

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. report	re: Adult Drug Unit Check-In (9 pages)	00/00/0000	b(6)
002. form	D.C. Pretrial Services Agency Court Drug Intervention Project (1 page)	02/25/1994	b(6)
003. letter	re: Referral to Treatment Program (1 page)	11/29/1993	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Jose Cerda
OA/Box Number: 5875

FOLDER TITLE:

District of Columbia

2016-0931-S

rc2245

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

**Therapeutic Outcomes Through Prescribed Strategies (TOPS)
Washington, D.C., The Institute for Behavior Resources**

This project is funded by a grant from the National Institute on drug Abuse and is part of a cooperative agreement between the District of Columbia government, the Institutes for Behavior Resources, Koba Associates, and Second Genesis. This project is known as "The D.C. Initiative."

This is a multimodality (maintenance, detoxification, and abstinence) facility, with the capability to service two hundred substance abusers. All TOPS patients must be residents of the District of Columbia unless they are referred as criminal justice patients.

As a result of intensive counseling and regular group therapy, the rate of clean urine for opiates is approximately 90%, compared to a national average of approximately 40%. The rate of clean urine for cocaine is 83%, versus a national average of 25%.

Principal Investigator: Karst J. Besteman, Director, Substance Abuse Center, IBR (202) 737-2970.

TOPS Clinic Director: Joseph W. Heath, TOPS Clinic, 25 K Street, NE, Washington, D.C. (202) 408-2466.

Return from Addiction

Washington, D.C., The Coalition for the Homeless

The Coalition for the Homeless in Washington, D.C., is working to transform the mass shelters it operates for homeless single men into facilities where comprehensive intake and assessment services as well as case management and rehabilitative services can be provided. Its return from Addiction program provides specially designated drug-free zones within each shelter with twenty-four-hour residential care, including meals, where the patient is assigned a case manager and undergoes a comprehensive assessment as first steps toward recovery. The target population is between the ages of 19 and 22 and primarily African American. Drugs of choice are alcohol, crack cocaine, and heroin. More than 100 shelter residents have enrolled into the project since July 1992.

The overall goal of the program is to develop the capacity of homeless individuals to lead a drug-free and alcohol-free life. To accomplish that goal, the project endeavors to 1) increase patient access to supportive services, 2) improve the overall health care of the patient, 3) increase retention rates and decrease recidivism rates, 4) reduce illicit drug use of the patient, 5) reduce patient involvement with the criminal justice system, and 6) increase the patient's self-esteem to develop a positive image of the person in recovery.

State Grantee Contact person: Maude R. Holt, Administrator / State Director, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services Administration, 1300 First Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20002; (202) 727-9393, FAX (202) 535-2028.

Program Contact Person: Judith Dobbins, M.S.W., Acting Executive Director, The Coalition for the Homeless, 1234 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Suite C, Washington, D.C. 20005-4526; (202) 347-8870, FAX (202) 347-7279.

**District of Columbia Department of Corrections
Correctional Treatment Facility (CTF)
Comprehensive Pre-Release Project, Washington, D.C.**

This comprehensive correctional treatment program entails a continuum of care that starts in the institutional Correctional Treatment Facility, a \$68 million prison built specifically for drug treatment programming for male and female inmates and continues through a halfway house, pre-release center that prepares inmates for release back into the community. In FY1993, CSAT funded the transitional phase of the continuum. CTF provides a unique, culturally/ethnically sensitive treatment regime that includes violence reduction, occupational therapy and neighborhood/cultural applications.

The CTF program is built on a smaller institutional pilot project that has shown significant results with the drug-involved offender population. Data from this pilot project indicate that 80 percent of inmates involved in the program successfully complete the continuum (from institutional based treatment to aftercare programming in a halfway house and return to the community) as compared to a 30 percent rate for other drug-involved inmates not enrolled in the program. The attrition rate for inmates involved in the CTF programming has remained steady at 10 percent, a low rate compared to other programs. Correctional officials cite two areas of significant success with this project--a significant decrease in institutional violence has occurred and the educational level of those involved with CTF (data from pilot) has increased four grade levels.

State Grantee Project Director: Jasper Ormond, M.A., Assistant Administrator, Substance Abuse Program, D.C. Department of Corrections, (202) 673-8085, FAX (202) 673-8720.

State Grantee Contact Person: Jasper Hawkins, Chief, Specialist Needs, D.C. Department of Corrections Facility, (703) 643-6812, FAX (703) 643-1783.

D.C. Police Are Making Fewer Arrests

Cuts in Pay, Spending Called Disheartening

By Ruben Castaneda
Washington Post Staff Writer

Arrests made by D.C. police for felonies and serious misdemeanors have declined by more than 10 percent in recent weeks, a by-product of a force demoralized by an impending pay cut and hampered by limits on spending for court appearances, prosecutors and some detectives said yesterday.

The number of suspects arrested and charged with crimes ranging from simple assault to homicide rose to 2,238 in January from 1,786 the same time last year—a 25 percent increase, according to figures compiled by prosecutors. But suspects arrested and charged with the same types of crimes fell to 1,789 in February from 2,009 the same time last year—an 11 percent decline. Through the first three weeks of March, arrests fell to 1,299 from 1,485 the same period last year—a 13 percent decline.

On most Mondays, police present prosecutors with about 130 such cases, reflecting arrests from Saturday afternoon through Sunday night, prosecutors said. One recent Monday, however, only about half the usual number of cases were presented to the U.S. attorney's office.

Police officers and other city employees are facing a 12 percent pay cut scheduled to take effect Saturday. Local police union officials said last night that they would offer the city a package of concessions, including forgoing overtime pay, to try to avert a reduction in base pay.

Prosecutors said many officers and detectives have told them candidly that they no longer have the incentive to work beyond their scheduled shifts to close cases.

"They want to work their eight hours and go home," said one prosecutor, who asked not to be identified. Some detectives agreed.

Prosecutors said they rely heavily on about 400 of the force's 3,900 officers and detectives, who account

for about 90 percent of all arrests.

Many serious cases, such as homicides or nonfatal assaults, require investigators to work beyond their scheduled shifts because witnesses are reluctant, hard to find or both. Some witnesses have to be questioned repeatedly.

"It's not like witnesses are lining up outside our door waiting to come in," said another prosecutor, who did not want to be identified.

Assistant Police Chief Larry Soulsby said prosecutors and some officers are overstating the effects of the overtime and pay issues.

"We still have 400 [officers and detectives] in court every day," Soulsby said.

Overall, arrests are up 2 percent and homicides and serious assaults are down more than 20 percent so far this year, Soulsby said.

The recent decline in arrests cannot be accounted for by the decrease in homicides and nonfatal assaults, prosecutors said. They said that such crimes declined last year but that arrests and prosecutions increased. In addition, the decline is too steep and occurred over too short a time to be attributed to a reduction in reported crime, they said.

Not quite halfway through the fiscal year, virtually all of the police department's \$7.5 million for court overtime has been spent, Soulsby said.

In a special order issued March 1, Police Chief Fred Thomas said all officers scheduled for court must be assigned to daytime shifts to avoid overtime costs. The move is part of the city's attempt to deal with a projected \$772 million budget shortfall. Before the order, the department was spending about \$600,000 every two weeks for court overtime, Soulsby said.

In the first two weeks the order was in effect, the department saved nearly \$400,000, Soulsby said.

JC Stamps, head of the Fraternal Order of Police local, said the union's executive committee will offer to give up overtime, night differential pay and 1 percent of a pay raise that all officers receive after finishing their first 18 months on the job if the city does not cut officers' pay.

He said the concessions would save the city about \$7 million for the remainder of the fiscal year.

The union also will seek changes in some work rules and policies. "I wasn't going to give up easily," Stamps said.

The union still must vote on the concessions, and city officials have to

approve the changes before Saturday's deadline.

Meanwhile, Dewey Stokes, national president of the FOP, threatened in a news conference in front of police headquarters to "put out the message that the District is not safe, tourists should not come here."

The national police union, which represents about 300,000 officers, has used such tactics during labor disputes in other cities, most recently in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. The D.C. police union conducted a similar campaign during contract negotiations in 1992.

When contract negotiations soured between the police union and Fort Lauderdale, the union put up road signs warning tourists that their lives were possibly imperiled there. One billboard had this message: "You are now entering Fort Lauderdale, Fla., where the murder rate is up 135 percent. Fort Lauderdale police officers are still seriously understaffed and overworked."

Francine Mason, spokeswoman for the Greater Fort Lauderdale Convention and Visitors' Bureau, said the campaign had little effect on tourism, that area's largest industry. But, she said, "the tourism industry was held hostage during the negotiations."

Staff writer Hamil R. Harris
contributed to this report.

The Washington Times

DATE: 3-28-93
PAGE: A-10

Clinton seeks backing

State attorneys general should urge their members of Congress to preserve the nearly \$4 billion earmarked for crime prevention when rewriting the 1994 crime law, President Clinton said yesterday.

Many of the law enforcement officials meeting at the White House with the president and Attorney General Janet Reno agreed with Mr. Clinton, said Michigan Attorney General Frank J. Kelley.

"He's afraid there's too much emphasis now in the wrong place — punishment and prisons rather than putting officers on the streets and engaging the community to prevent crime," Mr. Kelley said.

However, Attorney General James Gilmore III of Virginia said there was no consensus among the state officials about maintaining the prevention funds in the \$30 billion law rather than channeling more money into prison construction.

"The president made a strong pitch for the prevention side," Mr. Gilmore said. "I don't believe there's a consensus in this group for that."

From wire dispatches and staff reports

citizens who have decided to take neighborhoods back - control areas in groups
certain nights - diff groups
co-opted dealers territory

Charlene Drew-Jarvis
724-8000

Some probs → wear hats, have walkie-talkies - when they go in - dealers come back out

MEMORANDUM

→ become a neighborhood catalyst

TO: LIZ BERNSTEIN

FROM: ROB SWEENEY

RE: POTUS' WALK DOWN GEORGIA AVENUE'S 1500 BLOCK

* orange-hat patrols

→ US Atty's office

Weed & Seed

(have 14 in new ward)

FBI was involved

[Wise-up coalition]

new barbershop - caribbean food restaurant
aftercare group

The section of Georgia Avenue, NW, that the President walked through Wednesday, November 20, 1992 is the commercial heart of Ward 4. (This ward is represented by Charlene Drew Jarvis, in the DC City Council.)

The President "spent over an hour in the 1500 block of Georgia Avenue." (The Washington Afro-American, 11/21/92) As he walked, he met business leaders and children. Some of these people had very positive comments about the then president-elect. For example, Dr. Joseph Winfield said it was "fabulous" to have the president-elect in the neighborhood. (The Washington Afro-American, 11/21/92.)

Wilhelmina Marshall

724-8052

small businesses → no vision not beyond payroll
society improvements

hoped to have more progress

can guarantee

SBA has tried to be helpful
comm develop org on avenue
financing mechanisms

* Jarvis challenge

Competition on avenue → SWAT team to come in & provide what they want on application

(eg working capital, etc.)

→ orange-hat patrols (volunteer citizens)

want police come to come in & get drug dealers off street - even if you improve, can't get customers in the door

Copyright 1992 SOFTLINE INFORMATION, INC.
The Ethnic NewsWatch
Washington Afro-American

November 21, 1992

SECTION: Vol. 101; No. 14; Pg. A1

LENGTH: 630 words

HEADLINE: Ga. Ave. residents beam at Clinton visit

BYLINE: Harris, Hamil R.; Shabazz, Malik

BODY:

Ga. Ave. residents beam at Clinton visit.

From refusing to stay at the exclusive Blair House to walking the streets in the heart of the Black community, President-elect Bill Clinton let it be known on his first trip to Washington that he intended to be the peoples' president and not hide behind the White House.

Even his arrival at National Airport aboard a charter instead of a military jet at Andrews Air Force Base was more ordinary than how most VIP's come to town. After his meeting with President George Bush, the President-elect was greeted by Congresswoman Eleanor Holmes Georgia Avenue.

Normally when cops are on Georgia Avenue in mass it is for a drug raid, but on Wednesday they were a backdrop to the first President-elect to ever stroll down the longest Black business corridor in the country thanks to Ward 4 Councilwoman Jarvis.

"This is a make good on his campaign promise that he would make the revitalization of urban centers a priority of his administration," Councilwoman Jarvis told the AFRO.

The President-elect spent over an hour in the 5100 block of Georgia Ave where he shook hands and listened to the concerns of various business owners.

Some of those who own businesses on that block include Bernell Gripper who owns a gas station.

Mr. Gripper said, "We have not been getting any breaks as small businesses. We have not been getting nothing. They promise this and they promise that. It takes a long time to get a loan. Mr. Gripper said he wants to know "will there be a lot of changes" and "will he stick to his word," to help the small business owners.

Ironically, the Clinton visit hurt Mr. Gripper's business as the police shut-down Georgia Avenue for several hours.

Another business owner who enjoyed the publicity and the President-elect's visit was Herman Coats of Coats Shoe Repair. He said his main concern for the new president is "getting better jobs and helping people out a little bit."

"Although some of the national media visiting the neighborhood portrayed it as a run down crime riddled community, Mr. Coats said, "This is a nice community. A couple of places need a little work but other than that its pretty good."

Dr. Joseph Winfield has a OB/GYN practice in the block. Wearing a Clinton/Gore button, he said it was "fabulous" to have the president elect in the neighborhood.

"It was wonderful that he could identify with us here and one thing I hope is that he will stick to his campaign promises, particularly when it comes to health care and allow all people to get medical care," said Dr. Winfield.

"I think that it is great for him to visit, because I always believed that you cannot govern if you do not know your neighborhood, said Thomas Caviness and Claudia Derricotte of Tynisha's Arts & Gifts Shop who plan to present Mr. Clinton with a Black History Calender.

This is among the block Ms. Jarvis hopes will stand as an example as to how inner city neighborhoods can be revitalized.

Mr. Clinton's visit to Georgia Avenue came only after some tough lobbying by Ms. Jarvis who insiders say is being considered for a sub-cabinet post in the Clinton Administration. Ms. Jarvis was one of the early supporters of Governor Clinton and is a life-long Democratic party activist.

As for a job in the Clinton Administration Councilwoman Jarvis, who served as a National vice-chair in the campaign, "has not offered and we have not asked," her aides say, but Ms. Jarvis' resume is in Little Rock and the word is she is being considered for a job.

After 12 years of Republicans where mostly the rich and the privileged got close to the President, many African Americans including the staff of the AFRO are trying to get adjusted to a president who exhibits and demonstrates an affection for the Black community.

ETHNIC-GROUP: African-American

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE-MDC: February 19, 1993



COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

(202) 724-8052

CHARLENE DREW JARVIS
Councilmember-At-Large
Chairman,
Committee on
Economic Development

Committee on
Consumer & Regulatory Affairs
Government Operations
Human Services
Housing

FAX TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

FROM THE OFFICE OF...
COUNCILMEMBER CHARLENE DREW JARVIS

RECEIVING FAX NUMBER IS

456-2239/2539

TO:

Liz Bernstein

Phone: 456-7845

SENDING FAX NUMBER IS

724-8120

IF THERE IS A PROBLEM, PLEASE CALL

Jakki Grant

ON

724-8152

PAGES (INCLUDING COVER)

7

THE JARVIS CHALLENGE

DRAFT

January 5, 1994

Dear Georgia Avenue Business Owner:

In recent weeks I have met with representatives from the Small Business Administration (SBA), the Economic Development Finance Corporation (EDFC), and People's Involvement Corporation (PIC), The Howard University Small Business Development Center, The Small Business Incubator (SBI), The D.C. Chamber of Commerce, the Assistant City Administrator for Economic Development and the Director of the Department of Housing and Community Development. I have asked all of them to work with my office in order to help improve the business climate along Georgia Avenue.

As I travel through Ward Four and speak with you and other business owners, I hear your concerns about crime, parking, and dilapidation. In order to improve the quality of life in this community we must all work together to address these problems and improve your businesses.

In this spirit, I have asked PIC, EDFC, and the local office of the SBA to jointly offer a comprehensive package of business improvement services to a group of Georgia Avenue businesses that requests their assistance. I have asked them to work with the other organizations I listed above and with the DC police department, Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, Department of Public Works, and the Department of Housing and Community Development.

I believe that the best way to choose which block of businesses to assist is to sponsor a competition. The business people who put together the best business improvement proposal for their block or area will be offered the business improvement services that these groups can put together.

Although we are especially interested in doing work to improve facades and street scapes, together these groups can provide technical, management, organizing, planning, design, development, and various forms of business financing assistance as well.

All you need to do in order to have your block (or larger area) of businesses considered for assistance is meet with the other businesses in your area and write a brief plan on how you want to

improve the local business climate.

Remember, this is a competition. We want you and the other business people in your area to think about how you can best use technical, financial and urban design assistance to improve your businesses. The proposal that is most creative, achievable and has the most significant impact on the community will be selected to receive these special resources.

I am very excited about the prospect for this process to get you working with your fellow business people to improve your section of Georgia Avenue. We can't wait to see what you propose. If this process proves successful, I pledge that we will immediately extend this competition and find resources to replicate it until every group of Georgia Avenue business people who come up with a plan to improve their commercial area receives assistance.

Please read through the enclosed package and refer your questions to either Joe Sternlieb in my office at (202) 724-8152 or Courtney Booker at RDFC, (202) 775-8815.

There will be an organizing meeting for all business people who want to learn more about this program held on ~~-Date-~~ at ~~-location-~~. I look forward to seeing you there.

Sincerely,

Charlene Drew Jarvis
Chair, Committee on Economic
Development

DRAFT

THE JARVIS CHALLENGE

BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT RESOURCES APPLICATION

- 1) Geographic boundaries of the area you will work in: _____

- 2) Total number of businesses in this area _____
- 3) Number of business owners who are interested in participating in the business district improvement program _____
- 4) Names of business owners who are interested in participating

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

- 5) Number of landlords/building owners who will participate

- 6) Names and addresses of landlords who will participate

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

- 7) Business Improvement Proposal

Please write a short description of what your group would like to accomplish and how it will use the available resources. You can include physical improvements to your businesses or the community, increasing the amount of working capital and business financing, crime reduction strategies, business marketing and promotion strategies, or any other activities you believe will improve business conditions in your area. Give some indication of your proposed time line in the proposal. A sample application should be included in this packet.

DRAFT

THE JARVIS CHALLENGE

HOW TO ORGANIZE A BUSINESS MEETING ON YOUR BLOCK OR BUSINESS AREA.

Talk to other business people in your immediate area and gauge their interest in working with you to improve business conditions in the area.

Set a time and place to hold an organizing meeting

Send out a flyer (see boiler plate)

Follow up with phone call or personal conversation to make sure as many of your fellow business people can come to the meeting as possible.

Remember: The more business people who agree to work with you, the stronger your proposal will be.

Hold a meeting to discuss the following issues:

- 1) What issues affecting local businesses do you want to address?
 - a) building, street and sidewalk improvements
 - b) small business loans
 - c) crime mitigation
 - d) parking
 - Etc.
- 2) What specific steps will you take to improve business conditions in your community?
- 3) How many of the local businesses can you get to work together.
- 4) How long do people want to make a commitment to work together to improve the local business climate?
- 5) Which of your group members will work to draft a proposal?
- 6) When will you meet again to either develop a proposal or to review a draft written by others from your group?

DRAFT

THE JARVIS CHALLENGE

BOILER PLATE MEETING FLYER

0000 BLOCK OF GEORGIA AVENUE ORGANIZING MEETING

WHEN: Date:

Time: *(Best to meet when as many people as possible can come)*

WHERE: Location *(best to meet somewhere on the block)*

WHAT and WHY: In response to the challenge from Councilmember Jarvis, the Small Business Administration, Economic Development Finance Corporation and People's Involvement Corporation, Howard Small Business Development Center and the Small Business Incubator, the businesses on our block will hold a meeting to discuss whether we want to enter a contest to improve our block. If we decide to enter the contest, we will discuss a planning process and some goals for the block.

It is in all of our interests to improve the physical condition and business climate of our block. Please come to this meeting so we can all work together to make this happen. If you have any questions about this meeting call name at phone number.

DRAFT

THE JARVIS CHALLENGE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLYING FOR BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT RESOURCES

In order to be eligible to participate in this challenge, you must be able to organize a significant number of the businesses on your block, or in your immediate area. Unless your business takes up a significant portion of a block, we cannot improve the entire block working with just a single business owner.

Groups are encouraged to work closely with building owners who are interested in improving the area as well.

Groups seeking planning assistance for this process can contact Courtney Booker at the Economic Development Finance Corporation, (202) 775-8815, no later than --Date--.

Your proposal should focus on how to improve the conditions for all businesses working in your area, as well as for nearby residents. We are especially interested in seeing proposals that include physical improvements to buildings and sidewalk areas.

Fill out the attached application and return it to Courtney Booker at EDFC, 1660 L Street NW, Suite 308, Washington DC 20036, no later than --Date --.

Superior Court Drug Intervention Project Daily Schedule

Week of April 4, 1994

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9:00	Recovery Mtg	Recovery Mtg	Recovery Mtg	Recovery Mtg	Recovery Mtg
9:30	Urinalysis	Urinalysis	Urinalysis	Urinalysis	Urinalysis
10:00					
10:30	Self Esteem	Ethnic	Self Esteem	Therapy Grp A/	Goals &
11:00	Group	Contributions	Group	Autobiography	Objectives
11:30		to Civilization		Group	
12:00	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch
12:30					
1:00	Substance	Community	Therapy Grp B/	Relapse	Values
1:30	Abuse	Meeting	Autobiography	Prevention	Group
2:00	Education		Group		
2:30		Assessments/		Clinic	Staff Meeting
3:00	Assessments/	Individual	Assessments/	Conference	
3:30	Individual	Counseling	Individual		
4:00	Counseling		Counseling		
4:30		Significant			
5:00		Other Group			
5:30					
6:00					

DTMS Overview

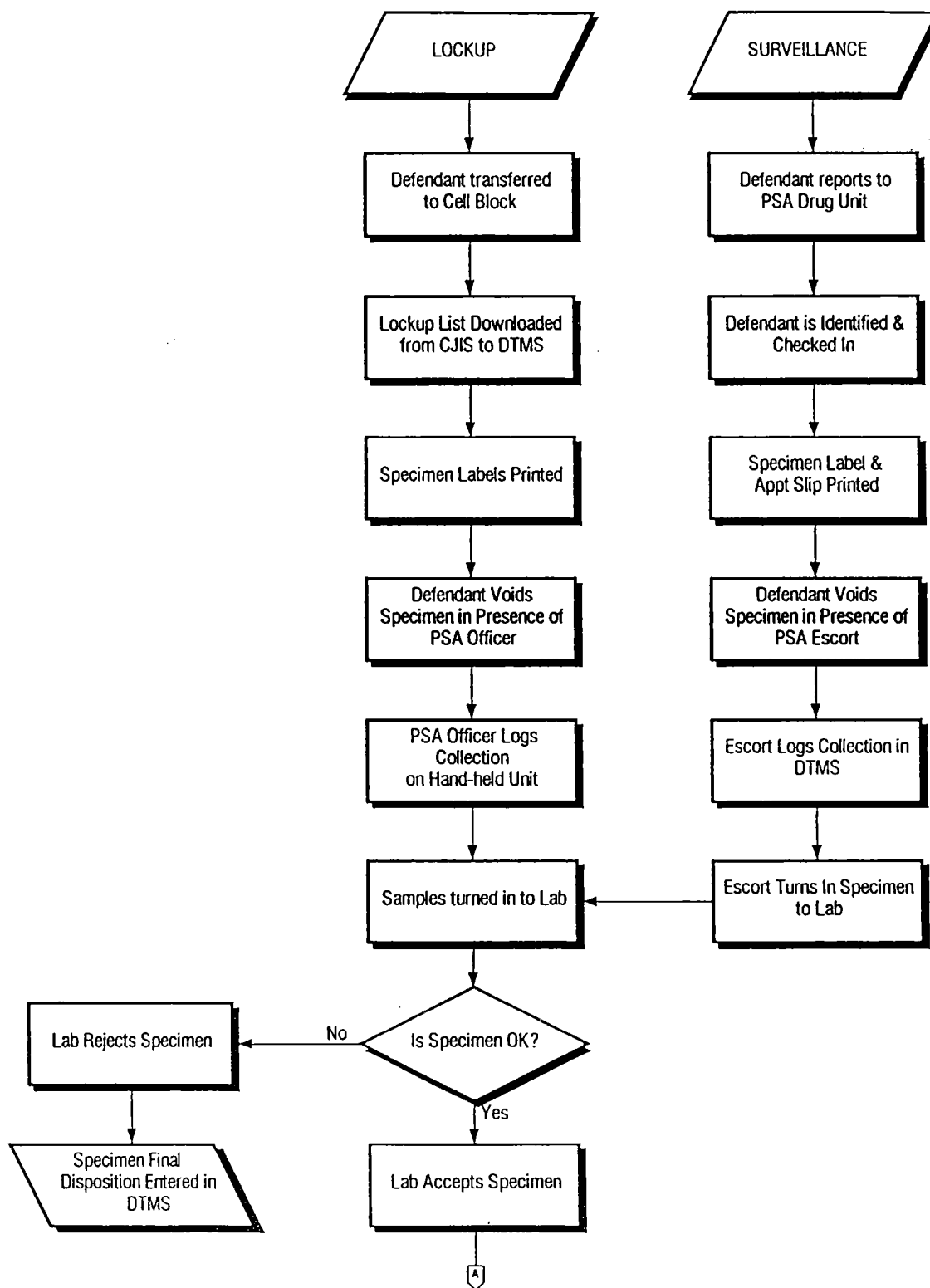
One of the primary duties of the Pretrial Services Agency is to perform drug tests on all arrestees and those defendants who are placed in court-ordered drug surveillance. Testing is done in the Agency's own drug laboratory. Samples are run on a Hitachi 717 analyzer, which can perform 600 tests per hour.

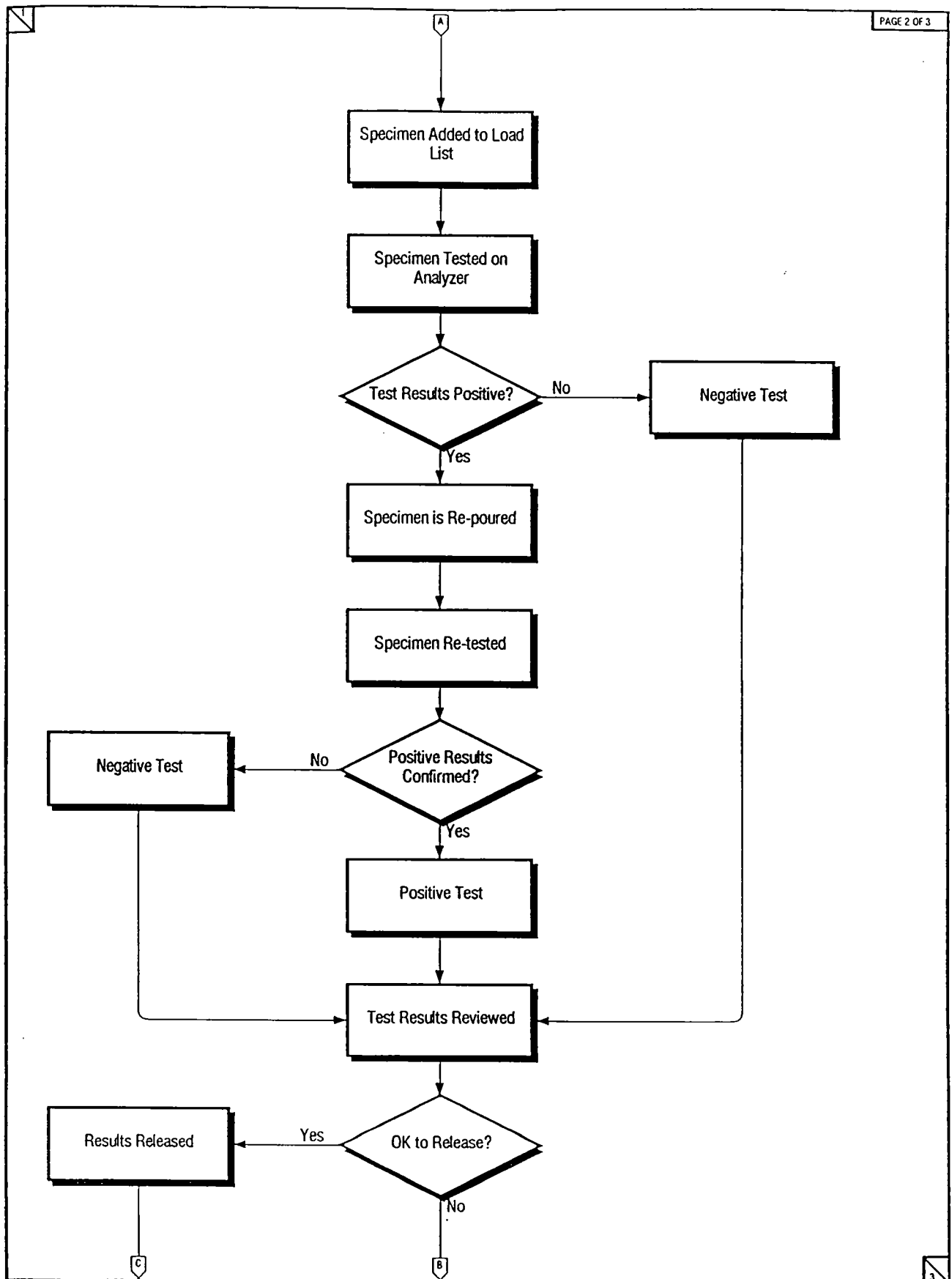
All drug testing operations are supported by the Drug Test Management System (DTMS), a computer system running on the Agency's Local Area Network (LAN). DTMS takes full advantage of barcode technology, using barcoded specimen labels, scanners, and handheld data collection units to provide a totally automated vehicle for test processing. Test selections and results are transmitted between the network and the Hitachi 717 analyzer through an electronic interface. The system is totally paperless, eliminating the chance of human error transcribing test results. DTMS retains the chain-of-custody for each sample in a database. Each testing event — check-in, collection, receipt by the lab, test, re-test, and final release of results — is logged, along with the specimen number, date, time and ID of the Agency employee connected with that event.

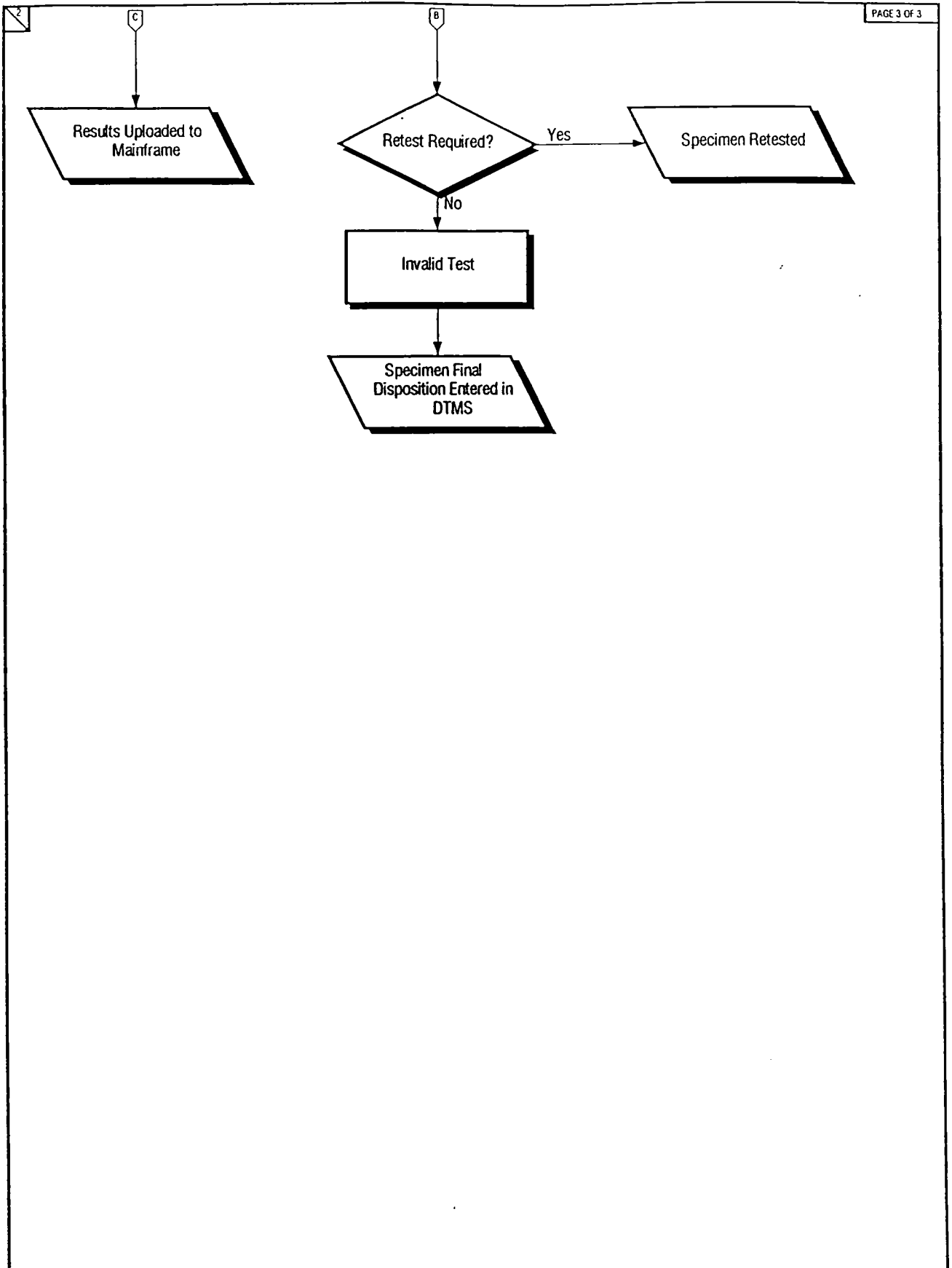
DTMS meets the following goals:

- Provide an efficient tool for processing defendants reporting for testing.
- Reduce the possibility of human error by minimizing keystrokes and data entry.
- Insure system integrity and quality control through a direct interface between the analyzer and the computer network, removing the necessity for any human intervention in the testing process.
- Implement the system while staying within budget and personnel constraints.

DTMS Flow of Operations







DTMS Sample Screens

DC PRETRIAL SERVICES AGENCY

DRUG TEST MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

CHECK-IN

MAIN MENU

Adult Drug Unit Check-In
Adult Drug Unit Evaluation
Adult Drug Unit Placement
Drug Court Call-Back
Intensive/Post Release Check-In
Log Drug Treatment Events
Print Lockup Labels
Drug Court Contact Management
Exit

Highest Lockup Number: 73

Last Lockup Printed: 0

DRUG TEST MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

DEFENDANT SEARCH

SEARCH BY ID# OR NAME

ID # : P -

LAST NAME : (1 to 4 characters)

[F3]=Add New Person w/Temporary ID

[F10]=Begin Search

[Esc]=Exit

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. report	re: Adult Drug Unit Check-In (9 pages)	00/00/0000	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Jose Cerda
OA/Box Number: 5875

FOLDER TITLE:

District of Columbia

2016-0931-S

rc2245

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. form	D.C. Pretrial Services Agency Court Drug Intervention Project (1 page)	02/25/1994	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Jose Cerda
OA/Box Number: 5875

FOLDER TITLE:

District of Columbia

2016-0931-S

rc2245

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. letter	re: Referral to Treatment Program (1 page)	11/29/1993	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Jose Cerda
OA/Box Number: 5875

FOLDER TITLE:

District of Columbia

2016-0931-S
rc2245

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

MONTANA TERRACE BOYS & GIRLS CLUB

OVERVIEW

In response to an invitation from the D.C. Department of Assisted and Public Housing, in October, 1990 Boys & Girls Clubs of Greater Washington, established a new Boys & Girls Club at the Montana Terrace Housing Development in the drug-infested northeast section of Washington D.C. The Montana Terrace Boys & Girls Club will serve at least 500 children and youth living in the housing project as well as young people living in adjacent public housing and low-income communities of northeast Washington, D.C.

Montana Terrace Boys & Girls Club has won the endorsement of both the federal and local, District of Columbia governments. Secretary Jack Kemp and the Department of Housing and Urban Development selected Boys & Girls Clubs of Greater Washington's proposal for \$25,000 funding under the Secretary's 1989 initiative for "Youth Sports Clubs." Boys & Girls Clubs of Greater Washington was the only metropolitan Washington, D.C. agency to be so funded. The Department of Public and Assisted Housing of the District of Columbia has matched that award.

Boys & Girls Clubs of Greater Washington's Metropolitan Board of Directors has made a long-range commitment to establish services in public housing. While the Club has opened and is operating in temporary quarters, Boys & Girls Clubs of Greater Washington is negotiating with the District of Columbia to secure a large, vacant lot the size of a city-block on which to build a three million dollar facility. The Metropolitan Board will launch a Capital Campaign in 1992 to finance the new facility.

To house the Montana Terrace Boys & Girls Club until the permanent facility is completed, the District of Columbia Department of Public and Assisted Housing has provided and renovated three apartments and a recreation facility. The Department of Public and Assisted Housing will also maintain the facilities.

Boys & Girls Clubs of Greater Washington is developing programs and services with members of the Montana Terrace Residents Council. Additional initial funding for the Montana Terrace Boys & Girls Club is being provided through the United Way of the National Capital Area and Boys & Girls Clubs of America. We anticipate strong support from the local corporate and foundation communities.

The Need

Montana Terrace Public Housing Project is located in Ward 5, in the 1700 block of Montana Avenue, N.E. It is only several blocks from the New York Avenue commercial strip adjacent to the Washington-Baltimore Parkway and the notorious Capital City Inn, used by the District to shelter homeless families. (The Inn no longer serves in that capacity; one of the factors influencing its closing as a shelter was the risk of violent crime evident in the neighborhood.)

Both the Metropolitan Police Department and civic leaders such as Ward 5 Councilman Harry Thomas cite the Montana Terrace neighborhood as one of the District's most high-risk due to the nature and number of incidences of violent and drug-related crime.

Furthermore, according to officials of the D.C. Department of Public and Assisted Housing, the Montana Terrace Public Housing Project is one of the District's most distressed in terms of lack of services to children. Until June, 1990, the D.C. Department of Recreation provided some after-school services in the Project's recreation hall. Those services have been terminated due to lack of adequate District funds.

Currently, 127 families live in Montana Terrace. Of the 127, 111 are headed by a single parent, and 106 are headed by a female. 459 dependant children live in Montana Terrace. More than half the families living in Montana Terrace have at least four children living in a single parent household. All families living in Montana Terrace qualify for public housing and most have incomes well below the poverty level.

According to the District of Columbia Public Schools, statistics for this area of Northeast, Washington, D.C. indicate the public school drop-out rate to be at least 50% by the ninth grade. When staff visited Montana Terrace during a weekday afternoon, they observed numerous school-age children playing in the open areas, unsupervised, the youngsters' only toys "cap guns," and matches. The focus of their activity was to explode the "caps," often with the matches.

These combined factors have led Boys & Girls Clubs of Greater Washington to assess the need for a Boys & Girls Club for Montana Terrace youth to be severe. We believe not only will such a service be of critical advantage in the future productive and healthy lives of these young people, but also serve as a demonstration for new public housing-based programs throughout the District.



GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001-2188

DATE SENT: 2/16/94
NUMBER OF PAGES 2

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
FAX TRANSMITTAL RECORD SHEET

TO: Liz Bernstein
White House
FAX # (202) 456-2239 or 2539

FROM: Officer Quintia Peterson
Public Information Office
300 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Room 2052
Washington, D.C. 20001
FAX # (202) 727-0437
PHONE: 727-4383

REF: ADDRESSES & PHONE NUMBERS OF MPD POLICE DISTRICTS

Community Services office
Community Relations
14th st - Reeves bldg
939-8721
Officer Pat Curtis

Neighborhood watch
Orange Hat
School activities

Off. Steve Jackson
Community Affairs
Program Development Group

Side-by-Side Van - cops that go to school
cops in uniform - schools call to book
it (particularly elementary schools)
anti-violence
anti-drug messages

Officer Friendly's

across from
NASA

1st district

415 4th St. SW
corner of 4th & E

Inspector Gales

Lt. Melanie Smith
Sgt Brenner

727-4643

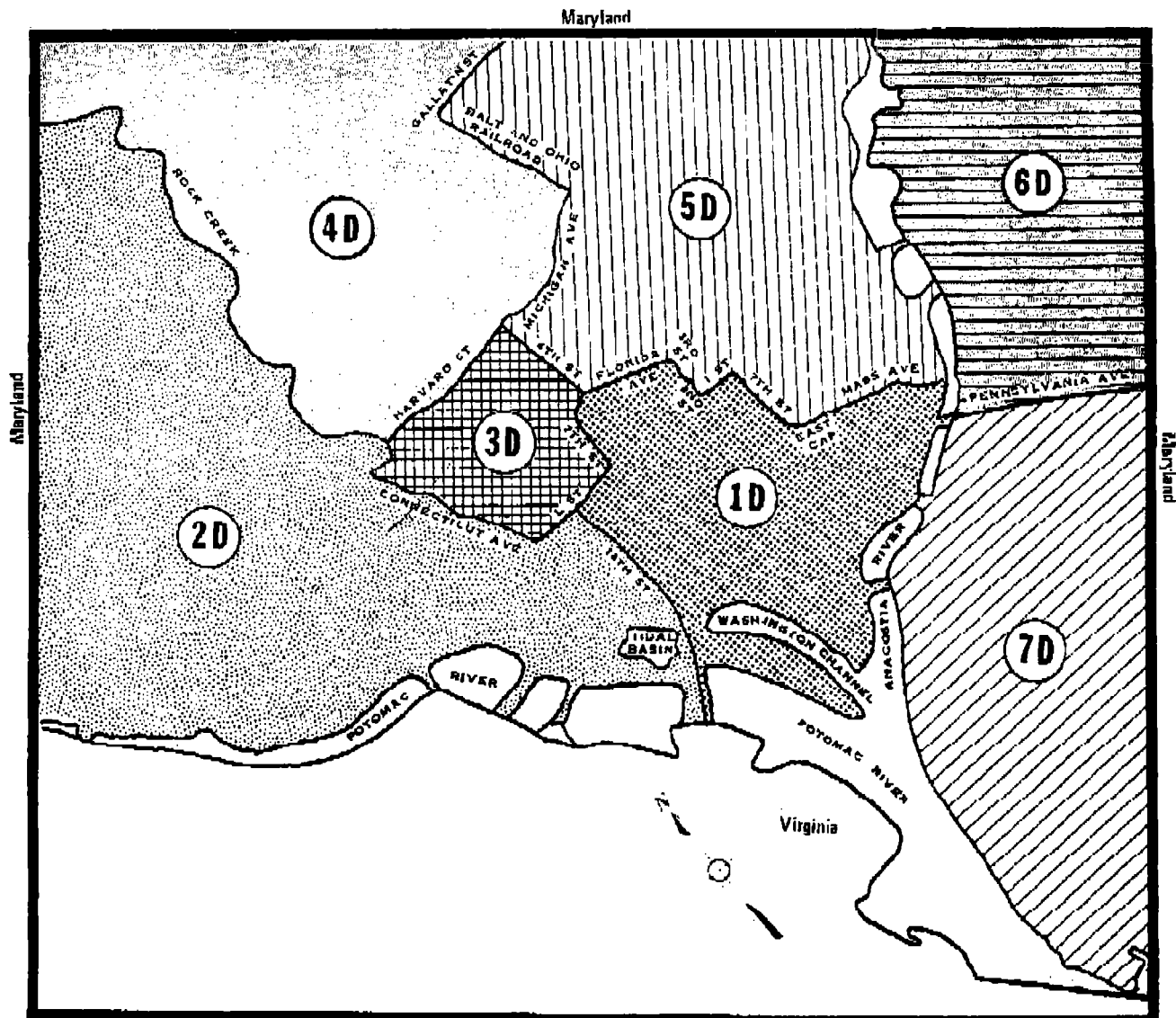
7th district

Inspector Robertson

Lt. Archer

767-7967

Washington, D.C., by Police Districts



POLICE DISTRICT LOCATION

First District	415 4th Street, S.W.
Substation	500 E Street, S.E.
Second District	3320 Idaho Avenue, N.W.
Third District	1620 V Street, N.W.
Fourth District	6001 Georgia Avenue, N.W.
Fifth District	1805 Bladensburg Road, N.E.
Sixth District	100 42nd Street, N.E.
Seventh District	1800 18th Street, N.E. 2455 Alabama Ave., SE

DISTRICT COMMANDER

Robert Gales
Deputy Chief Max J. Krupar
Deputy Chief Roland W. Perry
Deputy Chief Rodwell M. Catoe
Deputy Chief James P. Shugart
Deputy Chief Addison L. Davis
Deputy Chief Melvin C. High
Deputy Chief Joyce R. Leland
Winston Robertson

TELEPHONE NUMBER

727-4655
727-4660
282-0070
673-6930
576-6745
727-4510
727-4520
767-8020

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DC Crime

1993

more than 300 small stores
have been robbed

(less than half by an
armed assailant)

[in 1992, 523 stores
were robbed]

352 people killed

1/2 of homicides linked
directly to drugs
(down from 60% a few years
ago)

70% of homicides occur
in and around public
housing complexes

—

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1500 nonfatal shootings

4800 robberies

DC Gen - 1,000 gunshot
victims this year

60,000 people arrested
in DC last year

—

October 25, 1993

The Honorable Sharon Pratt Kelly
Mayor
The District of Columbia
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mayor Kelly:

As President, and as a resident of this community, I am pleased to respond to your recent letter regarding the D.C. National Guard.

This is a painful time in the life of the District of Columbia. The majority of its citizens -- who work hard and play by the rules, who teach their children values and wish them a better life, who take pride in their neighborhoods, schools and churches -- are being terrorized by a violent minority with easy access to powerful weapons and illegal drugs. The persistent and often increasing rates of homicide and non-fatal shootings, robbery and other crimes against property, are siphoning away the humanity of this community, eroding each citizen's sense of personal security, and placing an incalculable strain on the District's resource.

There are answers to this problem -- none is easy and most involve the long-term. And while I cannot agree with every aspect of your request, I will take certain actions to help grapple with the District's crime problem. In addition to moving my anti-crime initiative through the Congress, which will make additional resources available to the District, I have directed Attorney General Reno, National Drug Control Policy Director Brown, and Secretary of Defense Aspin to meet with you promptly to review a wide range of options for concrete, additional federal actions to assist the District in combatting crime.

Your letter requests that, through Executive Order, I grant you the same authority over the D.C. National Guard in its local militia status that Governors enjoy with respect to state National Guard units in their state militia status. I have been advised by the Department of Justice that this action cannot be taken by Executive Order. Since authority over the D.C. National Guard is vested in the President by statute, the President's authority cannot be delegated to a non-Executive Branch official by Executive Order.

Your letter states that you are pursuing statutory changes that would give you the same authority over the D.C. National Guard in its local militia status that Governors enjoy with respect to state National Guard units in their state militia status. Consistent with my support for statehood for the District of Columbia, I support the prompt enactment of a statutory change.

In the interim, the District can certainly make increased use of an existing Department of Defense program. As you know, the D.C. National Guard, like the National Guard in all 50 States, currently engages in support for drug interdiction activities pursuant to a federal statute (32 U.S.C. 112) and pursuant to specific approval by the Department of Defense of the Guard activities. Guard members participate in this program on a voluntary basis. I have been advised by the Department of Defense that the District's participation in this existing program can be expanded. I have asked Secretary Aspin, Attorney General Reno, and Drug Control Policy Director Brown to explore this option with you.

I am confident that, working with the Cabinet, we will be able to respond with recommendations that deal specifically with the District's crime problem. Moreover, the pending anti-crime bill will make available 50,000 police throughout the United States, and contains various measures to control the proliferation of handguns, expand the community policing program, and contribute both to the severity and certainty of punishment in the criminal justice system.

The current level of crime, and its corrosive effect on our daily lives, cannot be tolerated. We must, and we will, prevail on this fundamental challenge.

Sincerely yours,

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PRETRIAL SERVICES AGENCY

400 F Street, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20001 • (202) 727-2911

JOHN A. CARVER III, ESQ.
Director

JOYCE JIYOUNG BANG, ESQ.
Deputy Director

September 24, 1993

President Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to invite you to the opening of a major criminal justice initiative here in the District of Columbia. Through a cooperative agreement with your administration (the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment — U.S. Department of Health and Human Services) the Pretrial Services Agency and the D.C. Superior Court are about to inaugurate a "drug court" along the lines of the program in Miami. We would be honored if you could join us for the event. Our schedule is still flexible — we can do it any time between October 18 and October 29.

This program represents a major change in the way courts have traditionally dealt with drug abusing defendants. It will involve a new role for the judge — one in which the "leverage" of the Court will be used to encourage (and if necessary, *enforce*) participation in drug treatment. The concept represents a "carrot and stick" approach. The "stick" will be made possible by frequent drug tests coupled with quick, structured, and escalating responses to positive tests. The "carrot" will take the form of immediate access to quality treatment services and a more favorable disposition of the criminal case if the defendant makes progress toward his or her recovery.

I am sure you receive (and must decline) many such invitations. Let me list six reasons why you should accept this one.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Honorable JUDITH W. ROGERS, Chief Judge, District of Columbia Court of Appeals, Chair • STEVEN E. BULLOCK, Esq. • Honorable NORMA HOLLOWAY JOHNSON, Judge, United States District Court for the District of Columbia • LYNDIA V. RICE, Esq. • Honorable FRED B. LICHT, Chief Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia • Honorable PATRICIA M. WALD, Circuit Judge, United

-2-

President Clinton
September 24, 1993

First, this will be the first "drug court" demonstration project funded by your administration. It represents a major commitment to take the best of a number of innovative and promising ideas, and fashion them into a demonstration program from which we expect to learn a great deal.

Second, it is clear that our national drug control policy is under review. You and your chief drug policy spokespersons (Attorney General Janet Reno and Drug Policy Director Lee Brown) have signaled a shift in emphasis from interdiction to demand reduction. You have spoken eloquently on the need for adequate drug abuse treatment resources. Inaugurating this program will be an excellent vehicle for you to make a statement stressing your commitment to this approach.

Third, you are already familiar with the model and its potential. I know that you have spent a number of hours in the Miami "drug court". You have watched Judge Goldstein step out of the formal judicial role, and reach out to people in trouble. You have seen with your own eyes the impact this can have, when a person in authority -- perhaps for the first time -- shows some compassion for people with serious problems. We hope to build on the pioneering work done in Miami.

Fourth, as you know, substance abuse and all its associated problems (HIV infection, tuberculosis) exact enormous costs on our system of public health. As we begin our great national discussion on health care reform, you need to find ways to stress the link between substance abuse and health care costs.

Fifth, a brief appearance by you will demonstrate your support for your neighbors here in the District of Columbia.

And finally, the Court complex at Judiciary Square is within easy walking distance of the White House.

I do hope you will be able to join me, Chief Judge Ugast of the Superior Court, the United States Attorney, and officials from your administration as we "kick off" this demonstration project.

Sincerely,


John A. Carver

Emerging View

Other jurisdictions experienced similar problems between the criminal justice system and the substance abuse treatment community. In the past five years, some jurisdictions have adopted a different view of the Court's role, the treatment provider's role, and the way in which these two disciplines can work together. It is becoming increasingly evident that there *are* shared goals, and that there is great potential for the two systems to work more effectively in tandem. Many judges have been overwhelmed by the futility of speeding defendants through the system, only to see them again and again with more new charges. Treatment providers no longer see drug addiction in criminal defendants in simplistic terms as a "medical" problem, but see it as a complicated medical/ psychological/ social set of problems associated with criminal behavior. Moreover, there is an increasing realization (backed up by empirical evidence) that court ordered "coerced" treatment can mean longer retention in treatment, which in turn results in better outcomes. For this concept to work most effectively, treatment should be viewed as a long term process, as the defendant moves through a series of points in the criminal justice process. Treatment needs will vary. Aftercare is essential, given the chronic and relapsing nature of drug addiction in this population. There must be an unbroken continuum, involving pretrial services, probation, corrections, and parole supervision. There must be accountability and information sharing. Each step in the *criminal* process should enhance the *treatment* plan. The Court must exercise its authority wisely, rejecting the "all or nothing" response of the past, and taking the time to apply graduated and immediate consequences to change behavior.

*Implementation Plan for a Drug Intervention Program
A CSAT/PSA/D.C. Superior Court Interagency Project*

*June 30, 1993
Page 15*

Creating the Vision

This demonstration project seeks to institutionalize the best of the emerging thinking on court-ordered drug intervention. Success will be measured by procedures designed to reduce drug usage and criminality. The program will incorporate a number of features never before fully implemented, either here or elsewhere. Briefly, the program elements are:

- **Immediate intervention**

The first phase of the intervention begins at arrest with a pre-arraignment drug test. Demonstration program subjects will be known immediately, and randomly assigned to one of the three court calendars/ project cells. The period from arrest to felony arraignment (approximately 30 days) will be used for screening and assessment.

- **Judicial Involvement**

The judge will be an integral part of the treatment plan for the defendant. Judicial participation will take the form of court orders requiring treatment, and regular review of treatment progress. While the Court will *not* be involved in assessments, it will oversee participation in the treatment plan. A series of incentives, rewards, or sanctions will be employed to encourage — indeed, insist upon — participation.

- **Frequent Urinalysis Testing**

Frequent drug testing is essential for this kind of program. Currently, judges do not receive consistent, reliable, and timely results of defendants placed in any of the numerous local treatment programs. In response to this difficulty, all testing will be conducted by the Pretrial Services Agency and linked electronically to the courtrooms. Depending on the court calendar assignment, positive tests will result in either immediate, graduated consequences or assignment to more intensive treatment.

- **Drug Offender Accountability**

No longer will judges experience the frustration of having to make decisions based on inadequate information from treatment providers. In a significant departure from previous practices, the Court will have on-line, in-the-courtroom computer access to all drug test results and all treatment progress and participation records. Software development for this project is nearly complete, and the hardware has been installed in the courtrooms. There will be regular court hearings convened solely for the purpose of reviewing the defendant's treatment progress.

- **Emphasis on Treatment**

In the past, the Court's priorities have been to *reduce delay* and get the cases out of the court system. In a reversal of this thinking, the priority will now be to maintain jurisdiction for a sufficient period to have maximum effect on the defendant's treatment progress. Sentencing may be deferred, based on the treatment needs of the defendant.

*Implementation Plan for a Drug Intervention Program
A CSAT/PSA/D.C. Superior Court Interagency Project*

*June 30, 1993
Page 13*

crop" likely to enhance "success rate" statistics. Especially frustrating cases (i.e., criminal defendants exhibiting "anti-social" behavior) were, in the "professional" opinion of treatment specialists, not "amenable for treatment", and thus not deemed appropriate for the program.

Even within the justice system, there was little if any continuity in providing treatment for the individual. A defendant on pretrial release would "start over" in treatment once he or she was convicted and placed on probation. Post conviction assessments and supervision plans would be made without regard to information developed at other points in criminal case processing. Drug-dependent offenders quickly identified these "holes in the net" exploiting them in the interest of continuing their use of drugs.

For their part, treatment programs, too, often felt their efforts were being thwarted by the justice system. Adopting a medical model of disease, treatment providers were quick to fault judges for failing to understand the chronic and relapsing nature of addiction. They often experienced a certain role conflict with court referrals, on the one hand seeking to build trust and rapport with the client, and on the other, responsible for notifying the referring agency (or judge) of program violations. Some counselors viewed judges and lawyers as having no legitimate place in the treatment of a medical condition, believing that they should have a free hand in the "patient's" treatment until it was clear that they could not work with the individual. In short, the relationship between courts and treatment programs was dichotomous and dysfunctional.

Project Design of the Superior Court Drug Intervention Project

Treatment Background

This proposed demonstration project represents an innovative approach to integrating substance abuse treatment into the criminal justice system. It represents a significant departure from the way things have been done in the District of Columbia but offers cost effective treatment programming specifically designed for the drug abusing criminal offenders coming through the D.C. Superior Court.

Traditional View

Traditionally, both in the District of Columbia and across the nation, the criminal justice community and the treatment community have not seen themselves as having much in common. The perception has been that the two communities do not share goals, terminology, or even a basic understanding of the nature of addiction. Judges frequently saw their role as one of neutral arbiter or impartial referee of disputes or crimes brought before them by lawyers. Their priorities were focused more on controlling their dockets, than addressing the behavior that may have brought defendants into the system in the first place. Speeding cases through the system was "good". If the defendant was soon back with a new charge, well, that was someone else's problem. While willing to make use of treatment programs, judges often harbored deep skepticism regarding their effectiveness. This distrust was often exacerbated when it appeared that treatment counselors were less-than-forthcoming when it came to providing the court with information on a client's progress. Referring agencies sometimes concluded that treatment programs were only interested in treating the "easy" cases -- the "cream of the

- **Maintaining Quality Control of Treatment Services**

Many judges have expressed skepticism as to the quality of treatment services provided by the city's network of programs. Centralizing treatment services in the court complex and incorporating specific quality control protocols will permit much greater oversight of the quality of treatment.

- **Building a Continuum of Treatment Services**

As a result of this project, existing linkages will be reinforced to build a seamless continuum of treatment services for criminal justice drug offenders. The Pretrial Services Agency (PSA), the Correctional Treatment Facility (CTF), the Probation and Parole Resource Center (PPRC) and the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services Administration (ADASA) are pooling resources and expertise to ensure a consistent, integrated treatment response for each individual.

- **Court-based treatment services**

All outpatient services will take place in the Court complex. This will enhance program operations in several ways. Defendants can be escorted to the program, and will no longer "get lost" while trying to reach a remote location. All testing services will be performed on-site, facilitating instantaneous access by judges and treatment counselors of results. The "role conflicts" of treatment staff having to play the "enforcer" will be a thing of the past, as everyone will understand that *all* tests and *all* treatment events will be automatically accessible by the Court. No longer will counselors have to wrestle with the question, "how many positives are tolerated before the judge is informed."

*Implementation Plan for a Drug Intervention Program
A CSAT/PSA/D.C. Superior Court Interagency Project*

June 30, 1993

Page 18

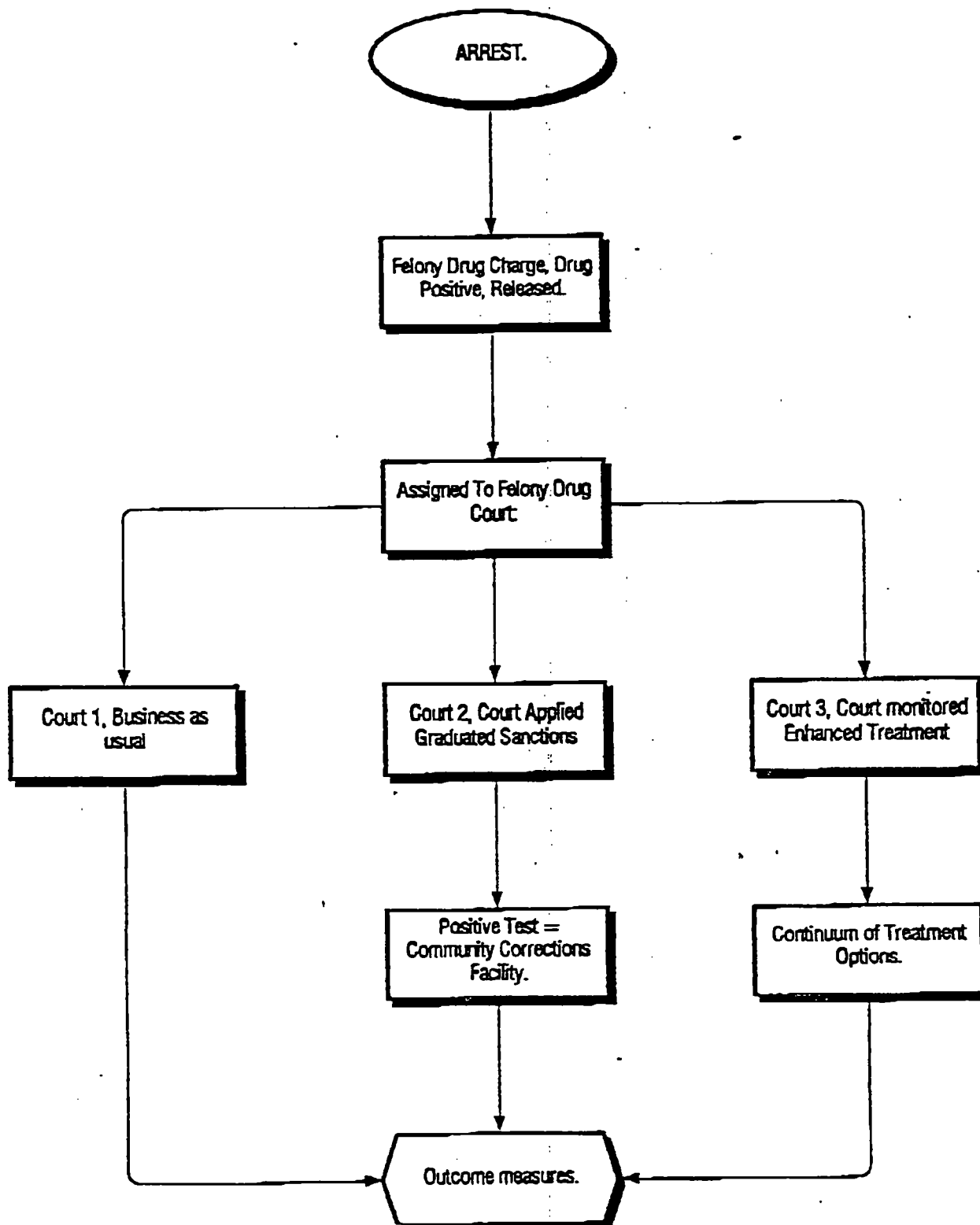
● **Range of Services**

A treatment program located in the court complex, coupled with linkages to existing criminal justice resources, will facilitate the introduction of a broad range of services designed to deal not only with addiction, but with the range of related social deficits criminal offenders exhibit.

Project Implementation

Currently, felony drug cases, are randomly assigned to one of three "master drug calendars" at the defendant's first appearance. The target group for this demonstration project consists of defendants who were released from custody at the first appearance and who tested positive for drug usage during lockup. The three "master drug courts" will serve as three cells for evaluation purposes. One court will act as a control. This court will continue with present practices with drug using defendants receiving services currently available: drug testing by PSA with reports to the Court and referral to ADASA. The second Court or cell will utilize a "Graduated Sanctions" regimen and the third Court will employ a "Enhanced Treatment" regimen. (See chart) Defendants will be followed through the three cells and be given assessment interviews at specified times.

Superior Court Drug Intervention Program



*Implementation Plan for a Drug Intervention Program
A CSAT/PSA/D.C. Superior Court Interagency Project*

*June 30, 1993
Page 20*

This demonstration project is envisioned as a five year exercise. Because of the need to finalize procedures, hire staff, and prepare program space, the Graduated Sanctions cell will begin accepting clients at the beginning of month 3 of the project and the Enhanced Treatment cell will begin accepting defendants one month later at the beginning of month 4. The two "new" cells will accept defendants into the program for a 48 month period. As defendants will be in the program for six months, the delivery of program services will continue for up to six months after the last defendant has been placed in the Enhanced Treatment cell. Due to the way in which defendants will be entering the program more defendants will require treatment services during the second year. As the number of defendants in the program decreases there will be a corresponding decrease in treatment service costs and program staffing levels.

Project Evaluation

The program manager has been working closely with the staff of the CSAT Office of Scientific Analysis and Evaluation. Further details about the evaluation process will be forthcoming as the design is developed with the continued assistance of the Evaluation Branch.

Graduated Sanctions Regimen

Based on a review of a case-based research file containing all drug felony cases charged between June 30, 1992 and December 31, 1992, it is anticipated that this Drug Calendaring Court will receive approximately 480 defendants who will be released on non-financial release and have tested positive at arrest. As part of this cell, all of these defendants would be required to participate in drug testing on a twice weekly basis as a condition of release.

Drug Court event
week of Oct 25

Miami/oak
recovered
offenders

gun letters →
- assault
- juvenile
-

desk officer

Responses to funding requests

- Grace Marsteller 514-4606

(anecdotes)
{ones already approved}

Reno transcript -

Judge Ugast

(Reesha)

Ricia McMahon

Judge Goldstein
former cop
runs Miami

ONDCCP

Judge Tauber
oakland

(510) 268-7638

Miami
article
last 6 mos

DETAP - NY

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 23, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

FROM: LIZ BERNSTEIN, WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS

Subject: Opening of the new "Drug Court" in Washington, D.C.

I have been informed by Bruce Reed and David Gergen that you are interested in more information on the drug court opening here in the District.

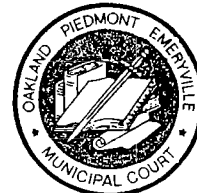
Attached please find a letter to the President and the background information on this new court being initiated into the D.C. criminal justice system. This is, of course, very similar to the Miami and Oakland, CA ground-breaking courts which deal with mandatory treatment for drug-related offenders.

To: Gail Hoffman
From: Liz Bernstein
Re: Drug court opening

I understand that the Attorney General has expressed interest in attending the opening of the Drug Court this Wednesday, October 27. If so, please contact Jay Carver, head of Pretrial Services, at 727-2911 (w) or (703) 243-3760. It will be at the District Courthouse on 5th and Indiana (very close by). ONDCP Director Brown will be there and we strongly encourage your involvement.

Thanks. Please call me at 456-7845 if you have any questions.

MUNICIPAL COURT
OAKLAND-PIEDMONT-EMERYVILLE JUDICIAL DISTRICT



October 28, 1993

CHAMBERS OF
JEFFREY S. TAUBER
JUDGE

661 WASHINGTON STREET
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94607
(510) 268-7606
FAX (510) 268-7695

Elizabeth Bernstein
White House
Old Executive Office Building

Dear Liz,

Congratulations on the successful opening ceremonies of the D.C. Drug Court. I understand that the speeches went very well. Jay Carver and the Pre-Trial Service folks were delighted by the participation of Attorney General Reno and Director Brown.

As you suggested, I am writing to recommend administration participation in the kick-off celebration for Oakland's Unified Drug Court in January or February. Here are the reasons for such participation:

1. Oakland has had a Diversionary Drug Court for approximately 3 years and is generally considered, along with Miami, to be one of the two model Drug Court programs in the country. (Note: In May of 1992, Oakland was awarded the Public Employees' Roundtable award for "Outstanding County-Run Public Service Program in the Nation").
2. The new Unified Drug Court (opening in January or February) reflects the next generation of Drug Courts (dealing with probationers rather than Divertees) and is funded by 2 million dollars from the Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Assistance (the only non-correctional, intermediate sanctions grant awarded by BJA in the country).
3. The new program represents a higher level of agency and community involvement and coordination (i.e., community policing is being planned as part of the program) than exists anywhere in the country.

If the President is looking for a platform for his new Drug Control Strategy; a federally financed, award-winning Drug Court model, breaking new ground in the coordination of government and community resources, this may be just what you're looking for.

Sincerely,

Jeff

JST:lmw
cc: Jose Cerda

MUNICIPAL COURT
OAKLAND-PIEDMONT-EMERYVILLE JUDICIAL DISTRICT



October 25, 1993

CHAMBERS OF
JEFFREY S. TAUBER
JUDGE

661 WASHINGTON STREET
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94607
(510) 268-7606
FAX (510) 268-7695

Liz Bernstein
White House
Old Executive Office Building

Dear Liz,

As we discussed, I believe that an organized approach to the issuance of the National Strategy in February could be very helpful. To accomplish that, you might consider:

- (1) Invite groups of prominent anti-drug leaders to take part in consultations (on a national and/or regional basis) before issuance of the strategy.
- (2) Organize regional and national teams, ready to respond to (or even initiate) contact with the media.
- (3) Or at minimum, distributing the strategy before hand to these and/or other supporters, so that they will be in a position to comment on the strategy when it comes out. (I was contacted by CNN a day before the interim strategy ever came out).

Here are the names of twelve persons who I believe have both stature and credibility in the anti-drug field (as well as strong sympathy for this administration.)

Robin Kimbrough
Director, American Bar Association Committee on the Drug Crisis
Washington, D.C.

Jim Copple
President, Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America
Washington, D.C.

Douglas Anglin
Director, UCLA Neuropsychiatric Institute & Hospital
Los Angeles

Daniel Heit
President, Therapeutic Committees of America
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania

Jay Carver

Director, District of Columbia Pretrial Services Agency
Washington, D.C.

Peter Greenwood

Director, Criminal Justice Programs/RAND Corporation
Los Angeles

Timothy Matthews

Director, Center for Law & Justice/Council of State Governments
Lexington, Kentucky

Tim Murray

Director, Metro Dade County Substance Abuse Program
Miami, Florida

Janice Ford Griffin

National Consultant for "Join Together" (A Community Anti-Drug
Organizing Group)
Boston, Massachusetts

Dayne Stewart

Abraxas Foundation Consultant and staff member of President's
Commission on Model State Drug Laws
Washington, D.C.

Melody Heap

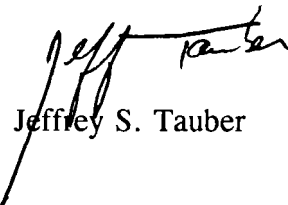
Director, Illinois TASC Programs
Chicago, Illinois

Mathea Falco

Author and Consultant with the Carnegie Council on Adolescents
Washington, D.C.

It may take a few days, but I can provide telephone numbers and addresses at your request. I would be happy to make the initial contact with these persons about their participation, if you like.

Sincerely,



Jeffrey S. Tauber

JST:lmw

cc: Jose Certa

D.C. PRETRIAL SERVICES AGENCY

400 F Street, N.W., Room 310
Superior Court Building B
Washington, D.C. 20001

FAX Number (202) 727-9852

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING PAGES TO:

NAME Jose Cerda

ORGANIZATION _____

DEPT/ROOM NO. _____

FAX NUMBER 456-7028 PHONE NUMBER _____

FROM:

NAME Jay Carver

DEPARTMENT _____

PHONE NUMBER _____

NUMBER OF PAGES TRANSMITTED INCLUDING COVER SHEET 12

If you do not receive all the pages, please call back as soon as possible.

COMMENTS: letter + 10 pages of
our implementation plan.

Liz
This seems like
an interesting idea but at
this point I don't think it would
be seen as being
"tough against crime!"
People in D.C. are
angry, afraid and calling
for federal intervention
and immediate action.
We need an event
message that
conveys our
concern and commitment
to finding short term
(not toward) and
long term
solutions.
Let's discuss
Had Stats
and Research!

TO: BRUCE REED, JOSE CERDA
FROM: LIZ BERNSTEIN
SUBJECT: Possible D.C. crime event at the new "Drug Court" initiative opening

Purpose

These seem
like things for
a Mayor to
do -- not
TOTUS

We have been under increased pressure, both internally and externally, to respond to the recent upsurge of violent crimes in the District. While some have pitched ideas ranging from a visit to a recently victimized elementary school to a one-on-one visit to the mother of the latest victim (a 4-year-old girl), I think this drug court opening fits best into our overall strategy for several reasons:

It has the appeal of being tough on crime while also personalizing --and showing compassion for-- the treatment of drug-related crime to prevent recidivism;

There is a clear relationship between substance abuse and the enormous health care costs associated with its problems;

This is the first project of its kind to be funded by our administration.

Background

This program has evolved out of a cooperative agreement with HHS (Center for Substance Abuse Treatment), the Pretrial Services Agency, and the D.C. Superior Court. It is similar to a program already implemented in Miami.

The primary idea behind this initiative is to radically change the way the criminal justice process and the drug treatment process interact with one another. In this "drug court", the leverage of the judicial system will be used to encourage and enforce participation in drug treatment. The emphasis will be on cost effective treatment programming specifically designed for the drug abusing criminal offenders coming through the D.C. Superior Court.

Components of the plan include:

Treatment based on viewing drug addiction in criminal defendants as not only a medical problem but as a complicated medical/psychological/social set of problems associated with criminal behavior.

Immediate intervention, with testing done at the time of the arrest.

An enhanced role for the judge, with oversight over the participation in the

treatment plan.

Frequent drug testing, with a computer linkup to the courtrooms of not only the results but all treatment progress and participation records.

Emphasis on the quality and continuity of the treatment process.

The project is projected to last about five years, with each defendant's involvement in the program lasting about six months.

Participants

The President, Lee Brown, (Reno?), Jay Carver (Pretrial Services Director), a D.C. Superior Court Judge, and Mayor Kelly.

What type of
on-going
support is
offered after 6 months?

Crime Stats: Washington, D.C.

So far this year (1993):

- ◆ 352 people have been homicide victims (it was 338 this time last year):
 - Half of those homicides are linked directly to drugs - down from ~~60%~~ ^{*} a few years ago;
 - 70% of the homicides occur in and around public housing complexes;
- ◆ The homicide rate has increased 92% in ten years (from 183 in 1983 to 352 in 1993);
- ◆ 1,500 people have been victims of nonfatal shootings; *this needs context -- % or ratio*
- ◆ 4,800 robberies have been reported:
 - More than 300 small businesses have been robbed (compared to 523 in all of 1992);
- ◆ From 1983 to 1991 (latest year available), the violent crime rate has increased from 1,985.4 per 100,000 to 2,453.3, a 24% increase;
- ◆ D.C. General expects to handle more than 1,000 gunshot victims this year, mostly males ages 14 to 30.

Comments/Editorials on Calling out for the National Guard in Washington, D.C.

There have been cries and debate about putting the National Guardsmen on District streets for four years now. The police department has responded to the killings with all manner of strategies: Operation Clean Sweep, Operation Fight Back, and special squads with federal agents. [WP, 10/3/93]

Currently, the D.C. National Guard provides 50 volunteers - out of a force of 3,700 to help fight drugs. According to D.C. National Guard Maj. Mike Milord, the mayor has not made a formal request for more help. [WP, 9/30/93]

Courtland Milloy:

"Mayor Kelly (in reaction to the wave of crimes in the District last week) used the occasion to bemoan her inability to call out the National Guard. Never mind that Kelly merely needed to ask her friend Bill Clinton to mobilize the Guard. That is, if she really thought that weekend soldiers could do any good." [WP, 10/3/93]

William Raspberry:

*Key Points ** "I believe we need to deal with the depression and despair of our young people -- their joblessness, their hopelessness, their empty vision of the future. But I also believe that none of this is possible unless our children's homes and schools and playgrounds are safe places. We've got to do what it takes to make our cities safe again: with federal help and with federal troops, if necessary.

If we can deploy American soldiers in Mogadishu to protect the Somali people from violent "war lords," is it beyond reason to deploy a few hundred troops here, at least until the streets are calm enough for ordinary law-enforcement to take over? [WP, 10/29/93]

Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly was preoccupied yesterday with the city's concern about shootings, some of which have occurred recently in stores as well as on neighborhood streets. She and Police Chief Fred Thomas met privately with Lee Brown, director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, to discuss how the federal government can help the District.

Thomas said the National Guard has long been a part of the city's anti- crime efforts, and helps protect and light up corners of neighborhoods patrolled by Orange Hat citizen groups. He said the Guard will expand its role under the new initiative by helping on roadblocks in high crime neighborhoods and in other support roles. [WP, 9/29/93]

Criticism of Clinton's lack of reaction to crime in D.C.:

Mary McGrory:

"President Clinton, who, like so many presidents before him, promised to be a citizen of the Federal City, has been a disappointment.

Granted there isn't much he can do to stop the gun-toting maniacs who infest the capital...but he could minister to the victims and survivors.

Someone must be telling him he doesn't have to be president of D.C., too.

(His actions) might have lessened the feeling that D.C. is two cities: One, the comfortable, white affluent, relatively safe enclaves, and the other, the black ghettos where people are trapped in their homes and children have to learn at an early age to dodge bullets. [WP, 10/5/93]

DC

Crime
clips

The Washington Post

October 4, 1993, Monday, Final Edition

SECTION: FINANCIAL; PAGE F14

LENGTH: 1539 words

HEADLINE: Life and Death Decisions;

Plagued by Crime and Haunted by Fear, Merchants Rely on Instinct to Ward Off Violence

SERIES: Occasional

BYLINE: Michelle Singletary, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

So, how do you decide which ones to let in?

Michelle Joo, 30, pondered the question. Her smile was gone.

"I look at the face," she finally said, illustrating her point by using her hands to trace around her own oval-shaped face.

Then the clerk at Grace Gifts in the 3000 block of 14th Street in Northwest Washington listed other crucial details that can lead her to bar a potential customer from entering the tiny shop she manages.

"If he looks ugly. If he's fat or holding a drink, or holding a bottle in a paper bag. If he's dirty," she said.

But most important, it's the face.

"I know faces. If some guy looks kind, I let him in," Joo said.

Women almost always are allowed into the shop, which sells an assortment of merchandise including costume jewelry, cosmetics and knapsacks.

A crowd of black teenage boys or of young men wearing the latest hip-hop clothes -- baggy pants and oversize shirts -- are not automatically shut out, Joo said. But if they are rowdy, they stay out. When that happens they often get angry and bang on the glass windows, she said.

Knowing the 'Regulars'

During an interview, only one customer came by. Smiling, he gently knocked on the glass door. Joo glanced up quickly, and he was immediately buzzed in. He was a tall black man in a U.S. postal uniform.

Joo said she remembered him. He was a regular. Regulars get in too. The man asked Joo to set aside an earring for him.

Such customer screening and instant character judgments are necessary to defend against a potential robbery or, worse, a shooting, according to some merchants.

"People will say that's a form of discrimination, but you do what you have to do," said James Lucas, a black D.C. police officer who patrols the area near Joo's store.

Lucas said he makes a special effort to watch over store owners, especially when they are closing. "It's messed up out here. I don't fault them. They have to look out for themselves."

But "you should not be afraid of every young black man you see," said Wesley Rogers, 44, one of the owners of Kim's Liquor. Wesley's family has owned the liquor store in the 3000 block of 14th Street NW for 19 years. They don't have bulletproof glass. "If we put glass up, we lose that personal touch with customers," he said.

The merchants were among those of more than a dozen small businesses along 14th Street and Georgia Avenue questioned last week. They spoke several days after three men who walked into a Vietnamese-owned jewelry store on Georgia Avenue robbed it, shot one of the owners and pistol-whipped his wife. The robbery was videotaped by a security camera, and the tape has been played on local television.

With the threat of violent crime a constant burden for small-business owners in the city, reactions range from fearful withdrawal to blasé confidence.

Doing Business Behind Glass

Some owners lock themselves away for hours in small corners of their stores, protected by several inches of bulletproof glass. Others are not afraid -- during the daytime, at least -- stand in the doorways of their stores, allowing customers to roam freely. After dark, however, even these owners shut themselves behind walls of dim, scratched Plexiglas.

Many shop owners said they would like to sell their stores and get out -- if they could get a fair price. However, the constant reports of killings, shootings and robberies in the District dash those hopes, some said.

"Nobody wants the store, especially in this area," a business owner in the 3900 block of 14th Street said.

While robberies and killings have caused concern for years, several recent highly public incidents have heightened anxiety.

A schoolyard attack in the Greenway neighborhood 10 days ago left a young man and a 4-year-old girl dead. Bo Hua Cha, a Korean American woman who ran her family dry cleaning business in Columbia Heights, was killed a week ago, during what police believe was a robbery. On the same day three men robbed KNT Jewelry & Gifts in Shepard Park, the crime captured on videotape.

So far this year, more than 300 small stores have been robbed, slightly less than half by an armed assailant, according to a review of police reports on store robberies compiled by The Washington Post. In 1992, 523 stores were robbed.

A Neighborhood Responds

Outside Cha's dry-cleaning store in the 3900 block of 14th Street NW, eight wreaths still hang on the metal grating over the windows. She was the 45th person killed during a robbery in the District this year, and the seventh Asian American shopkeeper.

In response to the crimes, a number of merchants have cut their store hours. One store owner said he keeps a gun in his shop. All of the small business owners said they are extra cautious and have developed a "sense" of who might harm them and who just wants to buy a can of beer, soda or a sandwich.

Kang Chol, 42, who has owned the S&M Market in the 3000 block of 14th Street for six years, said he won't apply for a license to be a lottery agent because he is afraid the increased volume of cash transactions would attract thugs.

"If I had the lottery, business would pick up," Chol said. "That's why a lot of stores carry it, but I don't. Money isn't first. Life is first."

However, a lottery official said she had not heard such complaints from the more than 100 agents in the District. "I don't think the lottery machines put them at risk any more than anyone else," the official said.

Unlike Chol, many of the store owners, most of whom are Korean-born, asked not to be

identified or photographed for this story. They said they feared retribution or just didn't want to draw attention to their stores.

The owner of OK Cleaners, who would not give her name, looks out her window more frequently now. She won't stay in her store alone. She started that after Cha, whose store is located across the street, was killed. Three days after the shooting, when one of her workers had to leave for a few hours, she closed the store until the employee returned.

"I was not going to stay here," said the Korean owner. "So I didn't make anything that day."

The manager of a small convenience store in the 3900 block of 14th Street, who asked not to be identified "for security reasons," arrives at 10 a.m. and stays behind a glassed-in cubicle until he closes at midnight.

The space is just large enough for him to lie down. He has a heater and a hot plate, and takes with him whatever food and drink he needs for the day. He rarely comes out of his cubicle except to go to the bathroom.

The Korean-born manager talks and conducts his business with customers and delivery people through a thick glass barricade. Fallen products stay on the floor. Customers always get their own merchandise.

And, he has his own system of spotting troublemakers. It's the way they shop.

"They don't look for what they want," he said. "They don't want something out there, they want what's in the register. You just feel it."

But sometimes the extra precautions, security measures and finely developed sense of danger don't work.

The owners of KNT Jewelry, in the 7600 block of Georgia Avenue, had a security door buzzed in the three men who robbed the store and shot one of the owners.

The son of the man shot, who would not give his name, said someone let the men in because at least one of them looked familiar. "He was a regular," the son said.

The owners of KNT Jewelry now are installing two doors that customers will have to pass through to get to the glass jewelry counters. The doors will allow the owners to trap a would-be robber between them until police come.

The owners also are rearranging the eight security buttons that will summon police, to make it easier for store employees to call for help without being noticed. And, when the store reopens, no one under 18 will be admitted without a parent.

Mutual Respect

Not all store owners are going to such extremes.

Solomon Butler and Aaron E. Whitaker, owners of the D.C. Barber Center, don't have a buzzer, Plexiglas or elaborate security system. However, they do have a gun, which Butler said is registered.

"It's business as usual in here," said Butler, 34. "We have a gun and the hoodlums know it."

Even without a gun, Butler said the black-owned barber shop is like a community center, and customers respect their domain.

"We aren't scared," he said. Besides, he said, the 63-year-old Whitaker is the shop's "enforcer." "He's why nobody comes in here and messes with us."

Said Whitaker, "I'm not scared of anything on this earth. Except maybe a snake. If I see

snake I'm very cautious." He has owned the shop since 1969. "I'm not moving. You have to give me more incentive to move than the crime," Whitaker said.

Vincent Brown, 52, has served barbecue pork and beef at the Rib Pit in the 3900 block of 14th Street for 22 years. He was robbed once 15 years ago. He walled off his store with bulletproof glass and hasn't had trouble since.

"You can't look at every customer as if you're going to be robbed," Brown said. "If it gets to that point, you ought to get out. I just don't think you can be that alert 365 days a year.

Washington Post

October 3, 1993, Sunday, Final Edition

SECTION: FIRST SECTION; PAGE A18

LENGTH: 1036 words

HEADLINE: In D.C. Violence, 'We've Seen It All Before';

Residents Battle to Save Neighborhoods, Watch as Officials Try Again and Again to End Crisis

SERIES: Occasional

BYLINE: Rene Sanchez, James Ragland, Washington Post Staff Writers

BODY:

In the morning, the mayor, somber and comforting, carried the city's compassion to a woman whose little girl had been shot in the head on a schoolyard. By afternoon, Sharon Pratt Kelly's demeanor had hardened. Hers was the voice of Washington's anger and frustration.

"We will not let thugs take over our streets," she declared. "That's what they are, thugs."

It was Tuesday, the day before the little girl, Launice Smith, 4, died. A man had been killed in the same spray of gunfire that hit Launice at a weekend pickup football game. An television news programs still were showing a horrifying security camera videotape of a p whipping, robbery and shooting in a jewelry store.

Once more, Kelly and Police Chief Fred Thomas, as had their predecessors, were promi swift, tough responses. There will be more police patrols and a task force on gangs, they si

Only three months before, the mayor had stood near where six children swimming in a public pool had been wounded by a gunman firing from a hilltop. Then too she had vowed increase police patrols. And she had reminded fretful residents of the crime plan she announced 18 months earlier -- just after Henry "Little Man" James, reportedly said he "fel like bustin' somebody," then shot into a car on the Anacostia Freeway and killed a woman

Five years have passed since the District's homicide rate began soaring to record levels, and still, for all the small victories some communities can claim, there is no sign that the violence is ebbing.

To many residents, it is merely becoming more random and more vicious.

"We've seen it all before," said Mary Sanford, who leads a citizens patrol called "The Fec Up Coalition" in the Manor Park neighborhood of Northwest Washington. "A terrible thin like that little girl getting killed happens, and the mayor gets on TV saying she'll do thisa that, then the police chief comes on saying he has some new task force. But it only seems get worse."

Some young men in their twenties have been tangled for years in vengeful, armed crew. Some adolescents are showing interest in that lifestyle and an even more ruthless code, according to some adults trying to dissuade them.

Caught in the middle are communities desperate for relief. Sanford, a nurse who works an overnight shift at St. Elizabeths Hospital, and several dozen of her neighbors have taken it upon themselves to keep their streets safe, battling for two tiring years now. They have managed to shut down two crackhouses nearby.

"And we were fed up with all this shooting long before then," she said.

There have been cries and debate about putting National Guardsmen on District streets for four years now. The police department has responded to the killings with all manner of strategies: Operation Clean Sweep, Operation Fight Back and special squads with federal agents.

Kelly has created a Youth Initiative to offer new counseling and recreation programs to several thousand teenagers deemed to face the most risk of falling into lives of violent crime. The D.C. Council has made it much harder for teenagers accused of weapons crimes to be freed on bail.

The city's high schools, once a haven from violence for many children, now use metal detectors to keep weapons out of classrooms and forbid students to leave the campus for lunch -- in large part to protect them from more trouble.

"Every little bit counts," said Lawrence Sherman, a criminologist at the University of Maryland and a city resident who serves on a committee advising Kelly about crime. "But the city still seems faced with having a steady supply of new kids growing up, getting new guns and shooting new people."

At the start of the year, city officials were suggesting that their strategies to fight violence finally had begun to pay off. For the first time since 1985, the number of homicides declined slightly in 1992.

But that optimism has been tempered. To date this year, 352 people have been slain in the city, compared with 338 at this time last year.

Four years ago, then-Police Chief Maurice T. Turner expressed doubt that the D.C. police department could do much to stop many killings until local drug dealers had finished carving up markets. But in the time since then, those markets have been carved and recarved by loosely knit crews.

What's more, feuds over drug sales are hardly playing the role they once did in many killings. Last year, for example, police linked only one-third of homicides directly to drug down from nearly 60 percent a few years ago.

Some people who work with teenagers in some of the city's roughest neighborhoods said many of the gun attacks arise from disputes that years ago might have been resolved in fistfights.

Some security investigators in the District's public schools said they continue to see more evidence of gang culture emerging, with more teenagers defining themselves as crew members by sporting certain T-shirts or headbands, or wearing oversized jeans a certain way.

"It is as serious as ever," said Mark Dixon, a school security investigator who has worked in D.C. schools for 17 years. "I never thought I'd say this, but some of the young ones coming up seem even crueler than the ones we were dealing with a few years ago. All the time these guys tell me, 'Mr. Dixon, we can go get a gun any time we need one. It's easy.' And I believe 'em."

For all the signs of crisis, however, there are many communities and civic leaders who they are far from losing hope.

Several neighborhoods that had been hit by violence -- middle class communities such as Petworth in Northwest and North Michigan Park in Northeast -- have gained new peace in the last year by relentlessly patrolling their streets, working closely with police and berating the city bureaucracy.

Just this week, hundreds of furious residents also called police to identify the men who had been videotaped robbing the jewelry store and assaulting its staff. Days later, police had apprehended four suspects.

"I don't really know if anyone knows what it will take to turn this around," said Sanford of the Fed Up Coalition. "But I know our community and others are determined to hang in there."

The Washington Post

October 3, 1993, Sunday, Final Edition

SECTION: METRO; PAGE B1; COURTLAND MILLOY

LENGTH: 814 words

HEADLINE: Fear and the Mayor

SERIES: Occasional

BYLINE: COURTLAND MILLOY

BODY:

With much of Washington in horror over a spate of particularly heinous crimes last week, D.C. Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly used the occasion to bemoan her inability to call out the National Guard.

Never mind that Kelly merely had to ask her friend Bill Clinton to mobilize the Guard. That is, if she really thought that weekend soldiers could do any good.

It appeared that Kelly was more interested in exploiting fear, albeit in the name of statehood, than in quelling it. But by employing such a fear tactic, the mayor inevitably drew attention to her own insecurities and raised questions about who may be exploiting her.

Certainly someone was playing on Kelly's fears when she agreed to have bullet-resistant glass and a ballistic armored partition installed in her new office.

The last thing Washington needs is a mayor filled with fear. Although slower than bullet fear kills just as surely, from the inside out. And Kelly is showing all the earmarks of one petrified pol.

As reported in The Washington Post yesterday, only the mayor gets the special glass in her new \$ 143 million office building, which she purchased with taxpayers' money.

With her apartment-size suite located on the 11th floor at One Judiciary Square, the mayor must have been warned by someone of an impending helicopter attack.

Kelly's fears show up in other ways too.

Last week, she met privately with some prominent business leaders who were responding to her request to join a fund-raising club. Kelly had mailed out invitations promising "unique access" to her.

At the very least, she had sent a message that she was running, scared, for reelection and that her office could be compromised for a price.

Kelly already had taken an honorarium from a company doing business with the city. She called it a mistake and gave it back. Her campaign committee accepted an illegal \$ 4,000 contribution from the D.C. Housing Finance Agency. That also had to be returned. Then the committee turned right around and accepted \$ 2,000 from the Embassy of Saudi Arabia. Also returned.

An attempt to use city employees to solicit funds on Kelly's behalf from city contractors still under investigation.

Only fear, ever so corrosive to the soul, could cause Kelly to agree to such desperate schemes.

Fear has rendered her political instincts dull and made her appear hard and insensitive. In the wake of the shooting death of 4-year-old Launice Smith, Kelly reportedly remarked that the District is fortunate because at least we have only "gangs, not gangs like in Los Angeles." As if that makes a difference to the families of homicide victims.

In March, Kelly took credit for what she called a "15 percent reduction in the homicide rate." Even as the politically stacked audience applauded her, there had been 124 people killed in the city since the year began, compared with 138 during the same period last year. That was a 10 percent drop, not 15. And now, seven months later, there is no drop at all.

Asked to reconcile the differences in March, a spokesman for the mayor responded with cavalier "somewhere between 10 and 15 percent." Again, it was the appearance that perhaps seven-death difference really didn't matter all that much.

Hours before Kelly arrived at the Fort Dupont Dwellings, where Launice Smith had lived, a city maintenance crew was sent out to spruce up the place. As a candidate for mayor, Kelly had promised much more.

She promised to pull the boards off public housing within 18 months of taking office in January 1991. She could have at least renewed her commitment while visiting Fort Dupon where half of the units have been abandoned for the last 20 years.

With a past that includes rampant corruption and substance abuse among the workers of city's public housing agency, places like Fort Dupont have become nearly hellholes. As a result of the poverty and desperation, almost 70 percent of all homicides in Washington occur in and around public housing complexes.

Kelly had promised to do something about that too. Sending in a maintenance crew last week to paint over the blight was like having a mortician apply makeup to a corpse, then to pride in how much better it looked.

Fear contributes to such superficial solutions.

Upon announcing her administration's latest anti-crime scheme, the deployment of a computerized police van and something called a Violence Response Task Force, Kelly last week traded in her hat as mayor for that of a general.

She began by telling reporters the essence of the operations of the task force, such as where it would be deployed. Then she seemed to have second thoughts about what she had said.

"I don't want to let the world know what we're up to," Kelly concluded. "I don't want to blow our bugle before we charge."

Perhaps she planned to wait until she got back to her bulletproof retreat.

TYPE: COLUMN

Washington Post

September 30, 1993, Thursday, Final Edition

SECTION: OPINION EDITORIAL; PAGE A22

LENGTH: 477 words

HEADLINE: Can the City Cope With Crime?

SERIES: Occasional

BODY:

LAUNICE SMITH, the District youngster who was shot last Saturday when gunmen fired into a crowd of spectators at a pickup football game, died of her wounds yesterday. She was 4 years old. The schoolyard where the shooting occurred is just a few miles east of America's most cherished national shrines. But Launice's brief life in the nation's capital was spent under conditions that more closely resembled those experienced by her peers in Bosnia. Since January, nearly two dozen people have been shot to death in the vicinity of her Southeast Washington neighborhood. If that makes that section of the city sound like a war zone, maybe it's because, in the minds of the people who live there, it is.

The overall statistics tell a sickeningly familiar story -- 352 homicides, more than 1,500 nonfatal shootings and 4,800 robberies registered in the District so far this year. But the numbers only quantify the scope of the lawlessness and human destruction. Launice Smith's shooting brings home the cost of this madness in a way cold data never can. The same can be said of the widely viewed videotape from Monday night's jewelry store robbery. The security camera not only captured the armed theft from start to finish. Viewers also saw a woman worker cruelly pistol-whipped, another woman, who is nine months pregnant, being pushed around and a man callously shot three times as he lay helpless on the floor. It was a scary sight, made all the more chilling because the gunmen, as in the case of the schoolyard shooters, behaved as if they owned the city. That may help account for the renewed demand for mobilization of the National Guard. Behind the call is fear -- a growing fear that the city has lost control of its streets. It is a fear that city leaders must dispel.

They can start by calling a cease-fire on the finger-pointing and political grandstanding. Mayor Kelly can't call out the National Guard even if she wants to. She can ask Congress for the authority, but that won't solve today's crisis. Neither will bemoaning the city's stateless condition. It is the occasion for the District and federal officials to come together, as they have in forming from a violent-crime and gang task force to go after the hoodlums who are putting entire communities under house arrest. It is the time to step up the search for illegal firearms and to find more space to incarcerate the shooters when they're caught and convicted. If the National Guard can help out at police stations so more uniformed officers can get out on the streets, that should be tried. But there's no need to wait for the troops. The combined forces of the metropolitan police, the FBI, the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms backed by clearly focused local leaders, citizens and parents ought to be a match for local drug gangs.

USA TODAY

September 30, 1993, Thursday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 3A

LENGTH: 666 words

HEADLINE: Death is life in D.C. / Mayor calls for National Guard

BYLINE: Dennis Cauchon; Gary Fields

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD: WASHINGTON DC:NATIONAL GUARD:MILITARY POLICE:DC CRIME:

SHARON PRATT KELLY:REACTION

BODY:

No one gives peace much of a chance here on Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue. Gunfire is routine. Death is a part of life.

"It's bad," says store clerk Malard Thompson, 18. "We got hard heads who run and do anything. These dudes think, 'If I gotta hurt somebody to do what I gotta do, so be it.' "

The city's heart cracked again Wednesday. Launice Smith, 4, became the year's 352nd murder victim.

She'd been standing too close to Kervin Brown when he was gunned down during a football game at a schoolyard on Saturday.

His boyhood friend, Anthony Dawkins, has been charged with murder.

The bloodshed prompted Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly to call for National Guard troops to help patrol the streets. "Citizens don't have time for more officers to be retrained, so we retrain that personnel now," she said.

The D.C. National Guard now provides 50 volunteers - out of a force of 3,700 - to help fight drugs. But the mayor hasn't made a formal request for more help, said D.C. National Guard Maj. Mike Milord. And her idea has drawn mixed reactions.

Lysandra Burnside, 40, a single mother, is all for it: "If the city can't provide security, they have to do what is necessary. I've got a 5-year-old I can't take to the playground without getting shot."

But Anthony Fleming, 29, an electronics technician, fears the military would only cause tension: "They'll be messing with people like me, and I've never carried a gun."

Almost everyone agrees on one thing: They're frustrated by the spiral of violence that the city cannot seem to kick. "I remember thinking two or three years ago that we'd reached the peak of violence," says Paul Oriaifo, who runs the trauma service at D.C. General Hospital. "It was wrong. I see no end in sight at all."

D.C. General expects to handle more than 1,000 gunshot victims this year, mostly males ages 14 to 30.

"When I started (in 1983), people used to have one bullet in them. Today, they've got four or five or more," the doctor says. On the bloodiest nights - Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays - the hospital has three or four operating rooms going. Six ambulances might be lined up at the emergency entrance.

"The place is going wild. It's like a M*A*S*H unit," he says.

When the wounded come in, "even the most macho ones call for their mother," Oriaifo says. But when they heal, their attitude often hardens: "Getting shot becomes a point of pride. They'll say, 'I took five shots and I'm walking out of here on my own two feet.' "

Oriaifo has treated murderers. "I'll ask, 'Why did you do this? You're just 17.' He'll look at me nonchalantly and say, 'You just don't understand.' "

Oriaifo says bystanders who get shot are called "mushrooms" because they're so easily squashed. "That poor 4-year-old girl was, in street lingo, a mushroom," he says.

Tulane University criminologist Joseph Sheley, who surveyed 1,600 inner-city students on gun possession, says most youths carry guns for protection, not status.

The gun trend started among drug dealers, he says. Then it spread to youths near the dealers, then to youths in the next circle and so on.

"The kids may exaggerate the need for guns for protection, but it's not a fabrication," Sheley says. "It's a self-fulfilling prophecy.

"Kids have always retaliated for insults," Sheley says. "The difference is guns are available in the kid culture."

Andrew Cho, 29, manager of Martin Luther King Grocery, wants longer sentences for violent criminals.

Two men were shot at his store in 1987. "The shooter had a record longer than my credit card bill and he was on probation at the time," Cho says. "They told me I should be glad the guy did three years."

Crime in Washington D.C. Total murders and violent crimes per 100,000 residents in the District of Columbia:

Homicides (thru 9/30/1993)

1983 183

1993 (1) 352 1 - Thru Sept. 29, 1993

Violent crimes (per 100,000)

1983 1,985.4

1991(2) 2,453.3 2 - Latest available

Washington Post

September 29, 1993, Wednesday, Final Edition

SECTION: EDITORIAL; PAGE A23

LENGTH: 705 words

HEADLINE: Time for the National Guard

SERIES: Occasional

BYLINE: William Raspberry

BODY:

The civil authorities have lost control of this city's streets. It's time to bring out the troops. Somebody has got to stop the killing.

When I wrote those words -- in February 1989 -- I was not alone in my alarm about Washington's escalating violence. But the cynics said we should just cool it. After all, it was mostly dope dealers killing each other. It would be over as soon as the turf claims got settled. Meanwhile ... well, good riddance to bad rubbish.

My call for the National Guard came after a year that had seen a record 372 homicides and during a year that had already seen 75 killings by Feb. 17, when the column appeared "13 shootings on Tuesday alone." A lot of us were afraid the deadly trend would escalate to include our own relatively safe neighborhoods.

Well, the escalation has happened -- and not only in the direction we feared. The violence once reserved primarily for settling disputes over drug trafficking soon came to be used to settle ordinary traffic disputes. What we used to call "gangland style" killings escalated into drive-by shootings by gunmen heedless of the presence of uninvolved bystanders. Semiautomatic weapons once used to guarantee the collection of dope-related debts started

be used in "ordinary" robberies, gunmen frequently killing their compliant victims seeming just for the hell of it.

We started to get murders on schoolyards, at public pools, at football games; murders because someone felt "dissed," murders because some armed idiot just "felt like killing someone."

Now there's this latest thing I've heard about. It's rumored that there are people who drive around at night with their headlights off, determined (reportedly as some bizarre and barbarous initiation ritual) to shoot the first motorist who blinks his lights at them.

I'm not pretending to have seen this sort of escalation coming, though maybe I should. The likelihood of getting away with it always tempts the violence-prone to violence. And as the increase in their violence changes the prevailing norm and thereby tempts others to violate internal constraints disappear, and finally you and I half-wish we were armed so we could dispatch the next young thug who messes with us.

In certain parts of Washington -- and in other cities around the nation -- the threat of violence is more than just another unpleasant fact of life. It is for some people the fact of life. I mean men and women who will no longer take jobs that require them to work at night. I mean neighborhoods that are certain to be abandoned by all but the most foolhardy and desperate shopkeepers, thanks to a recent spate of killings of merchants, many of them African Americans. I mean children who cannot go to the local playgrounds or corner stores -- who often cannot even go outside to play -- for fear of random gunfire.

Is it time for the National Guard? In all honesty, I cannot tell you precisely what I'd have the National Guard do -- although it's a certainty I would not have them standing around shouldering unloaded rifles.

I believe we need to deal with the depression and despair of our young people -- their joblessness, their hopelessness, their empty vision of the future. But I also believe that none of this is possible unless our children's homes and schools and playgrounds are safe places. We've got to do what it takes to make our cities safe again: with federal help and with federal troops, if necessary.

If we can deploy American soldiers in Mogadishu to protect the Somali people from violent "war lords," is it beyond reason to deploy a few hundred troops here, at least until the streets are calm enough for ordinary law-enforcement to take over?

I had nearly finished this piece when, just minutes ago, I got a call from an acquaintance who was nearly crazy with fear. There had just been a shooting at J. F. Cook Elementary -- her grandson's school.

"These children are scared to death," Barbara Metcalf said. "I feel that I need to take my children, my little grandkids, out of school and just keep them home, if necessary. The mayor's not doing her job, nobody seems to be doing anything. What we need to do is call out the National Guard."

She gets no argument here.

Washington Post

September 29, 1993, Wednesday, Final Edition

SECTION: FIRST SECTION; PAGE A14

LENGTH: 1107 words

HEADLINE: A Tale of 2 Friends Who Grew Up to Become Victim and Accused

SERIES: Occasional

BYLINE: Ruben Castaneda, Serge F. Kovaleski, Washington Post Staff Writers

BODY:

As teenagers, Anthony D. Dawkins and Kervin Brown played football and basketball together at Washington's Woodson Junior High, and their friendship continued into early adulthood.

But by then, Dawkins and Brown, like many young men who live in and around Southeast Washington's Greenway neighborhood, had entered the underworld of drugs, guns, shooting and retribution, according to court records, police, family members and friends.

Yesterday, Dawkins was formally accused in D.C. Superior Court of killing his boyhood friend in an attack at a schoolyard that also left a 4-year-old girl critically wounded. According to court records, a witness identified Dawkins as one of three gunmen in the Saturday afternoon shooting.

The evolution of the boyhood chums is a pattern that has become common in what is now the city's most violent neighborhood, according to police and residents.

In some ways, Dawkins, 22, and Brown, 23, mirrored each other. Both failed to graduate from high school. Both were unemployed. Neither had the benefit of a father engaged in his life. Before Saturday, both had been shot and wounded.

Much of the violence that police and city officials spent yesterday trying to address involves retaliatory attacks by young men and teenagers who belong to loosely knit "crews" in neighborhoods such as Greenway. Many of those young men grew up together, got into drug selling and somehow learned to settle even trivial disputes with gunfire, according to police and residents in those neighborhoods.

Sometimes the gunfire spills the blood of people outside that world. That occurred Saturday, when 4-year-old Launice Smith was shot in the head and wrist in the attack that killed Brown. The girl remained in critical condition yesterday.

Detectives publicly identified Dawkins as one of the gunmen and he surrendered to police Monday. He was presented yesterday in D.C. Superior Court on a charge of first-degree murder while armed. According to court records, a witness to the shootings identified him.

Dawkins pleaded not guilty and was ordered held without bond pending an Oct. 7 hearing.

Brown's slaying was one of 17 in or near the Greenway neighborhood this year. As of yesterday, 351 people had been slain in the District this year, compared with 336 at the same time last year.

Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly was preoccupied yesterday with the city's concern about shootings, some of which have occurred recently in stores as well as on neighborhood streets.

She and Police Chief Fred Thomas met privately with Lee Brown, director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, to discuss how the federal government can help the District.

Kelly and Thomas also have been discussing how the National Guard can further help the District.

Thomas said the National Guard has long been a part of the city's anti-crime efforts, and helps protect and light up corners of neighborhoods patrolled by Orange Hat citizen groups. He said the Guard will expand its role under the new initiative by helping on roadblocks in high-crime neighborhoods and in other support roles.

The mayor later went to police headquarters downtown, where she and Thomas announced the formation of a task force to arrest members of the neighborhood crime groups and stop shootings.

Thomas said he expects the task force to have an immediate impact. Its success will be

measured by its ability to bring down the number of homicides and shootings, he said.

After meeting with the mayor and community groups, the police chief honored officers' bravery in the line of duty last night. Then he got another view of the task ahead.

Thomas went to the unit block of Bryant Street NW in the Bloomingdale neighborhood shortly after 8 p.m. where one man was killed and another was seriously injured in a shooting. Police said they have no suspects or motives in the shooting.

While the motives in many of the neighborhood shootings often are hazy, police and residents alike agreed that each attack seems to lead to another in retaliation.

Mignon and Roshann Brown said their brother, Kervin, was part of a group whose members live on Ridge Road SE. They said Brown told them in February that his group was "beefing" with a rival group.

The sisters showed reporters two poster-size photographs of Kervin with two friends from Ridge Road. In one of the photos, a friend of Kervin's poses with a T-shirt that has lettering that reads, "We're all going to miss you, Lil John. Around Ridge Road." "Lil John" had been shot and killed, the sisters said, though they did not know his real name.

Since February, several people on both sides of the dispute have been shot, some fatally, the sisters said.

Brown warned them not to walk through Ridge Road, they said. He also admonished Roshann not to associate with Dawkins anymore.

"He told me not to speak with Anthony anymore, because I used to go with Anthony, in the seventh grade," Roshann said.

The local crews are small and loosely knit, with about 10 hard-core members each, and very loosely knit, according to police. However, such groups do tend to have a keen sense of territory.

Five young men demonstrated that yesterday afternoon on 37th Place SE, in the heart of Greenway and about a block from Ridge Road.

Reporters asked them about Dawkins, Brown and the spate of shootings in their neighborhood.

"We ain't doing the shooting, why you asking us?" one young man replied. "Go ask them. It's between Ridge Road and Greenway. Thirty-Seventh Place" isn't involved.

Like many other young men in the area, Dawkins and Brown had encountered gunfire at the law before Saturday.

Brown was shot and wounded in the hip in February in Landover, according to Prince George's County police.

In 1990, Brown pleaded guilty to a charge of possession with intent to distribute cocaine and attempted possession of cocaine, according to court records.

Dawkins was shot in May 1992, three months after joining a work-release program, to which he had been sentenced after pleading guilty to carrying a weapon without a license in his car on Nov. 6, 1991, according to court records. After leaving the hospital on June 26, 1992, Dawkins never rejoined the work-release program, and a judge issued an order saying Dawkins was considered an escapee, according to the records.

Mignon Brown said yesterday that the "beefing" -- and the gunfire -- would continue.

"They don't know where it's going to happen or when," she said. "By the time they get there, people are dead."

Staff writers Paul Duggan, Wendy Melillo, Santiago O'Donnell and James Ragland contributed to this report.

Keith -
Sorry its
take so long to get
this back to you.
Good idea -
you should give
more explanation
for the purpose
and background
on this.
(DRAFT #1)
October 1, 1993
if you want
me to help.
John A
Liz -
FYI
An

MEMORANDUM FOR MARK GEARAN
ALEXIS HERMAN
MAGGIE WILLIAMS

FR: KEITH BOYKIN
RE: D.C. ANTI-VIOLENCE EVENT

Purpose
In response to the rising tide of violence in Washington and its effect on school-aged children, I recommend the President visit the Weatherless Elementary School in Ward 7 for an anti-violence event.

WHO: President Clinton or Hillary Rodham Clinton [Attorney General Janet Reno and Drug Czar Lee Brown should attend from Administration; elementary school students, teachers, and concerned parents should attend. The President should bring along local business leaders to see the problems firsthand and invite them to seek solutions with schools to problems of education and crime]

WHAT: D.C. public school event

WHEN: October

WHERE: Weatherless Elementary School, Washington (Ward 7) or another local public elementary school

WHY: Respond to increasing violence in the District; to show the President's concern; to mobilize local businesses and organizations to seek solutions to the problems of urban violence

HOW: President takes part in a school assembly with students, teachers, and concerned parents. Students asked to write letters to the President, and select students would be asked to read their letters at the forum. Event would be simulcast on local radio stations, including African American-oriented stations

Liz -
This needs to be flushed out more.
The purpose for doing the event needs beefing up
and we need to give the President facts + numbers
on increase in D.C. crime, stats on murder and
public calls for Federal support (Mayor, editorials etc.)

Pres can challenge
people in w/ staff
to relate to kids
on 1-to-1 basis

— staff could take
on responsible role
w/ kids

interaction w/ gov't

helpful to students
(leadership from
own home)

education
children
health care

demonstrate leadership
in DC community

(DRAFT #1)
October 1, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR MARK GEARAN
ALEXIS HERMAN
MAGGIE WILLIAMS

FR: KEITH BOYKIN

RE: D.C. ANTI-VIOLENCE EVENT

In response to the rising tide of violence in Washington and its effect on school-aged children, I recommend the President visit the Weatherless Elementary School in Ward 7 for an anti-violence event.

WHO: President Clinton or Hillary Rodham Clinton [Attorney General Janet Reno and Drug Czar Lee Brown should attend from Administration; elementary school students, teachers, and concerned parents should attend. The President should bring along local business leaders to see the problems firsthand and invite them to seek solutions with schools to problems of education and crime]

WHAT: D.C. public school event

WHEN: October

WHERE: Weatherless Elementary School, Washington (Ward 7)
or another local public elementary school

WHY: Respond to increasing violence in the District; to show the President's concern; to mobilize local businesses and organizations to seek solutions to the problems of urban violence

HOW: President takes part in a school assembly with students, teachers, and concerned parents. Students asked to write letters to the President, and select students would be asked to read their letters at the forum. Event would be simulcast on local radio stations, including African American-oriented stations