill No. 1529, the Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1998...The amendment to 18 U.S.C. Section 245 would provide invaluable tools for the United States Department of Justice and United States Attorneys to combat hate crimes effectively. Therefore, we strongly urge passage of this important hate crime legislation."

-- 22 State Attorneys General
March 5, 1998

In a letter to Senate Judiciary chairman Orrin Hatch and ranking member Patrick Leahy, twenty-two members of the National Association of Attorneys General supported the Hate Crimes Prevention

22 State Attorneys General Who Support Hate Crimes Prevention Act

Scott Harshbarger
Attorney General of Massachusetts

Grant Woods
Attorney General of Arizona

Robert Butterworth
Attorney General of Florida

Andrew Ketterer
Attorney General of Maine

Hubert H. Humphrey, III
Attorney General of Minnesota

Joseph P. Mazurek
Attorney General of Montana

Philip T. McLaughlin
Attorney General of Montana

Heidi Heitkamp
Attorney General of North Dakota

William H. Sorrell
Attorney General of Vermont

Dan Morales
Attorney General of Texas

Gus F. Diaz
Attorney General of Guam

Richard Blumenthal
Attorney General of Connecticut

James Doyle
Attorney General of Wisconsin

J. Joseph Curran, Jr.
Attorney General of Maryland

Mike Moore
Attorney General of Mississippi

Frankie Sue Del Papa
Attorney General of Nevada

Peter Verniero
Attorney General of New Jersey

W.A. Drew Edmondson
Attorney General of Oklahoma

Jeffrey B. Pine
Attorney General of Rhode Island

Christine O. Gregoire
Attorney General of Washington

Darrell V. McGraw, Jr.
Attorney General of West Virginia

Jose A. Fuentes-Agostini
Attorney General of Puerto Rico

[Letter to The Honorable Orrin G. Hatch and The Honorable Patrick J. Leahy, 3/5/98]

WHCR 4/5/99

The Hate Crimes Prevention Act: Background And Supporting Information

April 1999

Purpose

The Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1999 would strengthen the existing federal hate crimes law in the following ways:

- It would expand the situations when the Department of Justice can prosecute defendants for violent crimes based on race, color, religion or national origin.
- It would authorize the Department of Justice to prosecute individuals who commit violent crimes against others because of the victim's sexual orientation, gender, or disability. Current federal law does not cover these cases at all.

Strengthening The Law Against Race And Religion-Based Crimes

Current law now limits prosecutions to situations where the victim is targeted because he is engaging in certain specified federally protected activities, such as serving on a jury, voting, or attending a public school. U.S. Attorneys have encountered difficulties in a number of prosecutions because of these limitations. The Act would broaden the statute and cover all violent crimes motivated by racial or religious hatred.

Extending The Act To Cover Sexual Orientation, Gender And Disability

The amended Act would cover sexual-orientation-based, gender-based and disability-based hate crimes where these crimes are motivated by discriminatory motives, that is, where it can be established that the defendant acted, at least in part, because of prejudice toward one of these groups, and where there is sufficient connection with interstate commerce. Motivation for the crime is a matter for the jury to determine. As is the case for every element of a criminal offense, prosecutors would have to prove motivation beyond a reasonable doubt.

Over forty states have hate crimes statutes. However, only 21 cover sexual orientation, 22 cover gender, and 21 cover disability. Extending the federal law would allow state and local authorities to take advantage of federal investigative resources and personnel in bringing cases based on state law. It would also allow state and local authorities to be authorized by the Department of Justice to bring cases based on federal law.

Even in states which have broad hate crimes statutes, the higher penalties available under the federal statute, the complexity of the investigation, the procedural advantages of a federal prosecution, or the failure of a state prosecution may mean that a federal prosecution is warranted.

Gender-based cases covered by the expanded Act may overlap with coverage of current state laws against violent crimes. However, the federal Act would apply only where there is additional evidence of animus based on gender. The Act would generally not be used when state laws provide severe penalties, as in the

case of rape. The more frequent use would be in cases of violent attacks against women where there is clear evidence of gender bias but state laws do not provide sufficient penalties. In addition, federal jurisdiction would also allow federal authorities to assist states in bringing their own case.

Federal And State Cooperation

State and local authorities bring the overwhelming majority of prosecutions of persons who commit violent acts toward racial and other minorities, and they would continue to do so under the Act. Federal jurisdiction functions as a backstop for state enforcement in order to ensure that justice is done in every case.

Federal jurisdiction allows the states to take advantage of Department of Justice resources and personnel, even if the state authorities ultimately bring the case based on state law. It also allows state and local authorities to bring a criminal case based on federal law after authorization by the Department of Justice.

Federal prosecutions under an expanded hate crimes law would occur primarily in these situations:

- After consultation between federal and local authorities, there is a consensus that a federal prosecution will be more effective, e.g., because of higher penalties, procedural advantages or the complexity of the case.
- State prosecutors decline to act or the state prosecution does not achieve a just result, and the evidence warrants a subsequent federal prosecution.

Punishing Conduct

The Act would apply to an individual who "wilfully causes bodily injury to any persons or, through the use of fire, a firearm, or an explosive device, attempts to cause injury to any person..." It does not apply to name calling or verbal abuse even if it amounts to hate speech.

The Supreme Court, in Wisconsin v. Mitchell, held that Congress and the states may decide to impose a particular penalty on bias-inspired conduct if it goes beyond protected speech. Causing or attempting to cause bodily injury is clearly not protected speech.

Statistics On Hate Crimes

April 1999

Approximately 50,000 hate crime incidents and 60,000 hate crime offenses have been reported since 1991. In 1997 alone, there were over 8,000 hate crime incidents reported -- nearly one hate crime every hour.

FBI Hate Crime Statistics

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	Total ('91-'97)
Total Hate Crime Incidents Reported	4,558	6,623	7,587	5,932	7,947	8,759	8,049	49,455
Total Hate Crime Offenses Reported	4,755	8,106	8,987	7,262	9,895	10,706	9,861	59,572
Participating Agencies	2,771	6,181	6,865	7,356	9,584	11,354	11,211	—
Number of States, including D.C.	32	42	47	44	46	50	49	—
% of U.S. Population Agencies Represent	N/A	51	58	58	75	84	83	—

**Note: A single criminal incident can involve more than one offense because multiple offenses may be committed in an incident.*

Motivations Of Offenses (%), 1991-1997

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	Total ('91-'97)
Racial Bias	62.3	62.5	64.4	61.0	62.4	63.2	59.8	62.2
Religious Bias	19.3	15.3	15.1	17.1	14.3	14.0	15.0	15.4
Sexual Orientation	8.9	11.7	11.1	10.9	12.8	11.7	13.9	11.9
Ethnicity/National Origin	9.5	10.4	9.4	10.9	10.3	10.9	11.0	10.4

Key Facts:

Nearly 50,000 Hate Crime Incidents Have Been Reported Since 1991.

According to the FBI, there have been nearly 50,000 hate crime incidents reported since 1991.

Nearly 60,000 Hate Crime Offenses Have Been Reported Since 1991.

According to the FBI, there have been nearly 60,000 hate crime offenses reported since 1991. Of the nearly 60,000 offenses, 62% were motivated by racial bias, 15% by religious bias, 12% by sexual-orientation bias, and 10% by ethnicity/national origin bias.

Over 8,000 Hate Crime Incidents Were Reported In 1997.

In 1997, the latest year for which FBI figures are available, over 8,000 hate crime incidents were reported -- THAT'S NEARLY ONE HATE CRIME EVERY HOUR.

Nearly Two-Thirds Of Hate Crime Offenses Are Racially Motivated.

According to the FBI, nearly two-thirds of hate crime offenses reported since 1991 are motivated by racial bias.

Source: Uniform Crime Reports Hate Crime Statistics, FBI, U.S. Department of Justice, 1991-1997

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 17, 1999

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
ANNOUNCING PSA ON SCHOOL VIOLENCE

Presidential Hall

11:12 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Leilani, most people twice your age couldn't do that. (Laughter.)

Ladies and gentlemen, because this is my first chance of the week to speak to the press, before we get on to showing the spot I have to say just a couple of words about the awful earthquake that occurred in Turkey, which I'm sure a lot of you have heard about. It has claimed hundreds of lives and many injuries.

So let me begin by saying, on behalf of all Americans, our thoughts and prayers are with the victims and their families. Most of you know that Turkey has been our friend and ally for a long time now. We must stand with them and do whatever we can to help them get through this terrible crisis. We've already released aid for the Turkish Red Crescent. We're sending a team to Turkey to help with search and rescue today.

Our Energy Secretary, Bill Richardson, and General Hugh Shelton, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, are actually in Turkey, and they have personally conveyed our willingness to provide additional assistance. General Shelton has met with his Turkish counterpart to offer the military's help with disaster relief. And we will continue to determine what further help is needed. But you can only imagine how difficult this is for them and we will do what we can to help.

Now, let me thank Leilani again and Wyatt Keusch and Harrison Boatwright, who are the young people here with us, who are also in the PSA. I want to thank Secretary Riley and Attorney General Reno, who have really done a wonderful job of trying to have a coordinated and balanced approach to keeping our children safe. Governor Romer, thank you. I want to thank all the people here from the entertainment industry -- Jack and Richard and Eddie, Sheila and all the others who stood up. Thank you so much for your generosity and your farsightedness.

Thank you, Peggy Conlon, you're a great spokesperson for the people you represent and you've been great in helping us to get this far. And I want to thank my long-time friend, Drew Altman, and the Kaiser Foundation for their support in this endeavor. I'd also like to thank the young AmeriCorps members who are here today, who spent a lot of time working with our young people and trying to help them stay safe. This is a very important issue to Hillary, to me, to our entire administration.

In two weeks, Leilani's going to start at a brand new school. That's probably more scary than introducing the President to a bunch of strangers. (Laughter.) And, you know, there are always a lot of worries associated with going to a new school. All these strange people -- are they going to like me? Am I going to like them? You've got to get to know the teachers, you've just got to find your way around -- got to remember the combination to a new locker. (Laughter.)

Those are the things that our kids ought to be worried about. They shouldn't be worried about whether what they saw in Littleton, or Conyers, or what that young madman in Illinois and Indiana, or at the Jewish Community Center in LA, could possibly happen to them. That's what they shouldn't worry about.

But they do, because they've seen the press reports, and so has our entire nation. We're still grieving for the young children, the teacher, the counselor, the receptionist, at the Jewish Community Center -- or the family of that

young Filipino-American, Joseph Ito, who was killed only because he was an Asian-American who worked for his country's government.

Secretary Riley has gone across the country trying to make sure that all of us can put this in some kind of context. The Attorney General has, as well. The crime rate in this country's at a 26-year low, juvenile crime is going down, the Center for Disease Control and the Department of Education show that overall violence has actually decreased in our schools. It's important to tell these children here with us today, and others, that the chances of a tragedy happening are small, less than they used to be, less than one in a million.

But that's not good enough when you see how horrible it is when it occurs. Schools ought to be right next to our houses of worship as sanctuaries in America. They ought to be places where young people are completely safe and absolutely certain that they are. And each of us bears a responsibility. If Hillary is right that it takes a village to raise a child, it will take our whole national village to keep the nation's children safe in their schools.

A big part of that responsibility lies with parents and giving parents and their children the capacity and courage to communicate with one another. And that's a big part of why we're here to launch this public service campaign. As you will see in a moment, the PSA sponsored by the Kaiser Family Foundation, by Children Now and the Ad Council sends out a powerful call to action. If you're a child and you see someone committing violence, or even just talking about it, that's very important, given the evidence we now have about the situation in Colorado and others.

If you see someone just talking about it the best thing you can do is to first tell your parents. And if you're a parent, you have to take it seriously. You have to sit down and talk and listen, to draw your children out, to give them a chance to express their fears, to give you early warning and then to share that early warning with your children's teachers and principal.

This is an important message, so I'd like to, again, with thanks to all concerned, turn the lights out and watch the ad.

(The public service announcement video is shown.) (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Thanks to the commitment of America's broadcast and cable networks and cable channels, this ad and others like it will be seen by just about every single person in America who turns on the television tomorrow night, during the family hour of prime time.

This so-called television roadblock is really unprecedented. The networks are donating \$1.5 million of free air time in one night alone. That's more blanket coverage than I get for the State of the Union. (Laughter.) Many of the networks have already pledged to continue airing these PSAs during different time slots for the remainder of this year.

So let me say once again, I am very, very grateful to all the people involved who have fulfilled the commitment that they made at our Youth Violence Summit in May -- to use the power of your medium to send out positive messages to our children. This is the kind of thing we can do when we work together, and we need to continue to do so -- and to include all parts of our society.

You remember that when we had the national summit, the First Lady and I said we wanted to organize a national campaign against youth violence, to have the same sort of galvanizing impact on our people that Mothers Against Drunk Driving, Students Against -- I think it's now called Destructive Decisions, the campaign to promote seat-belt use. These grassroots campaigns can have a profound effect on the way Americans think and the way they behave. It will be much, much easier now, because of the work that all of you involved in the media have done to bring these public service spots to the people of the United States.

But we also need our organized campaign. So today I have the honor of announcing and introducing the person who will be the Executive Director of this campaign. His name is Jeff Bleich and he's here with us on stage. He's been recognized by the American Bar Association as one of our country's leading young attorneys. He's also one of

San Francisco's leading civic-minded citizens. He is the father of three beautiful children he desperately wants to have a safe childhood. He has received several prestigious awards for his pro bono legal service. He's built strong connections in Silicon Valley and in Hollywood, both of whom can be of immense help to us in this endeavor. And, perhaps most important, he has written a very fine book on youth violence.

So I'd like to ask Jeff to stand up, and to thank him for his service. (Applause.) And thank you for taking on this challenge to protect our children.

Today, the Department of Justice is also releasing \$15 million to fund innovative partnerships between local police and school and community groups, something the Attorney General has been pushing since the first day she came here. These partnerships will help schools do everything from training students in conflict resolution techniques to combatting drug dealing and use on school grounds.

But as every police officer in America knows, we're kidding ourselves if we think we can conquer youth violence without addressing one of its undeniable catalysts: the appalling ease with which young people gain access to guns. Hillary has already said, and you know that I strongly agree, it is long past time for Congress to step up to its responsibility and restore some common sense, sanity and strength to our nation's gun laws.

Today, I ask the Republican majority: when you come back to work, our children will be going back to school. Think about them. Let's not wait until the next senseless tragedy to pass common-sense gun safety measures to protect them.

Now, I know in a country of 270 million people, and tens of millions of guns, no law can stop every disturbed person from committing a violent act with a gun. But we would never do anything, as a people, if we gave in to the objection that all of our actions would have less than 100 percent impact. The Brady Bill has kept over 400,000 gun sales, which should not have occurred, from happening. It has saved countless lives. Closing the gun show loophole will have the same impact. Closing the loopholes in the assault weapons ban will have the same impact.

Doing these other things -- will they solve every problem? No. Will they stop every act of violence? No. Will they prevent every madman? No. If we used that kind of excuse, we would all stay in bed every day. We would never get out of bed. We would never get of bed. We would never hit a lick. (Applause.) So we need all the tools at our disposal. Look what these media people have done. Will this public service ad get every parent in America and every child to talk about every dangerous thing that happens at every school? No. But it will have a huge impact. (Applause.)

And so if the media people are doing their part, and the school people are doing their part, and the law enforcement people are doing their part, it is time to pass the reasonable and entirely modest measures before the Congress. For those who want to do more, I say, so do I. But that is no reason not to do this. This will make a difference. And it is certainly not an argument not to do it, that it won't solve every problem. It will save some lives, and we ought to do it.

We have got to work together. That's what our national campaign is about; that is the message that the Ad Council is putting out in these ads; and down deep inside, that's what all of us know we need to do, so that when we see children like Leilani -- don't you wish all you ever had to worry about was that the kid you're pulling for can get through the speech in front of the strangers? (Laughter.) Can make it through the athletic event? Can play the solo, or sing the song, that is so excruciatingly difficult the first time you did it? These are the things that our children ought to be worried about.

We ought to give our kids back their childhood. And we can do it, if we do it together. Thank you, and God bless you. (Applause.)

END

11:30 A.M. EDT

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 6, 1999

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT HATE CRIMES ANNOUNCEMENT

The Roosevelt Room

10:51 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Senator Leahy, Senator Specter, Congressman Cardin and Delahunt, Secretary Riley, Acting Assistant Attorney General Bill Lann Lee; to our D.C. Police Chief Charles Ramsey, and the other distinguished guests in the audience who are in support -- broadened support of the Hate Crimes Prevention Act. Let me begin by thanking Attorney General Ketterer and Bishop Jane Holmes Dixon for being here.

I want you to know that the Attorney General got up at 3:00 a.m. this morning to drive down here from Maine. And of course, he got up that early so he could stay lawfully within the speed limit -- (laughter) -- coming down here. And he set a good example, and he was wide awake and very persuasive on the law.

Bishop, we thank you for your very moving remarks. Remind me never to speak behind you again. (Laughter.) It was -- so much of what the Bishop said about the setting of this is many things that I have thought. I think she and I and those of us who grew up in the segregated south are perhaps more sensitive to all these various hate crimes issues because we grew up in a culture that was dominated for too long by people who thought they only counted if they had somebody to look down on, that they could only lift themselves up if they were pushing someone else down; that their whole definition of a positive life required a negative definition of another group of people. That's really what this is all about.

And if you -- as she said, if you look at the whole history of this violence we see in Kosovo, what we went through in Bosnia, this, the fifth anniversary of the awful Rwandan genocide, that I regret so much the world was not organized enough to move quickly enough to deal with it before hundreds of thousands of lives were lost -- with the oppression of women in Afghanistan, with the lingering bitterness in the Middle East -- you see all these things. When you strip it all away, down deep inside there is this idea that you cannot organize personal life or social life unless some group feels better about itself only when they are oppressing someone else. Or people at least believe that they ought to have the right to do violence against someone else solely because of who they are, not because of what they do. Now, at the bottom, that's what this is all about.

And I have said repeatedly since I have been President that one of the things I have sought to do in our country is to bridge all these divides, and to get all of our people not to agree with one another, not to even like one another all the time -- goodness knows, we can't like everybody all the time -- but to recognize that our common humanity is more important than these categorical differences. And also to recognize that over the long run, America will not be able to be a force for good abroad unless we are good at home.

If you think about the brave men and women who are working with our NATO allies today in Kosovo, and you remember that this basically all started 12 years ago, when Mr. Milosevic decided to rally the support of his ethnic Serbian group by turning their hatred against the Kosovar Albanians, and later the Bosnian Muslims and the Croatian Catholics, and the others -- it is very important that we deal with these challenges here at home, even as we continue to support the work of our people in uniform in this Balkans.

I want to say again, the United States would never choose force as anything other than a last option. And Mr. Milosevic could end it now by withdrawing his military police and paramilitary forces, by accepting the deployment of an international security force to protect not only the Kosovar Albanians, most but not all of whom are Muslims, but also the Serbian minority in Kosovo. Everybody. We're not for anybody's hate crimes. And by making it possible for all the refugees to return and to move toward a political framework based on the accords reached in France.

Now, as I said, we can't continue to organize ourselves to try to stand against these things around the world -- which I firmly hope we will. I applaud the women in America who have done so much to bring to the world's attention the terrible treatment of women in Afghanistan, for example. And we have worked hard in Africa to work with other African forces to build an Africa Crisis Response Initiative so that something like the Rwanda genocide cannot happen again. We have to keep working on these things.

But first of all, we must always be working on ourselves. That's really what this is about. Because we know this is more the work of the Bishop than the President, but we know that inside each of us there are vulnerabilities to dehumanizing other people simply by putting them in a category that permits us to dismiss them, or that permits us to put them in a category so that on a bad day, when we're feeling especially bad about something we've done, we can say, well, thank God I'm not them. And it is a short step from that -- a short, short step from that -- to licensing or even participating in acts of violence.

As I said, it may be -- I was standing here looking at Secretary Riley, and Bishop Dixon; I was thinking about all the years that Secretary Riley and I worked together. It may be that the three of us are more sensitive to this because we grew up in the segregated South, but it is very easy to get into a social system where you always get to think a little better of yourself because you've always got someone that you can dehumanize.

And that's really what this whole issue with gays is today in America. We're not talking about everybody agreeing with everybody else on every political issue. We're talking about whether people have a right, if they show up and work hard and obey the law, and are good citizens, to pursue their lives and dignity without -- free of fear, without fear of being abused.

And this should not be a partisan issue. I want to thank Senator Specter for showing up here today. This ought not to be anything other than a basic, simple statement of American principle.

But I would like to say one other thing, just as a practical matter. Isn't it interesting to you that we are on the eve of a new century and a new millennium -- which will be largely characterized by globalization, the explosion of technology, especially information, and the integration of people -- and the number one security threat to that is the persistence of old, even primitive, hatreds? Don't you think that's interesting?

So what I worry about all the time is whether terrorists can get on the Internet and figure out how to make chemical and biological weapons to pursue agendas against people of different ethnic or religious groups. And so it's very humbling, I think, for those of us who think we have brought the modern world, and prosperity and rationality to all of human affairs, to see what is going on in the Balkans, and to see these terrible examples of violence here in our own country. It's very humbling. We should remember that each of us almost wakes up every day with the scales of light and darkness in our own hearts, and we've got to keep them in proper balance. And we have to be, in the United States, absolutely resolute about this.

That's why I think this hate crimes issue is so important. That's why I convened the first White House Conference on Hate Crimes a year and a half ago. Since then, I would like to say, we have substantially increased the number of FBI agents working on these crimes. We have successfully prosecuted a number of serious cases. We have formed local hate crimes working groups in U.S. Attorney's offices around the country.

But this is a significant problem. In 1997, the last year for which we have statistics, over 8,000 hate crime incidents were reported in the United States. That's almost one an hour. Almost one an hour.

So, what are we going to do about it? I would like to mention -- we've already talked about the law and I'll say more about that in a minute, but first of all, let me mention three other things. I've asked the Justice Department and the Education Department to include in their annual report card on school safety crucial information on hate crimes among young people both at and away from schools -- not only to warn, but to educate.

Secondly, I'm asking the Department of Education to collect important data for the first time on hate crimes and bias on college campuses. Another cruel irony, isn't it -- college, the place where we're supposed to have the most freedom, the place where we're supposed to be the most rational, the place where we're supposed to think the highest thoughts with the greatest amount of space. We have significant hate crime problems there, and we need to shine the light on that.

Third, I'm very pleased about this -- we are going to have a public-private partnership to help reach middle school students to discuss this whole issue with them and talk about tolerance -- why it is a moral, as well as a practical imperative. And the partnership includes AT&T, Court TV -- good for them -- (laughter) -- the National Middle School Association, the Anti-Defamation League, Cable in the Classrooms, as well as the Departments of Education and Justice. I would like to thank them all, because we have to not only punish bad things when they happen, the larger mission is to change the mind, the heart, and the habits of our people when they're young -- to keep bad things from happening.

Finally, let me join the others -- the Attorney General and the Bishop -- in saying, Congress should pass this law this year. The federal laws already punish some crimes committed against people on the basis of race or religion or national origin, but as the Attorney General made so clear, not all crimes committed for that purpose. This would strengthen and expand the ability of the Justice Department by removing needless jurisdictional requirements for existing crimes, and giving federal prosecutors the ability to prosecute hate crimes committed because of sexual orientation, gender or disability, along with race and religion.

Now, again I say, when we get exercised about these things -- in

particular, when someone dies in a horrible incident in America -- or when we see slaughter or ethnic cleansing abroad, we should remember that we defeat these things by teaching and by practicing a different way of life, and by reacting vigorously when they occur within our own midst. That is what this is about. And we should remember, whenever we, ourselves, commit even a small slip, where we dehumanize or demonize someone else who is different from us -- that every society must teach, practice, and react, if you want to make the most of the world toward which we are moving.

Our diversity is a godsend for us, and the world of the 21st century. But it is also the potential for the old, haunting demons that are hard to root out of the human spirit. The Hate Crimes Prevention Act would be important, substantively and symbolically, to send a message to ourselves and to the world that we are going into the 21st century determined to preach and to practice what is right.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

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11:08 A.M. EDT

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Hate Crimes -- Possible Announcements
February 7, 2000

Executive Actions

1. Improved Reporting of Hate Crimes by State and Local Law Enforcement.

In 1998, there were 7,755 reported incidents of hate crimes -- down from 8,049 reported incidents in 1997. But these statistics almost certainly under-report hate crimes. There are two reasons for thinking this. First and most important, submission of hate crimes data to the FBI is voluntary, and many law enforcement agencies do not submit data at all or submit incomplete data. In addition, many victims of hate crimes fail to report the incidents because of fear, humiliation, or language difficulties. In conjunction with the Northeastern study (described below) or separately, the President could direct the Department of Justice to come up with a plan to work with state and local law enforcement to improve the reporting of hate crimes.

2. New Study on Hate Crimes Trends. The President could direct DOJ to perform a new study on hate crime trends. A similar study is included in Senator Hatch's legislation. DOJ could collect new data and use existing hate crimes data to identify any trends in the commission of hate crimes. The study could specifically look at (1) the geographic regions where hate crimes are committed; (2) the types of hate crimes committed, i.e., based on race, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, etc.; (3) and the number of hate crimes that are prosecuted and the number for which convictions are obtained. This study would go beyond DOJ's Hate Crimes Statistics book. DOJ is verifying with their research staff that a good study can be done.

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3. National Hate Crime Trend Analysis Center. Modeled after the FBI's International Terrorist Trend Analysis Center, such a Center would analyze the current aggregation of hate crimes incidents and answer questions such as who is committing hate crimes; what happens to victims; and what the federal government can do.

Conferences

1. Roundtable on Hate on the Internet. The President could convene a roundtable to discuss how hate is disseminated on the Internet and how parents can get the tools to say "no" to hate on the Internet. We could work with Steve Case and AOL to come up with a way to disseminate tolerance messages more broadly over the Internet.

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2. Northeastern University, March 23-24. DOJ and the Department of Education, along with The Center for the Study and Prevention of Hate Violence at the University of Southern Maine and Northeastern University, are hosting a conference at Northeastern University in Boston, Massachusetts on March 23-24. This conference, "Combating Prejudice and Hate on Campus," will explore the prevalence of hate crimes on college

campuses and identify best practices. The audience will consist of approximately 350 deans of students and students from colleges across the country.

3. **Followup Conference or Roundtable to White House Conference on Hate Crimes.** The President could hold a conference or roundtable discussion with law enforcement, community groups, and the agencies to discuss what progress we have made since the White House Conference in November 1997. Despite the fact that there have been some regional hate crimes conferences, the groups, particularly the Anti-Defamation League, believe that it is important for the President to hold another conference. We could discuss what activities have taken place since the last conference.

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Reports

1. **"Hate Crimes Prevention and Intervention: Innovative State and Local Justice Programs."** This is the first publication describing the success of hate crimes intervention programs that have been funded and supported by the Justice Department under this Administration. Currently, this publication is scheduled to be released at the "Combating Prejudice and Hate on Campus" conference on March 23-24. This publication will detail the objectives and results of five hate crimes prevention and intervention programs including programs in Los Angeles, California; Omaha, Nebraska; and the state of Maine. DOJ plans to release this publication to over 45,000 state, local, and tribal criminal justice policy makers and practitioners across the country.

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2. **Hate Crime Reporting (ready in May).** The Department of Justice has commissioned a study by Northeastern University to analyze how law enforcement agencies report hate crimes. The study will also attempt to standardize law enforcement reporting practices to obtain better information about the frequency of hate crimes. It will also focus on barriers faced by local law enforcement in their reporting efforts. DOJ could likely use this study to create an action plan to improve reporting, and the action plan could be rolled out at the time the study is released. (This would then moot the need for the directive to improve hate crime reporting.)

3. **"Prosecutor's Resource Guide for Responding to Hate Crimes." (Ready April 2000)** This prosecutor's guide, produced by the National District Attorneys Association, will discuss topics such as case screening and investigation; case preparation; trial strategies; and prevention efforts. DOJ plans to distribute this guide to the approximately 3000 local prosecutors' offices in the United States.

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Public-Private Partnerships and Media Campaigns

1. **New Media Campaign (ready April).** Five public service messages have been developed on behalf of the Hate Crimes Working Group in the District of Columbia. The ads depict recollections of actual instances of hate crimes. DOJ will fund their production for local display in the District of Columbia. DOJ also will distribute 150,000 posters (30,000 of each scenario) when the campaign is launched. DOJ will also provide

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electronic disk copies of the advertisement material to local communities and law enforcement for use in their own anti-hate crime campaigns. These ads can be reproduced for any print medium from newsletters to television spots, but localities will have to come up with the money for the placements.

2. **Tolerance Materials for Schools.** Stephen Spielberg is developing tolerance materials for schools which use materials on the Holocaust. This could be a follow-up to the President's announcement on the public-private partnership that has developed a program for middle-school students to teach tolerance in the classroom and in their daily lives. The members of the partnership are AT&T, Court TV, the National Middle School Association, the Anti-Defamation League, and Cable in the Classroom, with assistance from the Departments of Justice and Education. Currently, Spielberg is scheduled to present this idea at the American Association of School Administrator's conference in San Francisco on March 3-6. Apparently Spielberg has not yet worked out a way to distribute these materials. We might be able to work with him and launch this as a follow-up to the curriculum that we worked on. Court TV is interested in helping.

2/1 - Karen T. mly

HATE CRIMES BACKGROUND

Background

- The President first supported the Hate Crimes Prevention Act at the White House Conference on Hate Crimes in November 1997.
- This session the Hate Crimes Prevention Act (HCPA) was introduced in the Senate by Senators Kennedy, Specter, Wyden, Schumer and Gordon Smith. It was introduced in the House by Congressmen Conyers and Morella.
- HCPA amends current law primarily in two areas: (1) removing needless jurisdictional requirements and (2) adding protections for hate crimes based on sexual orientation, disability, and gender.

Jurisdictional changes: Current law now limits prosecutions to situations where the victim is targeted because he is engaging in certain specified federally protected activities, such as serving on a jury, voting, or attending a public school. U.S. Attorneys have encountered difficulties in a number of prosecutions because of these limitations. In fact, there was only federal jurisdiction in one particularly egregious case because a pinball machine was on the premises. HCPA would remove "the federally protected activity" requirement.

Legislative Background

- The House has not acted. Both Kennedy's bill and Senator Hatch's bill were included in the CJS Appropriations bill. Senator Hatch's bill is a weaker version of our bill and, basically, provides assistance to state prosecutions of hate crimes and provides for a study of the problem of hate crimes. The understanding was that Hatch and Kennedy would try to work something out and present it to the conference.
- There were extensive discussions between Hatch and Kennedy after CJS passed the Senate. At one point, Hatch appeared willing to accept most of Kennedy's bill, including strengthening the existing provisions on race and religion and expanding the law to include sexual orientation. However, Hatch was not willing to cover gender and disability on the grounds that these cases are too hard to define and we need more study. There were also some disagreements as to how to ensure that federal jurisdiction would be exercised in appropriate cases.
- On the evening of October 18, 1999, the Conference stripped out both Kennedy and Hatch's versions of the bill.
- Thereafter, the President vetoed the CJS bill and cited the failure to include hate crimes as part of the bill as one of the reasons for the veto.

Local
• LAW ENFORCEMENT? - M-H
• House - need pressure
• BCT and (S) S
- Wills (King)
- rel. [unclear]
• Reports -
state - by state
limitation

• Other notes
- US Atty?
- Fed agencies?
• HILL CTR
- Congress for
news?

RCPA

Hate Crimes Possible Announcements

March 1, 2000

Some anniversary dates:

June 7, 1998: Death of James Byrd, Jr.

October 6-7, 1998: Matthew Shepard found tied to fence

July 2-4, 1999: Benjamin Smith goes on killing spree in Illinois and Indiana

~~March 1~~ April

New DOJ Report. The President could announce a new Department of Justice (DOJ) publication entitled "Hate Crimes Prevention and Intervention: Innovative State and Local Justice Programs." This is the first publication describing the success of hate crimes intervention programs that have been funded and supported by the Justice Department under this Administration. This publication will detail the objectives and results of five hate crimes prevention and intervention programs including programs in Los Angeles, California; Omaha, Nebraska; and the state of Maine. DOJ plans to release this publication to over 45,000 state, local, and tribal criminal justice policy makers and practitioners across the country. In addition, if time permits, we could have the President meet with a United States Attorney and a local prosecutor to discuss how well federal-state cooperation works in prosecuting hate crimes.

April (possibly near Easter)

New Media Campaign (Ready April). We are working to have the President announce some new public service announcement regarding hate crimes, possible near Easter. Five public service messages, some bearing the theme "Hate Crimes. It's not just offensive. It's criminal" have been developed on behalf of the Hate Crimes Working Group in the District of Columbia. The ads depict recollections of actual instances of hate crimes. DOJ will fund their production for local display in the District of Columbia. DOJ also will distribute 150,000 posters (30,000 of each scenario) when the campaign is launched. DOJ will also provide electronic disk copies of the advertisement material to local communities and law enforcement for use in their own anti-hate crime campaigns. These ads can be reproduced for any print medium from newsletters to television spots, but localities will have to come up with the money for the placements.

End of April

Roundtable on Hate on the Internet. The President can convene a roundtable to discuss how hate is disseminated on the Internet and how to empower parents to have the tools to say "no" to hate on the Internet. For instance, there is kid's page on the World Church of the Creator website – the group that Benjamin Smith was affiliated with. We could work with Steve Case and AOL to come up with a way to disseminate tolerance messages more broadly over the Internet.

June or July

Bring together Tolerance Foundations. We could bring together some of the relatives of the hate crimes victims that have started foundations and have them work together on a project that teaches tolerance or simply highlight the good works that have sprung from tragedy. Some thought would be: (1) Sherialyn Byrdsong, widow of Ricky Byrdsong. Byrdsong, 43, a black former basketball coach at Northwestern University was killed by 21-year-old white supremacist, Benjamin Smith, in a three-day, two-state rampage that began July 2 and ended July 4, 1999. She has founded the Ricky Byrdsong Foundation, a non-profit in Evanston, Illinois, whose mission is to “arrest the growing epidemic of hate violence in our society;” (2) Relative of James Byrd, Jr. The Byrd family has started the James Byrd, Jr. Foundation for Racial Healing; (3) Judy Shepard. Mrs. Shepard has started a foundation in her son’s honor to aid in the education of issues surrounding hate violence and sexual orientation.

Events with No Dates Attached

1. **Hate Crime Reporting. (Ready May)** The Department of Justice has commissioned a study by Northeastern University to analyze how law enforcement agencies report hate crimes. This study will also attempt to standardize law enforcement reporting practices in order to obtain better information about the frequency of hate crimes. It will also focus on barriers faced by local law enforcement in their efforts to report hate crimes. DOJ most likely be able to use some of the information in this study to create an action plan to improve report, which could be rolled out at the time the study is released. We could also, at the time the report is rolled out, issue a directive to DOJ to work with state and local enforcement to improve hate crimes reporting.
2. **Followup Conference or Roundtable to White House Conference on Hate Crimes.** The President could hold a conference or roundtable discussion with law enforcement, community groups, and the agencies to discuss what progress we have made since the White House Conference in November 1997. Despite the fact that there have been some regional hate crimes conferences, the groups, particularly the Anti-Defamation League, believe that it is important for the President to hold another conference. We could discuss what activities have taken place since the last conference. Specifically, the President could meet with some of the U.S. Attorneys Hate Crimes Working Groups that were created at the conference.
3. **“Prosecutor’s Resource Guide for Responding to Hate Crimes.” (Ready April 2000)** This prosecutor’s guide, produced by the National District Attorneys Association, through its research arm, the American Prosecutors Research Institute (APRI), will discuss topics such as case screening and investigation; case preparation; trial strategies; and prevention efforts. DOJ plans to distribute this guide to the approximately 3000 local prosecutors’ offices in the United States.

4. **Tolerance Materials for Schools.** Stephen Spielberg is developing tolerance materials for schools which use materials on the Holocaust. This could be a followup to the President's announcement on the public-private partnership that has developed a program for middle-school students to teach tolerance in the classroom and in their daily lives. The members of the partnership are AT&T, Court TV, the National Middle School Association, the Anti-Defamation League, and Cable in the Classroom, with assistance from the Departments of Justice and Education. Court TV is willing to develop tolerance materials for high school students.

4111 - KT, wide bands it at

- endgame?

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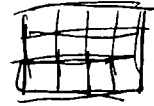
· H1B

· ~~SSBA~~

· POC apppt.

WTECans

- Double net 4126

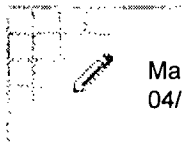


- he wants coord net at H11 + net → a group etc strategy
back H low conf.

- more a RATIONAL for new CBISL. — not just raise
the issue, but why current law is inadequate.

F

1



Mary L. Smith
04/03/2000 02:55:18 PM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: Hate Crimes events

Here is a listing of possible hate crimes events for the upcoming months which we discussed in our last meeting:

April 28: Meeting of U.S. Attorneys working groups with announcement of promising practices guide and possible announcement of prosecutors manual

May: Meeting with colleges presidents with Secretary Riley to discuss hate on college campuses

June: Protecting Children on the Internet roundtable with possible announcement of Getnetwise.org (new version of their website taking into account privacy concerns for kids)

July: Hate Reporting report with directive to DOJ to improve hate crimes reporting.

September: new PSA campaign

Message Sent To:

Karen Tramontano/WHO/EOP@EOP
Stephanie A. Cutter/WHO/EOP@EOP
Elizabeth J. Potter/WHO/EOP@EOP
Edward W. Correia/WHO/EOP@EOP
Thomas L. Freedman/OPD/EOP@EOP
Eric P. Liu/OPD/EOP@EOP
Anna Richter/OPD/EOP@EOP
Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP@EOP
Karin Kullman/OPD/EOP@EOP
Joel K. Wiginton/WHO/EOP@EOP
Broderick Johnson/WHO/EOP@EOP
Irene Bueno/OPD/EOP@EOP



Carolyn T. Wu

04/11/2000 09:27:34 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Carolyn T. Wu/WHO/EOP@EOP
cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
Subject: Re: Hate Crimes Mtg.

The following outside folks will be attending:

Wade Henderson
Leadership Conference on Civil Rights

Michael Lieberman
Anti-Defamation League

Winnie Stachelberg
Human Rights Campaign

Nancy Zirkin
American Association of University Women

Message Copied To:

peter rundlet/who/eop@eop
mary l. smith/opd/eop@eop
anna richter/opd/eop@eop
joseph d. ratner/who/eop@eop
benjamin m. adams/who/eop@eop
Christine A. Stanek/WHO/EOP@EOP
Eric P. Liu/OPD/EOP@EOP



Carolyn T. Wu

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joseph d. ratner/who/eop@eop
benjamin m. adams/who/eop@eop
Christine A. Stanek/WHO/EOP@EOP
Eric P. Liu/OPD/EOP@EOP

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Vehicles for HCPA:

The Majority Leader has announced the following as a non-exclusive list of Legislative Calendar items that may be considered prior to the August recess.

CHILD CUSTODY***

CIVIL ASSET FORFEITURE***

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT (After April recess)***

H1B VISAS***

MARRIAGE PENALTY***

UNBORN VICTIMS***

VICTIM'S RIGHTS AMENDMENT***

AGRICULTURE SANCTIONS

APPROPRIATIONS BILLS

BIENNIAL BUDGETING

BROWNFIELDS

BUDGET RESOLUTION

COMMUNITY RENEWAL

DOD AUTHORIZATION

ENERGY BILLS

EXPORT ADMINISTRATION

FINANCIAL REGULATORY REFORM

FLAG BURNING AMENDMENT (on bill now)

FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION

FROZEN ASSETS

GAS TAX REPEAL

INTERNET TAXATION

INTERSTATE LIQUOR TRANSPORTATION

OLDER AMERICANS

ORGAN DONOR

PAIN RELIEF

PNTR

PUHCA

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY PROTECTION

RECONCILIATION

RCRA REMEDIATION

SATELLITE LOANS

SAVINGS TAX INCENTIVES

SMALL BUSINESS TORT REFORM

STEM CELL RESEARCH

STOCK OPTIONS

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION FLEXIBILITY ACT

TAIWAN SECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACT

UNIVERSITY ALASKA LANDS

AFRICA FREE TRADE CONFERENCE REPORT
BANKRUPTCY CONFERENCE REPORT
EDUCATION SAVINGS ACCOUNT CONFERENCE REPORT
E-SIGNATURES CONFERENCE REPORT
JUVENILE JUSTICE CONFERENCE REPORT
NASA AUTHORIZATION CONFERENCE REPORT
PATIENT BILL OF RIGHTS PLUS CONFERENCE REPORT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HCPA TARGETS 3/28/00

S. 622/ H.R. 1082

Listed ALL CAPS = Senator

Listed with - = Cosponsored in the 105th

Listed with * = freshmen

Listed with ^ = VAWA (S. 51/H.R. 357) Cosponsor (VAWA contains HCPA as part of the bill)

Listed underlined = House Judiciary Committee

Listed ~~striketrough~~ = former target/has cosponsored

AL

Cramer^

AZ

~~Kolbe~~

AR

LINCOLN*^

Hutchinson

Snyder

CA

Bono

Condit

Dooley^

~~Kuykendall*~~

Lewis

Ose,*

Rogan

~~Thompson, M.*^~~

~~-Waters^~~

CT

~~Shays^~~

DE

ROTH^

Castle

FL

Boyd

Diaz-Balart

Davis

~~Foley^~~

Fowler^

Goss

~~-McCollum~~

Miller

Ros-Lehtinen

Scarborough

Shaw

Young

GA

~~Bishop^~~

Isakson

IL

FITZGERALD*

~~Bigger*^~~

Costello^

Hastert

Hyde

Lipinski^

~~Jackson, Jr.~~

LaHood

Phelps

Porter

IN

~~BAYH*^~~

LUGAR

Hill*

Roemer

~~Viselosky^~~

LA

Cooksey

John

McCrery

MD

Gilchrest^

MA

Neal

MI

ABRAHAM

Barcia^

Knollenberg

Upton

MN

~~Minge^~~

Peterson

MS

Shows

MO

Danner

~~McCarthy, K.^~~

MT

BAUCUS^

NE

Bereuter

NH

Bass

NJ

Roukema^

Saxton

NM

DOMENICI

Wilson

NY

MOYNIHAN^

Fossella

Houghton

King

Lazio

~~Quinn~~

Reynolds

Serrano

Sweeney

~~Velazquez~~

NC

EDWARDS*^

Ballenger

Etheridge

Coble

Watt

ND

CONRAD

~~DORGAN^~~

Pomeroy^

OH

DEWINE

VOINOVICH

Hall

Hobson

~~Kaptur^~~

LaTourette^

Portman

Regula

Strickland

Traficant

OR

~~DeFazio~~

~~Hooley~~

Walden

PA

~~Borski^~~

Doyle

~~Fattah~~

Holden

Kanjorski

Mascara^

Murtha

SC

HOLLINGS^

Spratt

TN

~~Clement~~

Gordon^

TX

~~Bentsen~~

Doggett

Edwards

Granger

VA

WARNER

Bliley

Davis

Pickett

~~Scott~~

Sisisky

WA

Dunn

WV

BYRD^

Mollohan

Wise^

WI

FEINGOLD

~~Kleezka~~

Obey

Italics -

Republicans

**DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
INITIALS: OB DATE: 6/5/13
2013-0717-5**

Irene Bueno

01/13/2000 09:01:15 PM

WALE OWB

Record Type: Record

To: Eric P. Liu/OPD/EOP
cc: Anna Richter/OPD/EOP
bcc: Irene Bueno/OPD/EOP,
Subject: Re: B'nai B'rith - Enlighten America

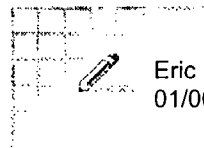
I attended this meeting and it was "enlightening" Actually, they are proposing something that is pretty interesting but similar to other programs (SHINE, National Campaign Against Youth Violence). Ben would like to submit a scheduling request and he would like DPC to cosponsor. I will send you some paper. Let me if you would like to discuss or I can raise it at the team leaders meeting on Monday.

Briefly, Enlighten America is an effort to teach the message of tolerance and equality particularly among youth. B'nai B'rith will serve as an umbrella organization for other organizations that have existing programs and will highlight those programs and develop and implement new programs which support character education as a means to combat bigotry, hatred and violence.

The Enlighten America plan has 3 components/stages:

- (1) **Teen speaking out on hate crimes** - teens from around the country will get petitions signed and present them to Congress. This will occur in February.
- (2) **Enlighten America** - a symbolic turning on of lights against hatred and violence ceremony that would be held in Sept. and they are requesting that this be held at the WH and at 18 others sites across the country. Ben would like to submit a scheduling request for this event. This would be followed up with a symposium with teens on ways to fight hatred, bigotry and violence.
- (3) **Enlighten America Road Show** - will commence in September to support education and various other means to combat hate, bigotry and violence using dance, video, music.

Eric P. Liu

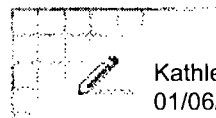


Eric P. Liu
01/06/2000 11:13:09 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Irene Bueno/OPD/EOP@EOP
cc:
Subject: B'nai B'rith - Enlighten America

----- Forwarded by Eric P. Liu/OPD/EOP on 01/06/2000 11:12 AM -----



Kathleen K. Ahn
01/06/2000 11:07:24 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Eric P. Liu/OPD/EOP@EOP, Edward W. Correia/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc: Adrian E. Miller/WHO/EOP@EOP

Subject: B'nai B'rith - Enlighten America

hi there. Happy New Year. Ben wanted me to invite you to join us at a meeting we are hosting in the Roosevelt Room on 1/12 at 10:30 am with representatives from B'nai B'rith to discuss their program "Enlighten America". "Enlighten" will focus on young people and through grassroots involvement , coupled with high profile national events/road shows, will spread a message of tolerance and equality thought the country. For your information, I am forwarding a copy of the background packet . It would be really helpful to have DPC and the Counsel's office in the meeting with us. Please do not hesitate to call if there are any questions and please let me know if you are able to attend. Thank you! Kathleen 62578.

~~**Confidential**~~
(Draft form for discussion purposes)

Enlighten AmericaTM

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
INITIALS: AB DATE: 6/5/13
2013-0717-5

Mission Statement

Americans know that freedom is not free – it depends on mutual respect and responsibility.

To reinforce the necessity of mutual respect and responsibility in a culture in which coarseness and even violence, particularly among youth, is too common, B'nai B'rith International has initiated our Enlighten America™ project.

With it we provide a means to promote respect and responsibility through local programs aimed at America's young people.

THE PROGRAM:

What is Enlighten America™

- To carry forward the message of tolerance and equality of our country's founders and strengthen the future of America and its youth, we will develop, implement, and highlight existing programs, which support character education as a means to combat bigotry, hatred and violence. The focus will be on teaching character education in homes, youth groups, places of worship, and schools. Implementation will be through B'nai B'rith members, our partner organizations, B'nai B'rith Youth Organization, and other similar youth groups in major communities throughout the United States, to spearhead the involvement of youth groups across the country in promoting character education in their communities.
- Focusing on our country's founders' recognition of this citizenry's diverse origins and the rights of individuals to be different, we will refer to the George Washington Letter that declares ours to be a government that gives "to bigotry no sanction". The original letter, written by President George Washington in 1790, was presented to the Touro Synagogue in Rhode Island, and is on display in the B'nai B'rith Klutznick National Jewish Museum.

ENLIGHTEN AMERICATM

Program Components:

I. TEENS SPEAKING OUT ON HATE CRIMES LEGISLATION. (February 2000/TBD)

- ◆ *Petition Signing Campaign in communities across the nation.*
- ◆ *Press Conference on Capitol Hill where they present signatures to Congress*
- ◆ *Teens testifying before Congress at a hearing on Youth Violence.*

II. ENLIGHTEN AMERICATM - September 2000

- ◆ ***Symbolic turning on of Lights Against Hatred and Violence***
Held in Washington DC, 6-9 Target Market Cities, and local communities across the country. A major media campaign derived from corporate sponsor support will accompany this event.
- ◆ ***Symposium held for & with teens, on ways to combat hatred, bigotry and violence. (Washington, DC)***

III. ENLIGHTEN AMERICATM ROAD SHOW

- ◆ Commencing in September 2000 and beyond, a road show will be developed to tour the country in a semi-tractor trailer supporting character education and various other means to combat hatred, bigotry and violence. This road show will include an on-stage program supporting character education and featuring dance, music, video and role-playing. This program will reach out to the youth of America through "lifestyle" media that will make an impact. It will also provide an opportunity to highlight the work of diverse organizations that work against hatred, bigotry, and violence.

I. TEENS SPEAKING OUT ON HATE CRIMES LEGISLATION

➤ **Includes:**

- ◆ **Petition Signing Campaign in communities across the nation**
- ◆ **Press Conference on Capitol Hill where they present Signature to Congress**
- ◆ **Teens testifying before Congress at a hearing on Youth Violence.**

➤ **B'NAI B'RITH YOUTH ORGANIZATION**, forty thousand strong, will organize diverse youth groups across the country joining them as they gather teens' signatures on petitions to urge the passing of Hate Crimes Legislation both nationally and in their home states. These youth groups and/or their representatives will travel to Washington where they will present the signatures to Congress and testify at a public hearing about violence, bigotry and hatred in the schools.

➤ We would like to have a **member of Congress** sympathetic to the issue conduct a hearing with teenagers testifying about violence in schools. This would ideally be held in a hearing room in Congress and potentially covered by C-Span.

➤ **Necessary Support Materials:**

- ◆ Brochures
- ◆ Petitions with Enlighten America™ as header.
- ◆ Table Signs (as needed)
- ◆ Press Releases

II. ENLIGHTEN AMERICA_{TM} – Sept ‘00

SYMBOLIC

TURNING ON OF LIGHTS AGAINST

HATRED & VIOLENCE

(Washington DC, 6-9 Target Market Cities, and local communities across the country)

- **Overview: Washington, DC / Cities across America** - A National Launch Event will be staged at either the U.S. Capitol, the Washington Monument or the White House announcing the development of a program entitled **Enlighten America_{TM}**. The lights of one of our Nations Monuments will be turned off and symbolically re-lit before Americans on network television. The evening's program will speak out against hatred, bigotry and violence by asking all Americans to turn their lights on for one night against hatred, bigotry and violence. This program allows for participation by all Americans ranging from corporations to government offices to individuals in their own homes. A major media campaign derived from corporate sponsor support will accompany this event.
- **Cities across America** will mirror the events of the evening in Washington, with their local politicians and celebrities participating in similar ceremonies. Satellite feeds will be generated, so that should they decide that they'd like to televise and recreate the event on a big screen at their own city hall, they may do so.
- **Six to Nine Major Target Markets** will be linked to the national event in their scope of on-sight activities, corporate sponsor activities, and local satellite feeds.
- **A Symposium** will be hosted in Washington DC on character education to launch the educational component that will be implemented across America. Youth groups, educators, and keynote speakers will be invited to attend.

DELIVER THE WORD

➤ “ICON AFFILIATION”

- ◆ In order to **make an impact among our youth** and the nation at large, we will **solicit the support of icons** from various “spotlight arenas” some of which may include: politics, sports, entertainment and education. These celebrities participating in the program will be asked to serve as role models and support the program by appearing in Public Service Announcements supporting the program.

Some of those names that have been recommended to date include: Senator Lieberman, Senator Feinstein, Denzel Washington, Jennifer Lopez, Mark McGwire, Will Smith, Steven Spielberg, Maya Angelou, Jimmy Smits, Sammy Sosa, and Oprah Winfrey.

- ◆ **National Co-Chairs** are currently under review. Some names that have been recommended include Steven Spielberg along with either Jessie Jackson or Oprah Winfrey.

GRASS ROOTS PRE-PROMOTION OF THE SEPTEMBER EVENT:

➤ Signing Tables:

(Provides awareness, traffic generation, bounce-back coupon & sampling opportunities.)

Prior to the September event, B'nai B'rith and B'nai B'rith Youth Organization members along with our partner organizations will **staff signing tables in front of strategically chosen locations.** (i.e.; primary signing will take place as necessary at corporate sponsor locations, thereby providing “traffic generation” and couponing opportunities.) People will be asked to commit to turning their lights on against hate. Members will **distribute information** regarding both the national event and the local event in their community. Those who sign up will receive manufacturer's coupons for light bulbs, batteries, etc., in addition to any other corporate sponsor samplings/coupons deemed appropriate.

➤ Direct Mail:

(Coupons may be included and a self-addressed mailer attached for those who want to contribute or be kept informed of upcoming programs)

We will secure mailing lists and send a reminder direct mail piece to those who have enlisted to turn their lights off and tune in to the local event. Everyone can make a difference.

EVENING LAUNCH PROGRAM

Enlighten America TM

A. National Launch/ WASHINGTON DC

♦ A Press Conference

The evening launch program may include the following:

- ♦ **A reading of a portion of the George Washington Letter** highlighting Washington's directive "To Bigotry No Sanction". Our intent is to have someone with the stature of Ozzie Davis or James Earl Jones to read the letter.
- ♦ There will be a **ceremonial lighting** of the Washington Monument, Capitol or White House by President Clinton, Vice President Al Gore, the Speaker of the House, the Senate Majority Leader, or the Senate Minority Leader.
- ♦ **Dignitaries** will speak in support of the program. Representatives of our youth groups will also speak.
- ♦ **A Choir** will be asked to perform.
- ♦ **A Laser Light Show to music may be staged.** (We would seek a major radio/music cable network as underwriter)
- ♦ **A reception** will be held inside the Capitol for all program national chairs, dignitaries and corporate sponsors.

B. THE SIMULTANEOUS LOCAL COMMUNITY EVENING PROGRAM

- ♦ Simultaneously across the country with an intensified focus in **six major target markets**, mayors, B'nai B'rith and B'nai B'rith Youth Organization members, representatives of many ethnic, religious, and human rights organizations, and other youth groups will engage in a **ceremonial “turn on the lights” show to symbolize locally their support of the premise of the Washington Letter, “To bigotry no sanction”**. At their local events they will present opportunities for adults and youth alike in the community to “sign up” to participate in task forces to develop community activities supporting character education to combat hatred, bigotry and violence.

C. THE SYMPOSIUM PROGRAM (Washington DC)

Draft Outline

Enlighten America™

“TO BIGOTRY NO SANCTION”

Conference Agenda

This one-day conference will be held in Washington, DC.

- ◆ **Audience:** High School Children from a local Washington DC public school, the Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School, B’nai B’rith members, representatives of the many ethnic, religious and human rights organizations engaged in the fight against hate (everything from the Southern Poverty Law Center to the African-American, Hispanic, Asian and Native American to the Gay and Lesbian groups, and members of the B’nai B’rith Youth Organizations, and Officials from: the U.S. Department of Education; the Maryland Department of Education; the National Education Association.

Part I: Welcome Richard D. Heideman, International President of B’nai B’rith

1. Overview of the conference and Enlighten America™ Program.
2. A reading from the George Washington letter to Touro Synagogue.

Part II: Keynote Speaker: (Possible Speakers)

- Jesse Jackson
- Oprah Winfrey
- Steven Spielberg

Part III: “Changing the Culture of Hate”

(Possible Speakers)

- Senator Joseph Lieberman
- Senator Diane Feinstein
- Marian Wright-Edelman
- Congressman John Lewis

Part IV: “Victims and Victimizers”

The Families of Victims and Reformed Victimizers

- Two or three representatives of families of hate victims to speak about their ordeal and the need to change the culture of hate
- One articulate, former neo-nazi or Klan member speaking about his conversion and how to change the culture of hate (Morris Dees’ Southern Poverty Law Center recommends ex-Aryan Nation member Floyd Cochran, who knew the man who fired on the Los Angeles Jewish Community Center.)

Part V: The Role of the Schools in Changing the Culture of Hate

(Possible Speakers)

- Lt. Governor Kathleen Kennedy Townsend
- Esther S. Schaeffer, Executive Director,
- The Character Education Partnership
- Three carefully selected students who can discuss the issue from the teenage perspective and are the product of character education. They will describe how it affected or changed their lives (drawn from what the Character Education Partnership calls “success stories”)

Part VI: Final Session

(Possible Speakers)

- Thomas Lickona, Director, Center for the 4th and 5th RS (Respect and Responsibility) and author of the “textbook” on character education **or**
- Dr. Kevin Ryan, Director for the Advancement of Ethics and Character, Boston University

III. The Enlighten America™

“ROAD SHOW”

- **Develop a Road Show** - In the year 2000 and beyond, a road show will be developed to tour the country in a semi-tractor trailer supporting character education. This road show will include an on-stage program featuring, dance, music, video and role playing, supporting character education. This program will reach out to the youth of America through “lifestyle” media that will make an impact.
- **Obtain Corporate Sponsors** - This program is dependent on obtaining corporate sponsors. The Semi-tractor trailer will host the show, while distributing CD’s, magazines, and other support materials with the underlying theme being character education. (“The right/wrong way to handle conflict resolution, integrity, responsibility... all dealing with issues kids face today and how they can make a difference and deal with it.)
- **Enlighten America Accessories – hats, T-shirts**, etc. will be developed. **CD’s and Music videos** may be underwritten by a major retailer and sold in their stores with a portion of the proceeds being donated to the **Enlighten America™ Program**.
- **Road Show Highlights** - The road show may include an interactive area, sponsor displays, and an awards program, in which youth in the community who have supported program efforts, or “made a difference” would be highlighted and presented with a scholarship and award.

Enlighten America™ Timeline

September 1999

“Enlighten America” was developed by BBI staff in response to President Heideman’s request to see a program created B'nai B'rith, which would address the senseless acts of violence, hatred, and bigotry across America. The working committee of staff members included:

Center for Public Policy	Mark Meridy George Spectre
Marketing/Corporate Development	Shelly Sweedler
Programming	Rhonda Love
Communications	Harvey Berk Eric Roseman
Event Planning	Lisa Clearfield

Having gone through several development phases, the project emerged in outline form, and was presented as a recommendation to the Volunteer Steering Committee appointed by Richard Heideman. The committee is comprised of the following chairs of B'nai B'rith committees and program centers:

Seymour Reich	Chairman Task Force on Hate & Violence
Mark Gilgus	Center for Public Policy Chair
Frieda Stangler	Communications/Marketing Chair
Joel Kaplan	Program Implementation Chair

October 1999

October 6	Conference call between the Volunteer Steering Committee and staff.
October 6-9	Outreach to BBYO – Godol, Nisiah and Shaliachs, and Al Freedman, BBYO professional staff. Program reviewed to take back and present to BBYO.
October 17	Present concepts to regional presidents.

January 2000

Introduce Enlighten America™ to the B'nai B'rith family as a project of BBI and BBYO, as soon as all trademarks and time lines are in place.

Regions to select Enlighten Liaison Chair. The appointment of this position is crucial in order to bridge the administration changes for both regions and BBYO.

CPP focus on Legislative Issues:

- ❑ Hate/Bias Crime Bill presented to regions and BBYO via fact sheet.
- ❑ Creation of petition campaign to begin in regions, seeking support for the passing of Hate Crime Legislation.
- ❑ Table Days and Signature outreach programs scheduled in malls and other public spaces in the months ahead to support the petition campaign and gain visibility for the program.
- ❑ Templates will be provided to assist in flyer preparation, letter writing, outreach, etc. Materials will be created by respective departments and distributed to the regions in a complete and concise package via the selected region and BBYO liaisons.

February 2000 through May 2000

Ongoing activities in the regions:

- ❑ Steering committees are formed. These steering committees will develop plans to form a working group with local affiliates of the coalition partners to begin planning the September event. These working groups once formed will participate locally in events such as the petition signing campaign.

Continuance of Petition Campaign:

Upon completion petitions will be forwarded to DC and presented in conjunction with a press conference and congressional hearing.

The George Washington Letter Essay/Art Contest:

This competition may be implemented in the local regions. BBI will provide templates and “how to” kits on all programming opportunities associated with this project. Prizes will be offered and the winners of the regional contests will be displayed in Washington on the weekend of Enlighten America™ in Washington, DC. Community steering committees should be involved in the judging process, open to all schools & youth groups.

Steering committees continue to meet to plan the September event. They may also begin to work on the following tasks:

- ❑ Recruiting in the general community for the Task Force we seek to build in September at Enlighten America.
- ❑ Review Character Education materials and host speakers on issues of culture, youth violence, etc.
- ❑ Secure site and details of actual September event. A separate checklist will be compiled for target cities and regions.
- ❑ Corporate sponsors will be pursued by Marketing/Corporate Development to fund this program. Information will be forwarded to the regions re: local sponsorship opportunities so a coordinated effort may be maintained, insuring the event’s success, maximum and efficient outreach, as well as fulfillment of National Corporate sponsor obligations.

June – August 2000

Outreach to summer camps where possible so that we can get them involved. We will research the best outreach plan.

Present awards for essays and art to students at their graduation ceremonies. (We will seek listing in the graduation programs.)

Web site outreach, as well as calls to a central number to sign up for Enlighten, will be developed.

Sign up at the convention for anyone who hasn't been reached – outside speaker or promotion by B'nai B'rith leadership.

September 2000

Launch Enlighten America in DC, target cities, and regions.

All programs held in individual communities must be sanctioned and hosted by B'nai B'rith and BBYO.

Benefits

The opportunity for ongoing activities in the regions will allow us continuous visibility as leaders in the community, a platform for “new member” recruitment and activation, and a continuous means for promotion of the upcoming Enlighten America™ program.

Dan Fields

Shelly Sweedler
VP, Marketing/Corporate Development
B'nai B'rith International
1640 Rhode Island Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20036

November 18, 1999

Dear Shelly:

Thanks so much for taking the time to bring your exciting
"Enlighten America" project to my attention.

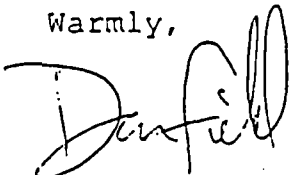
I've taken a look at the materials now, and I believe that it
is possible to develop an exciting and entertaining Road Show
to promote the project and raise awareness of "respect and
responsibility."

I already have a number of ideas for the show which include
live music, DJs, call-and-response, dance, flying effects, and
advanced lighting effects. But let me mull this over and we
can discuss more details in a future meeting.

So consider this an expression of my intention to be the
artistic/creative leader of this effort in my capacity as a
developer and director of live theatrical events.

Keep me posted as to your efforts to line up corporate
sponsorship and create an alliance with a Road Show presenting
organization.

Warmly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Dan Fields". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Dan Fields

Dan Fields

55 WEST 111TH ST., #4-W • NY NY 10026 • 212-426-5944 • FIELDSDF@AOL.COM

CURRENT Artistic Director, Finesilver Shows, NY

DIRECTING HIGHLIGHTS

Resident Director, *The Lion King*

Roald Dahl's Tales of the Unexpected (also adaptor)

Great Men of Science, No. 21 & 22

The 20th Century Project (Curator)

The Tempest

*Betty in Bondage**

Sincerity Forever

Interrogating the Nude

*The 20th Century** (also scenic designer)

*This End Up**

A Little Heap of Beckett: 7 Short Pieces (also scenic designer)

70 Scenes of Halloween

The Lover

Tiny Dimes

American Saint

Laughing Wild

Danny and the Deep Blue Sea

*Putting the Mock Back in Democracy** (also co-writer)

Past Lives

Falling & Page 42, The Kaywoodie Briar Pipe Ad

*Virtual Banalities**

The After Hours

*Houses Burning**

*Golem** (also playwright)

*A Prince Among Men**

*Yeh Yang Ah**

*Bird** (also scenic designer)

*Books** (also playwright & scenic designer)

Self Torture and Strenuous Exercise

Walt Disney Theatrical Productions, NY

Finesilver Shows, NY

Spin-Art Productions at Currican Theater

Lincoln Center Theater Directors Lab at The Salon

Annex Theatre, Seattle

Annex Theatre

Seattle Fringe Festival

Annex Theatre

Annex Theatre

Annex Theatre

Annex Theatre

UCLA MFA Program

UCLA MFA Program

AHA! Theatre Company, Seattle

Williamstown Theater Festival Late Night

Williamstown Theater Festival Late Night

Seattle Fringe Festival

Unexpected Productions, Seattle

Center Stage NY

Tiny Mythic Theatre

Equinox Arts, Seattle

TheaterSchmeater, Seattle

Annex Theatre

Annex Theatre

AHA! Theatre Company

Northwest Asian American Theater

Annex Theatre

Harold Price Theatre, Philadelphia

Annenberg Center Studio Theatre

ASSISTANT DIRECTING HIGHLIGHTS

*The Lion King** (Julie Taymor, dir.)

Randy Newman's Faust (Michael Greif, dir.)

*King David** (Mike Ockrent, dir.)

*Randy Newman's Faust** (Michael Greif, dir.)

The Sea Gull (Michael Greif, dir.)

*Conversations With My Father** (Dan Sullivan, dir.)

A Final Evening with the Illuminati (Eddie Levi Lee, dir.)

The Miser (Doug Hughes, dir.)

Arms and the Man, The Rivals (Elizabeth Huddle, dir.)

DoublePlay: Endgame & Miss Julie

Walt Disney Theatrical Productions

Goodman Theatre, Chicago

Walt Disney Theatrical Productions

La Jolla Playhouse, La Jolla, CA

Williamstown Theater Festival

Seattle Repertory Theater

The Empty Space Theatre, Seattle

Seattle Repertory Theater

Intiman Theatre, Seattle

Harold Price Theatre, Philadelphia

OTHER PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS

Ass't Stage Manager, *The Sisters Rosensweig** (Dan Sullivan, dir.)

Co-Producer, *Choice Cuts* (12 plays in rep)

Ass't Stage Manager, *The Importance of Being Earnest* (Victor Pappas, dir.)

Ass't Stage Manager, *The Lisbon Traviata* (Mark Brokaw, dir.)

SM Intern, *Six Characters in Search of an Author* (Liviu Ciulei, dir.)

*Premiere production

Seattle Repertory Theater

HERE, New York

Intiman Theatre

Seattle Repertory Theater

Seattle Repertory Theater

OTHER THINGS

International President, B'nai B'rith Youth Organization •

Associate Producer, Perpetual Motion Pictures, Seattle

Lincoln Center Theater Directors Lab, 1996-99

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the President

For Immediate Release

April 6, 1999

PRESIDENT CLINTON URGES PASSAGE OF FEDERAL HATE CRIMES BILL,
ANNOUNCES PARTNERSHIP TO TEACH TOLERANCE IN MIDDLE SCHOOLS,
AND SIGNS DIRECTIVE TO INCREASE HATE CRIMES REPORTING

April 6, 1999

Today, President Clinton will applaud public and private efforts to teach children about tolerance, and will urge Congress to pass quickly the pending federal hate crimes legislation. This legislation strengthens the existing federal hate crimes law by (1) extending the situations where prosecutions can be brought for violent crimes motivated by bias based on race, color, religion, or national origin; and (2) expanding the federal hate crimes statute to protect against hate crimes based on sexual orientation, gender, or disability. The President will also announce a new public-private partnership, which will focus attention on issues of hate, tolerance, and diversity in middle-grade schools. Finally, the President will call on the Departments of Justice and Education to include hate crimes in their annual report card on school safety and to report on hate crimes and bias on college campuses.

Urging Passage of Expanded Federal Hate Crimes Law. The President will urge Congress to pass the bipartisan Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1999, which expands a principal federal hate crimes statute. The current statute prohibits acts of violence that are based on a person's race, color, religion, or national origin and that are intended to interfere with certain specified federally protected activities. The proposed legislation would extend the situations where prosecutions could be brought by making these acts of violence illegal even if they did not interfere with federally protected activities. In addition, the legislation would authorize the Department of Justice to prosecute individuals who commit violent crimes against others because of the victim's sexual orientation, gender, or disability. Current federal law does not cover these cases.

Announcing Public-Private Partnership to Create a Middle-School Program about Tolerance. The President announced a public-private partnership that will develop a program for middle-school students to teach tolerance in the classroom and in their daily lives. The members of the partnership are AT&T, Court TV, the National Middle School Association, the Anti-Defamation League, and Cable in the Classroom. They will be assisted by the Departments of Justice and Education. This effort is supported by the NAACP, the Leadership Conference for Civil Rights, the National Council of La Raza, the National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium, the National Association of Protection and Advocacy Systems, the National Education Association, and the National School Boards Association. The Partnership also expects support from other

organizations that deal with these issues. Recognizing that tolerance cannot be taught in a single day and that raising awareness of diversity should be integrated into students' daily lives, this public-private partnership -- entitled "Dealing with Our Differences" -- will provide an opportunity for middle-school students to learn about the harmful impact of intolerance and will highlight positive ways that young adolescents are dealing with diversity issues. The Partnership will develop in-school lessons and activities supported with cable TV programming, videos and websites, a nationally-televised forum on diversity and tolerance at the end of October; and post-show lessons and activities.

Directing the Education and Justice Departments to Collect Data About Hate Crimes in Schools and Colleges. In order to better understand the problem of hate crimes and intolerance among young people, the President will call on the Departments of Justice and Education to include in their annual report card on school safety a new section on hate crimes among young people, both at and away from school. In addition, the President will direct the Department of Education, with appropriate assistance from the Department of Justice, to collect data on hate crime and bias on college campuses for periodic publication.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 4, 1999

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Two weeks ago I was glad to see the Senate pass S. 622, the important hate crimes legislation I supported with a bipartisan coalition in Congress. But there is much more work to be done. Today the House Judiciary Committee will hold hearings on hate crimes. That is welcome news, but it must lead to the entire House's consideration and passage of strong, effective hate crimes legislation, and ultimately to enactment of a hate crimes law.

Effective legislation must accomplish three objectives. First, it must remove serious jurisdictional limitations, which require proof that victims were attacked because they were engaging in particular activities. Second, it must expand federal coverage for violent hate crimes based on sexual orientation, gender or disability. There is no question that innocent people have been targeted and attacked and in some cases even killed solely because of their sexual orientation, gender or disability. Such hate crimes must be covered by any legislation passed by the Congress. Third, it must recognize that state and local authorities should continue to prosecute the great majority of hate crimes, and that federal jurisdiction should be exercised only when it is necessary to achieve justice in a particular case. Any bill that does not include these three elements falls far short of what America needs in our battle against hate.

No American should have to suffer the violence of a hate crime. Unfortunately many do, and therefore we must work together to ensure that all Americans receive greater protection. This should not be a partisan issue. It is a national concern requiring a national response, in the form of strong hate crimes legislation. I call on the House of Representatives to meet its responsibility in combating violence that is fueled by hate and to complete what the Senate has begun.

If we work together, we have it within our grasp to enact a bill that will take a very strong stand against those who perpetrate crimes based on prejudice and hate. We must not let this opportunity pass us by.

###

HATE CRIMES QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

April 6, 1999

Q: What is a hate crime?

A: As a general matter, a hate crime is a crime that is motivated by bias based on the victim's race, color, religion, gender, national origin, sexual orientation, or disability. However, it is important to understand that hate crimes are defined by various federal and state criminal statutes, and these statutory definitions differ in their particulars from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. The principal federal hate crimes statute, for example, is currently limited to acts of violence committed because of the victim's race, color, religion or national origin; it does not include crimes committed because of the victim's gender, sexual orientation, or disability.

Q: What did the President announce today?

A: Today President Clinton applauded public and private efforts to teach children about tolerance and urged Congress to quickly pass the pending federal hate crimes legislation. This legislation strengthens the existing federal hate crimes law by (1) extending the situations where prosecutions can be brought for violent crimes motivated by bias based on race, color, religion, or national origin; and (2) expanding the federal hate crimes statute to protect against hate crimes based on sexual orientation, gender, or disability. The President also announced a new public-private partnership which will focus attention on issues of hate, tolerance, and diversity in middle-grade schools. Finally, the President called on the Departments of Justice and Education to include hate crimes in its annual report card on school safety and to report on hate crimes and bias on college campuses.

Q: What did the President announce with respect to a new public-private partnership?

A: The President announced a public-private partnership that will develop a program for middle-school students to teach tolerance in the classroom and in their daily lives. The members of the partnership are AT&T, Court TV, the National Middle School Association, the Anti-Defamation League, and Cable in the Classroom, with assistance from the Departments of Justice and Education. This effort is supported by the NAACP, the Leadership Conference for Civil Rights, the National Council of La Raza, the National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium, the National Association of Protection and Advocacy Systems, the National Education Association, and the National School Boards Association, and the Partnership expects support from other organizations that deal with these issues. Recognizing that tolerance cannot be taught in a single day and that raising awareness of diversity should be integrated into students' daily lives, this public-private partnership -- entitled "Dealing with Our Differences" -- will provide an opportunity for middle-school students to learn about the harmful impact of intolerance,

and will highlight positive ways that young adolescents are dealing with diversity issues. The Partnership will develop in-school lessons and activities supported with cable TV programming; videos and websites; a nationally-televised forum on diversity and tolerance at the end of October; and post-show lessons and activities. This partnership builds on previous Administration efforts such as issuing the following publications: "Preventing Youth Hate Crime: A Manual for Schools and Communities;" "Healing the Hate: A National Bias Crime Prevention Curriculum for Middle Schools;" and "Protecting Students from Harassment and Hate Crime."

Q: Will this new program teach middle-school students that homosexuality is an acceptable lifestyle?

A: This program is about tolerance. Whatever their views about homosexuality, all people of good will should agree that no one in America should be subject to physical attack based on their sexual orientation. People have a right to be safe and a responsibility to be tolerant.

Q: What specific changes to current federal law is the President supporting?

A: The President supports pending federal legislation to expand the principal federal hate crimes statute. The current statute prohibits any acts of violence that are based on a person's race, color, religion, or national origin and that are intended to interfere with certain specified federally protected activities. The proposed legislation would make illegal these acts of violence even if they were not intended to interfere with federally protected activities. Further, the proposed legislation would prohibit any acts of violence based on sexual orientation, gender, or disability, as long as there is a connection with interstate commerce.

Q: How many hate crimes are there each year? Are hate crimes increasing?

A: In 1997, there were 8049 reported incidents of hate crimes. But these statistics almost certainly under-report hate crimes to a significant extent, and the rise in the number of reported incidents may be due to improvements in reporting, rather than to increases in crime. There are two reasons for thinking that current statistics under-report hate crime. First and most important, submission of hate crimes data to the FBI is voluntary, and many law enforcement agencies do not submit data at all or submit incomplete data. In addition, many victims of hate crimes fail to report the incidents because of fear, humiliation, or language difficulties. For example, 60% of the victims of anti-gay incidents who reported their incidents to private tracking groups did not report the incidents to the police, in many cases because of a fear of mistreatment or unwanted exposure.

Q: What other activities has the Administration undertaken with respect to hate crimes?

A: At the White House Conference on Hate Crimes in November 1997, the President announced several initiatives to ensure effective law enforcement, including the creation of working groups in every U.S. Attorney's district in the country to improve coordination among local, state, and federal prosecutors; the addition of new FBI agents and prosecutors to work on enforcement of hate crimes laws; and the development of model curriculum for training law enforcement officers to deal with hate crimes. Since the conference, the Administration has committed significant resources to assisting enforcement of hate crimes and has issued publications such as "Preventing Youth Hate Crime: A Manual for Schools and Communities" and "Protecting Students from Harassment and Hate Crime." In his FY2000 budget, the President has requested approximately \$34 million for hate crimes enforcement.

Q: Why is this hate crimes legislation needed?

A: The legislation is needed for two compelling reasons. First, the problem of hate crimes based on sexual orientation, disability, and gender are serious, and are currently not covered under federal law. Second, the Department of Justice has been hindered in its efforts to prosecute racial hate crimes because of the need to show that the victim was attacked because he or she was engaging in a federally protected activity such as enrolling in or attending any public school or college. This amendment will ensure that all persons in the United States are protected under federal law from any hate crimes causing serious bodily injury.

Q: Why is federal hate crimes legislation necessary at all? Shouldn't this really be a matter for local prosecutors?

A: The federal government has an important supporting role to play in prosecuting hate crimes. As a matter of longstanding practice, federal officials defer to state prosecutors to make the initial determination whether to bring a hate crimes case. But the problem of hate crimes is serious enough to warrant providing the federal government with authority to act if federal jurisdiction is necessary to achieve justice in a particular case. And the proposed legislation will ensure that the federal government has this necessary authority.

Q: Won't the addition of gender to the federal hate crimes legislation federalize all rapes?

A: No. The bill does not make every rape a federal crime. In addition to the violent act, there must be evidence of bias toward the victim because of the victim's gender and a sufficient connection with interstate commerce. The Act generally would not be used

when state laws provide severe penalties, as in cases of rape. The more frequent use would be in cases of violent attacks against women where there is clear evidence of gender bias but state laws do not provide sufficient penalties or where state officials conclude it is difficult to bring a successful state prosecution. In addition, federal jurisdiction would also allow federal authorities to assist states in bringing their own cases.

Hate Crimes
Question and Answer
August 12, 1999

Q: How can the Administration aid in deterring future hate crimes?

A: The Administration is working in a variety of ways to help prevent and punish hate crimes. First, federal law enforcement will continue to work with state and local authorities in investigating incidents where there is evidence of hate-motivated violence. Second, following the White House Conference on Hate Crimes, the Administration created working groups in U.S. Attorney's Offices across the country. These working groups, essentially federal-state-local Partnerships, include representation from the U.S. Attorney's Office, the FBI, state and local law enforcement and prosecutor's offices, educators, and community groups. The groups work to ensure close coordination on hate crimes investigations and prosecutions among responsible law enforcement agencies; promote training of police, investigators, and prosecutors in identifying and dealing with hate crimes; encourage victims to report hate crimes; and educate the public about the harm they cause. Finally, the Administration is also part of a public-private partnership that will develop a program for middle-school students to teach tolerance in the classroom and in their daily lives. The members of the partnership are AT&T, Court TV, the National Middle School Association, the Anti-Defamation League, and Cable in the Classroom, with assistance from the Departments of Justice and Education.

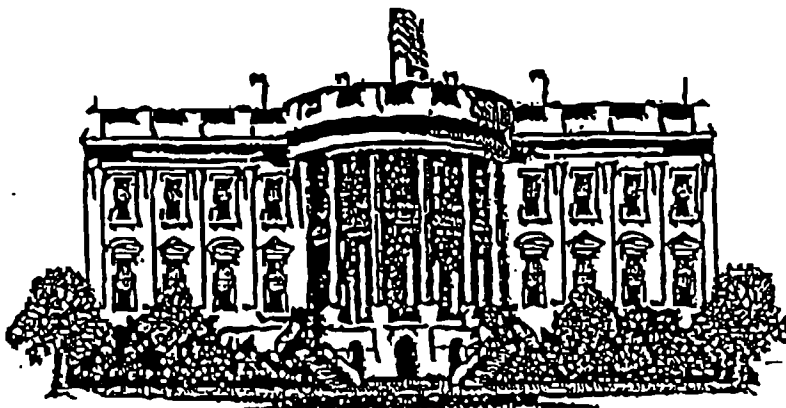
Q: What specific changes to current federal law is the President supporting?

A: The President supports passage of pending federal legislation to expand the principal federal hate crimes statute. Current law prohibits any acts of violence that are based on a person's race, color, religion, or national origin and that are intended to interfere with certain specified federally protected activities. The proposed legislation would make illegal these acts of violence even if they were not intended to interfere with federally protected activities. Further, the proposed legislation would prohibit any acts of violence based on sexual orientation, gender, or disability, as long as there is a connection with interstate commerce.

Q: Apart from supporting new legislation, what other activities has the Administration undertaken with respect to hate crimes?

A: At the White House Conference on Hate Crimes in November 1997, the President announced several initiatives to ensure effective law enforcement, including the creation of working groups in U.S. Attorney's districts across the country to improve coordination among local, state, and federal prosecutors; the addition of new FBI agents and prosecutors to work on enforcement of hate crimes laws; and the development of model curriculum for training law enforcement officers to deal with hate crimes. Since the conference, the Administration has committed significant resources to assisting

enforcement of hate crimes and has issued publications such as "Preventing Youth Hate Crime: A Manual for Schools and Communities" and "Protecting Students from Harassment and Hate Crime." In his FY2000 budget, the President has requested approximately \$34 million for hate crimes enforcement.



THE WHITE HOUSE

Domestic Policy Council

HATE CRIMES
ADLDATE: 8/23/99

Bruce Reed

FACSIMILE FOR: Eric Liu

PHONE: () -

FAX: () 6 - 2878

FACSIMILE FROM: IRENE B. BUENO

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NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): 6☐ FOR YOUR REVIEW☒ PER MY E-MAIL OR VOICE-MAIL MESSAGE TO YOU☐ PER YOUR REQUESTCOMMENTS: ADL Hate Filter Request

Irene Bueno

08/23/99 11:33:27 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP, Eric P. Liu/OPD/EOP, Thomas L. Freedman/OPD/EOP

cc:

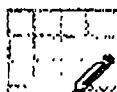
Subject: Re: scheduling request

Attached is a scheduling request from Ben Johnson for the President to participate in a demonstration of the Anti-Defamation League's (ADL) Hatefilter in September. Ben has asked if DPC would like to cosponsor this request.

During the President's meeting with religious leaders earlier this month, the hatefilter was discussed and the President expressed interest in conducting such a demonstration. Also, in a recent weekly submission from Ben the President indicated his interest (I will send a hard copy of the weekly). The hatefilter protects children from getting onto hate sites inadvertently.

Please advise or let me know if you have any questions. Thanks.

----- Forwarded by Irene Bueno/OPD/EOP on 08/23/99 11:33 AM -----



Kathleen K. Ahn
08/23/99 10:20:06 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Irene Bueno/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: scheduling request



hatefilter.doc. here it is. thank you.

SCHEDULING REQUEST PROPOSAL

August 19, 1999

ACCEPTREGRETPENDING

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

FROM: Ben Johnson
Assistant to the President and
Director, Office of the President's Initiative
for One America

REQUEST: For the President to demonstrate the Anti-Defamation
League's "HateFilter". The HateFilter protects
children from getting onto hate sites inadvertently.

PURPOSE: To combat the proliferation of hate and intolerance
through the internet and to highlight positive
campaigns to promote tolerance and non-violence.

DATE & TIME: September 1999. Time TBD.

AUDIENCE: *Weekly Reader* and *Scholastic Magazine* CEOs,
prominent children's advocates, educators, young
people, civil rights community and other groups
engaged in similar efforts.

BACKGROUND: On August 12, 1999, the President met with key
leaders of the Jewish community, as part of his series
of outreach meetings with various constituencies.
The shootings at the Jewish Community Center in
Los Angeles was an important topic of discussion.
The President heard about the "HateFilter" that the
Anti-Defamation League had developed to combat
the effects of the explosion of hate sites on the
internet and expressed an interest in conducting a
White House demonstration.

During September, the President is sending out messages of tolerance to the 25 million young people who read the *Weekly Reader* and *Scholastic Magazine*. The proposed event will demonstrate a device that will assist parents in protecting their children from hate sites on the internet, as well as highlight the President's messages to young people.

In light of the recent rash of school violence and hate crimes, from Columbine to Bloomington to Los Angeles, it would be a timely message. The event would provide a spotlight on the many positive efforts that are happening across the country to fight intolerance and violence. It would be ideal to tie the demonstration to the timing of the publications of the Presidential messages to young people and to the overall "back to school" season.

DURATION: 1 hour.

RECOMMENDED BY: Ben Johnson.

CONTACT: Ben Johnson x 65189.

ORIGIN OF THIS PROPOSAL: Staff and the Anti-Defamation League

8-17-99

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTONCopied:
Johnson
Padesta

August 13, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

p.1 to Padesta

FROM: BEN JOHNSON

SUBJECT: OFFICE ON THE PRESIDENT'S INITIATIVE FOR ONE AMERICA
WEEKLY REPORTACTIONS

Outreach Meeting with Jewish Leaders: Prior to your meeting with Jewish leaders, I met with them to discuss how we could work together to prevent similar incidents like the tragic shootings in Los Angeles. We agreed to collaborate on issues of race, ethnicity, and justice. They indicated that they would redouble their efforts in support of stronger gun control measures and hate crimes legislation. The office is currently working to place tolerance and diversity messages on all hate sites on the internet.

Incidentally, I understand that you got an opportunity hear about the Anti-Defamation League's (ADL) hate filter. September would be a great time for you to demonstrate how the filter works. We could set something up around the time you will be communicating your tolerance message to millions of teenagers via Scholastic Magazine and grade school children through the Weekly Reader.

J. Ford

Black Farmers: As you are aware, the National Black Farmers Association (NBFA) demonstrated against the Department of Agriculture (USDA). They claim that the Department is moving too slowly in processing the claims of black farmers who had opted out of the Pigford Class and in changing procedures for distributing land in inventory. The farmers also feel that the Department is failing to adequately finance the outreach programs for black farmers. According to USDA, only 15 of the 185 farmers who opted out had pending claims that could be processed. Offers are being made or will be made to them within the next 30-45 days.

C. Padesta
need to
put
them on
this

On the day of the demonstration, the USDA Civil Rights Director met with 30 representatives of the farmers and advised them that no changes had been made relative to land in inventory. She then met individually with 11 farmers who had complaints or wanted to discuss implementation of their settlement agreements. Additionally, several members of the CBC, including Congressman Clyburn, are lobbying for Rev. Joe Lowery to be appointed to the position of Monitor. This position was established by the class action settlement agreement.

AUG-13-1999 15:08

ANTI DEFAMATION LEAGUE

212 490 0187 P.02/02

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NOLD FORSTER

August 13, 1999

Mr. Ben Johnson

Asst. to the President & Director,

The White House Office of the President's Initiative for One America
Old Executive Office Building - Room 468
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ben:

As always, it was a pleasure speaking with you this afternoon. I spoke with our Los Angeles Director, David Lehrer, and he is forwarding a written piece about Sunday's Unity Rally to you before the end of the day.

As I mentioned to you, we were very pleased that at yesterday's meeting with Jewish leaders the President expressed interest in conducting a demonstration of the ADL HateFilter for the Press. Tying the demonstration to the timing of the *Weekly Reader* letter, as well as the overall "back-to-school" season is ideal. We are ready to move forward with whatever is necessary from our end to make this happen. Let's touch base after you have discussed the idea with Ann Lewis.

So my friend, I hope you get to grab that vacation we spoke about soon and relax a bit. I look forward to speaking with you in the near future (my direct line is 212-885-7801). Thanks for your help.

Sincerely,

Caryl M. Stern-LaRosa

Director, Education Division

& the ADL A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE Institute

What's a Hate Crime? South Dakota Cases Raise the Question

Attacks That Involved Indians
And Whites Are Viewed
Differently by Each Group

By CARL QUINTANILLA
And KEVIN HELLIKER

Staff Reporters of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

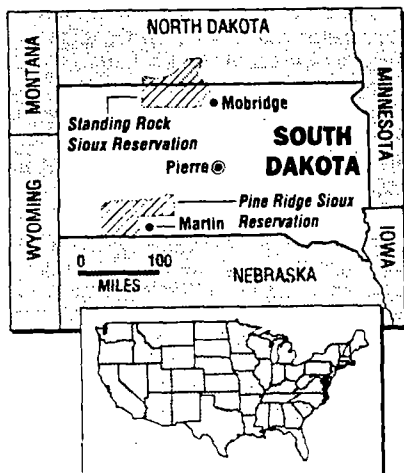
MARTIN, S.D. — In early July, when authorities in the South Dakota town of Mobridge charged four white youths in the death of a young Indian named Robert Many Horses, not many people outside the region seemed to notice.

But this week, when police charged three young Indians in the brutal beating of a Martin white man named Brad Young, the story went national. Never mind that beatings — no matter how vicious — rarely get even local news coverage unless they're fatal. The beating of Mr. Young, who remains in critical condition, won space in newspapers from coast to coast. Television programs such as NBC's "Today" also gave coverage to the beating.

To some Native Americans, the difference in news play is clear evidence of racism. "There is just complete shock here over the national coverage of the Brad Young case, compared with Robert Many Horses," says Miles Morrisseau, the Native American editor of Indian Country Today, a national paper based in Rapid City, S.D.

Tensions are rising between whites and Indians these days in Indian Country. Yet in this case, they may be heightened by something other than racism. This week, in announcing the arrest of three Lakota Indians in the beating of Brad Young, Sheriff Russel Waterbury did something he now regrets. He called it a hate crime. What he meant, he says, is that Mr. Young was so viciously beaten — his face unrecognizable, his ears nearly torn from his head — that Sheriff Waterbury could think of no explanation except hate. He meant hate of a generalized kind — not racism. In fact, the evidence doesn't seem to point to racism.

But unintentionally, Sheriff Waterbury incited a media frenzy. Up in Mobridge,



Sheriff Duane Mohr never characterized the assault on Mr. Many Horses as a hate crime. And at least partly as a result, it didn't get as much attention. "If it's a hate crime — if authorities identify it as that — we cover it," says Tom Kent, deputy managing editor of the Associated Press.

Why did South Dakota Gov. William Janklow issue a statement lamenting the fate of Mr. Young but not of Mr. Many Horses? "We didn't get any media calls on the other one," says Bob Mercer, the governor's press secretary. "At Martin, the sheriff used the words 'hate crime' and the media gathered."

News stories about the Brad Young case this week didn't even mention the

Please Turn to Page A4, Column 3

Robert Many Horses case, despite the obvious parallels: four whites charged in the death of a South Dakota Indian, three Indians charged in the beating of a South Dakota white. Instead, the stories compared Mr. Young's beating to another officially declared hate crime — the Jasper, Texas, killing of a black man by three whites.

As legislators increasingly call for specific laws and penalties against hate crimes, and as journalists spring to action at the mention of those words, the recent cases in South Dakota suggest that hate-crime labeling and prosecuting could backfire, by inviting accusations of racism in almost any case involving multicultural parties.

Certainly, racism exists in South Dakota. Disputes over longstanding governmental treaty violations are so bitter, in fact, that this year Gov. Janklow declared that relations between whites and Indians would get only worse, not better. But do the cases of Robert Many Horses and Brad Young illustrate the evils of racism or something altogether less discriminate — the dangers of drunkenness?

Before he was ever born, alcohol damaged Mr. Many Horses. His family says fetal alcohol syndrome diminished his mental abilities, as well as his height, which never reached five feet. He was a well-known and well-liked character around Mobridge, but at age 22, he had a drinking problem himself, family and friends say. On June 30, he was allegedly beaten and stuffed in a trash bin, and four white youths were charged with crimes ranging from second-degree murder to accessory to not reporting a felony. After a subsequent autopsy deemed the cause of death to be alcohol poisoning, the murder charge was reduced to manslaughter.

The encounter between the youths and Mr. Many Horses never struck authorities as a hate crime. Some Native Americans in town pressed Walworth County Sheriff Duane Mohr to characterize it that way. But he says the evidence didn't point to that. "Kids liked Robert because he would buy them booze," he says. "Knowing the parties involved, I knew this wasn't a hate crime."

Immediately following the death of Mr. Many Horses and charges against his alleged assailants, the Associated Press wrote a brief story reporting the news, and a white waitress in Mobridge named Evie Rice says she called the news service to request greater coverage of the incident as a

race-related event. "They weren't interested," says Ms. Rice.

But AP officials deny that. Three days later, the AP produced a much longer story exploring various aspects of the case, including some accusations of racism. Relatively few newspapers published the story, however. Sheriff Mohr says he "was grateful." If he had used "hate" to describe the murder, he says "we would have been swarmed. The newspapers would have been everywhere."

That's exactly what Sheriff Waterbury discovered this week. The beating of Mr. Young was brutal. Authorities believe his alleged assailants — all Indians under the legal drinking age of 21 — may have beseeched Mr. Young to buy booze for them. Authorities say he bought beer at a local service station in Martin on Friday night. The next morning, he was found on the reservation a few miles away, his neck still ringed with a rope that had been used to drag him around a field.

Soon afterward, Lakota tribal officials arrested two 18-year-old Indians, and later Sheriff Waterbury arrested a third suspect, this one a juvenile. Sheriff Waterbury says the juvenile confessed without remorse. "In fact, he smirked," says the sheriff.

After the sheriff called it a hate crime, and the incident spiraled into national view, some friends and relatives of the victim stepped forward to agree that race was the issue. "It's out of hatredness," a cousin, Lila York, told the AP.

But an aunt, Nancy Neuharth, disagreed, telling the news service that her nephew was "well-liked by Indians and whites," and calling it a case of kids "doing things they shouldn't do."

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, which investigates felonies on Indian reservations, plays down the theory that this was a racist act.

Whatever the case, the disparate news coverage between the two cases has only deepened tension and suspicion between Indians and whites in South Dakota. Up in Mobridge, a white man named Jay Utter, manager of the Scherr-Howe athletic arena, says he knew Mr. Many Horses for 20 years, and doesn't believe racism played any role in his death.

But if you polled everyone in Mobridge, he says, "most of the whites would say no. A hundred percent of the Indians would say yes."

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1999

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1999

U.S. Faces Pressure to Reassess Iraq Bombing Policy

By NEIL KING JR.

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
WASHINGTON — Has the U.S. lost its way in Iraq?

That's the question being raised in Congress and in numerous foreign capitals these days. What was once a fairly clear strategy of arms inspections backed by economic sanctions has dwindled, critics say, into routine British and U.S. air attacks over northern and southern Iraq.

The Clinton administration disputes that contention, but senior officials also concede that the little-noticed but steady bombing of Iraq since December is much to their liking. It keeps Saddam Hussein pinned down while raising only muted protest from usual critics such as France and Russia. Nor has it allowed the Iraqi leader much room for diplomatic theatrics, as was the case throughout last year.

Lose More Than Gain

But in coming weeks this curious situation is set to change as diplomats at the United Nations try to hammer out a resolution that would get arms inspectors back into Iraq. And oddly, the U.S. fears it could lose more than it gains from the U.N. effort.

"What the administration wants above all else is to keep Saddam weak and off balance," says Patrick Clawson, director of research at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy. "A U.N. resolution now could easily backfire and strengthen Saddam's position in many ways."

Administration officials insist their Iraqi strategy doesn't end with F-16s and laser-guided bombs. For all its chinks and ambiguities, they say, the policy can be summed up in four words: containment plus regime change. They want to keep Saddam Hussein militarily weak and financially strapped while working, however possible, to force him from power.

'Worst Nightmare'

Less clear is whether the efforts now afoot in New York will help on either count.

The White House has little choice but to support a British and Dutch plan to recreate a U.N. inspection team similar to the one that pulled out of Iraq late last year. After all, President Clinton has long insisted that only a tough disarmament effort can keep Saddam Hussein from developing weapons of mass destruction.

Yet the drive to get inspectors back in appears just as perilous. U.S. diplomats fear the effort is sure to give Iraq the diplomatic foothold it now lacks while strengthening the hand of those who want to go a little softer on Saddam Hussein. Worse still in the eyes of Washington is that it could replicate the cat-and-mouse inspections that made Saddam Hussein appear as a victim to many in the Arab world.

"Our worse nightmare is an inspection regime that allows Iraq to interfere and delay, just as it has done for years, but that also loosens the sanctions and rewards Saddam for his trickery," says one senior administration official.

The U.N. Security Council is now split between the U.S. and Britain, who want to keep the heat on Saddam Hussein, and France, Russia and China, who say the time has come to ease the sanctions against Iraq in exchange for a more limited inspections system.

The French in particular want what they call a "more constructive policy" that would reward Baghdad for good behavior. If Saddam Hussein allows an inspection team back in, the U.N. would then move to raise the ceiling on Iraqi oil sales and the purchase of goods abroad. Foreign oil companies would be allowed back in under supervision, and Iraq would gain more control over its own revenue. Continued cooperation from the Iraqis would be rewarded by lifting the sanctions altogether.

None of this is bound to fly in full, but the British say their tougher resolution probably won't prevail without French support.

The British and the U.S. are willing to boost the money available for humanitarian supplies such as food and medicine, as well as for equipment to rebuild Iraq's shattered infrastructure. Nor are they adverse to more Iraqi oil exports, which are already near their pre-Gulf War levels.

What Washington says it won't accept is any effort to loosen U.N. control over Baghdad's pocketbook. Iraq can now sell \$10.4 billion of oil a year, but all of the money goes into a special U.N. account to pay for war damages and purchases abroad.

Keeping Saddam Hussein Weak

The U.S. wants to avoid anything that might strengthen the Iraqi government. Inspections would be nice, administration officials say, but only if they keep Saddam Hussein weak—and thus more likely to fall from power. At the same time, a tough U.N. resolution that showed international resolve but forced Iraq to balk would at least serve to justify further U.S. military action.

The French contend their position is rooted in simple reality: It is useless, they say, to craft a resolution that Iraq will never accept, and inspections without sanctions are better than no inspections at all.

Meanwhile, U.S. officials say they have no firm proof that Saddam Hussein is trying to rebuild his stash of chemical or biological weapons. If they did, one official says, "we would strike back with the same force we used in Operation Desert Fox last year."

The looming spat in the U.N. underlines much deeper divisions that show how far the world has come since the brief glory days of Operation Desert Storm in early 1991, when a 28-country coalition drove Iraqi troops from Kuwait. While working toward consensus in the U.N., Washington is increasingly willing to go it alone, if necessary. In this case, even Washington's closest ally, the British, say they are weary of the air campaign against Iraq and want desperately to hammer out a compromise acceptable to both Washington and Paris.

"The position now is not a sustainable one," says one British diplomat in New York. "We have no desire to simply continue bombing Iraq day after day."

At heart, all of Washington's partners agree on the need to contain Iraq and to prevent Baghdad from building weapons of mass destruction. It's on the question of ousting Saddam Hussein that many countries part company with the U.S. After all, they argue, how can one seek Iraqi compliance on arms inspections and at the same time plot to overthrow the government?

The Hot Topic

"The two tracks eventually collide," says Kenneth Katzman, the senior Middle East expert at the Congressional Research Service. "Regime change is by definition a hostile act, while arms inspections demand at least some degree of cooperation."

When it comes to Iraq, no topic is hotter on Capitol Hill than the need to oust Saddam Hussein. And on that front, many in Congress say President Clinton isn't doing nearly enough. In a letter this month, eight prominent senators from both parties expressed their "dismay over the continued drift in U.S. policy toward Iraq."

Their prescription? To use the \$97 million made available under the Iraq Liberation Act last year to train and equip the Iraqi opposition, which would then try to bring the government down by force. Administration officials say it is premature and irresponsible to think about arming the country's splintered opposition. The best that can be done now, they say, is to try to nurture and unify Saddam Hussein's opponents.

"The administration now faces a grim choice," says Mr. Katzman. "Getting inspectors back into Iraq will arguably make the world a safer place. But the compromises needed to make that happen could make life easier for Saddam, and that's the last thing the White House wants to see happen."



AMENDMENT NO. _____

Calendar No. _____

Purpose: To enhance Federal enforcement of hate crimes,
and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES—106th Cong., 1st Sess.

S. 1217

Making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce,
Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies
for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and
for other purposes.

Referred to the Committee on _____
and ordered to be printed

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT intended to be proposed by Mr. KENNEDY, *Daschle, Durbin,*
Viz: *Feinstein, Jeffords, Leahy, Schumer, Smith (or), Wyden*

1 At the appropriate place, insert the following:

2 **TITLE _____—HATE CRIMES**
3 **PREVENTION**

4 **SEC. ____01. SHORT TITLE.**

5 This title may be cited as the “Hate Crimes Preven-
6 tion Act of 1999”.

7 **SEC. ____02. FINDINGS.**

8 Congress finds that—

9 (1) the incidence of violence motivated by the
10 actual or perceived race, color, national origin, reli-

gion, sexual orientation, gender, or disability of the victim poses a serious national problem;

(2) such violence disrupts the tranquility and safety of communities and is deeply divisive;

(3) existing Federal law is inadequate to address this problem;

(4) such violence affects interstate commerce in many ways, including—

(A) by impeding the movement of members of targeted groups and forcing such members to move across State lines to escape the incidence or risk of such violence; and

(B) by preventing members of targeted groups from purchasing goods and services, obtaining or sustaining employment or participating in other commercial activity;

(5) perpetrators cross State lines to commit such violence;

(6) instrumentalities of interstate commerce are used to facilitate the commission of such violence;

(7) such violence is committed using articles that have traveled in interstate commerce;

(8) violence motivated by bias that is a relic of slavery can constitute badges and incidents of slavery;

1 (9) although many State and local authorities
2 are now and will continue to be responsible for pros-
3 ecuting the overwhelming majority of violent crimes
4 in the United States, including violent crimes moti-
5 vated by bias, Federal jurisdiction over certain vio-
6 lent crimes motivated by bias is necessary to supple-
7 ment State and local jurisdiction and ensure that
8 justice is achieved in each case;

9 (10) Federal jurisdiction over certain violent
10 crimes motivated by bias enables Federal, State, and
11 local authorities to work together as partners in the
12 investigation and prosecution of such crimes;

13 (11) the problem of hate crime is sufficiently
14 serious, widespread, and interstate in nature as to
15 warrant Federal assistance to States and local juris-
16 dictions; and

17 (12) freedom of speech and association are fun-
18 damental values protected by the first amendment to
19 the Constitution of the United States, and it is the
20 purpose of this title to criminalize acts of violence,
21 and threats of violence, carried out because of the
22 actual or perceived race, color, religion, national ori-
23 gin, gender, sexual orientation, or disability of the
24 victim, not to criminalize beliefs in the abstract.

1 SEC. ____03. DEFINITION OF HATE CRIME.

2 In this title, the term "hate crime" has the same
3 meaning as in section 280003(a) of the Violent Crime
4 Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (28 U.S.C.
5 994 note).

6 SEC. ____04. PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN ACTS OF VIOLENCE.

7 Section 245 of title 18, United States Code, is
8 amended—

9 (1) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as
10 subsections (d) and (e), respectively; and

11 (2) by inserting after subsection (b) the follow-
12 ing:

13 "(c)(1) Whoever, whether or not acting under color
14 of law, willfully causes bodily injury to any person or,
15 through the use of fire, a firearm, or an explosive ~~device~~,
16 attempts to cause bodily injury to any person, because of
17 the actual or perceived race, color, religion, or national
18 origin of any person—

19 "(A) shall be imprisoned not more than 10
20 years, or fined in accordance with this title, or both;
21 and

22 "(B) shall be imprisoned for any term of years
23 or for life, or fined in accordance with this title, or
24 both if—

25 "(i) death results from the acts committed
26 in violation of this paragraph; or

1 “(ii) the acts committed in violation of this
2 paragraph include kidnapping or an attempt to
3 kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt
4 to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an at-
5 tempt to kill.

6 “(2)(A) Whoever, whether or not acting under color
7 of law, in any circumstance described in subparagraph
8 (B), willfully causes bodily injury to any person or,
9 through the use of fire, a firearm, or an explosive [REDACTED],
10 attempts to cause bodily injury to any person, because of
11 the actual or perceived religion, gender, sexual orientation,
12 or disability of any person—

13 “(i) shall be imprisoned not more than 10
14 years, or fined in accordance with this title, or both;
15 and

16 “(ii) shall be imprisoned for any term of years
17 or for life, or fined in accordance with this title, or
18 both, if—

19 “(I) death results from the acts committed
20 in violation of this paragraph; or

21 “(II) the acts committed in violation of
22 this paragraph include kidnapping or an at-
23 tempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an
24 attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or
25 an attempt to kill.

1 “(B) For purposes of subparagraph (A), the cir-
2 cumstances described in this subparagraph are that—

3 “(i) in connection with the offense, the defend-
4 ant or the victim travels in interstate or foreign
5 commerce, uses a facility or instrumentality of inter-
6 state or foreign commerce, or engages in any activity
7 affecting interstate or foreign commerce; or

8 “(ii) the offense is in or affects interstate or
9 foreign commerce.

10 “(3) No prosecution of any offense described in this
11 subsection may be undertaken by the United States, ex-
12 cept upon the certification in writing of the Attorney Gen-
13 eral, the Deputy Attorney General, the Associate Attorney
14 General, or any Assistant Attorney General specially des-
15 igned by the Attorney General that—

16 “(A) he or she has reasonable cause to believe
17 that the actual or perceived race, color, national ori-
18 gin, religion, sexual orientation, gender, or disability
19 of any person was a [REDACTED] motivating factor
20 underlying the alleged conduct of the defendant; and

21 “(B) that he or his designee or she or her des-
22 ignee has consulted with State or local law enforce-
23 ment officials regarding the prosecution and deter-
24 mined that—

1 “(i) the State does not have jurisdiction or
2 refuses to assume jurisdiction;

3 “(ii) the State has requested that the Fed-
4 eral Government assume jurisdiction; or

5 “(iii) actions by State and local law en-
6 forcement officials have ^{or are likely to leave} ~~left~~ demonstratively 
7 unvindicated the Federal interest in eradicating
8 bias-motivated violence.”.

9 **SEC. ____05. DUTIES OF FEDERAL SENTENCING COMMIS-**
10 **SION.**

11 (a) **AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL SENTENCING GUIDE-**
12 **LINES.**—Pursuant to its authority under section 994 of
13 title 28, United States Code, the United States Sentencing
14 Commission shall study the issue of adult recruitment of
15 juveniles to commit hate crimes and shall, if appropriate,
16 amend the Federal sentencing guidelines to provide sen-
17 tencing enhancements (in addition to the sentencing en-
18 hancement provided for the use of a minor during the
19 commission of an offense) for adult defendants who recruit
20 juveniles to assist in the commission of hate crimes.

21 (b) **CONSISTENCY WITH OTHER GUIDELINES.**—In
22 carrying out this section, the United States Sentencing
23 Commission shall—

24 (1) ensure that there is reasonable consistency
25 with other Federal sentencing guidelines; and

1 (2) avoid duplicative punishments for substan-
2 tially the same offense.

3 **SEC. ____06. GRANT PROGRAM.**

4 (a) **AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS.**—The Office of
5 Justice Programs of the Department of Justice shall make
6 grants, in accordance with such regulations as the Attor-
7 ney General may prescribe, to State and local programs
8 designed to combat hate crimes committed by juveniles,
9 including programs to train local law enforcement officers
10 in investigating, prosecuting, and preventing hate crimes.

11 (b) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There
12 are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be
13 necessary to carry out this section.

14 **SEC. ____07. AUTHORIZATION FOR ADDITIONAL PERSON-**
15 **NEL TO ASSIST STATE AND LOCAL LAW EN-**
16 **FORCEMENT.**

17 There are authorized to be appropriated to the De-
18 partment of the Treasury and the Department of Justice,
19 including the Community Relations Service, for fiscal
20 years 2000, 2001, and 2002 such sums as are necessary
21 to increase the number of personnel to prevent and re-
22 spond to alleged violations of section 245 of title 18, Unit-
23 ed States Code (as amended by this title).

1 SEC. ____08. SEVERABILITY.

2 If any provision of this title, an amendment made by
3 this title, or the application of such provision or amend-
4 ment to any person or circumstance is held to be unconsti-
5 tutional, the remainder of this title, the amendments made
6 by this title, and the application of the provisions of such
7 to any person or circumstance shall not be affected there-
8 by.

HATCH BILL

106TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION**S.** 1806GARY
HATE CRIMES

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. HATCH introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred
to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To combat hate crimes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. HATE CRIMES.**

4 (a) DECLARATIONS.—Congress declares that—

5 (1) further efforts must be taken at all levels of
6 government to respond to the staggering brutality of
7 hate crimes that have riveted public attention and
8 shocked the Nation;

9 (2) hate crimes are prompted by bias and are
10 committed to send a message of hate to targeted

1 communities, usually defined on the basis of immu-
2 table traits;

3 (3) the prominent characteristic of a hate crime
4 is that it devastates not just the actual victim and
5 the victim's family and friends, but frequently sav-
6 ages the community sharing the traits that caused
7 the victim to be selected;

8 (4) any efforts undertaken by the Federal Gov-
9 ernment to combat hate crimes must respect the pri-
10 macy that States and local officials have tradition-
11 ally been accorded in the criminal prosecution of
12 acts constituting hate crimes; and

13 (5) an overly broad reaction by the Federal
14 Government to this serious problem might ultimately
15 diminish the accountability of State and local offi-
16 cials in responding to hate crimes and transgress the
17 constitutional limitations on the powers vested in
18 Congress under the Constitution.

19 (b) STUDIES.—

20 (1) COLLECTION OF DATA.—

21 (A) DEFINITION OF HATE CRIME.—In this
22 paragraph, the term "hate crime" means—

23 (i) a crime described in subsection
24 (b)(1) of the first section of the Hate

1 Crime Statistics Act (28 U.S.C. 534 note);
2 and

3 (ii) a crime that manifests evidence of
4 prejudice based on gender or age.

5 (B) COLLECTION FROM CROSS-SECTION OF
6 STATES.—Not later than 120 days after the
7 date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller
8 General of the United States, in consultation
9 with the National Governors' Association, shall
10 select 10 jurisdictions with laws classifying cer-
11 tain types of crimes as hate crimes and 10 ju-
12 risdictions without such laws from which to col-
13 lect data described in subparagraph (C) over a
14 12-month period.

15 (C) DATA TO BE COLLECTED.—The data
16 to be collected are—

17 (i) the number of hate crimes that are
18 reported and investigated;

19 (ii) the percentage of hate crimes that
20 are prosecuted and the percentage that re-
21 sult in conviction;

22 (iii) the length of the sentences im-
23 posed for crimes classified as hate crimes
24 within a jurisdiction, compared with the
25 length of sentences imposed for similar

1 crimes committed in jurisdictions with no
2 hate crime laws; and

3 (iv) references to and descriptions of
4 the laws under which the offenders were
5 punished.

6 (D) COSTS.—Participating jurisdictions
7 shall be reimbursed for the reasonable and nec-
8 essary costs of compiling data under this para-
9 graph.

10 (2) STUDY OF TRENDS.—

11 (A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18
12 months after the date of enactment of this Act,
13 the Comptroller General of the United States
14 and the General Accounting Office shall com-
15 plete a study that analyzes the data collected
16 under paragraph (1) and under the Hate Crime
17 Statistics Act of 1990 to determine the extent
18 of hate crime activity throughout the country
19 and the success of State and local officials in
20 combating that activity.

21 (B) IDENTIFICATION OF TRENDS.—In the
22 study conducted under subparagraph (A), the
23 Comptroller General of the United States and
24 the General Accounting Office shall identify any

1 trends in the commission of hate crimes specifi-
2 cally by—

- 3 (i) geographic region;
4 (ii) type of crime committed; and
5 (iii) the number of hate crimes that
6 are prosecuted and the number for which
7 convictions are obtained.

8 (c) MODEL STATUTE.—

9 (1) IN GENERAL.—To encourage the identifica-
10 tion and prosecution of hate crimes throughout the
11 country, the Attorney General shall, through the Na-
12 tional Conference of Commissioners on Uniform
13 State Laws of the American Law Institute or an-
14 other appropriate forum, and in consultation with
15 the States, develop a model statute to carry out the
16 goals described in subsection (a) and criminalize acts
17 classified as hate crimes.

18 (2) REQUIREMENTS.—In developing the model
19 statute, the Attorney General shall—

20 (A) include in the model statute crimes
21 that manifest evidence of prejudice; and

22 (B) prepare an analysis of all reasons why
23 any crime motivated by prejudice based on any
24 traits of a victim should or should not be in-
25 cluded.

1 (d) SUPPORT FOR CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS AND
2 PROSECUTIONS BY STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCE-
3 MENT OFFICIALS.—

4 (1) ASSISTANCE OTHER THAN FINANCIAL AS-
5 SISTANCE.—

6 (A) IN GENERAL.—At the request of a law
7 enforcement official of a State or a political
8 subdivision of a State, the Attorney General,
9 acting through the Director of the Federal Bu-
10 reau of Investigation, shall provide technical, fo-
11 rensic, prosecutorial, or any other form of as-
12 sistance in the criminal investigation or pros-
13 ecution of any crime that—

14 (i) constitutes a crime of violence (as
15 defined in section 16 of title 18, United
16 States Code);

17 (ii) constitutes a felony under the laws
18 of the State; and

19 (iii) is motivated by prejudice based
20 on the victim's race, ethnicity, or religion
21 or is a violation of the State's hate crime
22 law.

23 (B) PRIORITY.—In providing assistance
24 under subparagraph (A), the Attorney General
25 shall give priority to crimes committed by of-

1 fenders who have committed crimes in more
2 than 1 State.

3 (2) GRANTS.—

4 (A) IN GENERAL.—There is established a
5 grant program within the Department of Jus-
6 tice to assist State and local officials in the in-
7 vestigation and prosecution of hate crimes.

8 (B) ELIGIBILITY.—A State or political
9 subdivision of a State applying for assistance
10 under this paragraph shall—

11 (i) describe the purposes for which the
12 grant is needed; and

13 (ii) certify that the State or political
14 subdivision lacks the resources necessary to
15 investigate or prosecute the hate crime.

16 (C) DEADLINE.—An application for a
17 grant under this paragraph shall be approved
18 or disapproved by the Attorney General not
19 later than 24 hours after the application is sub-
20 mitted.

21 (D) GRANT AMOUNT.—A grant under this
22 paragraph shall not exceed \$100,000 for any
23 single case.

24 (E) REPORT.—Not later than December
25 31, 2001, the Attorney General, in consultation

1 with the National Governors' Association, shall
2 submit to Congress a report describing the ap-
3 plications made for grants under this para-
4 graph, the award of such grants, and the effec-
5 tiveness of the grant funds awarded.

6 (F) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIA-
7 TIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated
8 to carry out this paragraph \$5,000,000 for each
9 of fiscal years 2000 and 2001.

10 (e) INTERSTATE TRAVEL TO COMMIT HATE
11 CRIME.—

12 (1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 13 of title 18, Unit-
13 ed States Code, is amended by adding at the end the
14 following:

15 **“§ 249. Interstate travel to commit hate crime**

16 **“(a) IN GENERAL.—A person, whether or not acting**
17 **under color of law, who—**

18 **“(1) travels across a State line or enters or**
19 **leaves Indian country in order, by force or threat of**
20 **force, to willfully injure, intimidate, or interfere**
21 **with, or by force or threat of force to attempt to in-**
22 **jure, intimidate, or interfere with, any person be-**
23 **cause of the person's race, color, religion, or national**
24 **origin; and**

1 “(2) by force or threat of force, willfully in-
2 jures, intimidates, or interferes with, or by force or
3 threat of force attempts to willfully injure, intimi-
4 date, or interfere with any person because of the
5 person’s race, color, religion, or national origin,
6 shall be subject to a penalty under subsection (b).

7 “(b) PENALTIES.—A person described in subsection
8 (a) who is subject to a penalty under this subsection—

9 “(1) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned
10 not more than 1 year, or both;

11 “(2) if bodily injury results or if the violation
12 includes the use, attempted use, or threatened use of
13 a dangerous weapon, explosives, or fire, shall be
14 fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 10
15 years, or both; or

16 “(3) if death results or if the violation includes
17 kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sex-
18 ual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sex-
19 ual abuse, or an attempt to kill—

20 “(A) shall be fined under this title, impris-
21 oned for any term of years or for life, or both;
22 or

23 “(B) may be sentenced to death.”.

1 (2) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for
2 chapter 13 of title 18, United States Code, is
3 amended by adding at the end the following:

“249. Interstate travel to commit hate crime.”.