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001. fax	re: political (2 pages)	07/14/1995	Personal Misfile
002. fax	re: political (3 pages)	07/14/1995	Personal Misfile
003. fax	re: political (3 pages)	04/30/1996	Personal Misfile
004. fax	Jack Ramsdell to Beth Weaver re: SSNs and DOBs [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (2 pages)	04/18/1996	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Jose Cerda
OA/Box Number: 16954

FOLDER TITLE:

Clinton/Drugs 1996: Republican Attacks Crime [1]

2016-0931-S

rc2255

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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]

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Dole Urges Crackdown on Juvenile Crime

Candidate Advocates 'Adult Punishment'

Associated Press

Two days before President Clinton is to announce ways to reduce youth violence, his Republican rival, Robert J. Dole, called for getting tough on juvenile criminals by making their records stick with them through life.

"Unless something is done soon, some of today's newborns will become tomorrow's super predators—merciless criminals capable of committing the most vicious of acts for the most trivial of reasons," Dole said yesterday in a weekly GOP radio address.

The Clinton campaign pounced on the former lawmaker, who served 35 years in Congress, saying "citizen Dole's rhetoric does not match the record of Senator Bob Dole."

"Senator Dole had a chance to ban assault weapons and make sure convicted felons were barred from purchasing handguns. When faced with promoting our national interests or promoting special interests, Senator Dole sided with the National Rifle Association," Clinton campaign spokesman Joe Lockhart said. "Senator Dole had a chance to promote safe and drug-free schools and institute a policy of zero tolerance on teenagers who bring guns into schools. Senator Dole voted no again."

But Dole, who did not mention Clinton during his address, said one of his last acts before resigning as Senate majority leader in June was to sponsor legislation that would ensure that juveniles who commit violent federal crimes are prosecuted as adults.

"A violent teenager who commits an adult crime should be treated as an adult in court and should receive adult punishment," he said yesterday. "Teenagers who rape, rob and murder should not be automatically released when they turn 18 or 20."

Dole also called for making juvenile criminal records available to schools, courts and some employers even after an offender becomes an adult. Now, such records are expunged when a juvenile reaches majority age.

"Thirty-five percent of all violent crime is now committed by offenders less than 20 years of age," Dole said, noting the murder rate among 14- to 17-year-olds more than doubled between 1985 and 1994.

In the past month, Clinton also has expressed worries about rising juvenile violence at a time when crimes committed by adults are declining. But he favors preventative programs, including dusk-to-dawn curfews, tutoring, counseling and other services for juvenile offenders.

Dole said many of the rules regulating today's juvenile justice systems were created during times when the worst offenses committed by teenagers were "truancy and joy riding."

"Fortunately, many states are now changing these rules and revising their juvenile justice systems to reflect the violent realities of our time," he said.

Dole said he wasn't unsympathetic to children who drift toward crime amid difficult environments. "Too many children are born into circumstances few of us can imagine and grow up on mean streets and in loveless homes."

He said he believes that rebuilding the family, transforming a culture that values self-indulgence over self-restraint and emphasizing punishment as well as rehabilitation are the best ways to prevent juvenile crime. "We can start by reforming welfare," he said, saying he supports reforms "that will help curb illegitimacy and give people on welfare the tools they need to become independent citizens and also require work."

Dole campaign official quits, may admit laundering funds

By Joe Stephens
KANSAS CITY STAR

A vice chairman of Bob Dole's presidential campaign has resigned amid reports that he plans to admit in court that campaign contributions were laundered illegally through his New England pool-toy company.

Simon C. Fireman of Boston, whose employees allegedly were reimbursed for their contributions to Mr. Dole, recently quit his post as a national vice chairman of finance for the campaign, Dole spokeswoman Christina Martin said Thursday.

The campaign would not comment on reports that Mr. Fireman had reached a plea agreement with federal prosecutors that would result in a multimillion-dollar fine.

Sources within Mr. Fireman's company, Aqua-Leisure Industries, contend that the millionaire businessman recently had completed the plea agreement. Details are expected to be made public next week.

In recent weeks, contributors affiliated with the pool-toy manufacturer have testified before a grand jury in downtown Boston. Several employees said they confirmed under oath that Mr. Fireman's executive assistant had asked them to contribute to the Dole campaign, then reimbursed

them with stacks of \$100 bills.

Federal laws restrict individual contributions to \$1,000 each and forbid reimbursing anyone for a contribution.

Last year, Aqua-Leisure employees, the company's sales representatives and their families sent more than 50 separate checks to the campaign, totaling \$55,000. The contributions turned Aqua-Leisure's small work force into one of Mr. Dole's largest sources of individual campaign contributions.

The gifts came not only from top managers at Aqua-Leisure, but also from secretaries, a bookkeeper and a warehouse manager. Each gift was for \$1,000, and as

many as 12 contributions flowed into the campaign on a single day.

Several witnesses said they and other employees provided personal bank records and company financial reports to the grand jury and FBI agents. The grand jury also has questioned former Aqua-Leisure employees who contend they were reimbursed for contributions sent to George Bush's 1992 presidential campaign.

In April, when the Kansas City Star first reported the money-laundering allegations, Mr. Fireman denied any wrongdoing, as did his executive assistant, Carol Nichols.

Mr. Fireman's attorney refused

to comment Thursday about the reported plea agreement.

The federal prosecutor handling the case was on vacation Thursday and unavailable for comment. His investigation began after the Star reported the alleged money-laundering.

Mr. Dole has denied knowledge of the alleged scheme. He called for a federal investigation in April but has declined comment since.

"The money contributed by Mr. Fireman, his wife and employees of Aqua-Leisure has been segregated and placed in escrow, awaiting conclusion of the federal investigation into this matter," Miss Martin said Thursday.

"If the allegations prove correct, the money will be given to the Treasury Department."

Miss Martin said she was unsure of the date of Mr. Fireman's resignation.

Mr. Fireman, 70, has been an adviser to the Carter, Reagan and Bush administrations.

In 1983, President Reagan named Mr. Fireman to the U.S. Advisory Committee for Trade Negotiations. That led to a job as a director of the federal Export-Import Bank.

In 1992, Mr. Fireman served as a national vice chairman of finance for Mr. Bush's re-election campaign.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

(Rm 218)
Call Liz Verville 04
1341
x6371

March 22, 1996

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: RICHARD A. CLARKE
FROM: ELIZABETH G. VERVILLE
SUBJECT: Presidential Letter to Senator Dole

Attached at Tab I is a Memorandum to the President recommending that he sign the letter at Tab A to Senator Dole concerning the President's certification of Mexico for its counternarcotics performance and other counternarcotics issues raised by Senator Dole.

Concurrence by: William Danvers, Leslie Bassett, Alan Kreczko, Robert Kyle, Bob Bell, ONDCP Janet Crist, OMB Pheobe Vickers, OPD Dennis Burke

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum to the President at Tab I.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to the President
Tab A Letter to Senator Dole
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
JOHN HILLEY

SUBJECT: Response to Senator Dole on Mexico Drug
Certification

Purpose

To respond to Senator Dole's letter concerning the Administration's antidrug policies and calling for decertification of Mexico.

Background

Senator Dole wrote you criticizing aspects of Administration antidrug performance, applauding your appointment of General McCaffrey as Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy and urging you to decertify Mexico. The response to Senator Dole at Tab A explains your certification decisions based on statutory criteria, responds to some of his criticisms and asks his support for Administration antidrug funding requests.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab A to Senator Dole.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachment
Tab A Letter to Senator Dole

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Leader:

I appreciate your support in your February 26 letter for my appointment of General Barry McCaffrey as the new Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, as well as for my recent statements about the disturbing increase in teenage drug use.

As you know, I consider illegal drug trafficking to constitute an insidious threat to U.S. national security. I said at General McCaffrey's swearing-in that it is as much a threat to our security as any outside enemy is today. I am firm in my resolve to combat and eliminate this threat, and General McCaffrey has my unequivocal mandate to do so.

In my recent narcotics certification decisions under the Foreign Assistance Act, I faithfully applied the essential test under the law: is the Government cooperating in fighting narcotics or is the Government part of the problem. The contrast is clearest when comparing my decisions on Colombia and Mexico.

As you know, I decertified Colombia for U.S. assistance. Despite valiant efforts of many in the law enforcement community and the military, despite many deaths of real heroes, the Government itself is not fully cooperating. In fact, it has tried to block cooperation.

In Mexico, the situation is the reverse. There is a new Government that inherited a terrible drug problem. The Government of President Zedillo is cooperating. For the first time, a Mexican President has made clear that drugs are the number one national security problem for Mexico. He has appointed an Attorney General from the opposition party who is energetically and courageously attacking the problem.

There is not the vigorous police enforcement in Mexico that there should and must be. But President Zedillo and his new team are cooperating to get at the police corruption. For the first time, he is using the military effectively in the war against drugs.

We will work intensively with Mexico to support the efforts of the Government to crack down harder, including on methamphetamine production. I have asked General McCaffrey to make this his first priority, and this month he is leading a high level mission to Mexico, at President Zedillo's invitation.

My decision to deny certification to Colombia and grant certification to Mexico shows our commitment to bring to bear U.S. law against those countries--such as Colombia--which are not taking adequate steps to fight drugs, and to support those strong leaders--like President Zedillo of Mexico--who are taking courageous measures.

I hope that you will work with me to advance our vigorous antidrug efforts and ensure that adequate resources, which as you note are limited, are available to General McCaffrey. I have asked General McCaffrey to prepare a notice to Congress to reprogram and transfer \$250 million in FY 1996 Department of Defense funds for counternarcotics purposes, which would restore some of the funds Congress has cut for interdiction.

I hope you will support this effort as well as my supplemental request for \$3.4 million in additional funds to enable General McCaffrey to build ONDCP into the dynamic organization we both envisage.

Drug use and crime are down in every segment of our society except one -- our young people, our most precious resource. That makes our battle more difficult and more important. I worked hard for the V-chip and the television rating system to stop the glorification of drugs in our popular culture. We're working to get hard core drug users off the street and into treatment. We've put more police on the street and increased the number of drug prosecutions over the past year. And for those who say we should throw in the towel and just make drugs legal, I say, not on my watch. I don't believe in that.

I look forward to our continued cooperation on these vital issue.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Robert Dole
Majority Leader
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

United States Senate

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-7400
36 FEB 23 49:00

February 26, 1996

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As you know, I have been highly critical of your Administration's antidrug policies. One of your first official acts as President was to fire more than 80 percent of the staff in the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy, the "drug czar's" office. Drug prosecutions by the Justice Department have dropped dramatically and the interdiction effort--the process by which drugs are seized before they reach our shores--has waned. Sadly, the most memorable voice in your Administration on the drug issue has been that of a Surgeon General who apparently believes the most effective way to fight illegal drugs is to legalize them.

Nevertheless, there are some signs of hope: I applaud your recent appointment of General Barry McCaffrey to head up the drug czar's office. General McCaffrey has the discipline and the commitment to reinvigorate the federal antidrug effort, despite the limited resources available to him. I also want to commend you for your recent statements warning the public about the disturbing increase in teenage drug use, which has nearly doubled since 1992. All of us in positions of authority--parents, teachers, coaches, religious leaders, and yes, politicians--must be willing to say over and over again that drug use is wrong. Our children will listen to this message, but they must hear it first.

You will soon have another opportunity to exercise leadership in the fight against drugs. As you know, the Foreign Assistance Act requires you to certify to Congress whether or not Mexico has "cooperated fully" with the United States in combating the production and shipment of illegal drugs into the United States. The deadline for this certification, March 1, is fast approaching.

Mexico has regrettably compiled a record of indifference and even outright complicity in the drug trade. Today, approximately 70% of the 400 tons of cocaine entering the United States annually comes across the border with Mexico. An estimated 25% of the heroin consumed in the United States enters our country through Mexico, including the black-tar variety produced in Mexico. Mexicans are also widely acknowledged to be the leading

U.S. distributors of methamphetamine, commonly known as speed; from mid-1993 through early 1995, Mexican traffickers reportedly produced at least 150 tons of methamphetamine for shipment to the United States.

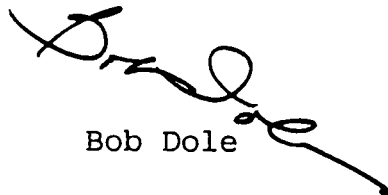
The sad truth is that some Mexican officials are intentionally turning a blind eye to the growing power of the major Mexican drug cartels and to their increasing cooperation with Columbian drug traffickers. Although the Mexican government recently apprehended drug lord Juan Garcia Abrego with U.S. assistance, even the Mexican Attorney General has confirmed that a number of his key prosecutors have been on the payroll of the drug cartels. In the words of your own Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, Mexican drug traffickers are producing their own heroin, speed, and marijuana, and they have "entered into an unholy alliance" with the Cali cartel of Columbia.

According to press reports, your Administration is divided on the issue of whether to certify Mexico under the Foreign Assistance Act. If we are to be honest, we cannot credibly say that the government of Mexico has "cooperated fully" with the drug enforcement effort. If you choose to use your authority to grant a national interest waiver, it is essential that we make clear that the government of Mexico must do more to combat the flow of illegal drugs across our common border.

Of course, the United States has an interest in stabilizing the Mexican economy through well-monitored and mutually beneficial trade. But we cannot allow Mexico to continue to ship hundreds of tons of the drug poison into our country with impunity. We must never lose sight of the devastating effects of drugs on our society, and especially on our nation's youth. Drug use has an insidious reach that does not stop with the abuser--it reaches out and undermines the very social fabric of our nation. The rising availability of drugs has meant more drug-related deaths, more juvenile crime, more unsafe schools, and more broken families across America.

Accordingly, I call upon you to state clearly and emphatically that Mexico has not cooperated fully with U.S. counternarcotics efforts.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bob Dole", with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Bob Dole

Centrist Group Offers Reply to GOP 'Contract'

DLC Also Distances Itself From Clinton

By Dan Balz

Washington Post Staff Writer

The centrist Democratic Leadership Council (DLC) yesterday issued a 10-point alternative to the "bumper-sticker bromides" of the Republicans' "Contract With America" and its leaders pledged to wage "hand-to-hand combat" with the Republicans for the support of the "vital center" of the American electorate.

DLC president Al From said the agenda would push the country in a "far different direction" than the Republican contract. But he acknowledged that it also represents a sharp departure from the policies of the Clinton administration.

From said the White House had played no direct role in the formulation of what he called a "progressive alternative" to the Republicans, despite the fact that Bill Clinton chaired the DLC before launching his presidential campaign.

In a sign of the DLC's continuing disappointment with Clinton's presidency, From offered the White House another cold shoulder, declaring that his organization is an independent think tank, "not an adjunct of the Clinton administration." Nonetheless, Clinton is scheduled to speak at the group's fund-raising dinner tonight.

The 10-point package includes measures to cut the federal deficit; reform welfare, housing and health care programs; shift power away from Washington; and assure U.S. military strength.

The unveiling of the alternative agenda marked the 10th anniversary of the DLC's founding, but From and others conceded that the centrist group's ranks in Congress are thinner than ever since the November elections and that there is little hope congressional Democrats will take up its cause.

"If we depend on Congress to reform the Democratic Party, we'll sit here until the funeral," From said.

He and other speakers at a news conference insisted, however, that the ideas they are promoting enjoy support across the country and that they will take them to the grass roots as part of an effort to combat

AN ALTERNATIVE AGENDA

Highlights of an alternative to the Republican "Contract With America" released yesterday by the Democratic Leadership Council and the Progressive Policy Institute, its policy arm:

1. Create a "G.I. Bill" for workers by:

- converting money spent on existing job-training programs into vouchers.
- encouraging displaced workers to finance their retraining through federally guaranteed, income-contingent student loans.
- developing Individual Development Accounts (similar to IRAs) to encourage saving for lifetime learning.

2. Cut tax and spending programs that subsidize certain industries and redirect \$225 billion over five years for: education and training; research and infrastructure; deficit reduction; and family tax relief.

3. Build on the North American Free Trade Agreement by:

- inviting in any emerging democracy that accepts NAFTA's standards on trade, investment, labor and the environment.
- creating international institutions to resolve international labor and environmental disputes.

4. Reform welfare by:

- limiting cash payments to two years.
- placing recipients who do not find work in the private sector in community service jobs.

5. Rebuild housing opportunity by:

- limiting occupancy in public housing to two years and giving housing managers authority to enforce standards of conduct.
- gradually shifting resources from subsidies toward efforts to boost the supply of low-cost, privately owned, owner-occupied homes.

6. Combat teenage pregnancy by:

- resurrecting "social sanctions" against out-of-wedlock births.
- creating "second-chance" homes where teenage mothers receive help raising their children.

7. Cut the size of the federal government by:

- "dismantling petrified central bureaucracies and returning power from Washington to states, communities and citizens."
- convening a "Federalism Convention" to plan a redistribution of power.

8. Reforming health care by changing the market through:

- requiring everyone to purchase insurance.
- changing the tax-subsidy system for employer-paid insurance.
- applying private sector managed care reforms to Medicare and Medicaid to bring their costs under control.

9. Move toward a nuclear weapons-free world by the middle of the next century by striking a grand bargain between nuclear and non-nuclear states.

10. Strengthen U.S. military forces by ending the 1993 "bottom-up review" launched by the Pentagon and beginning a more systematic assessment of the services' roles and missions in light of changing demands.

THE WASHINGTON POST

the new Republican majority in Congress and to revitalize a Democratic Party that absorbed its worst defeat in 40 years last month.

"We are alerting the Republicans we intend to engage them in hand-to-hand combat for every inch of ground in the battlefield for ideas," From said.

Will Marshall, president of the Progressive Policy Institute (PPI), the policy arm of the DLC, said that the agenda outlined yesterday is "rooted in the values" of working Americans and that while many of the themes are similar to those in the Republican contract, the philosophy and details are different.

Marshall said that while the Republican contract offers the symbol-

ism of a balanced budget amendment, the DLC offers specific ways to shrink the deficit. He said that while both seek to change the welfare system, Republicans favor a punitive approach, in contrast to a DLC philosophy he described as "reciprocal responsibility."

The DLC agenda renews the group's recommendation for a budgetary policy called "cut and invest," in which Congress would wipe out many tax subsidies now provided for various industries and use part of the proceeds to invest in education, training, infrastructure and tax relief for families.

PPI economist Robert Shapiro said the DLC already has identified

See DLC, A24, Col. 1

Centrist Democrats Offer Alternative To GOP 'Contract'

DLC, From A21

68 tax subsidies for corporate America that represent an industry's clout in Congress, not its value to the economy. Eliminating them would save \$225 billion over five years, he said, adding that eventually such reforms could save the government \$75 billion a year.

Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich recently called for a similar policy to scale back on what he and the DLC call "corporate welfare," although the speech was not cleared in advance by the White House.

Shapiro also urged reforms in entitlement programs, including a gradual increase in the age of eligibility for Social Security to 70.

Other elements of the DLC economic program include a "G.I. Bill" for workers that would consolidate existing programs and offer new incentives for workers to undergo re-training throughout life.

Marshall said the group disagrees with both the Republican and the Clinton administration approaches to welfare reform. "We don't want to reform welfare, we want to replace it with work," he said.

He said the Republican proposal to deny benefits to children born to teenage mothers and put the children into orphanages is insensitive. To combat teen pregnancy, the DLC called for a national campaign to make out-of-wedlock births socially unacceptable and for the creation of community homes, patterned after settlement houses from the turn of the century, where teenage mothers could raise their children.

The DLC also called for significant changes in public housing policy designed to make it a transitional program, not a permanent condition, including the gradual phase-out of housing subsidies and using the money to build low-cost housing for the poor.

On health care, an area not covered in the Republican contract, the DLC recommended step-by-step changes, beginning with insurance reforms but eventually requiring all Americans to purchase health insurance.

Like the Republicans, the DLC called for a significant shift in governmental responsibility from Washington to the states and cities. But rather than outline specific programs that should be moved out of Washington, the DLC urged Clinton to convene a "Federalism Convention" to develop a plan for decentralizing power.

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billions in spending cuts or tax increases, and the Republicans have given no indication where that money would come from. They have promised they will not reduce Social Security benefits.

DAVID E. ROSENBAUM

CRIME



Republican lawmakers say they will try to scale back drastically the \$30 billion Federal anti-crime bill enacted in September, beginning by cutting the \$5.3 billion approved for prevention programs.

"We passed a \$30 billion social program and called it a crime bill," Senator Gramm said on Wednesday. He added, "We're going to pass a very tough crime bill; we're going to send it to the President, and, I believe, under immense pressure from the American people, that the President is going to sign that bill."

Republican legislative aides say it would be politically foolhardy to try to strip from the measure provisions like the \$8 billion program to hire 100,000 police officers. But some crime experts advising Republican lawmakers said the legislators might try to change how the Government hands out the money, possibly by abandoning direct Federal grants to cities in favor of block grants to states, an idea that appeals to Republican governors in large states.

Some Republicans also expect a flurry of measures that will try to curb illegal immigration and cut back on the rights of criminal defendants. Republicans say they may propose limits on Federal appeals by prisoners on death row, as well as propose laws that would allow the police to use evidence seized improperly. Republicans also say they will try to curtail the extent of Miranda warnings that the police use to advise people of their constitutional rights at the time of arrest.

Representatives of both parties assume that Republican control of the Senate Judiciary Committee under Orrin G. Hatch of Utah will lead to inevitable battles over President Clinton's judicial nominations, mainly over appointments to the appellate bench and to the Supreme Court, if another Justice retires.

In the House, there is an impulse among Republicans to use the Judiciary Committee's oversight role to question lawyers, prosecutors and senior officials on the Administration's enforcement of environmental, civil rights and antitrust laws.

DAVID JOHNSTON

WELFARE



The Republicans' control of Congress will bring fundamental changes to a welfare debate that was already moving fast and far to the right.

The Republicans are promising to place many more welfare recipients in work pro-

insurance coverage while making coverage more accessible and affordable. This, now, becomes the majority view.

In the House, aides to the Republican leadership said that a starting point would be the plan put forward this year by Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the minority leader. That plan would require employers to offer insurance to all employees but not have to pay for it. The plan would also provide for new insurance industry rules, like barring the exclusion of people with pre-existing conditions. And it would encourage the creation of personal tax-free medical savings accounts to be used to pay for medical care.

These Republican aides noted that passing health care legislation was not part of the agenda for the new majority's first 100 days. But at a news conference today, the man expected to be the new chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Representative Bill Archer of Texas, said he was committed to move on the issue.

In the Senate, Bob Dole of Kansas cautioned that the plan he put forward earlier this year — a package of new insurance regulations, market restructuring and insurance subsidies for low-income people — "costs much more than we thought it would," based on estimates from the Congressional Budget Office. Mr. Dole said that as a result, Senator Bob Packwood of Oregon, incoming chairman of the Finance Committee, would review the subsidy program.

Still, Mr. Dole said he expected early agreement on some of the basics that are intended to expand access to insurance. "Pre-existing conditions, portability, malpractice reform, small business reform, all those we could agree on," he said.

Various other health-related issues will be handled much differently. According to the Associated Press, Representative Thomas J. Bliley Jr. of Virginia, who is likely to head the Health and Environment subcommittee, said he will seek to end Congress's investigation of the tobacco industry because "I don't think we need any more legislation regulating tobacco."

ROBIN TONER

THE MILITARY



Republicans are vowing to increase Pentagon spending, but competing priorities to cut taxes and reduce the deficit may leave President Clinton's military program relatively unchanged.

The Republican contract calls for a panel of outside experts to review the nation's military readiness, almost surely posing a challenge to the Administration's contention that it has budgeted for a military large enough to win two wars in different regions that occur almost simultaneously.

Under the new majority, Star Wars, the space-based, anti-missile defense network originally proposed by President Reagan, may be resurrected, and Republicans are certain to press for more money for troop

President Reagan. The Navy's \$2.4 billion Seawolf submarine may be in jeopardy, while supporters of the B-2 bomber will likely push to buy more of the planes, at \$2 billion apiece.

Republicans will also push to have other agencies pay for the Pentagon's spending on what the party considers non-defense matters, like environmental cleanup at military bases, anti-drug patrols by the Navy and breast cancer research at military hospitals, among other programs. The Pentagon currently pays for these expenses itself.

But with no Republican willing to raid entitlement programs like Social Security, independent experts say the new majority will be hard pressed to find the money for new arms spending.

The budget law of 1993 puts caps on discretionary spending, about half of which is now the Pentagon budget. So Republicans would have to cut from social programs or other discretionary spending that the Administration has tried to protect.

Republican lawmakers will also try to restrict America's involvement in multinational peacekeeping operations, especially when American troops would serve under United Nations commanders.

ERIC SCHMITT

THE ENVIRONMENT



The Republican majority's environmental agenda can be summed up in three ideas that the party's leaders, and many conservative Democrats as well, would like ap-

plied to all environmental laws.

First, they say, regulations should be imposed only after considering whether the health and safety risks they address are significant and the benefits justify the costs.

Second, they say, owners of private property should be compensated if the value of their property is diminished by restrictions on how it may be developed or used.

Third, they say that the Federal Government should not put costly burdens on state and local governments without also providing financial aid.

The last Congress disappointed environmentalists by failing to act on a half-dozen environmental measures, including clean water legislation and changes to the mining law. Next year, some of the same bills could provide early tests of whether bipartisan-ship will prevail where ideological differences run deep.

For example, the 103d Congress came close to revising the Superfund bill, which pays for cleaning up toxic waste dumps, after the bill won bipartisan support from five committees in the House and Senate. With the tax that pays for cleaning up the sites expiring next year, there is considerable pressure to resurrect the bill, a delicate compromise that was grudgingly supported by industry and environmentalists.

An ally of environmentalists, John H. Chafee of Rhode Island, has been the ranking Republican on the Senate Environment Committee and could become its chairman.



NICK FAX
514
2504

U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)

Intergovernmental and Public Liaison
Division

1100 Vermont Ave. NW
Washington, D.C. 20530

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

TO: ~~Mr. Dennis~~ Dennis
Fax: 456-7028

FR: Cynthia Caporizzo
COPS Intergovernmental and Public Liaison

Phone: (202) 514-4229

Fax: (202) 616-5899

DATE: 12/4/95

PAGES (including cover sheet): 14

MESSAGE: CSJ

Fy 96 Approps conference Report.

- state & local law enforcement partners

Also - NLS News & World Report: what to
watch Clinton - Congress may agree to block

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OUTLOOK

LAMAS

DUELING 6-YEAR-OLDS. The *People's Daily* ran his photo on Page 1: a scared-looking 6-year-old, clad in a silk robe and stiff silk hat. Next to him, in a bureaucrat's suit and tie, sat a Chinese government official. On the wall behind them was China's national seal. Last week, Beijing confirmed the boy as the reincarnation of the Panchen Lama, Tibetan Buddhism's second most important religious leader after the Dalai Lama. The 14th Dalai Lama, exiled in India, has long been a strong focus for Tibetan resistance to Chinese rule. Now, Beijing aims to make its choice for the 11th Panchen Lama a symbol for Tibetan embrace of the Chinese "motherland."

But there's a hitch. Six months ago, the Dalai Lama announced he had



Dalai Lama's pick



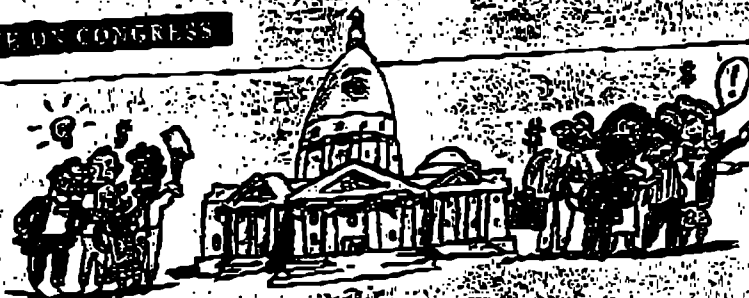
Beijing's boy

confirmed a different 6-year-old as the reincarnation of the 10th Panchen Lama, who died in 1989. In response, Beijing accused the Dalai Lama of "meddling in China's internal affairs." Last week, the atheist government defended its choice—a boy with a "mild manner" and "fine appearance"—as religiously valid. By contrast, it said, the Dalai Lama's pick—"the pretender"—had once drowned a dog. And his parents, the government added, were "notorious among their neighbors for speculation, deceit and scrambling for fame and profit." Although China denies it, the Dalai Lama worries that the government is detaining his designate.

For the child in the silk robe whom Beijing expects to forge a reconciliation between Tibetan and Han, it has been a rocky start.

BY SUSAN V. LAWRENCE IN BEIJING

EYE ON CONGRESS



TROUBLES MOUNT FOR THE SPEAKER

Buffed by weeks of bad press, Newt Gingrich suffered another blow when the Federal Election Commission sued GOPAC, the political committee he once ran. The suit claims GOPAC improperly spent large sums on federal candidates in 1989 and 1990—including \$250,000 for the House speaker's 1990 Georgia campaign, which he won by 974 votes. Gingrich calls the charges "phony." But the lawsuit, his complaints of mistreatment on Air Force One and his abysmal approval ratings are causing many Republicans to worry privately that their leader is hurting the GOP.

► **What to watch:** The FEC case against Gingrich could heighten pressure on the House to pass campaign finance reforms, languishing in part because he hasn't pushed them.

THE ELUSIVE BUDGET

If Gingrich's difficulties weaken his ability to unite the GOP, budget talks could suffer. A sign of disquiet came last week when 25 House Republicans helped Democrats reject an appropriations bill because it did not spend enough on veterans. Then 48 Republicans sent Gingrich a letter warning him not to agree to lower their proposed \$245 billion in tax cuts. But the GOP scored a victory when President Clinton failed to veto the defense appropriations bill.

► **What to watch:** The size of the GOP tax cut, a senior Clinton official says, may be the "biggest deal breaker." He believes a \$200 billion tax break is as

low as Republicans will go—but that's too generous for Democrats. At risk is agreement on everything else, from Medicare to welfare reform.

COPS AND COMMERCE

One of the unfinished spending bills funds disputed antitrust and commerce programs. Last week, a conference panel agreed on a plan that the administration vowed to veto because it would kill Clinton's efforts to put 100,000 more police officers on the streets. Republicans say their "block grants" would let localities decide their own priorities, including police and crime prevention. The White House also protests big cuts in the Commerce Department.

► **What to watch:** Clinton and Congress may agree to block grants that stress policing but give cities more spending options. A House panel holds a hearing this week to cite problems in the police program.

BIG NAMES DEPART

Congress will lose more than 50 years of experience in the wake of decisions by Democratic Rep. Pat Schroeder of Colorado and Republican Sen. Mark Hatfield of Oregon to retire in 1996. Head of the powerful Appropriations Committee, Hatfield is the latest in a string of moderates to leave the Senate. Schroeder, a 12-term crusader for liberal and feminist causes, is the 20th House Democrat to resign this year or promise to leave.

► **What to watch:** Lots more Democrats and a few Republicans will retire.



percentage in accordance with the reprogramming requirements in section 605 of this Act.

Violence Against Women Act Programs. - The conference agreement provides \$175,000,000 for Violence Against Women Act programs as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$125,000,000 as proposed by the House. Of the total provided, \$500,000 is included under the U.S. Attorneys appropriation for Federal Victims Counselors. The conference agreement also includes language as proposed by the Senate, to clarify that funds provided for Grants to Combat Violence Against Women and to Encourage Arrest Policies are provided to States, units of local governments and Indian Tribal governments.

State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

The conference agreement includes \$3,393,200,000 for State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance, instead of \$3,333,343,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,487,100,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of this amount, the conference agreement provides that \$3,005,200,000 shall be derived from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund (VCRTF), instead of \$3,283,343,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,147,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement provides for the following programs from direct appropriations and the VCRTF:

<u>Direct Appropriation:</u>	
Byrne Discretionary Grants	\$ 60,000,000
Byrne Formula Grants	328,000,000
Total, Direct Appropriation	388,000,000

Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund

Byrne Formula Grants	\$ 147,000,000
Local Law Enforcement Block Grant	1,903,000,000
Upgrade Criminal History Records (Brady Bill)	25,000,000
State Prison Grants	617,500,000
Alien Incarceration	(200,000,000)
Cooperative Agreement Program	(12,500,000)
State Criminal Alien Incarceration Program	300,000,000
DNA Identification Grants	1,000,000
Information Technology Grants	9,000,000
Law Enforcement Family Support Program	1,000,000
Tuberculosis in Prisons	200,000
Gang Information Systems	1,000,000
Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention	500,000
Total, Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund	3,005,200,000

Edward Byrne Grants to States.— The conference agreement provides \$535,000,000 for the the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program, of which \$60,000,000 is for discretionary grants and \$475,000,000 is provided under the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund for formula grants under this program.

Byrne Discretionary Grants.— The conference agreement provides \$60,000,000 for discretionary grants under Chapter A of the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Assistance Program, instead of \$50,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$80,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. Within the amount provided, the conferees expect the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) to provide:

- \$28,500,000 for the Weed and Seed program;
- \$4,000,000 for State and local law enforcement activities related to the 1996 Olympic Games;
- \$3,000,000 for the National Crime Prevention Council to continue and expand the National Citizens Crime Prevention Campaign (McGruff);

--\$1,750,000 to continue and expand the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program;

--\$2,000,000 for continued funding for the Washington Metropolitan Area Drug Enforcement Task Force;

--\$1,000,000 for continued funding for the National Judicial College;

--\$4,350,000 for a grant to the Boys and Girls Clubs of America; and

--\$1,000,000 to SEARCH Group, Inc. to continue and expand the National Technical Assistance Program, which provides support to State and local criminal justice agencies to improve their use of computers and information technology.

Within the available resources the conferees also urge BJA to favorably consider funding for the Centers of Excellence on Violence Prevention; the National Night Out Program; and the Center of Advanced Support in Technology for Law Enforcement (CASTLE), as stated in the Senate report.

State Identification Grants. -- The conference agreement does not include \$60,000,000 or authorize a new State Technology Grant program as proposed by the Senate under section 119. The conferees understand the intent of the program is to grant funds to State and local governments to upgrade their criminal justice identification systems for linkage to national databases such as the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS), NCIC 2000, ballistics testing systems, and DNA Identification Systems. However, the conferees also understand that the two primary systems, IAFIS and NCIC 2000, are not scheduled to be on-line until 1998. Thus, providing funding for State linkages to these systems at this time is premature. However, the conferees recognize that State and local governments could benefit from systems upgrades and linkages for ballistics testing

and DNA identification and analysis. Therefore, the conference agreement provides a total of \$21,000,000 under the FBI and DEA for the FBI's DNA CODIS system and DRUGFIRE system, including funding for State systems upgrades. In addition, \$10,000,000 is provided under the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund for Information Technology and DNA identification grants and \$25,000,000 is provided to upgrade criminal history records in order to implement the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), resulting from the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act.

Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund Programs

Local Law Enforcement Block Grant. - The conference agreement includes \$1,903,000,000 for a Local Law Enforcement Block Grant program, as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,690,000,000 for the Community Policing Program, \$100,000,000 for Drug Courts, \$10,000,000 for rural law enforcement, \$2,000,000 for the Ounce of Prevention Council and \$30,000,000 for crime prevention programs, as proposed by the Senate.

The Local Law Enforcement Block Grant will provide resources directly to local communities to permit them to combat violent crime according to their local needs and priorities. This includes putting more police on America's streets. The conferees have included language encouraging localities to use funding provided under this block grant to hire additional police and to build on the police hiring initiative funded in fiscal year 1995. The block grant requires a local match of 10 percent, as compared to 25 percent under the Community Policing Program, thereby enabling more communities to hire police.

The conference agreement provides that the funding will be distributed for this block grant to local governments by using the outline provided in H.R. 728, as passed by the House of Representatives on February 14, 1995, with some modifications, and may be used at the discretion of local government^s for the following purposes:

- (1) Hiring, training, and employing on a continuing basis new, additional law enforcement officers and necessary support personnel;
- (2) Paying overtime to presently employed law enforcement officers and necessary support personnel;
- (3) Procuring equipment, technology, and other material directly related to basic law enforcement functions;
- (4) Enhancing security measures in and around schools and any other facility or location which is considered by the unit of local government to have a special risk for incidents of crime;
- (5) Establishing or supporting drug courts;
- (6) Enhancing the adjudication process of cases involving violent juvenile offenders; and
- (7) Establishing multi-jurisdictional task forces, particularly in rural areas, composed of Federal and local law enforcement officials to prevent and control crime.

The conferees have also included language that clarifies that the types of prevention programs allowed under the law enforcement block grant are programs that involve cooperation between community residents and law enforcement in order to control, detect,

or investigate crime or to prosecute criminals. Examples of these programs currently used in many local communities which have high rates of success include the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program, National McGruff Network programs, Boys and Girls Clubs of America, and other direct police-sponsored programs such as neighborhood watch programs. The conferees have also included as an allowable use under the block grant the purchase of insurance to indemnify sworn law enforcement officers subjected to legal action as a result of the discharge of their duty, in cases where the officer acted in good faith and in a manner in which the officer reasonably believed to be in the best interest of public safety. In addition, the conference agreement provides that \$10,000,000 of the total amount provided will be available for educational expenses under the Police Corps program.

National Instant Criminal Background Check System. - The conference agreement provides \$25,000,000 for states to upgrade criminal history records as required under the Brady Bill and for the FBI to complete development of the national instant criminal background check system, as proposed by both the House and Senate.

State Prison Grants. - The conference agreement provides \$617,500,000 for State Prison Grants pursuant to Section 114 of this Act which amends the Prison Grant program included in the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. Of this amount, \$200,000,000 is provided for reimbursement to States for the incarceration of criminal aliens and \$12,500,000 is provided for the Cooperative Agreement Program. The remaining \$405,000,000 is intended for General Grants and Truth-in-Sentencing Grants and

administration of the program and includes a \$1,215,000 set-aside for Indian Tribes to build corrections facilities.

State Criminal Alien Assistance Program. - The conference agreement provides \$300,000,000 for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program for reimbursement to States for the costs of incarceration of criminal aliens, as proposed by both the House and Senate. In addition to this amount the conferees have also agreed to provide \$200,000,000 for this purpose under the State Prison Grants program, as proposed by the House. Thus, the ~~conferees~~ ^{conferees} ~~committee~~ recommends a total of \$500,000,000 for reimbursement to ^{for} ~~states~~ ^{of} alien incarceration, as proposed by the House. The conferees have also agreed to provide this funding pursuant to section 242(j) of the Immigration and Nationality Act as proposed by the Senate, instead of pursuant to section 501 of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, as proposed by the House, so that funds will also be available for political subdivisions of the State.

Youthful Offender Incarceration Grants. - The conference agreement provides funding for youthful offender incarceration grants as an allowable use under the State Prison Grant program. Therefore, funding is not included under this separate program as proposed by both House and Senate.

DNA Identification State Grants. - The conference agreement includes \$1,000,000 for DNA Identification State Grants, as proposed by both the House and Senate.

Improved Training and Technology/Automation Grants. - The conference agreement provides \$9,000,000 for Improved Training and Technical Automation Grants, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed by the House. As stated in

the House report, the conferees expect that within the overall amounts recommended, the Office of Justice Programs will examine the following proposals, provide grants if warranted, and report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate on its intentions for each proposal: (1) North Carolina fingerprint system, and (2) San Francisco communication system.

Law Enforcement Family Support Programs. - The conference agreement includes \$1,000,000 for law enforcement family support programs, as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Treatment of Tuberculosis in Correctional Institutions. - The conference agreement provides \$200,000 for treatment of tuberculosis in State and Federal Correctional institutions, as proposed by the House.

Gang Investigation Coordination and Information Collection. - The conference agreement includes \$1,000,000 for improved information collection on gang investigations as proposed by both the House and Senate. The conferees are aware that the Regional Information Sharing System (RISS) is developing gang databases for use by State and local law enforcement agencies and encourages the Office of Justice Programs to utilize the RISS network to enhance the collection of gang investigative information.

Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention. - The conference agreement includes \$500,000 for grants to combat motor vehicle theft as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Weed and Seed Program Fund

The conference agreement includes \$28,500,000 for the Weed and Seed program, instead of \$23,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$43,500,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees agree that the total amount provided shall be derived from discretionary grants under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs. Within the amounts provided, the conferees expect that \$270,000 will be provided to the Gospel Mission of Washington, D.C., for the purpose of renovating the former Fulton Hotel and converting it into a drug treatment center for women.

Juvenile Justice Programs

The conference agreement includes \$148,500,000 for Juvenile Justice programs as proposed by the House, instead of \$168,500,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees have agreed to eliminate a provision proposed by the House that provided \$10,000,000 of discretionary grants under this program to be used for the Weed and Seed program. The conferees suggest that these funds be used to enhance grants addressing youth gangs and related violence and have therefore agreed to also eliminate a provision proposed by the Senate that provided an additional \$20,000,000 for youth gang prevention from discretionary grants under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. -- Of the total amount provided, \$144,000,000 is for grants and administrative expenses for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) programs including:

1. \$5,000,000 for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) (Part A).

2. \$70,000,000 for Formula Grants for assistance to State and local programs (Part B).

3. \$25,000,000 for Discretionary Grants for National Programs and Special Emphasis Programs (Part C). Within the amount provided for Part C discretionary grants, the ~~Conferees~~^D ~~Committee~~ expects the OJJDP to provide:

--\$2,300,000 to continue and expand the National Council of Juvenile and Family

Courts which provides continuing legal education in family and juvenile law; and

--\$1,000,000 for the Teens, Crime and the Community program; and

--\$250,000 for the Low Country Children's Center;

In addition, the conferees also expect OJJDP to examine each of the following proposals included in the House and Senate reports, to provide grants if warranted, and to report to the Committees on Appropriations of both the House and Senate on its intentions for each proposal:

--A grant to the Santa Fe Boys and Girls Club;

--A grant to the Mable Dodge Lujan Foundation in Taos, New Mexico;

--A grant to the Kids Peace National Center for Kids for its Intensive Treatment Family Program;

--A grant to Parents Anonymous Inc.;

--A grant to continue funding for an Institute for Families in Society Study; and

--A grant to the Institute on Violence and Destructive Behavior.

4. \$10,000,000 to expand the Youth Gangs (Part D) program which provides grants to public and private nonprofit organizations to prevent and reduce the participation of at-risk youth in the activities of gangs that commit crimes.

5. \$10,000,000 for Discretionary Grants for State Challenge Activities (Part E) to increase the amount of a State's formula grant by up to 10 percent, if that State agrees to undertake some or all of the ten challenge activities designed to improve various aspects of a State's juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs.

6. \$4,000,000 for the Juvenile Mentoring Program (Part G) to reduce juvenile delinquency, improve academic performance, and reduce the drop-out rate among at-risk youth through the use of mentors by bringing together young people in high crime areas with law enforcement officers and other responsible adults who are willing to serve as long-term mentors.

7. \$20,000,000 for Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs (Title V), to units of general local government for delinquency prevention programs and other activities for at-risk youth.

-- *Victims of Child Abuse Act.* The conference agreement includes \$4,500,000 for the various programs authorized under the Victims of Child Abuse Act (VOCA). In addition, funding of \$6,750,000 is provided for Victims of Child Abuse programs under the Violence Against Women Programs funded by the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund. The following programs are included in the recommendation:

--\$4,500,000 to Improve Investigations and Prosecutions (Subtitle A) as follows:

--\$500,000 to establish Regional Children's Advocacy Centers, as authorized by section 213 of VOCA.

--\$2,000,000 to establish local Children's Advocacy Centers, as authorized by section 214 of VOCA.

--\$1,500,000 for a continuation grant to the National Center for Prosecution of Child Abuse for specialized technical assistance and training programs to improve the prosecution of child abuse cases, as authorized by section 214a of VOCA.

--\$500,000 for a continuation grant to the National Network of Child Advocacy Centers for technical assistance and training, as authorized by section 214a of VOCA.

Public Safety Officers Benefits

The conference agreement includes \$2,134,000 for Public Safety Officers benefits as proposed by both the House and Senate bills.

General Provisions -- Department of Justice

The conference agreement includes the following general provisions for the Department of Justice:

Section 101. The conference agreement includes section 101 as proposed by both the House and Senate, which makes up to \$45,000 of the funds appropriated to the Department of Justice available for reception and representation expenses.



U. S. Department of Justice

Office of Legislative Affairs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, DC 20530

FAX COVER SHEET

TO: Dennis Burke

FAX NO. 456-7028

FROM: Andrew Foia

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FAX NO. 514-4482

DATE: 12-7-95

NO. OF PAGES: 1 (EXCLUDING COVER)

COMMENTS: _____

From: Andy

Rahm, Bruce, Dennis

No terrorism bill next week - and maybe not at all this month which means no assaults. Word is problem with votes on the right. Could be they were told no assaults vote this month and bolted on terrorism. At appropriate time POTUS should blast them for failing to get event their weakened terrorism bill to the floor for a vote.

The Hyde Barr amendment looks OK as far as it goes - it included many of the President's provisions as reported by the Judiciary Committee - mostly international stuff. It drops, however, many important law enforcement tools to combat domestic terrorism included in President's bill that passed Senate and were in original committee bill.

So President should call upon the Congress to get this done as it promised it would by Memorial DAY - didnt know the Speaker meant Memorial Day of 1996!! And in a strong version like we presented.



U.S. Department of Justice

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PAGES (including cover sheet): 2

MESSAGE:

Conference — Approps Lang for
Law Enforcement Block grants.

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Appropriations Language for Law Enforcement Block Grants

\$1,903,000,000 shall be for Local Law Enforcement Block Grants, pursuant to H.R. 728 as passed by the House of Representatives on February 14, 1995 for the purposes set forth in paragraphs (A), (B), (D), (F), (I) of section 101(a)(2) of H.R. 728 and for establishing crime prevention programs involving cooperation between community residents and law enforcement personnel in order to control, detect, or investigate crime or the prosecution of criminals: *Provided*, That recipients are encouraged to use these funds to hire additional law enforcement officers: *Provided further*, That funds may also be used to defray the costs of indemnification insurance for law enforcement officers: *Provided further*, That \$10,000,000 of this amount shall be available for educational expenses as set forth in section 200103 of the 1994 Act:

GOP Pledges Another Look At Crime Bill

Second of 10 Parts

By Pierre Thomas
Washington Post Staff Writer

When it comes to crime, the Republican "Contract With America" is likely to prompt a replay of the punishment versus prevention argument that dominated congressional debate over the 1994 crime bill.

The House Republicans' "Taking Back Our Streets" bill puts forth a wide variety of anti-crime measures—based on the belief that crime is best deterred through severe punishment—and takes issue with what they consider to be the liberal Democratic approach of keeping at-risk youth out of already overcrowded prisons.

The bill sets mandatory sentences for crimes involving the use of firearms, authorizes \$10.5 billion for constructing prisons, establishes truth-in-sentencing guidelines, reduces the number of appeals by inmates, gives police more latitude in seizing evidence, requires that convicted criminals make restitution to their victims, and authorizes \$10 billion for local law enforcement spending and crime prevention, according to the House Republican Conference. The bill also streamlines the current alien deportation system.

House Republicans maintain their proposal will fix a number of problems created by the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1994. The administration's \$30.2 billion initiative provides \$6.9 billion for crime prevention programs and \$13.4 billion to put 100,000 more police on the street. The GOP initiative would reorder that funding, shifting some funds away from prevention and toward state prisons.

The GOP bill also would repeal specific funds for drug courts, recreational programs, community justice programs and other programs that Republican critics term "social welfare programs masquerading as crime prevention."

"It's an effort to pass the crime bill that House Republicans would like to have seen [this year] if they had the votes. Now they have the votes," said Richard K. Willard, a former Justice Department official who has advised House and Senate Republicans on crime policy.

But some Democrats are betting that the Republicans will encounter the same tough going that Democrats did as the majority party.

"When they look at this from far away, it seems easy, but the closer they look, they'll see the harder it gets," said Rep. Charles E. Schumer (D-N.Y.), who will soon lose his position as chair of the House Judiciary subcommittee on crime and criminal justice.

CONTRACT WITH AMERICA THE REPUBLICAN AGENDA



THE TAKING BACK OUR STREETS ACT

"An anti-crime package including stronger truth-in-sentencing, 'good faith' exclusionary rule exemptions, effective death penalty provisions and cuts in social spending from this summer's 'crime' bill to fund prison construction and additional law enforcement to keep people secure in their neighborhoods and kids safe in their schools."

—From the "Contract With America"

About This Series

Before the midterm elections, Republican candidates for the House proposed a 10-point legislative plan they called the "Contract With America." The contract includes promises of budgetary reform, anti-crime measures, welfare changes, support for families, tax relief for the middle class and the elderly, small business incentives, increased defense spending, tort reform and term limits. Republicans pledged to introduce bills addressing each of these areas in the first 100 days of the 104th Congress. This is the second article in a 10-part series examining the proposed bills.

Rep. Henry J. Hyde (R-Ill.), the designated incoming chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and Sen. Orrin G. Hatch (R-Utah), to be chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, will take the lead.

Congressional and Justice Department sources said Republican leaders have yet to outline what their priorities will be, but several areas have already emerged as major points of contention.

A Democratic aide to the House Judiciary Committee acknowledged that many of the administration's prevention programs are in serious jeopardy, with the exception of money to prevent violence against women; Hatch strongly supports this funding.

According to the Democratic Study Group, under the 1994 Crime Control Act, 45 percent of funding was for law enforcement, 32 percent was for prisons and 23 percent was for crime prevention. Under the Republican bill, 51 percent of the funding is for law enforcement, 43 percent is for prisons and 6 percent is for crime prevention.

"It's all on the chopping blocks," the Democratic staff member said. But the fight over that money may be fraught with twists and turns, particularly if moderate Republicans—whose districts were scheduled to receive prevention funds—chafe at eliminating the programs.

The Clintons and the Whitewater 'sideshow'

By Mark R. Levin

Before the Nov. 8, 1994, congressional election, when the Democrats controlled both houses of Congress by large majorities, the Clintons and their spokesmen said they favored limited congressional hearings into the Whitewater matter. We were told that comprehensive hearings — such as those conducted during Watergate and Iran-Contra — would interfere with an ongoing criminal investigation. Demonstrating unprecedented deference to the executive branch, Congress waited for approval from federal prosecutors before holding its own limited hearings. But on Nov. 30, 1994, in response to recent calls for continuing Whitewater hearings, The Washington Times reported that Hillary Clinton "called the demands for new congressional Whitewater

hearings a 'sideshow' that should be ignored to let the president fulfill his campaign promises to change the country." Of course, if Bill Clinton has failed to fulfill campaign pledges — such as his quickly dropped promise to cut middle class taxes — the blame is his.

More to the point, however, is Mrs. Clinton's revelation that the Clintons would view Whitewater hearings as a "sideshow." In other words, the earlier stated concern — that hearings might interfere with an ongoing criminal investigation — was poppycock.

In fact, it was always a stretch to believe that the Clintons and congressional Democrats feared full and thorough hearings because they might disrupt a criminal probe, the current focus of which apparently includes Clinton friends and at least one former administration official. Moreover, dare I say there can be no doubt that federal prosecutors are examining what, if any, connection exists between the Whitewater scandal and the Clintons. But the truth has now slipped past Mrs. Clinton's lips.

Mark R. Levin is director of legal policy at Landmark Legal Foundation.

The Clintons fear public Whitewater hearings. They and their allies have been stonewalling the American people. But with congressional obstructionists like House Banking Committee Chairman Henry Gonzalez out of the way, the Clintons know it is possible for Congress to finally conduct a serious, nonpartisan and comprehensive investigation into the Whitewater affair. And, of course, it can do so — as it has frequently in the past — without interfering with federal prosecutors by simply refusing to grant immunity to witnesses.

In contrast to the Clintons' resistance to public accountability, when President Reagan was faced with the Iran-Contra controversy — at a time when the Democrats regained control of the Senate (and retained control of the House) — Mr. Reagan took matters into his own hands and, among other things, acknowledged the importance of congressional hearings. No phony excuses or finger-pointing. For instance, in an address to the nation on Dec. 2, 1986, Mr. Reagan stated: "If illegal acts

were undertaken, those who did so will be brought to justice. . . . I recognize fully the interest of Congress in this matter and the fact that in performing its important oversight and legislative role Congress will want to inquire into what occurred. We will cooperate fully with these inquiries." Can anyone imagine such a forthcoming and straightforward statement from the Clintons?

Whitewater raises serious and important questions that need to be answered. For instance, why was the Whitewater file in Vincent Foster's office removed to the residence in the White House after his death? Why was this fact kept secret from the public for months, and why didn't Mrs. Clinton mention it at her April news conference? Was the file tampered with?

There are other areas of inquiry. Did Mr. Clinton pressure former Arkansas judge David Hale to assist him by securing illegally a Small Business Administration loan? Mr. Clinton says it never happened. Mr. Hale apparently says it did. Arkansas state trooper L.D. Brown

reportedly remembers Mr. Clinton pressuring Mr. Hale for help. They all can't be telling the truth.

Were some campaign contributions to Mr. Clinton's gubernatorial

election laundered to conceal their origins? Did Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan Association — which was run by Clinton friend James McDougal and, at one time, paid Mrs. Clinton a monthly retainer when she practiced law with the Rose Law Firm — receive favored treatment as a result of Mrs. Clinton's contact with a Clinton-appointed state regulator? Were individuals at the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC) — the agency responsible for, in part, overseeing S & L failures — pressured to go easy on Madison and the Clintons?

When numerous White House staffers received numerous "heads-up" from numerous Treasury Department officials about a criminal referral the RTC was sending criminal investigators at the Justice Department (which reportedly mentions the Clintons as witnesses and/or beneficiaries), did any of those individuals use the inside information to obstruct justice? Did any of these individuals later provide false statements to congressional or criminal investigators about their conduct?

There are those who, like Mrs. Clinton, believe Whitewater hearings would be a "sideshow." Even a few conservative commentators have expressed concern that the new Congress, and the Contract with America, not be sidetracked by Whitewater hearings.

But to agree with Mrs. Clinton's characterization of the proposed Whitewater hearings is to agree that the Whitewater affair is nothing but an invention of Mr. Clinton's political antagonists intended to ruin his presidency. That's not the case. As Mrs. Clinton should know, having served as a staffer on the House Judiciary Committee during Watergate, Congress has always exercised its authority to investigate allegations of governmental misconduct or corruption. Mrs. Clinton, and those who concur with her, are demanding extraordinary relief from the burdens of democratic government.

There is no reason why the new Congress cannot uphold its oversight responsibilities and also pass landmark legislation. I, for one, am confident these members can walk and chew gum at the same time.

Another area where Democrats and Republicans may clash is gun control. Even though the Brady Act and assault weapons ban—generally opposed by Republicans—are not mentioned in the Contract With America, efforts

to undo those measures may surface. The "Taking Back Our Streets" bill would allow for amendments to be introduced from the floor, which means any member of Congress with strong gun-lobby support could attempt to bring the matters to a vote.

"A number of them [Republicans] will be champing to repeal the assault weapons ban and the Brady law bill, but they won't have the votes to do it" in both chambers, Schumer said.

Some Republican officials have privately told some law enforcement leaders that those battles have been fought and that they cannot see much gain in resurrecting them, especially since Hyde supported both measures. In addition, the Republicans would risk appearing to be at odds with large law enforcement organizations, which generally strongly backed both measures. "We are very concerned about that [efforts to repeal either Brady or the assault weapons ban]," said Daniel Rosenblatt, executive director of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. "We feel very strongly they [Congress] should just leave that alone. It's working out just fine."

A move to repeal either measure would likely draw a veto from President Clinton, which would be hard to override.

The Republican contract includes another firearms provision that may cause additional partisan sniping. The measure would require a 10-year mandatory minimum sentence for the use of a gun during the commission of a state or federal felony. Justice Department sources say the Clinton administration is likely to resist the proposal, labeling it another unnecessary legislative move that will flood federal prisons with inmates who could have been prosecuted at the state level. The contract argues that the crimes could still be prosecuted in state courts and that the measure would be a real deterrent to criminals.

Republicans also plan to limit death row and other appeals by inmates. This has been one of the most intractable issues in Congress, splitting members along liberal-conservative lines. Congressional leaders dropped it from this year's crime bill.

A further area of discussion involves streamlining the deportation of aliens who commit crimes. Although the idea is gaining some bipartisan support, Democrats and Republicans still may fight over details.

The GOP bill would authorize judges to enter deportation orders when criminal aliens are sentenced in federal courts, eliminating the need for a separate deportation hearing. Democrats say the bill allows the Justice Department to issue a final deportation order without a giving aliens a hearing. They also say that aliens could not use as a defense the possibility that they would suffer physical harm if sent back to their native country.

The bill also would authorize \$13 million over five years for criminal alien tracking centers, which would help state and local law enforcement agencies in identifying and locating aliens who may be deported because they have committed an aggravated felony.

A Sheepdog Flies Into Kennedy With Drugs

By JOSEPH F. FRIED

To get their goods into this country, drug traffickers have tried just about everything, from hiding cocaine or heroin in hollowed-out coconuts and bowling balls to swallowing condoms stuffed with the drugs.

But even hardened United States customs officials were surprised to find nearly five pounds of cocaine surgically implanted in the abdomen of a female English sheepdog that had been shipped from Colombia to Kennedy International Airport.

The drugs, tightly packed in 10 condoms, each about the size of an orange, were discovered by a veterinarian who X-rayed the dog for customs inspectors last Thursday. The agents had become suspicious after finding the dog, emaciated and lethargic, during a routine inspection of the freight on an Avianca flight from Bogotá, Colombia.

The dog, which the authorities said had been legally shipped as cargo on the flight, had not been fed for at least two weeks and suffered from a life-threatening inflammation of the abdomen because the smugglers had not sterilized the condoms before implanting them. But the dog survived the surgery to remove the drugs, and on Saturday, a suspect was arrested when he came to the airport to pick her up.

"As far as we know, this is the first instance where drugs were surgically concealed in the body of an animal," said Janet Rapaport, a spokeswoman for the Customs Service.

She said the wholesale value of the cocaine was about \$50,000, but other officials said the ultimate retail value on the street would be significantly more, depending on its purity.

The suspect was identified as John Erik Roa, 22, of Paterson, N.J. Court papers filed by the United States Attorney's office at Mr. Roa's arraignment last night in Federal District Court in Brooklyn said Mr. Roa "admitted that he knew the dog's abdomen was laden with cocaine."

Mr. Roa was charged with drug trafficking and ordered held without bail pending further court proceedings. His court-appointed lawyer, Abraham L. Clott, declined to comment about the case.

Customs officials estimated that the drugs had been implanted in the dog at least two weeks before she arrived on Avianca's Flight 020. Ms. Rapaport said that she could not provide any other information about the smuggling scheme, but that the authorities were trying to determine who had shipped the dog and who else was involved.

As for the sheepdog, Dr. Steven Weinstein, the veterinarian from Queens who removed the drugs, said, "She really made

a miraculous recovery." When the dog was found, he said, she weighed about 40 pounds, well under the 65 or so she should have weighed.

"She hadn't eaten in about two weeks," he said. "She was in poor condition. She was weak, depressed, emaciated — skin and bone."

And with the bacterial infection caused by the unsterilized condoms, he said, "I think she would have died in a few days had no one taken this out of her." He estimated that the dog was 4 years old.

Dr. Weinstein's practice is in Howard Beach, Queens, and he also runs the Vet Port at Kennedy, which handles problems with animals shipped through the airport. He said the X-rays showed "numerous oval-shaped foreign bodies that didn't belong there, so I said, 'Let's open her up surgically and take a look-see.'"

Fortunately for the dog, which is gray and white and about two feet high, none of the condoms had ruptured, which he said would have been fatal.

Federal prosecutors said yesterday that they did not know of any cruelty-to-animals provision of Federal law that could also be used in prosecuting Mr. Roa or anyone else who might be arrested in the case.

The charge lodged against him at the arraignment last night was attempting to possess and intending to distribute cocaine.

Mr. Roa's brother, Andre, reached at the family home in Paterson last night, said that his brother had worked in a pizza parlor until about two months ago, when he moved out of the house. He said the family had a dog of its own, a German shepherd,

methods over the years to smuggle or attempt to smuggle narcotics into the country. John Dowd, a spokesman for the Drug Enforcement Administration, recalled a conspiracy during the Vietnam War to smuggle heroin from Southeast Asia into the United States in the cadavers and coffins of American servicemen killed in the war.

As for implanting drugs in a dog, Mr. Dowd said that in his 25 years with his agency he had not heard of that method before. But he said he was not surprised. "I think there are constantly new methods being used," he said.

Fortunately for the dog, which is gray and white and about two feet high, none of the condoms had rup-

tured, which he said would have been fatal.

Ms. Rapaport said the dog would remain under medical supervision in the custody of the Customs Service. She said it was possible that a member of the agency would adopt the dog or that she could be trained as part of the Customs Service canine

squad that searches for drugs in international shipments. In any case, she said, it will be "a while until further information will be available about the dog's future."

In the short run, however, Dr. Weinstein has given it a name.

"I named the dog Coke," he said. "As a joke," he quickly added.

*It seems that no
cruelty-to-animals
law bans canine
drug-trafficking.*

which he described as a "family dog who has nothing to do with drugs."

Federal law-enforcement officials yesterday described other cases in which traffickers had used drastic

HOUSE

Republicans' Initial Promise: 100-Day Debate on 'Contract'



GOP 'Contract With America'

Speaker-in-waiting Newt Gingrich, R-Ga., has vowed that the House will spend the first 100 days of the 104th Congress voting on bills outlined in the Republican "Contract With America," which most of the newly elected GOP members signed during their campaigns. Gingrich said

this contract extends only so far as a promise to bring each measure to a floor vote under "open" rules that allow unlimited amendments.

Here are the 10 points of the contract and an outlook on their prospects in the House and Senate.

1. Balanced Budget Amendment and Line-Item Veto.

"The Fiscal Responsibility Act: A balanced budget/tax limitation amendment and a legislative line-item veto to restore fiscal responsibility to an out-of-control Congress, requiring them to live under the same budget constraints as families and businesses."

Require the federal budget to be balanced by 2002 or seven years after enactment, whichever is later. The president also would get authority to veto individual line items in a spending bill without vetoing the entire measure.

The first proposal would amend the Constitution to require that the federal budget be balanced every year by fiscal 2002 at the earliest, or the second year after the amendment was ratified by three-fourths of the states. The amendment would include a provision barring tax increases unless they were approved by three-fifths of the full membership of each house. The requirement for a balanced budget could be suspended by a three-fifths vote of the House and Senate, or during time of war or serious national security threat.

A joint resolution to send a balanced-budget amendment to the states would go first to the House Judiciary

Committee, whose likely chairman, Henry J. Hyde, R-Ill., has been a supporter of the proposal. In votes this year, both the House and Senate have fallen slightly short of the two-thirds vote required to adopt a resolution amending the Constitution. The huge influx of new Republicans is expected to tip the margin in favor of the amendment next year. President Clinton has opposed the balanced budget amendment, but such a joint resolution does not require a presidential signature.

Line-item veto. The contract proposes a separate bill to give the president permanent, line-item veto authority, which he could exercise to strike spending items in appropriations bills or targeted tax breaks in tax bills. The vetoed items would be automatically stricken unless a majority of the House and Senate voted within 20 days to disapprove. If the president then vetoed that disapproval, Congress would have to muster a two-thirds vote of both houses to override.

Republicans in both chambers have long supported line-item veto authority for the president. The most formidable obstacle has been Senate Appropriations Chairman Robert C. Byrd, D-W.Va. Although Byrd will have diminished power in a Republican-controlled Senate, he can be expected to filibuster.

Clinton, meanwhile, has supported calls for a line-item veto, a power he wielded as Arkansas governor.

2. Crime.

"The Taking Back Our Streets Act: An anti-crime package including stronger truth-in-sentencing, 'good faith' exclusionary rule exemptions, effective death penalty provisions, and cuts in social spending from this summer's 'crime' bill to fund prison construction and additional law enforcement to keep people secure in their neighborhoods and kids safe in their schools."

Close so-called loopholes and limit appeals in death penalty cases. Increase appropriations for incarcerating violent felons who have been convicted of violent crimes before.

The House Judiciary Committee would be charged with the GOP pledge to remake the 1994 anti-crime law (PL 103-322) more to conservatives' liking. The proposed changes would include adding new mandatory minimum

sentences, making it easier to impose the death penalty and transferring money from crime prevention to prison construction. These proposals should find eager support from top Republicans on both the House and Senate Judiciary panels.

Democratic leaders are likely to oppose such moves but may find that difficult in light of increasing voter sentiment to get tough on criminals. House Democrats squelched many of these proposals last year on party-line votes in committee and with the help of advantageous rules for floor debate. Without those tools, Democrats will be hard-pressed to block them again. Senate Democrats will have more power to thwart the Republican majority, but the pressure to act will also increase.

The Clinton administration fought hard for the provisions in the crime law and will almost certainly resist major changes. But, like congressional Democrats, the administration may not want to aggressively oppose crimefighting measures that appeal to the public.

3. Welfare.

"The Personal Responsibility Act: Discourage illegitimacy and teen pregnancy by prohibiting welfare to minor mothers and denying increased AFDC for additional children while on welfare, cut spending for welfare programs, and enact a tough two-years-and-out provision with work requirements."

Cut off benefits under the main federal-state welfare program, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), after two years and require recipients to report the identity of a child's father before collecting benefits.

The contract's welfare proposal was the last and most nettlesome plank for Republicans to agree on. The drafters eventually struck a balance between moderates who proposed requiring welfare recipients to work for their benefits (HR 3500) and conservatives who focused on denying any cash benefits to young mothers (S 2134, HR 4473).

One compromise: Prohibit AFDC benefits to children born to unwed mothers under age 18, while giving states the option to extend the prohibition to those under age 21. The bill would also cap the spending growth of several welfare programs, while consolidating 10 nutrition programs, including food stamps, into a discretionary block grant to the states.

The bill in the GOP contract is considerably tougher than one suggested by President Clinton (S 2224, HR 4605), which would generally require young mothers to work within two years of receiving AFDC. The outlook for the GOP bill, then, is muddled. In its present form, the proposal is likely to meet resistance from most House Democrats and some Republican moderates in the Senate, as well as from Clinton.

The bill is likely to start in the House Ways and Means Committee and its Human Resources Subcommittee. However, it will probably also be referred to several other committees, including the Education and Labor Committee and the Agriculture Committee.

4. Children.

"The Family Reinforcement Act: Child support enforcement, tax incentives for adoption, strengthening rights of parents in their children's education, stronger child pornography laws, and an elderly dependent care tax credit to reinforce the central role of families in American society."

Set up a nationwide tracking system to find parents who fail to make child support payments, and establish school voucher programs. The measure also would strengthen laws against child pornography and establish a tax credit for people who care for elderly relatives.

Several House committees would have jurisdiction over the initiative, including Education and Labor, Judiciary, and Ways and Means, and many of the provisions are likely to be well received by newly installed GOP committee chairmen eager to show their gratitude to presumptive House Speaker Newt Gingrich, R-Ga.

However, school voucher programs, long pushed by Republicans eager to give parents a choice in sending children to public or private schools, will find a vocal opponent in Bill Goodling, the Pennsylvania Republican (and former public school administrator) who is expected to become chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee.

Prospects in the Senate for such a broad initiative also appear to be good.

5. Middle-Class Tax Cut.

"The American Dream Restoration Act: A \$500 per child tax credit, begin repeal of the marriage tax penalty, and creation of American Dream Savings Accounts to provide middle class tax relief."

A Republican-sponsored tax bill would:

- **Give an additional \$500 per child tax credit to families earning up to \$200,000 a year. Republican staff estimates that the proposal would cost \$107 billion over five years.**

- **Create a tax credit to ameliorate the effect of the so-called marriage penalty, which often results in married couples paying higher income taxes than unmarried people living together.**

- **Permit individual retirement accounts (IRAs), which would require individuals to pay income tax when they put the money into the savings account but not on the interest upon withdrawal.**

The Ways and Means Committee will initiate the legislation, which incoming Chairman Bill Archer, R-Texas, strongly supports. However, Ways and Means Republicans will have to make cuts in existing programs over which they have jurisdiction in order to pay for the proposals, or else change existing budget rules. Archer would like to force other committees to make program cuts to pay for the tax breaks.

Democrats may support the tax credit for children, but the IRA proposal and the marriage penalty phase-out will be dicier. Conservative Democrats will likely be the GOP's closest allies on the IRA proposal, but because it drains the Treasury over the long term, deficit hawks will likely be leery.

In the Senate, expect close scrutiny of all tax cut proposals for their impact on the deficit. GOP leader Bob Dole, R-Kan., made no commitments to bring up or support tax-cut proposals in his post-election news conference. A number of Senate Republicans, including Dole and incoming Budget Chairman Pete V. Domenici, R-N.M., are confirmed deficit hawks and want to channel all savings toward reducing the deficit.

6. National Security.

"The National Security Restoration Act: No U.S. troops under U.N. command and restoration of the essential parts of our national security funding to strengthen our national defense and maintain our credibility around the world."

Restrict the United Nations' ability to command U.S. troops and restore discretionary budget "firewalls" that separate defense, domestic and international spending.

The proposal on U.N. command is partly a response to last year's peacekeeping debacle in Somalia, where 18 U.S. Army Rangers were killed in a botched raid on the headquarters of a local warlord. But while the doomed U.S. forces were ostensibly carrying out a U.N. mission, they were actually under the Pentagon's command.

If enacted, this section of the GOP contract would

prevent the administration from implementing its plan to deploy troops to the proposed U.N. force in Haiti. That force is supposed to replace the U.S.-led contingent that Clinton dispatched to Haiti in September.

The idea of requiring U.S. commanders for U.S. troops undoubtedly has broad appeal in Congress. The administration staunchly opposes the proposal, arguing that it would infringe upon the president's responsibilities as commander in chief. It could run into rough sledding, as well, among members of the Armed Services Committee, many of whom support broad presidential discretion to deploy troops abroad.

The contract is vague on how "restoration" of defense funding would be accomplished. According to the cost estimates provided with the contract, the nation's defenses can be bolstered at no cost. That suggests that the authors of the plan relied heavily from proposals offered by conservatives on the Armed Services Committee over the past two years for eliminating spending for "non-traditional" programs like defense conversion and U.N. peacekeeping assessments.

7. Senior Citizens.

"The Senior Citizens Fairness Act: Raise the Social Security earnings limit which currently forces seniors out of the work force, repeal the 1993 tax hikes on Social Security benefits and provide tax incentives for private long-term care insurance to let Older Americans keep more of what they have earned over the years."

Tax cuts for senior citizens would:

- **Repeal the Clinton administration's requirement that senior citizens who earn more than \$34,000 (single) or \$44,000 (couple) pay income tax on 85 percent of their social security benefits.**

- **Increase the amount that senior citizens can**

earn from \$11,160 to \$30,000 without having their social security benefits decreased.

- **Help seniors purchase long term care by allowing tax free withdrawals from IRAs, 401(K) plans and other qualified pension plans for the purchase of long-term care insurance.**

The tax incentives to help senior citizens will also move through the Ways and Means Committee, where they will get strong support from Republicans and probably opposition from Democrats, especially because most of the proposals could exacerbate the deficit.

A compromise might be possible on allowing seniors to earn more money without losing their Social Security benefits. But several Republicans have other proposals that

would directly benefit either long-term care insurers or the nursing home industry, which already is sustained in large part by government spending through Medicaid, the health insurance program for the poor. Democrats will likely be uncomfortable channeling money to those interests.

Senate Republicans could also be leery of these proposals' effect on the deficit, although they are likely to feel pressure to endorse the repeal of the tax on wealthy Social Security recipients, if only to prove that they do not believe in cutting Social Security.

8. Capital Gains.

"The Job Creation and Wage Enhancement Act: Small business incentives, capital gains cut and indexation, neutral cost recovery, risk assessment/cost-benefit analysis, strengthening the Regulatory Flexibility Act and unfunded mandate reform to create jobs and raise worker wages."

The capital gains tax cut would:

- **Reduce by 50 percent the capital gains tax — the tax on profits from the sale of assets such as stocks, bonds, art and rare coin.**

- **Allow taxpayers to adjust the purchase price of an asset for inflation that occurs after the effective date of the law, thus reducing the total capital gain and the tax on it. Republican staff estimates the proposal costs at \$56 billion over five years.**

The capital gains tax cut will be a divisive proposal for the Ways and Means Committee, although it is likely to win approval there, especially because it is a favorite of presumptive Chairman Archer. Mainstream Democrats oppose the tax cut because they believe it mainly benefits the very wealthy and large businesses.

Small business groups also are skeptical of it, viewing it as a giveaway to Wall Street that does little for their Mainstreet interests and leaves less money in the pot for tax breaks that they favor.

The Republican Senate is likely to support a cut in the capital gains tax, at least at the committee level, where it is strongly supported by Bob Packwood, R-Ore., who is slated to take over the Finance Committee. But Clinton is likely to oppose it; two of his top advisers, Chief of Staff Leon Panetta and Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, are both strong opponents of a capital gains cut.

9. Legal Reforms/Product Liability.

"The Common Sense Legal Reform Act: 'Loser pays' laws, reasonable limits on punitive damages and reform of product liability laws to stem the endless tide of litigation."

Allow judges to require losers in lawsuits to pay the lawyers' fees of both sides. Limit the amount of non-economic and "punitive" damage awards that juries can impose in product liability and medical malpractice lawsuits.

Proposals to reduce the large amount of civil litigation have long been a part of the GOP's wish list. Republicans say that the large number of lawsuits filed each year are driving up insurance costs and hobbling businesses. Thus the "loser pays" rule would allow judges to require someone who brings a lawsuit and loses to pay the reasonable legal costs borne by the defendant. The contract also

proposes limits on punitive damages, which are awarded in addition to compensatory damages and are intended to punish a negligent defendant. Punitive damages can significantly drive up total damage awards.

The next likely chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Henry J. Hyde, R-Ill., has traditionally supported standards aimed at reducing the cost and frequency of litigation. He is expected to try to push a Republican proposal through the committee and onto the floor.

But many Democrats oppose a wholesale overhaul of the current system, arguing that GOP changes will effectively prohibit all but the wealthy from suing if they are injured. Behind this view are the trial lawyers, who form one of the most powerful lobbies on Capitol Hill.

In the Senate, Hyde's likely counterpart on the Judiciary Committee, Orrin G. Hatch, R-Utah, is also expected to support a GOP litigation reform measure. But President Clinton is more likely to share the views of congressional Democrats and could veto any substantial overhaul bill.

10. Congressional Term Limits.

"The Citizen Legislature Act: A first-ever vote on term limits to replace career politicians with citizen legislators."

Limit House members to six years (an alternative plan allows 12) and senators to 12 years.

A joint resolution to amend the Constitution with a set limit on congressional terms would begin in the House Judiciary Committee. While there is mixed enthusiasm for such a measure among top Republicans on those panels, it

is unlikely they would seek to bottle up the measure in committee, and term limits advocates are optimistic it will reach the floor in both chambers.

Support for term limits is stronger among Republicans than Democrats. But there is considerable division on the issue even among Republicans. Some GOP lawmakers oppose term limits while others support versions that are not sufficiently stringent to satisfy term limits activists. Those who signed the Contract With America committed themselves to bringing the matter up for a floor vote, but not necessarily to supporting the measure itself. ■

Special to The New York Times

When Republicans take control of the Senate and House in a legislative agenda drastically different from President Clinton's, substantial changes in a broad array of Federal programs and of Congress. Following are brief looks at the main issues.

Some programs, with less training, lower benefits and fewer protections than the Democrats had contemplated.

Some Republicans are also now advocating an idea that as recently as last year was considered too radical for mainstream consumption: the abolition of benefits for young mothers, whether or not they are willing to work.

Indeed, the largest unanswered question is which Republicans will gain the upper hand — those who want to make recipients work for their benefits, or those that want to end the benefits entirely?

The two camps fought during the drafting of the Contract With America. On welfare, the document compromised, calling for both approaches.

The contract promises to place 1.5 million of the nation's 5 million welfare families in work programs by the year 2000; President Clinton's bill proposed this spring would enroll about 400,000. The Republicans would pay for the larger plan with sharp cuts in other programs for the needy, including denying all aid to legal immigrants.

The contract would also allow states permanently to deny benefits to children born to unmarried mothers younger than 21. States could use the money that would have been spent on benefits to create orphanages or group homes for the children of mothers rendered destitute.

Representative James M. Talent of Missouri and other advocates of the proposal say the sweeping change is needed to discourage young women from having children outside of marriage. With Senator Lauch Faircloth of North Carolina, Mr. Talent has sponsored a bill that would permanently deny benefits to children of unmarried mothers younger than 26. Such a law could remove 3.5 million children from the welfare rolls.

Representative E. Clay Shaw Jr. of Florida is among those who have reservations about abolishing benefits to mothers older than 18. Mr. Shaw, who is likely to lead the Ways and Means subcommittee with jurisdiction over welfare, said the abolition of these benefits may be "unduly harsh." He has sponsored a bill that would preserve the benefits, but impose strict new work requirements on families who receive them.

JASON DePARLE

HEALTH CARE



Even before the Democrats lost their majorities, it was clear that comprehensive health care restructuring that guaranteed universal coverage was going nowhere. All along, Republican leaders have argued for a much more incremental approach that would fix specific problems in insurance coverage while making coverage more accessible and affordable. This, now, becomes the majority view.

In the House, aides to the Republican leadership said that a starting point would be the plan put forward this year by Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the minority leader.

Salaries, daily operations and readiness accounts.

The new Congress may slightly increase the Pentagon's \$263 billion budget, but no one expects a repeat of the buildup under President Reagan. The Navy's \$2.4 billion Seawolf submarine may be in jeopardy, while supporters of the B-2 bomber will likely push to buy more of the planes, at \$2 billion apiece.

Republicans will also push to have other

But four conservative Republican members of the committee opposed the Superfund bill and one, Robert C. Smith of New Hampshire, will probably take over the subcommittee in charge of Superfund legislation. These Republicans insist on repealing the retroactive liability provision that forces corporate polluters to clean up old contamination, the bipartisan support could dissolve.

IN THEIR OWN WORDS

The Republican Promises

During the election campaign, Republican candidates for Congress gathered in Washington to endorse a set of proposals for legislative action that they called their "Contract With America." They said that in the first 100 days of the 104th Congress, they would introduce bills they described as follows:

1. The Fiscal Responsibility Act

A balanced budget/tax limitation amendment and a legislative line-item veto to restore fiscal responsibility to an out-of-control Congress, requiring them to live under the same budget constraints as families and businesses.

2. The Taking Back Our Streets Act

An anti-crime package including stronger truth-in-sentencing, "good faith" exclusionary rule exemptions, effective death penalty provisions, and cuts in social spending from this summer's "crime" bill to fund prison construction and additional law enforcement to keep people secure in their neighborhoods and kids safe in their schools.

3. The Personal Responsibility Act

Discourage illegitimacy and teen pregnancy by prohibiting welfare to minor mothers and denying increased AFDC for additional children while on welfare, cut spending for welfare programs, and enact a tough two-years-and-out provision with work requirements to promote individual responsibility.

4. The Family Reinforcement Act

Child support enforcement, tax incentives for adoption, strengthening rights of parents in their children's education, stronger child pornography laws, and an elderly dependent care tax credit to reinforce the central role of families in American society.

5. The American Dream Restoration Act

A \$500 per child tax credit, begin repeal of the marriage tax penalty, and creation of American Dream Savings Accounts to provide middle class tax relief.

6. The National Security Restoration Act

No U.S. troops under U.N. command and restoration of the essential parts of our national security funding to strengthen our national defense and maintain our credibility around the world.

7. The Senior Citizens Fairness Act

Raise the Social Security earnings limit which currently forces seniors out of the work force, repeal the 1993 tax hikes on Social Security benefits and provide tax incentives for private long-term care insurance to let older Americans keep more of what they have earned over the years.

8. The Job Creation and Wage Enhancement Act

Small business incentives, capital gains cut and indexation, neutral cost recovery, risk assessment/cost-benefit analysis, strengthening the Regulatory Flexibility Act and unfunded mandate reform to create jobs and raise worker wages.

9. The Common Sense Legal Reform Act

"Loser pays" laws, reasonable limits on punitive damages and reform of product liability laws to stem the endless tide of litigation.

10. The Citizen Legislature Act

A first ever vote on term limits to replace career politicians with citizen legislators.

This Administration has made control of our borders one of its top priorities and has worked to amass the resources necessary for an enforcement strategy that will make a difference quickly and sustain itself over time. In the last three years, INS has tactically deployed new agents, infrastructure and technology which have made the border harder to cross than any time in history.

This Administration has consistently asked Congress to increase the number of Border Patrol agents enforcing the immigration laws. INS requested 350 new agents in 1993, and 700 in 1994 and 1995. Over three years (FY 94-96), this Administration will increase the number of Border Patrol agents 44 % (from 3,927 to 5,638). In contrast, the last three INS funding bills signed by President Bush (FY 91-93) resulted in a total increase in Border Patrol agent strength of only 6 % (from 3,700 to 3,927).

INS never proposed eliminating background checks for aliens applying for immigration benefits. During this Administration, every alien seeking to become a legal permanent resident has had a full fingerprint background check by the FBI. This Administration has also brought technology to the border. This year, for the first time, INS will have a system to photograph and fingerprint every illegal alien apprehended by the Border Patrol -- allowing INS to readily identify criminals and track changes in crossing patterns.

- **Reagan Created More Jobs** - Job creation during the Clinton Administration lags far behind that of the Reagan economic recovery. On average, the economic recovery under Reagan created 300,000 more jobs per year than is currently being created during the Clinton Administration. (Joint Economic Committee)
- **Bigger, Bloated Government I** - The number of pages of actual regulations and notices published in the *Federal Register* increased from about 61,000 pages in 1983 to nearly 65,000 page in 1994 -- exceeding every year except 1979 and 1980 during the past 20 years.
- **Bigger, Bloated Government II** - The President claims he has eliminated 200,000 jobs from the federal payroll. By 1996, 90 percent of the Clinton Administration's "downsizing" will have come from the Department of Defense alone. GAO says that 88 percent of last year's reductions came from defense cuts. When the Pentagon is taken out of the picture, the rest of the federal government grew by 6,000 employees between 1994 and 1995.

Research

Crime

- **False Sense of Security** - While overall murder, robbery, and car theft rates are down, violent crimes committed by juveniles continue to skyrocket. The drop in crime rates has more to do with the efforts of governors who have implemented tough truth-in-sentencing and three-strikes-and-you're-out laws than with the President's over-hyped COPS bureaucracy.
- **COPS Program a Bust** - The President's COPS program funds only 20,000 new cops -- local governments must pick up the full cost of funding the remaining 80,000. An October 1995 GAO investigation found that 58 percent of law enforcement jurisdictions haven't applied for the COPS program, citing the inability to afford the matching funds requirement, the inability to pick up the tab for the entire program after the three-year grant cycle ends, and the numerous restrictions on the use of funds.
- **Brady Law/Semi-Automatic Weapons Ban Don't Reduce Crime** - According to Justice Department and BATF estimates, 90 percent of violent crimes are committed without a handgun. Of those committed with a handgun, 93 percent of the guns used were obtained through unlawful means. In addition, the FBI's own information concludes that less than 1 percent of all murders in 1994 were committed with semi-automatic weapons. Meanwhile, the Clinton Administration allowed federal prosecutions for firearm violations to drop by more than 20 percent from 1993 to 1994.

- **Clinton Retreats in the War on Drugs** - Although drug use is up among young people and drugs still ravage our inner cities, the President slashed staffing at the Office of National Drug Control Policy by 80 percent, reduced military interdiction efforts by eliminating 1,000 anti-drug positions, cut interdiction funds for the Customs Service and DEA, eliminated 355 DEA agents and 102 personnel from the Justice Department's organized crime drug enforcement task force, and disbanded Operation Snowcap, which assigned DEA agents to cocaine-producing countries to aid local police.
- **Weakening Enforcement of the Borders** - Throughout 1993 and 1994, the Clinton Administration undermined border control efforts. The President's budgets proposed cutting the number of border patrol agents. In 1994, the INS announced it would discontinue a background check program that prevents criminals from gaining U.S. citizenship and asylum. Only after protests from Congress was the program reinstated.

VEC/Ednc
Dept

Education

- **Direct Loans Limit Choices for Schools and Cost More Than Traditional Loans** - The Clinton Administration wants to force every school in the country to participate in direct lending by July 1, 1997. The President's program expands the Education Department bureaucracy by \$2.5 billion and adds more than 500 new bureaucrats to the federal payroll. Direct loans also mean more waste. With only a direct loan volume of 3 percent in 1994, the Education Department was unable to account for 15 percent of \$700 million in direct loans.
- **Test Scores Remain Flat** - Though SAT scores showed a slight improvement, they remain far below levels of 25-30 years ago. Moreover, ACT scores in 1995 remained unchanged from 1994.
- **Access to Higher Education a Bipartisan Cause** - It's disingenuous for the Clinton Administration to take credit for having "opened access to higher education." College loan and grant programs have always enjoyed wide bipartisan support. Current GOP proposals increase the volume of student loan money by 50 percent during the next 7 years (rising from \$24 billion to \$36 billion), increase maximum Pell Grant amounts, and fully fund minority higher education programs (historically black colleges and TRIO programs).

NEC

Community

- **Poverty Rate Higher Now** - The 14.5 percent poverty rate recorded in 1994 remains well above the 12.8 percent level at the end of the Reagan economic expansion period.

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Clinton

Reality Check

Crime - 1994 Bill

Factually Challenged #11

**BILL CLINTON, STATE-OF-THE-UNION,
1/23/96**

**THE CRIME BILL OF 1994 IS CRITICAL TO
THE SUCCESS OF COMMUNITY POLICING**

- "What the president calls the toughest, smartest crime bill in federal history is unlikely to have a traceable effect on the national crime rate, and some of the toughest sounding provisions could perversely end up weakening rather than strengthening the ability of local and state officials to fight crime." (*The Washington Post*, 8/23/94)
- "What was all the money going for, then? All the usual liberal social programs and political pork. There was money for government-sponsored dance programs, arts and crafts, a midnight basketball league and programs to promote 'self-esteem.'" (Thomas Sowell *The Seattle Times*, 8/17/94)
- Clinton's crime bill was silent on *Habeas Corpus* reform.
- Clinton's crime bill said nothing regarding "good faith" exceptions to the exclusionary rule.
- "Attorney General Reno really watered that ... whole [1994 crime] bill down to a point where this truth in sentencing thing ... was ... diluted to a point where it didn't mean a whole lot." (Ben Wattenberg, *Charlie Rose Show*, 11/3/95)
- "The program would never have supplied enough to pay salary, benefits, pensions and other costs, so the cities would have had to come up with a lot of upfront money many say they don't have." - (*Washington Post*, 2/14/95)

The Clinton State-of-the-Union Address has been downloaded from the "Electronic Cottage Transcript Software." Be aware that there may be transcription and/or spelling errors.

Please contact Mary Crawford (202) 863-8550

- **Reagan Created More Jobs** - Job creation during the Clinton Administration lags far behind that of the Reagan economic recovery. On average, the economic recovery under Reagan created 300,000 more jobs per year than is currently being created during the Clinton Administration. (Joint Economic Committee)
- **Bigger, Bloated Government I** - The number of pages of actual regulations and notices published in the *Federal Register* increased from about 61,000 pages in 1983 to nearly 65,000 pages in 1994 -- exceeding every year except 1979 and 1980 during the past 20 years.
- **Bigger, Bloated Government II** - The President claims he has eliminated 200,000 jobs from the federal payroll. By 1998, 90 percent of the Clinton Administration's "downsizing" will have come from the Department of Defense alone. GAO says that 98 percent of last year's reductions came from defense cuts. When the Pentagon is taken out of the picture, the rest of the federal government grew by 6,000 employees between 1994 and 1995.

search Crime

- **False Sense of Security** - While overall murder, robbery, and car theft rates are down, violent crimes committed by juveniles continue to skyrocket. The drop in crime rates has more to do with the efforts of governors who have implemented tough truth-in-sentencing and three-strikes-and-you're-out laws than with the President's over-hyped COPS bureaucracy.
- **COPS Program a Bust** - The President's COPS program funds only 20,000 new cops -- local governments must pick up the full cost of funding the remaining 80,000. An October 1995 GAO investigation found that 58 percent of law enforcement jurisdictions haven't applied for the COPS program, citing the inability to afford the matching funds requirement, the inability to pick up the tab for the entire program after the three-year grant cycle ends, and the numerous restrictions on the use of funds.
- **Brady Law/Semi-Automatic Weapons Ban Don't Reduce Crime** - According to Justice Department and BATF estimates, 90 percent of violent crimes are committed without a handgun. Of those committed with a handgun, 93 percent of the guns used were obtained through unlawful means. In addition, the FBI's own information concludes that less than 1 percent of all murders in 1994 were committed with semi-automatic weapons. Meanwhile, the Clinton Administration allowed federal prosecutions for firearm violations to drop by more than 20 percent from 1993 to 1994.

- **Clinton Retreats in the War on Drugs** - Although drug use is up among young people and drugs still ravage our inner cities, the President slashed staffing at the Office of National Drug Control Policy by 80 percent, reduced military interdiction efforts by eliminating 1,000 anti-drug positions, cut interdiction funds for the Customs Service and DEA, eliminated 355 DEA agents and 102 personnel from the Justice Department's organized crime drug enforcement task force, and disbanded Operation Snowcap, which assigned DEA agents to cocaine-producing countries to aid local police.
- **Weakening Enforcement of the Borders** - Throughout 1993 and 1994, the Clinton Administration undermined border control efforts. The President's budgets proposed cutting the number of border patrol agents. In 1994, the INS announced it would discontinue a background check program that prevents criminals from gaining U.S. citizenship and asylum. Only after protests from Congress was the program reinstated.

EC/Ednc
Dept.

Education

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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CRIME/DRUGS
COPS

IS
Sending
More

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DRUG COURTS -- TALKING POINTS

- **Drug Courts Make Common Sense.** Over half of those who enter the criminal justice have substance abuse problems. Drug courts employ the coercive power of the courts to ensure that non-violent offenders receive the intensive supervision and drug treatment necessary to kick their drug habits. Getting off drugs is essential to preventing these offenders from returning to prison as soon as they are released.
- **Drug Courts Are Tough.** Drug courts are not a soft-on-crime alternative to incarceration. They are comprehensive programs that require offenders to adhere to strict rules and requirements. Offenders must undergo mandatory, periodic drug testing, mandatory substance abuse treatment, and are subject to graduated sanctions for failing to show satisfactory progress in their treatment regimens. Plus, only non-violent offenders are eligible to participate.
- **Drug Courts Work.** A National Institute of Justice-sponsored study demonstrated that participants in the Dade County, Florida drug court program were substantially less likely to be re-arrested than those defendants who did not participate. Preliminary studies of the Washington, D.C., Portland, Oregon, and Chicago drug court programs have also shown lower rates of recidivism.
- **Drug Courts Can Be Tailored to Local Needs.** No single drug court model can effectively break the cycle of substance abuse and crime in every community. Accordingly, the drug court provisions in the crime bill allow local jurisdictions to tailor programs to local needs, yet ensure that certain essential features are included.
- **Drug Courts Are Popular.** Prosecutors, judges, public defenders, law enforcement officials, and treatment specialists from across the country support the concept and implementation of drug courts. It's an idea whose time has come.

BUDGET

- The Administration requested \$150 million for FY96.
- Congress would eliminate the drug courts program and fold it into a block grant program -- pulling the rug out from many cities that have received drug court planning grants and forcing drug courts to compete with local demand for police, prevention and violence against women funding.

Office of Justice Programs -- Crime Fighting Programs

VAWA

For 1995, \$26 million was appropriated for the **Crime Act Law Enforcement, Prosecution, and Victim Services Grants to Reduce Violence Against Women**. In May and June, VAWGO awarded \$426,000 to each state, followed in early September by awards to 14 Native American tribes, which was more grant money to Native Americans than in OJP's or the Department of Justice's history.

Boot Camps

Another Crime Act program, the **Violent Offender Incarceration Grants**, received a \$24.5 million appropriation to plan, renovate, and construct boot camps for nonviolent offenders. In August 1995, \$21 million was awarded to more than 40 communities for boot camp programs for adult as well as juvenile offenders.

Drug Courts

The **Drug Courts Program** provides funds to state, local, and tribal drug courts that provide specialized services, treatment, and continuing judicial supervision for nonviolent offenders who have the potential for rehabilitation. In FY 1995, OJP awarded almost \$9 million under the Drug Courts Program: 52 communities received grants to plan new drug court programs; 5 sites received funds to implement new drug courts; and 8 courts received awards to enhance their existing drug court programs.

Guns

BJA's **Innovative Firearms Program** works with state and local jurisdictions to develop and implement new or enhanced projects to prevent the possession and use of firearms by juveniles and control illicit firearm trafficking. In FY 1995, the grantees, in cooperation with BJA, OJJDP, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms worked with U.S. Attorneys to develop and implement state and local projects related to the new Youth Handgun Safety Act, which prohibits the possession of a handgun or ammunition by, or the private transfer of a handgun or ammunition, to a juvenile.

OJJDP is working with the Department's Criminal Division, the Office of Policy Development, and the Office of Legislative Affairs, in drafting a **model youth handgun statute**. In addition to the model code, OJJDP prepared a comprehensive compilation and state-by-state analysis of youth handgun statutes.

NCHIP

The **National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)**, authorized under the Crime Act, implements the grant provisions of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (Brady Act) and the National Child Protection Act of 1993 to assist states in automating and updating their criminal history record systems to prevent the sale of firearms to ineligible purchasers. States will also be able to identify disqualified individuals who are seeking positions of responsibility involving children, the elderly, and the disabled. In FY 1995, BJS awarded approximately \$64 million to 44 states under the NCHIP program. In addition, awards totalling \$5 million of FY 1995 funds were made to provide direct technical assistance to states and to evaluate the impact of the NCHIP program.

Dealing with Criminal Aliens

The **State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)**, administered by BJA, reimburses states for the cost of incarcerating illegal aliens. Seven states (Arizona, California, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, and Texas) received a total of nearly \$42.9 million early in FY 1995 as preliminary awards, from \$130 million available for this program in FY 1995.

BJA awarded \$1 million to the Florida Department of Corrections to continue implementation of the **Criminal Alien Identification and Intervention Program**, which will enable the earliest possible identification of aliens arrested for felony offenses through INS's Law Enforcement Support Center. The six states that have documented the largest alien populations in their correctional systems continue to serve as demonstration sites.

Helping Victims of Crime

In FY 1995, OVC was integrally involved in the implementation of the various Crime Act initiatives. It allocated nearly \$100,000 in discretionary funding to train law enforcement officers and prosecutors and to modify judicial practices to ensure consistent enforcement of the Full Faith and Credit provisions of the Violence Against Women Act.

Supporting Community Policing

NIJ also awarded grants totalling approximately \$13.4 million under its Community Policing solicitation, perhaps the largest single infusion of funding for police research and evaluation in the nation's history. The \$10.7 million **NIJ Community Policing Research and Evaluation** awards included a national evaluation of the implementation of the community policing Section 10003, Title I of the 1994 Crime Act, as well as evaluations

of different strategies for moving police departments toward community policing. The **\$2.7 million Locally Initiated Community Policing Research and Evaluation Initiative** paired local police departments with local researchers to study current police-provided services, opportunities for service enhancements and future research priorities related to local community policing efforts.

Weed and Seed

Operation Weed and Seed currently funds 36 communities at the \$750,000 level to implement the Weed and Seed strategy. The goal is to "weed out" crime from selected high-crime neighborhoods and then to "seed" the sites with a wide range of crime and drug prevention programs, as well as human service resources, to prevent crime from reoccurring. Over 40 communities are implementing the strategy with one-time grants of \$35,000 through the Official Recognition process, a means by which the federal government can honor and assist communities implementing the strategy.

Gang Initiatives

OJP also worked to address the growing incidence of youth violence nationwide. The **Comprehensive Gang Initiative** is a model that includes prevention, intervention, and suppression of illegal gang activity. In FY 1995, BJA and OJJDP provided continuation funding for projects in Boston, Metro Denver, San Diego, and Seven Hills, Ohio and provided technical assistance to help other jurisdictions experiencing emerging gang problems.

OJJDP's **Gangs and Delinquency Research** program is examining gang behavior as a subset of overall delinquency, including an assessment of the relationship of gang participation to other forms of delinquency and violence associated with gang membership and determining the proportion of violent youth crime accounted for by youth gangs.

OJJDP established a **National Youth Gang Center** to serve as a resource to state and local jurisdictions in the collection, analysis, and exchange of information on gang-related demographics, legislation, literature, research, and promising program strategies.

In August, BJA, OJJDP, NIJ, and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services jointly sponsored a major **National Gang Enforcement and Prevention Training Conference** in Denver. Over 75 gang experts from around the nation were brought together with hundreds of police, probation and parole officers, prosecutors, educators, public housing officials, community organizers, and others to address community-based approaches to reducing and eliminating violence, drug abuse, and community disorder associated with gang activity.

BJA's **Prison Gang Tracking System** supports a National Major Gang Task Force to provide a coordinated law enforcement and corrections response to the growing interaction between street and prison gangs. The Prison Gang Tracking System will coordinate with the Regional Information Sharing System (RISS).

BJA's **RISS** program is comprised of six regional projects that share intelligence and coordinate efforts of state and local law enforcement against criminal networks that operate in many locations across jurisdictional lines. In FY 1995, RISS projects served 4,566 member law enforcement agencies. RISS investigations resulted in 9,042 arrests; seizures of narcotics worth almost \$53 million; and seized assets valued at approximately \$30 million. In FY 1995, RISS projects focused on enhancing gang and firearms intelligence, providing linkages within RISS and outreach linkages to other systems, and assisting the U.S. Attorneys' anti-violence initiative.

BJS supplemented its **National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)** on school crime, which surveys persons age 12 and older attending school or college. A section of this supplemental questionnaire is devoted to gangs and will obtain data on prevalence of student gang members, involvement of gangs in violence, drug sales, and gang possession of weapons on school grounds.

Crime Prevention

Expanding upon the underlying strategy of Operation Weed and Seed is an intergovernmental initiative, **Pulling America's Communities Together (PACT)**. The U.S. Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Labor, and Justice, as well as the Office of National Drug Control Policy launched this effort as an outgrowth of the Interdepartmental Task Force on Violence. Through PACT, collaborating federal government agencies foster and support the development of broad-based, fully coordinated local and statewide initiatives to secure community safety. The PACT sites are Metro Atlanta, Metro Denver, Nebraska, and Washington, D.C.

Through BJA's **Comprehensive Communities Program**, 16 jurisdictions with high rates of crime and violence--including the four PACT sites--were awarded grants to plan comprehensive strategies to control crime and revitalize neighborhoods. Sites then received funding to implement the program, including a core-component of a jurisdiction-wide community policing model. The Department's Office of Community-Oriented Policing Services provided \$9.9 million for this core component.

OJJDP's **SafeFutures: Partnerships to Reduce Youth Violence and Delinquency** program complements other OJP community-based initiatives through its comprehensive strategy that draws upon multi-agency resources. SafeFutures includes the development of a continuum of care for all youth, with a particular emphasis on delinquent youth,

through prevention and intervention activities, including a range of graduated sanctions and treatment services. Six sites (four urban, one rural, and one tribal government) were funded in FY 1995.

The **National Citizen's Crime Prevention Campaign**, funded in part by BJA, is designed to promote safer communities through a variety of crime and drug prevention activities. The National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) administers the campaign under a BJA grant. The program includes workshops for national, state co-sponsored, and local technical assistance and training on a variety of topics geared toward the reduction of crime, violence, and substance abuse. The campaign also sponsors public service messages (with an ad placement value of more than \$50 million each year) urging adults and children to prevent and reduce violence. In FY 1995, NCPC worked with the 16 Comprehensive Communities Program sites and the 4 PACT sites to initiate crime prevention efforts, provide resources, assist in networking, and provide training and technical assistance.

COPS: 1995

During his 1994 State of the Union address, President Clinton pledged to put 100,000 additional police officers on America's neighborhood streets. On September 13, 1994, with bipartisan support, President Clinton signed into law the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 -- popularly known as the "Crime Act" - that authorized \$8.8 billion over six years for grants to local policing agencies to add 100,000 officers and promote community policing in innovative ways.

Attorney General Janet Reno immediately created the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) in the U.S. Department of Justice to be responsible for putting the additional police officers on the streets and promoting community policing strategies. COPS was appropriated \$1.3 billion for FY95.

u Hiring Goals Exceeded: One year after the Crime Act was signed, funds were authorized to add more than 25,000 officers -- a quarter of the final goal, only one year into the six-year program. Early critics said COPS would never reach 20,000.

u Widespread Impact: Hiring grants have been awarded to more than half the police and sheriffs' departments in the country. Half of the funds went to communities with fewer than 150,000 residents. As a result, officers hired or redeployed will serve more than three-quarters of the populace.

u Serving Law Enforcement's Special Needs: To remain flexible, COPS developed a series of grant programs to address other needs of local police and sheriffs' departments. *COPS MORE* helped agencies acquire new technologies and equipment, hire civilians for administrative tasks, and pay for officer overtime. *Troops to COPS* funded the training of soldiers recently separated from the military and hired as community police officers. Working with the Violence Against Women Office, COPS is funding *Community Policing to Combat Domestic Violence* grants to local communities. Under its *Youth Firearms Violence Initiative*, COPS awarded grants of up to \$1 million to 10 cities for innovative programs to stop firearms violence by, and against, young people.

u Easy Applications: COPS was determined to reinvent the grant-making process. So unlike most federal grant programs, COPS grants made it easy for local police departments to apply for grants. For smaller towns applying to the COPS FAST program, the form was just one page. Plus, communities already receiving COPS hiring funds and seeking additional officers will not have to continually re-apply, but rather will only indicate the number of new officers needed.

u Customer Service: Each state was assigned its own grant adviser and direct-dial phone number to assist in filling out applications and answer questions. An "800" number was established so citizens could call for information about COPS and other Crime Act programs.

MARIETTA
DAILY
Journal

3/10

Gingrich, Barr whip up GOP faithful

Delegates selected at Cobb convention

By Luke Johnson

Marietta Daily Journal Staff Writer

House Speaker Newt Gingrich and 7th District Rep. Bob Barr, R-Smyrna, were on hand to whip up the faithful — more than 400 of them — Saturday at Pope High School in east Cobb.

Rep. Gingrich, R-east Cobb, was the keynote speaker at the Cobb County Republican Convention that selected 200



rather than someone who brilliantly explains the failure."

Rep. Gingrich raised the specter of another Cold War with an unstable Russia, focusing on Sen. Dole as a "World War II veteran who knows personally the cost of defending democracies against tyrannies."

Rep. Gingrich also called for Pat Buchanan, second in the GOP presidential race, to get out.

"I would advise him to drop out now, but it's a free country," Rep. Gingrich said.

"We've got a team that can get it

delegates to district conventions — 145 from the speaker's 6th District, 61 from the 7th District of Rep. Barr and one from the 8th District in Fulton and DeKalb counties.

Both Reps. Barr and Gingrich attacked President Clinton for what they called a weak stand on law enforcement, and both used the same example of a woman accused of trafficking cocaine whose charges were thrown out in court by a federal judge.

"Under Clinton, drug use has gone up and up and in his State of the Union speech he decided not to be president and endorsed uniforms in schools," the speaker said. "If local schools and parents want those that's fine, but whether they're buying drugs in uniforms or jeans doesn't solve the problem."

"I'm for uniforms, the striped ones for drug dealers," said Rep. Gingrich, bringing cheers from the crowd.

He chided Mr. Clinton's promise to put 100,000 more police on the nation's streets and added: "We wouldn't need the extra cops if there were fewer criminals on the streets."

Rep. Barr also took Mr. Clinton to task for doing nothing about travels abroad by Nation of Islam minister Louis Farrakhan to meet with, and possibly accept money from, Libyan leader Moammar Khadafi and other Middle East leaders "where he [Farrakhan] may have broken at least five



Staff photo by T.S. Williams

GOP delegate Wayne Powell, left, of Powder Springs talks with delegate Leon Wehelt of Austell during a lunch break Saturday.

federal laws."

At four stops Saturday at county conventions, Rep. Gingrich portrayed GOP Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kan., as a candidate with the moral authority and grandfatherly demeanor to convincingly tell the nation's children not to take illegal drugs.

The speaker admitted Sen. Dole "will lose the entertainment parts of the debate but will win the factual points."

"We'll be talking about welfare reform and tax cuts. The campaign this fall is between our issues and Clinton's P.T. Barnum," he said.

Rep. Gingrich said the GOP has "the vision of Abraham Lincoln who said you can't fool all the people all the time. That's the difference between these two worlds. I'd rather have someone, in the Eisenhower tradition, who keeps us safe

done," was a phrase the speaker used repeatedly in his comments. As he left the building, Rep. Gingrich indicated it could become the GOP slogan for the 1996 presidential election.

He characterized a presidential race between Sen. Dole and Mr. Clinton as this — "someone who isn't so articulate is better than someone who just talks."

"We can have a different future depending on what happens on Nov. 5," he said. "If we continue to register and vote we will elect a [second] U.S. senator and will carry Georgia for the GOP."

Rep. Gingrich — who is expected to be named chairman of the national GOP convention in San Diego, Calif., Aug. 12-16, could face a formidable challenge from Michael Coles, former CEO of the Great American Cookie Co. and a former large contributor to Democratic candidates.

"Any time you've got a potential opponent who can spend a lot of money I take them very seriously," the speaker said as he left Cobb County en route to the Republican Convention in Cherokee County, the fourth he attended Saturday in a space of just over four hours.

Cobb GOP Chairman Bill Gustafson pointed out to anyone who would listen that Saturday's "Around Town" column in the *Marietta Daily Journal* hinted that Coles is undecided on whether to run

See GOP, Page 9A

GOP

Continued from Page 1A

against Rep. Gingrich in the GOP primary or to run as a Democrat.

"I can tell him not to bother," Gustafson said. "We don't want a cookie monster and we're not going to accept him as a candidate."

At district conventions April 20 each district can elect three delegates and three alternates to the state convention, according to Briggs Goggans, first vice chairman of the county GOP and Rep. Gin-

grich's campaign director.

At the state convention May 10-11 in Augusta, nine statewide delegates and nine alternates will be selected, giving each state 42 delegates and 42 alternates, Goggans said.

Alternates will only be allowed on the convention floor of the national convention if a delegate is unable to attend, he said.

Rep. Gingrich, in reaction to Mr. Clinton's warning Saturday that Congress should not shut down the federal government for the third time in an ongoing budget battle, said he expected a continuing resolution to pass March 15.

"We're going to try to keep the government open," he said. "I'd like to get to an agreement for the economy's sake."

He repeated his prediction, however, that final decisions on the budget would wait until after the November election.

He also reacted mildly to the stock market's wild slide on Friday, saying only that "the instability we are seeing is a sign that we ought to pass tax cuts and balance the budget to lower interest rates."

The Associated Press contributed to this report.

TO: DENNIS BURKE

2001 SS
CROSSING

SUNDAY

9/24

■ Business /8B

■ Homes /10B

Gingrich explains Medicare reforms

By Luke Johnson

Marion Daily Journal Staff Writer

House Speaker Newt Gingrich laid out details about Medicare reform Saturday that he says will lead to more health care choices and cut prices.

Speaking to an audience of about 60 people at Wheeler High School, the speaker tried to reassure senior citizens in the crowd, as well as parents of disabled children, that the GOP plan will save money and keep Medicare from going broke.

House Republicans last week unveiled an outline of their plan to save \$270 billion over seven years from Medicare and save the system from financial ruin.

But one of his staunchest supporters for the past several years, Wided Richards, angrily denounced the reform, claiming it will eliminate funding for her two learning disabled children and others like them.

Angrily screaming into the microphone, she accused the GOP-led Congress of "gutting the law rather than implementing it."

Without the law, parents will be forced to take legal action that no one wants to take, Ms. Richards said.

Rep. Gingrich said his staff is already working on a bill that will minimize problems for people who have private insurance and can't take advantage of the federal funds.

"The major concern I have is that schools will spend more and more money on legal fees, and it takes away from the funds for schooling learning disabled children," Ms. Richards said.

She also said they could not go through due process because it will take money away from her children's care.

Her voice rising, she said, "We can't afford to go through due process. We've asked you time and time again to sit down with parents. People are angry all over the U.S."

East Cobb resident Kate Small said school districts are prone to fight the requests for the schooling.

"The reason we have suits is school systems think it's cheaper to fight the suits than educate our children," she said.

Rep. Gingrich stressed that the House Republican's "Medicare Plus" program would change the way people purchase health care and encourage competition in price.

"Health care is the only place where Americans don't shop," he said.

He also repeated his challenge to President Clinton to sign a bill he intends to introduce next week that would give the death sentence to anyone convicted of bringing commercial quantities of illegal drugs into the U.S.

Rep. Gingrich said the shooting death last week of a 3-year-old in Los Angeles by a gang, which did not involve drugs, should not be lamented by politicians and then forgotten.

"Let's stop the posturing," he said. "Remember Stephanie Kuhen and make her death a turning point" in the war on drugs.

Rep. Gingrich also responded to questions on the role of gays in the military and the role of federal law enforcement officers in the 1992 siege at Ruby Ridge.

The Associated Press contributed to this report.

Contract With America

As Republican Members of the House of Representatives and as citizens seeking to join that body we propose not just to change its policies, but even more important, to restore the bonds of trust between the people and their elected representatives.

That is why, in this era of official evasion and posturing, we offer instead a detailed agenda for national renewal, a written commitment with no fine print.

This year's election offers the chance, after four decades of one-party control, to bring to the House a new majority that will transform the way Congress works. That historic change would be the end of government that is too big, too intrusive, and too easy with the public's money. It can be the beginning of a Congress that respects the values and shares the faith of the American family.

Like Lincoln, our first Republican president, we intend to act "with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right." To restore accountability to Congress. To end its cycle of scandal and disgrace. To make us all proud again of the way free people govern themselves.

On the first day of the 104th Congress, the new Republican majority will immediately pass the following major reforms, aimed at restoring the faith and trust of the American people in their government:

FIRST, require all laws that apply to the rest of the country also apply equally to the Congress;

SECOND, select a major, independent auditing firm to conduct a comprehensive audit of Congress for waste, fraud or abuse;

THIRD, cut the number of House committees, and cut committee staff by one-third;

FOURTH, limit the terms of all committee chairs;

FIFTH, ban the casting of proxy votes in committee;

SIXTH, require committee meetings to be open to the public;

SEVENTH, require a three-fifths majority vote to pass a tax increase;

Contract with America

EIGHTH, guarantee an honest accounting of our Federal Budget by implementing zero base-line budgeting.

Thereafter, within the first 100 days of the 104th Congress, we shall bring to the House Floor the following bills, each to be given full and open debate, each to be given a clear and fair vote and each to be immediately available this day for public inspection and scrutiny.

1. THE FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT

A balanced budget/tax limitation amendment and a legislative line-item veto to restore fiscal responsibility to an out-of-control Congress, requiring them to live under the same budget constraints as families and businesses.

2. THE TAKING BACK OUR STREETS ACT

An anti-crime package including stronger truth-in-sentencing, "good faith" exclusionary rule exemptions, effective death penalty provisions, and cuts in social spending from this summer's "crime" bill to fund prison construction and additional law enforcement to keep people secure in their neighborhoods and kids safe in their schools.

3. THE PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT

Discourage illegitimacy and teen pregnancy by prohibiting welfare to minor mothers and denying increased AFDC for additional children while on welfare, cut spending for welfare programs, and enact a tough two-years-and-out provision with work requirements to promote individual responsibility.

4. THE FAMILY REINFORCEMENT ACT

Child support enforcement, tax incentives for adoption, strengthening rights of parents in their children's education, stronger child pornography laws, and an elderly dependent care tax credit to reinforce the central role of families in American society.

Contract with America

5. THE AMERICAN DREAM RESTORATION ACT

A \$500 per child tax credit, begin repeal of the marriage tax penalty, and creation of American Dream Savings Accounts to provide middle class tax relief.

6. THE NATIONAL SECURITY RESTORATION ACT

No U.S. troops under U.N. command and restoration of the essential parts of our national security funding to strengthen our national defense and maintain our credibility around the world.

7. THE SENIOR CITIZENS FAIRNESS ACT

Raise the Social Security earnings limit which currently forces seniors out of the work force, repeal the 1993 tax hikes on Social Security benefits and provide tax incentives for private long-term care insurance to let Older Americans keep more of what they have earned over the years.

8. THE JOB CREATION AND WAGE ENHANCEMENT ACT

Small business incentives, capital gains cut and indexation, neutral cost recovery, risk assessment/cost-benefit analysis, strengthening the Regulatory Flexibility Act and unfunded mandate reform to create jobs and raise worker wages.

9. THE COMMON SENSE LEGAL REFORM ACT

"Loser pays" laws, reasonable limits on punitive damages and reform of product liability laws to stem the endless tide of litigation.

10. THE CITIZEN LEGISLATURE ACT

A first-ever vote on term limits to replace career politicians with citizen legislators.

Contract with America

Further, we will instruct the House Budget Committee to report to the floor and we will work to enact additional budget savings, beyond the budget cuts specifically included in the legislation described above, to ensure that the Federal budget deficit will be *less* than it would have been without the enactment of these bills.

Respecting the judgment of our fellow citizens as we seek their mandate for reform, we hereby pledge our names to this Contract with America.

Name

State/District

Contract With America

As Republican Members of the House of Representatives and as citizens seeking to join that body we propose not just to change its policies, but even more important, to restore the bonds of trust between the people and their elected representatives.

That is why, in this era of official evasion and posturing, we offer instead a detailed agenda for national renewal, a written commitment with no fine print.

This year's election offers the chance, after four decades of one-party control, to bring to the House a new majority that will transform the way Congress works. That historic change would be the end of government that is too big, too intrusive, and too easy with the public's money. It can be the beginning of a Congress that respects the values and shares the faith of the American family.

Like Lincoln, our first Republican president, we intend to act "with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right." To restore accountability to Congress. To end its cycle of scandal and disgrace. To make us all proud again of the way free people govern themselves.

On the first day of the 104th Congress, the new Republican majority will immediately pass the following major reforms, aimed at restoring the faith and trust of the American people in their government:

FIRST, require all laws that apply to the rest of the country also apply equally to the Congress;

SECOND, select a major, independent auditing firm to conduct a comprehensive audit of Congress for waste, fraud or abuse;

THIRD, cut the number of House committees, and cut committee staff by one-third;

FOURTH, limit the terms of all committee chairs;

FIFTH, ban the casting of proxy votes in committee;

SIXTH, require committee meetings to be open to the public;

SEVENTH, require a three-fifths majority vote to pass a tax increase;

Contract with America

EIGHTH, guarantee an honest accounting of our Federal Budget by implementing zero base-line budgeting.

Thereafter, within the first 100 days of the 104th Congress, we shall bring to the House Floor the following bills, each to be given full and open debate, each to be given a clear and fair vote and each to be immediately available this day for public inspection and scrutiny.

1. THE FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT

A balanced budget/tax limitation amendment and a legislative line-item veto to restore fiscal responsibility to an out-of-control Congress, requiring them to live under the same budget constraints as families and businesses.

2. THE TAKING BACK OUR STREETS ACT

An anti-crime package including stronger truth-in-sentencing, "good faith" exclusionary rule exemptions, effective death penalty provisions, and cuts in social spending from this summer's "crime" bill to fund prison construction and additional law enforcement to keep people secure in their neighborhoods and kids safe in their schools.

3. THE PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT

Discourage illegitimacy and teen pregnancy by prohibiting welfare to minor mothers and denying increased AFDC for additional children while on welfare, cut spending for welfare programs, and enact a tough two-years-and-out provision with work requirements to promote individual responsibility.

4. THE FAMILY REINFORCEMENT ACT

Child support enforcement, tax incentives for adoption, strengthening rights of parents in their children's education, stronger child pornography laws, and an elderly dependent care tax credit to reinforce the central role of families in American society.

Contract with America

5. THE AMERICAN DREAM RESTORATION ACT

A \$500 per child tax credit, begin repeal of the marriage tax penalty, and creation of American Dream Savings Accounts to provide middle class tax relief.

6. THE NATIONAL SECURITY RESTORATION ACT

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Dole, Buchanan To Stop Briefly In Bay Area

By Susan Yonckman
Chronicle Political Editor

If you look quickly, you can see the Republican presidential nominee-to-be and the candidate who refuses to stop challenging him in the Bay Area today.

Senate majority leader Bob Dole, the putative GOP nominee, will be making the rounds at one of the favorite stops in Marin County for politicians — San Quentin Prison, home of death row and the death chamber.

With Governor Wilson expected to be at his side, Dole will tour the facility and entertain reporters' questions at a 9:15 a.m. event.

Dole and Wilson will be greeted by an unusual group of protesters at the prison's East Gate. The demonstrators will be atypical because they will include representatives of law enforcement, such as Don Blankenship, president of the Santa Ana Police Officers Association, and John Brummage, an Orange County deputy sheriff, who is representing the Deputy Sheriffs Association of California.

Blankenship and Brummage will be part of a protest by people who oppose the repeal of the as-

LEAVING THE LAWYERS OUT

If the "no fault" insurance measure on Tuesday's primary ballot is passed, car accidents will almost never lead to lawsuits over injuries. But whether that is good for consumers as well as insurance companies is a matter of intense debate.



PROPOSITION 200: NO-FAULT AUTO INSURANCE



Would create a "no fault" system of auto insurance by requiring insurers to compensate their own customers for injuries received in auto accidents, regardless of who was at fault.

■ ARGUMENTS FOR: Money saved by eliminating lawyers from the compensation process would help reduce insurance premiums. An accident victim would be paid even if the other driver did not have insurance or other assets.

■ ARGUMENTS AGAINST: There is no guarantee that rates would go down. A victim could not sue even reckless drivers unless they were drunk or committing a felony, so compensation for any injuries would be limited.

■ SUPPORTERS: Jennifer Frank, director of Voter Revolt to Cut Insurance Rates; Jim Conran, executive director, Consumer First; Rogers Mitchell, president, Consumer Federation of California; Harvey Rosenfield, author of Proposition 103.

■ OPPONENTS: Wendell Phillips, president, California Council of Police Sheriffs; J. J. Horganigan, former commissioner of the Highway Patrol.

■ FISCAL EFFECT: Major annual savings to state and local governments in emergency health care, reduced claims and health insurance costs, but major annual revenue losses in vehicle registrations and gross premium taxes. Administrative costs also would increase: \$18 million to implement the law and \$10 million annually thereafter.

sault weapons ban. They are angry with Dole for what they say was his role in the repeal of the assault weapons ban, which was passed yesterday by the House.

Meanwhile, Pat Buchanan, who has stressed economic populism and social conservatism, will hold a rally at 7 p.m. today at the Hyatt

Hotel in San Jose, which is at 1470 N. First St. He will arrive in the Bay Area after a noon rally at the Radisson Hotel in Sacramento.

Buchanan also will appear at 8 p.m. today in Pinole, at the Whistle Stop, 730 San Pablo Ave. At 4:30 p.m., he will be interviewed on KSFJ radio.

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Dole talks tough in visit to death row

But GOP senator goofs in his attack on Clinton's crime bill record and later apologizes

By Carla Marinucci
and Steven A. Caprio
OF THE EXAMINER STAFF

With the San Quentin Prison guard tower looming behind him, Sen. Bob Dole argued Saturday for tougher law enforcement in California — but flubbed an attack on President Clinton's crime record, for which aides later offered a retraction.

Dole, the presumptive GOP nominee who is virtually assured of the 165 Republican delegates at stake in the state's winner-take all primary, never mentioned Tuesday's vote or his dogged challenger, commentator Pat Buchanan.



But Buchanan, on a whistle-stop tour from the Central Valley to the Bay Area this weekend, kept up his fiery rhetoric on immigration, jobs and Clinton.

"If you folks give me the Republican nomination, we will put him in the cross-fire and he will feel the pain, I guarantee it," the former host of CNN's "Crossfire" said of Clinton before an enthusiastic crowd in Pinole.

The two candidates Saturday

provided a study in contrasts, illustrating the challenge of forging a unified campaign once Dole is formally nominated this August at the GOP National Convention in San Diego.

Dole's California trip was to be an effort to challenge Clinton's leadership on key state issues like agriculture, economy, crime and immigration — while countering the president's dominating presence here during the last three years.

But at Dole's San Quentin stop, only invited guests could hear the candidate — and he was whisked away before reporters got within shouting distance to ask questions.

Dole toured death row with Gov. Wilson — whose largest campaign contributor is the prison guards union — and spoke using the imposing guard tower as a symbolic prop behind him for a photo opportunity. There were more demonstrators — many protesting a possible repeal of the assault weapon ban — than Dole had supporters in his own audience, but the protesters were kept outside prison gates.

Dole, Wilson and state Attorney General Dan Lungren all accused Clinton of vetoing so-called habeas corpus reform three times. The reform would grant those convicted of capital offenses just one appeal and require it to be filed within six months. When reporters asked which specific bills were vetoed, aides acknowledged the claim "a misstatement."

Buchanan keeps going

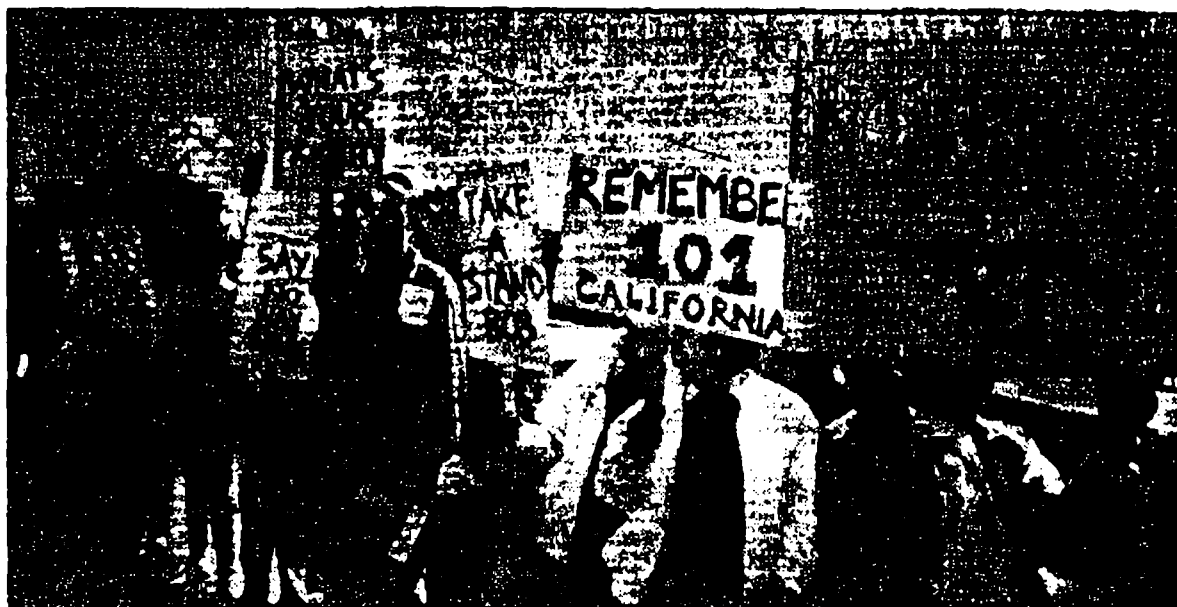
Buchanan's appearances, by contrast, were often raucous and energetic during stops at farms, hotels and small business centers — much of the traveling done in a 1970s-era Winnebago with the American flag and a "Buchanan for President" sign taped to the rear.

In Pinole, he swam through admirers, shook hands, signed autographs and hugged babies, while followers yelled, "Go, Pat, go!"

Buchanan, who has been severely critical of American trade policies, gave his Pinole speech in an area decorated with scores of tiny plastic American flags. At the bottom, they read, "Made in China."

He said he did not expect to win California, but hoped to get enough votes to make an impact at the GOP National Convention. "We need strength in California," he said. "We're already writing the agenda for America."

3/24/96
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S.F. Examiner



EXAMINER/KURT HUCKINS

Possible repeal of the assault gun ban brought protesters to San Quentin while Sen. Phil Dole was visiting death row.

Later, at a rally in San Jose, he hammered away again at illegal immigration and trade liberalization treaties — such as NAFTA and GATT — that he says have been a detriment to American workers. “Your Mexican people are good people,” Buchanan said, “but they work for a dollar because of their government and their situation.

“Americans cannot compete with that.”

While touring a food processing plant in Merced County, Buchanan said that talk of a Ross Perot candidacy has boosted his own efforts to pressure Republicans into adopting tough-on-trade views.

“Ross Perot, if he is a candidate of the Reform Party, would hurt the Republican Party — undeniably,” Buchanan said. “The fact that Ross Perot has suggested he may run has enormously strengthened my hand with the Republican establishment.”

Speculation about the Texas billionaire's political plans intensified after a string of media interviews last week, though he stopped short of announcing his intention to run, a second time, for president.

An Examiner poll of 849 registered voters Friday showed California voters preferred Dole to Buchanan by 63 percent to 20 percent. The poll, conducted by Mason-Dixon Political/Media Research Inc., had a margin of error of 3.5 percentage points.

The survey showed that among Republicans, Dole's support was soft: one in five Republicans surveyed said they'd vote to re-elect Clinton — while less than half thought Dole would win the Nov. 5 election. If the election were held today, Clinton would win by 51 to 39 percent, the poll showed.

Dole didn't address Buchanan's challenge or Tuesday's primary in his Saturday visit to Northern California, when his message — and Wilson's — was law and order.

Dole was accompanied by his wife, Elizabeth, and Wilson on a 20-minute tour of death row — where he saw five inmates briefly — and viewed the chamber where convicted “Freeway Killer” William Bonin was put to death by lethal injection just a month ago.

Advised of Bonin's crimes — the rape and murder of 14 young boys — Dole was visibly moved and said, “Oh my God,” said Sean Walsh, the governor's aide.

As protesters chanted outside the prison gates, Dole told about 100 prison employees, law enforcement officials and crime victims he would work to end lenient sentencing and wanted to speed up the executions of convicted criminals on death row.

Dole noted that the majority of inmates found guilty of capital offenses die on death row from natural causes — rather than from sentences being carried out. “Is this America? Do we believe in justice?

Does it take 14 years?” he asked, referring to the average time of appeal.

Repeal

Dole, Wilson and Lungren, however, had to backpedal after each erroneously charged Clinton with vetoing so-called habeas corpus reforms three times.

“Bill Clinton has had three opportunities to support fixing the law. Three times, he's had the opportunity and vetoed the needed reform,” said Wilson. “It seems to me it's time to apply a different version of three strikes you're out,” he said to applause.

Dole echoed Wilson's theme. “Justice delayed is justice denied,” he told the crowd. “We've given President Clinton three opportunities to change it.”

Asked by reporters later to specify which three bills Dole referred to, aides to Dole and Wilson conceded Clinton did veto such a provision just once in November 1995 — but it was part of a bill that included Medicare premium hikes that the administration opposed.

Clinton also vetoed another measure that would curb frivolous lawsuits by inmates, but that provision was in an appropriations bill

vetoed during last year's budget battles with Congress. The administration said Clinton vetoed the measure in part because Republicans tried to kill his effort to provide good money for 100,000 new

erated the support Saturday.

'Time for adult leadership'

Later, at a Central Valley plum grove, Dole talked about his commitment to agriculture and American farmers. "It's time for a little adult leadership in America."

But Buchanan continued to sound the battle cry of what he called a new political movement — vowing that it had implications beyond Tuesday's primary.

Buchanan said his message was about "the battle for the heart and soul, direction and future of the Republican Party."

But he told crowds he also had a message for Bob Dole's GOP: "If you're taking a left turn toward Rockefeller Republicanism, we're going straight ahead."

"People may call me an extremist," he told about 250 supporters in Sacramento. But "we're going to that San Diego convention. . . . I'm going to stand up for the right to life of the innocent unborn."

He was greeted by supporters of all ages, from the 10-year-old boy

with a camouflage hat and an "I'm the NKA" button to a middle-aged man with a T-shirt sporting a picture of President Clinton with a big nose. "Clinocchio," it said. "When will he stop lying?"

State GOP Chairman John Herrington said the visits by both candidates this week underscores the need for party unity. Dole, as the party's likely candidate, must "reconcile with the Buchanan forces if we expect to win," he said. "Everything should be done to bring that part of the party into the election effort."

But state GOP leaders say they're disappointed that Dole won't be in California Tuesday, revising plans to celebrate at a primary night bash in Los Angeles, when the state delivers him the biggest delegate prize of the political season.

Both Dole and Buchanan were scheduled to campaign in Southern California on Sunday.

Ray Delgado of The Examiner staff and Examiner news services contributed to this report.

police officers.

Lungren finally admitted the characterization was "probably a misstatement."

Clinton has said he favors such reforms and the White House reit-

MONDAY, MARCH 23,

Blue Is Out, Brown Is In, at Dole Even

Dress code at San Quentin campaign stop

By Susan Yoachum
Chronicle Political Editor

The news release from Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole's presidential campaign about Saturday's visit to San Quentin State Prison contained an important note to the press about "attire."

"Please do not wear blue jeans or jean material." The reason, explained someone familiar with prison security, was simple. The inmates wear blue denim, and no one from the outside would want to be mistaken for a prisoner. Brown is the best color, one reporter was advised, because "the guards wear brown."

But reporters never got anywhere near what was billed as Dole's tour of death row and the death chamber. Dole was accompanied by his wife, Elizabeth, and officials including Arizona Senator John McCain, a recent convert to the Dole cause, and another recruit, California's governor and failed presidential candidate, Pete Wilson.

Wilson's press secretary, Sean Walsh, who accompanied his boss and the Doles, told reporters that although Senator Dole saw five death row inmates and peered inside the death chamber, he did not "tour" either. Walsh added that the prisoners and Dole looked at each other, but exchanged no words or gestures.

It was the beginning of a bl-

ON POLITICS Susan Yoachum

large media event at San Quentin, which constituted Dole's only public appearance in the Bay Area during a three-day California campaign swing before tomorrow's primary.

While Walsh briefed reporters, a Dole aide tried to shush him, saying that he was taking attention away from the podium, where state Attorney General Dan Lungren was speaking as Wilson and Dole awaited their turns at the microphone.

Misstating Clinton's Record

While protesters chanted outside the prison's East Gate, Lungren, Wilson and finally Dole took turns misstating President Clinton's record on habeas corpus, under which death row inmates can have their appeals heard by federal judges.

"Justice delayed is justice denied," Dole told an audience of crime victims' families and reporters. "We ought to change (the law). We've given President Clinton three opportunities to change it."

Actually, Clinton vetoed a provision to limit prisoners' rights to federal appeals only once, as part of a debt-limit extension bill last year. Walsh said "confusion" was to blame for the misstatements of Dole, Wilson and Lungren on the subject.

Dole stuck around long enough after his speech outside the prison to meet with crime victims' families, but he brushed aside most reporters' questions, noting only that he saw no reason for the U.S. Senate to consider a repeal of the assault weapons ban "this session,"

meaning before the general election November 5.

Dole was then driven away, and reporters who had wanted to question him were told that they could talk to Wilson and Lungren instead. However, the buses carrying the reporters traveling with Dole left shortly thereafter, leaving only a few California reporters to query the governor and the attorney general.

First, a Statement

Before Wilson began to speak, the first question was about the number of times Clinton had vetoed the habeas corpus legislation. Wilson replied that he and Lungren would answer questions after they made some statements first.

Their statements were endorsements of Wilson policy adviser Patrick Shannon, a fellow Republican who is running against Democratic Assemblyman Byron Sher in a special election tomorrow that will decide who replaces former GOP state Senator Tom Campbell, now in Congress.

By the time Wilson entertained questions, most reporters had left. Wilson answered two questions about his chances of becoming Dole's running mate (don't bet on it, Wilson implied), then was asked about his reaction to the House vote on Friday to repeal the assault weapons ban.

The governor replied that he and Lungren agree with Dole, then announced that he had to catch a plane. Lungren, who wants to be governor and apparently had no plane to catch, gamely answer-

ed the remaining reporters' questions, finally declaring, "If Clinton wants to set the record straight by signing the habeas corpus bill, I'll take the rap for making the mistake today."

By then, the Republicans' presumptive presidential nomination was well on his way to his campaign stop in Clovis, at a place where he presumably has a chance to meet more voters he had during his tour of Quentin, where the inmates do get to vote.

3/25/96
az
San Francisco
Chronicle

Dole talks tough on

Calls for swift, certain justice

■ **BUCHANAN:** Sees opening/AB

■ **PEROT:** Running again?/A9

By Dan Fost

Independent Journal reporter

Sen. Bob Dole stopped in Marin yesterday for a tour of death row and some tough talk about executing prisoners.

"Does it take 14 years, or in some cases 18 years," to execute a condemned prisoner, Dole said, addressing crime victims assembled on the grounds of San Quentin State Prison for his visit.

"Since 1968, there have been three executions and 15 inmates died of natural causes. Is that justice?"

Guide to Marin ballot

Independent Journal report

If you intend to vote Tuesday — and Marin's top elections official says about half the county's registered voters will — don't miss the election section in today's Independent Journal. Marin County Clerk Howard Hanson said his 50 percent turnout prediction was "optimistic," but added turnout was 60 percent during the presidential primary four years ago when Ross Perot generated in-

terest.

Voters face election contests ranging from county supervisor to Superior Court judge.

Countywide, all voters get a chance to ballot on a Superior Court seat. Supervisorial contests face voters in Southern Marin, West Marin and the Ross Valley.

In Sausalito, nine candidates seek election to three City Council seats.

Polls are open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

He called for "swift and certain justice," more conservative judges, and laws restricting death row appeals.

Dole was joined by Gov. Pete Wilson, Attorney General Dan Lungren, and U.S. Sen. John McCain, R-Ariz., but the warmest

Marin death row tour

applause went to his wife, Elizabeth, who did not address the gathering.

Outside the prison gate, about 40 protesters marched and chanted slogans, including, "Two, four, six, eight, no more killing by the state!" and "Three, five, seven, nine, Dole and Wilson should do time!"

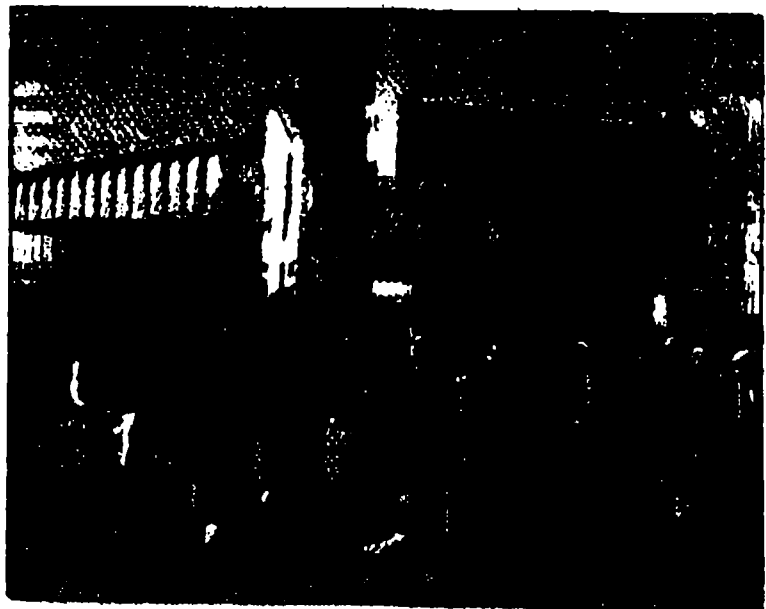
An officers' group urged Dole not to support repeal of a federal ban on assault weapons.

Inside, on a picture-perfect morning at the bayside prison, the victims' families said they appreciated Dole's empathy.

"We need someone who will do something for victims of crime, and see that sentences are handed out," said Jean O'Hara of Pleasant Hill, whose daughter, Nancy, 23, and her 23-month-old son were murdered in 1980.

"My feeling is, I will vote for the person who I think might do the

See Dole, page A10



LA photo/Martin Kimmok

PRISON TALK: Bob Dole speaks at San Quentin yesterday.

NEWS

Dole

From page A1
best job, and from what I heard, Mr. Dole might get my vote."

The Senate majority leader and presumptive Republican presidential nominee stumbled slightly when he accused President Clinton of vetoing legislation three times that would cut down on appeals by convicts sentenced to death.

"We've given President Clinton three opportunities to change it," Dole said. "If I understand President Clinton, he'll probably do it the fourth or fifth time, because he understands the importance of 1996. I would have signed it in 1993 or 1994 or 1995."

Press aides later scrambled to provide more accurate information.

"There's confusion there," Sean Walsh, a spokesman for Wilson, said in an attempt to clarify Dole's remarks for reporters. "He vetoed it only once."

That veto was last November, and the legislation was part of a Medicare bill that Clinton opposed. Clinton has spoken out in favor of similar reforms and the White House reiterated that support yesterday.

Dole's tour of San Quentin lasted less than 20 minutes. He inspected the sterile green chamber where William Bonin was executed by lethal injection a month ago, and peered down death row itself, making eye contact with several inmates but not engaging any in conversation, Walsh said.

"This is my first visit to San Quentin," Dole said after his tour. "As you walk into the prison, and as you glance down death row, you pause to think about the faces you see, but only for a fleeting moment."

"Then you see the faces in the audience, like Steve Baker's, who have been victims, whose children have been murdered, and have waited and waited and waited, and given up, or I assume, nearly given up on the system."

Baker is the San Diego police officer whose son was murdered by Robert Alton Harris, who was executed at San Quentin in 1992.

Dole was introduced warmly by

Wilson and Lungren, both of whom have been mentioned on the lists circulating of Dole's potential running mates.

"We have a quaint law in California that allows a lieutenant governor of a different party," Wilson said, suggesting he wouldn't leave the state in the hands of Democrat Gray Davis. The governor looked at Lungren and said, "Another Californian might get the nod."

Lungren blushed and said, "I'm spending all my time being attorney general, as well as setting up an exploratory campaign for governor. I'll do whatever's needed for California."

Elsewhere in California yesterday, Dole visited a plum grove in Fresno and held a campaign rally in Clovis to promote his commitment to the farmers in California's Central Valley.

— *U wire services contributed to this report.*

ITICS

Dole, Buchanan To Stop Briefly In Bay Area

*By Susan Yoachum
Chronicle Political Editor*

If you look quickly, you can see the Republican presidential nominee-to-be and the candidate who refuses to stop challenging him in the Bay Area today.

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With Governor Wilson expected to be at his side, Dole will tour the facility and entertain reporters' questions at a 9:15 a.m. event.

Dole and Wilson will be greeted by an unusual group of protesters at the prison's East Gate. The demonstrators will be atypical because they will include representatives of law enforcement, such as Don Blankenship, president of the Santa Ana Police Officers Association, and John Brummage, an Orange County deputy sheriff, who is representing the Deputy Sheriffs Association of California.

Blankenship and Brummage will be part of a protest by people who oppose the repeal of the as-

sault weapons ban. They are angry with Dole for what they say was his role in the repeal of the assault weapons ban, which was passed yesterday by the House.

Meanwhile, Pat Buchanan, who has stressed economic populism and social conservatism, will hold a rally at 7 p.m. today at the Hyatt

Hotel in San Jose, which is at 1470 N. First St. He will arrive in the Bay Area after a noon rally at the Radisson Hotel in Sacramento.

Buchanan also will appear at 3 p.m. today in Pinole, at the Whistle Stop, 730 San Pablo Ave. At 4:30 p.m., he will be interviewed on KSFO radio.

3/23/96

A7

S. F. Chronicle

March 22, 1996

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: RICHARD A. CLARKE
FROM: ELIZABETH G. VERVILLE
SUBJECT: Presidential Letter to Senator Dole

Attached at Tab I is a Memorandum to the President recommending that he sign the letter at Tab A to Senator Dole concerning the President's certification of Mexico for its counternarcotics performance and other counternarcotics issues raised by Senator Dole.

Concurrence by: William Danvers, Leslie Bassett, Alan Kreczko, Robert Kyle, Bob Bell, ONDCP
Janet Crist, OMB Pheobe Vickers,
OPD Dennis Burke

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum to the President at Tab I.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to the President
Tab A Letter to Senator Dole
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
JOHN HILLEYSUBJECT: Response to Senator Dole on Mexico Drug
CertificationPurpose

To respond to Senator Dole's letter concerning the Administration's antidrug policies and calling for decertification of Mexico.

Background

Senator Dole wrote you criticizing aspects of Administration antidrug performance, applauding your appointment of General McCaffrey as Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy and urging you to decertify Mexico. The response to Senator Dole at Tab A explains your certification decisions based on statutory criteria, responds to some of his criticisms and asks his support for Administration antidrug funding requests.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab A to Senator Dole.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachment

Tab A Letter to Senator Dole

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

RCD
2.22

TABLE D-2 CASES, U.S. DISTRICT COURTS
CRIMINAL CASES COMMENCED BY MAJOR OFFENSE (EXCLUDES TRANSFERS) DURING THE TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED DEC. 31, 1991 THROUGH 1995

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS AND OFFENSE	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	PER- CENT CHANGE 1995 OVER 1994
TOTAL.....	45,215	47,656	45,229	44,481	45,641	2.6
PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED BY						
INDICTMENT.....	26,571	28,526	25,986	23,707	25,735	8.6
INFORMATION--INDICTMENT WAIVED.....	5,645	6,550	6,474	6,741	7,620	13.0
INFORMATION--OTHER.....	8,963	8,913	8,983	9,170	8,044	-12.3
REMANDED FROM APPELLATE COURT.....	45	39	85	142	138	-2.8
REMOVED FROM STATE COURT.....	10	31	24	30	27	-10.0
REOPENED/REINSTATED.....	70	33	44	37	41	10.8
APPEAL FROM U.S. MAGISTRATE.....	117	96	78	134	130	-3.0
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PROCEEDINGS.....	131	88	50	72	98	36.1
CONSENT BEFORE MAGISTRATE.....	3,412	2,953	1,821	1,691	1,641	-3.0
RETRIAL ON MISTRIAL.....	38	27	32	23	43	87.0
RETRIAL--REMAND FROM APPEALS COURT.....	88	53	82	82	99	20.7
VIOLATION NOTICE.....	118	344	1,568	2,468	2,020	-18.2
OTHER.....	7	3	2	184	5	-
GENERAL OFFENSES						
HOMICIDE TOTAL.....	211	176	186	321	277	-13.7
MURDER 1ST DEGREE.....	147	94	87	255	224	-12.2
MURDER 2ND DEGREE.....	15	30	57	29	9	-
MANSLAUGHTER.....	49	52	42	37	44	18.9
ROBBERY, TOTAL.....	1,551	1,881	1,755	1,365	1,247	-8.7
BANK.....	1,505	1,808	1,684	1,317	1,183	-10.2
POSTAL.....	28	44	51	32	36	12.5
OTHER.....	18	29	20	16	28	75.0
ASSAULT.....	539	613	501	546	545	-.2
BURGLARY--BREAKING AND ENTERING, TOTAL.....	132	130	133	117	53	-54.7
BANK.....	46	65	74	53	2	-
POSTAL.....	30	20	22	23	19	-17.4
INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS.....	7	3	9	7	3	-
OTHER.....	49	42	28	34	29	-14.7

TABLE D-2 CASES. U.S. DISTRICT COURTS
CRIMINAL CASES COMMENCED BY MAJOR OFFENSE (EXCLUDES TRANSFERS) DURING THE TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED DEC. 31, 1991 THROUGH 1995

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS AND OFFENSE	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	PER- CENT CHANGE 1995 OVER 1994
LARCENY AND THEFT, TOTAL.....	3,355	3,624	3,249	3,286	3,515	7.0
BANK.....	147	257	360	263	238	-9.5
POSTAL.....	349	159	357	334	322	-3.6
INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS.....	219	295	241	214	168	-21.5
OTHER U.S. PROPERTY.....	1,885	1,982	1,724	1,903	2,058	8.1
TRANSPORTATION, ETC., OF STOLEN PROPERTY.....	205	220	247	209	310	48.3
OTHER.....	550	511	320	363	419	15.4
EMBEZZLEMENT, TOTAL.....	1,837	1,899	1,785	1,445	1,361	-5.8
BANK.....	848	827	769	642	744	15.9
POSTAL.....	404	406	319	256	248	-3.1
OTHER.....	585	666	697	547	369	-32.6
FRAUD, TOTAL.....	6,897	7,429	7,463	7,143	7,513	5.2
INCOME TAX.....	880	849	867	790	725	-8.2
LENDING INSTITUTION.....	1,356	1,458	1,478	1,348	1,246	-7.6
POSTAL.....	1,007	1,184	1,232	1,333	1,444	8.3
VETERANS AND ALLOTMENTS.....	9	5	13	2	-	-
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE.....	34	56	37	36	30	-16.7
SOCIAL SECURITY.....	244	208	198	216	251	16.2
FALSE PERSONATION.....	61	39	43	19	27	-30.8
NATIONALITY LAWS.....	87	49	59	29	99	241.4
PASSPORT FRAUD.....	194	212	191	173	247	42.8
FALSE CLAIMS AND STATEMENTS.....	1,473	1,664	1,581	1,397	1,545	10.6
OTHER.....	1,552	1,705	1,764	1,780	1,899	6.7
AUTO THEFT.....	205	254	336	328	224	-31.7
FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING, TOTAL.....	1,184	1,130	1,096	1,013	973	-4.0
TRANSPORTATION OF FORGED SECURITIES.....	41	50	38	41	7	-
POSTAL FORGERY.....	64	66	66	31	6	-
OTHER FORGERY.....	641	536	494	337	271	-19.6
COUNTERFEITING.....	438	478	498	604	689	14.1
SEX OFFENSES, TOTAL.....	415	384	327	371	459	23.7
SEXUAL ABUSE.....	250	235	227	263	258	-1.9
OTHER.....	165	149	100	108	201	86.1

TABLE D-2 CASES. U.S. DISTRICT COURTS
CRIMINAL CASES COMMENCED BY MAJOR OFFENSE (EXCLUDES TRANSFERS) DURING THE TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED DEC. 31, 1991 THROUGH 1995

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS AND OFFENSE	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	PER- CENT CHANGE 1995 OVER 1994
 DRUG LAWS.....	11,712	12,949	11,827	11,307	11,694	3.4
MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL OFFENSES, TOTAL.....	12,629	12,469	12,003	12,332	10,985	-10.9
BRIBERY.....	237	230	210	260	172	-33.9
DRUNK DRIVING AND TRAFFIC.....	6,966	6,687	6,533	6,925	5,054	-27.0
ESCAPE.....	656	650	710	747	689	-7.8
EXTORTION, RACKETEERING, AND THREATS.....	404	515	501	524	734	40.1
GAMBLING AND LOTTERY.....	88	130	76	52	21	-59.6
KIDNAPPING.....	58	76	59	69	97	40.6
PERJURY.....	112	96	100	91	73	-19.8
WEAPONS AND FIREARMS.....	3,856	3,859	3,482	3,225	3,631	12.6
OTHER.....	252	218	332	439	514	17.1
SPECIAL OFFENSES						
IMMIGRATION LAWS.....	2,073	2,305	2,415	2,758	4,347	57.6
LIQUOR, INTERNAL REVENUE.....	4	15	6	2	2	-
FEDERAL STATUTES, TOTAL.....	2,471	2,398	2,146	2,147	2,446	13.9
AGRICULTURE/CONSERVATION ACTS.....	368	313	244	310	373	20.3
ANTITRUST VIOLATIONS.....	71	64	66	40	36	-10.0
FOOD AND DRUG ACT.....	52	87	69	47	53	12.8
MIGRATORY BIRD LAWS.....	60	24	26	35	40	14.3
MOTOR CARRIER ACT.....	39	26	17	15	8	-
NATIONAL DEFENSE LAWS.....	138	175	141	91	79	-13.2
CIVIL RIGHTS.....	74	87	49	74	57	-23.0
CONTEMPT.....	78	52	61	67	82	22.4
CUSTOMS LAWS.....	94	103	63	87	104	19.5
POSTAL LAWS.....	184	215	204	192	186	-3.1
OTHER.....	1,313	1,252	1,206	1,189	1,428	20.1

- 1 PERCENT CHANGE IS COMPUTED ON 10 OR MORE CASES.
- 2 INCLUDES ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY, AIDING OR ABETTING AN ESCAPE, FAILURE TO APPEAR IN COURT, AND BAIL JUMPING.
- 3 THESE INCLUDE CASES REMOVED FROM STATE COURTS UNDER PROVISION OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 28 U.S.C. 1443.
- 4 OTHER: INCLUDES FILINGS WHERE FELONY-WAIVERS HAVE NOT BEEN SIGNED.

USAGE

Q: How do you explain why after more than a decade of decline, teenage drug use is rising dramatically and young people see less harm in using drugs.

A: Drugs continue to be a serious problem, and recent numbers are mixed.

- For example, current surveys indicate an 83% drop over the last nine years in the number of people using drugs at least once a month and a 23 percent drop in spending on drugs in the last five years.
- More recently, there has been a thirty percent drop in cocaine use in the last three years.
- The vast majority of teenagers do not use drugs, but there has been a recent increase among a small segment of teens -- but nowhere near the level of use in the 1980s.

LEADERSHIP

Q: Why hasn't the President shown more leadership? He has been virtually silent on the drug issue.

A: [WH]

Q: But your strategy is so bad that even Sen. Biden commented recently that "It's drugs, stupid." And Rep. Rangel said "I have been in Congress for over two decades, and I have never, never, never found any Administration that has been so silent on this great challenge to the American people."

A: We have not been silent, and both men have lauded much of what we are doing. [anything else?]

Q: One of the first official acts of the Clinton Administration was to cut the ONDCP staff from 147 to 25, rendering it ineffectual.

A: The ONDCP will soon be larger than it was when President Clinton first took office.

Q: The President also largely disappeared from the field, abandoning the bully pulpit. Then, the Surgeon General repeatedly called for the legalization of drugs.

A: [Info on presidential actions]

STRATEGY/ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES

Q: Why has this administration shifted resources from interdiction and enforcement to treatment?

A: We all agree that we have to do everything we can to fight drug abuse, and that our strategy must be smart and balanced. Simply put, treatment works where enforcement and punishment leave off -- it can turn addicts around, help them contribute to society, make our streets safer and save tax dollars by curbing future criminal activity.

ENFORCEMENT IS DOWN

Q: Even though many drug offenders are ending up behind bars, the recidivism rate is 72 percent.

A: We are trying to fight recidivism with drug courts, boot camps, and prison treatment programs. But Congress hasn't always backed us up -- they want to cut funding for drug courts, our FY96 prison money has been stalled for months as Congress promises to rewrite the allocation formula, and [any problems with prison drug treatment \$?].

Q: Why did the Administration's 1995 budget proposed to eliminate many enforcement positions from the DEA, FBI, INS, Customs and the Coast Guard?

A: Very little of any reductions were at DoJ.

- We proposed no reduction in FY95 for FBI agents and none for the INS, and have called for additions of ___ FBI agents and ___ INS agents in the last ___ years.
- There was a proposal for reduction of 10 DEA agent positions that year -- though it was never enacted and we have increased DEA agent positions by ___ in four years.

Q: Then why did the DEA lose 227 agent positions between Sept. 92 and Sept. 95?

A: As part of our effort to balance the budget and streamline government, the President proposed a reduction (238 agent positions in the FY 93, 94 and 95 budgets). The total number of DEA agents is ___ more than 1992.

Q: Why have federal law enforcement priorities shifted away from its unique mission --

working on major international or transstate crimes -- in order to provide questionable support to local and state cases?

A: As a former prosecutor who was tough on drugs, I can tell you how badly needed federal assistance is. From community policing grants to the anti-violent crime initiative, we have made the federal government a full partner in the fight against drugs and violence -- in every city and every state, and it is showing results.

Q: Why has there been a marked decline in drug prosecutions, particularly of major drug figures?

A: That assertion is wrong and it makes a bad argument for quantity over quality.

- Right now, there are about 48,000 convicted drug dealers in federal prisons - three fifths of the total federal inmate population and the highest number in history. There has been no "marked decline" -- case filings by U.S. Attorneys jumped 12 percent in FY95.
- More importantly, rather than racking arrest numbers for their own sake with small arrests that have little impact, the Justice Department's drug enforcement strategy is designed to disrupt and dismantle the infrastructure of trafficking organizations operating in the United States -- with special focus on tougher cases that yield more payoff in fighting drug trafficking.

Q: The number of federal prosecutions declined by 12 percent in two years.

A: Case filings by U.S. Attorneys jumped 12 percent in FY95, and there are about 48,000 convicted drug dealers in federal prisons -- three fifths of the total federal inmate population and the highest number in history.

Q: The "quality" of cases has also declined, with fewer arrests and prosecutions of high-level cases.

A: That's absolutely wrong. Many indicators show that major prosecutions are up -- more tough OCDETF cases filed, more prosecutions of the worst offenders, more Title III wiretaps, longer trial times, and longer sentences.

For example, look at just two cases this past February 21:

- On the Southwest border, Guillermo Willie Barriga was arrested and charged with operating a continuing criminal enterprise (CCE), money laundering, and related charges. Barriga's drug organization, which smuggled drugs from Mexico to Houston, Arizona and New York, allegedly is responsible for distributing more than 2,100 kilograms of cocaine. Three vehicles and \$280,000 in cash were seized and federal

prosecutors will seek forfeiture of an additional \$35.8 million in currency and several pieces of real property.

- The same day, in Philadelphia, a three-year cooperative investigation involving DEA, the IRS, and state and local police agencies culminated in the arrest of 14 members of a methamphetamine trafficking organization that produced and distributed 120 pounds of the drug in the Philadelphia area.

If we were trying to pump up numbers artificially, we might not have the resources to pursue high-labor, high-payoff cases like these.

INTERDICTION

Q: Why has the Administration cut efforts to maintain our interdiction capability?

A: WH/ONDCP?

Q: Transit zone seizures are down, street prices are down, and Cali traffickers are teaming up with Mexican drug barons to fly multi-ton loads of cocaine into Mexico aboard modified commercial jetliners.

A: WH/ONDCP?

Q: Shifts in emphasis away from interdiction have seen increases in the amount and purity of drugs on American streets.

A: WH/ONDCP

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Thursday, March 21, 1996

"As I have stated repeatedly, my goal has always been to pass the most effective legislation to prevent any criminal from purchasing any type of gun in any state. It is clear to me that the so-called "assault weapons" ban does not do that, and is simply a public relations exercise, not effective policy. That's why I voted against the ban in 1994. For example, at least 50% of the specific weapons banned in 1994 are available for legal sale today with only minor modifications.

"We need measures that work. Current federal law prohibits any purchase of firearms by convicted felons, those dishonorably discharged, the mentally ill, aliens and others--but there is not effective federal enforcement of the law. Fifteen states already have effective instant background check systems in place, preventing criminals from getting guns every day. One more, Pennsylvania, will have an instant check system operational soon. That's what works and that's why I have been a long-standing advocate of a nationwide instant background check. In state after state, this has proven to be the most effective way to keep guns out of the hands of criminals.

"I am not optimistic that there is sufficient support in the Senate to pass the repeal. In my view, the assault weapons ban has not worked. What we need to do is find a way to prevent criminals from obtaining firearms. After the House vote tomorrow, I will confer with my colleagues on the best course of action to ensure that the Senate advances my goal of keeping all guns out of the hands of criminals."

==+=+=+=+=

This information is provided as a service of the National Rifle Association Institute for Legislative Action, Fairfax, VA.

This and other information on the Second Amendment and the NRA is available at any of the following URL's: <http://WWW.NRA.Org>, <gopher://GOPHER.NRA.Org>, <wais://WAIS.NRA.Org>, <ftp://FTP.NRA.Org>, <mailto:LISTPROC@NRA.Org> (Send the word help as the body of a message)



U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D.C. 20530

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

TO: Dennis Burke

FROM: Nicholas M. Gess
Director
Public Liaison and Intergovernmental Affairs
TELEPHONE: (202) 514-3465
FACSIMILE: (202) 514-2504

DATE: March 19, 1996

SUBJECT: Crime Subcommittee stuff

PAGES: (Including this cover sheet)

REMARKS:

BLAST-T-T-T FAX

March 19, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Julian Epstein	54423
Melanie Sloan/Perry Apfelbaum	57680
Ben Chevat/Rep. Schumer	54183
Joseph Lee/Rep. Scott	58354
Martina Hone/Rep. Watt	51512
Jason Mahler/Rep. Lofgren	53336
Delbert Rigsby/Rep. Jackson Lee	53317

FROM: Tom Diaz

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE REVISION TO SCHEDULE

PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING POTENTIAL CHANGE IN THE
SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING SCHEDULE SENT YESTERDAY

o The hearing tentatively scheduled for Thursday, March 28 on
Economic Espionage may be switched with

o The hearing schedule for Wednesday, April 17th — Second Federal
Law Enforcement Oversight Hearing.

In other words, the Law Enforcement Oversight Hearing may be next
week.

BLAST-T-T-T FAX

March 18, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Julian Epstein	54423
Melanie Sloan/Perry Apfelbaum	57680
Ben Chevat/Rep. Schumer	54183
Joseph Lee/Rep. Scott	58354
Martina Hone/Rep. Watt	51512
Jason Mahler/Rep. Lofgren	53336
Delbert Rigsby/Rep. Jackson Lee	53317

FROM: Tom Diaz**SUBJECT:** Subcommittee on Crime Schedule

Here is the latest update on the subcommittee's schedule:

HEARINGS & MARKUPS

Thursday, March 21 – "Minor & Miscellaneous" Bills markup. Already noticed by majority, with list of bills to be considered.

Thursday, March 28 – Economic Espionage. (Bill McGeveran, Rep. Schumer's Office, X-56616, is staffing for this hearing). Problem of espionage aimed at economic secrets and potential legislative responses (See S. 1556 and S. 1577, for examples. Schumer-McCollum companion bill in works).

Wednesday, April 17th – Second Federal Law Enforcement Oversight Hearing. Local law enforcement officials' views of federal law enforcement. Plans to invite representatives of National District Attorneys Association, National Association of Attorneys General, National Sheriffs Association, International Association of Chiefs of Police, and Fraternal Order of Police. Also working on getting Gov. Keating of Oklahoma to attend.

Thursday, April 18th – Hearing on H.R. 1499, Consumer Fraud Prevention Act. Hearing on bill introduced by Mr. Heineman which would make property used in proceeds of telemarketing fraud subject to asset

forfeiture and direct Sentencing Commission to raise guideline levels for telemarketing fraud under certain circumstances. etc.

Thursday, April 25th - "Canned Hunts." Hearing on practice of "hunting" caged animals.

Wednesday, May 1st - Asset Forfeiture.

Wednesday, May 15th - Juvenile Justice. Take up administration's package of juvenile justice procedural reforms and "miscellaneous" other issues. (Question of committee jurisdiction on OJJDP issues is pending before Republican leadership and may affect scope of hearing).

Other potential hearings at any time: "Hubbard" fix and Independent Counsel reform.

CHAIRMAN'S MEETINGS

The subcommittee chairman also plans to have a series of regional meetings around the country with state and local law enforcement officials. The chairman has invited any subcommittee members who wishes to attend to come to any of these meetings. (Personal staff are also invited but not at committee expense.) The committee parliamentarian has confirmed the majority counsel's stated position that, since these are the chairman's own meetings and he is simply inviting other members to attend them if they wish, they are not public "hearings," there is no requirement for formal notice and no entitlement to minority witnesses. I expect Mr. McCollum to send out an invitation to Members soon.

Dates and places of these regional meetings are as follows:

Philadelphia, Tuesday, March 26th. Afternoon. Office of Lin Abraham, district attorney. Invited persons include attorneys-general of New York, Delaware, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, New Jersey Director of Public Safety, local head of Fraternal Order of Police, and Directors of Juvenile Justice of Delaware and New Jersey.

Atlanta, April 10th.

Boston or Hartford, April 23d.

Dallas, May 7th.

Chicago, May 21st.

California, July 2d. (Second California date possible.)

Date: 04/02/96 Time: 20:10

SBlame for Judge Baer's Follies -- Has He Been Eating British Beef?

To: National Desk, Political Writer

Contact: Virginia Hume of the Republican National Committee,
202-863-8550

WASHINGTON, April 2 /U.S. Newswire/ -- Following is a statement
by RNC Chairman Haley Barbour:

Yesterday, after public outrage reached the boiling point over a Clinton-appointed judge's decision favoring drug dealers, the judge finally reversed his decision. Judge Baer's initial decision to disallow as evidence 80 pounds of cocaine seized from a drug dealer's car was radical, but such views are not unusual among federal judges appointed by Bill Clinton, who never thought anything was amiss until the public disgust over Baer's decision reached such a crescendo that the White House realized it would hurt Clinton's chances for reelection.

Today Bill Clinton claimed the Republicans' outcry over the Baer decision was due to Republicans' being ``embarrassed about their crime record.'' The only reasonable explanation for Bill Clinton trying to shrug off blame for the disastrous decision of his own judicial appointment is that he's been partaking of some beef from England.

Judge Baer is one of many liberal, soft-on-crime judges appointed by Bill Clinton, and his record matches that of the Clinton Justice Department and Clinton's record on drug enforcement. Federal criminal convictions in the Clinton Justice Department have dropped precipitously under Clinton's watch. Clinton's Attorney General Janet Reno has testified before Congress in opposition to mandatory minimum sentencing, furthermore she has refused to enforce one mandatory minimum sentences that are already on the books. It's been publicly admitted that the Clinton Justice Department does not enforce the mandatory minimum 5-year sentence for committing a crime with a firearm. Unlike previous Republican administrations, Clinton prosecutors plea bargain away mandatory jail sentences for criminals who commit crimes with guns.

Drug enforcement paints an even worse picture of the Clinton presidency. Drug use among adolescents has increased 50 percent, from 20 percent to 31 percent, since Clinton took office. The number of 8th-graders who reported using marijuana in the past year has tripled during Clinton's tenure in the White House. Yet one of Clinton's first moves in office was slashing the Office of Drug Control Policy from 146 employees to 25. The abysmal record prompted an unlikely Congressman Charles Rangel to remark that 'I never thought I'd miss Nancy Reagan, but I do.' (Wall Street Journal, 4/2/96)

Just what is Bill Clinton's answer to fighting crime? We all remember his crime bill: Taxpayer dollars for midnight basketball and a phony claim of 100,000 more cops on the beat. Now Clinton is lashing out at Republicans and others for exposing the indefensible actions of Clinton's soft-on-crime judges. His rhetoric won't disguise his real record on crime. Clinton's crime bill was a guise to hide more liberal spending on his pet projects and social welfare programs. His judicial appointments and the low priority he has given drug enforcement speaks much louder than his political posturing in the White House briefing room.

-0-

/U.S. Newswire 202-347-2770/
APNP-04-02-96 2014EST

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. fax	re: political (2 pages)	07/14/1995	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Jose Cerda
OA/Box Number: 16954

FOLDER TITLE:

Clinton/Drugs 1996: Republican Attacks Crime [1]

2016-0931-S
rc2255

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

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- 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.

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

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DOJ-0AAG

0002



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

November 4, 1994

The Honorable Robert Dole
The Honorable Orrin Hatch
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senators Dole and Hatch:

Thank you for your letter of yesterday regarding our violent crime prosecutions.

I can assure you that combatting violent crime and drug trafficking is among my top priorities at the Justice Department. That is why, last March, I launched the National Anti-Violent Crime Initiative -- and why, this year, I fought so hard to win passage of the President's Crime Bill.

As a result of these efforts, we are working more closely than ever before with state and local prosecutors to bring violent criminals to justice; enforcing stiff federal penalties, in appropriate cases; and working to put 100,000 new police on our nation's streets. In each federal district, we have implemented strategies designed to end internecine squabbling over turf and numbers -- and instead, to launch aggressive investigations targeting the criminal infrastructure of each community.

As these strategies mature, prosecutive decisions will be made, together, based upon what is best for the case, without regard to which partner gets the statistical credit. The result in the short-term may be fewer federal cases, with our work focused on the most serious offenders. For I am persuaded that over the long-term, our focus on partnership is the best way to make a genuine impact on the crime plaguing America's communities.

Thus, as a general rule, I believe that "counting cases" is not a sound measure of our success. Any such tabulations are a snapshot, and tell us little about the sorts of cases being brought, or the effect of those prosecutions on public safety. Moreover, they fail to give appropriate weight to the most serious cases of greatest public concern.

SENT BY: Exec. Office of Presid.; 2- 7-95 ; 6:02PM ; Nat'l Drug Policy:-

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0003

November 4, 1994
Page Two

However, as you have asked about such statistics, I am pleased to provide them to you. As the table below indicates, in the first year of the Clinton administration, the Justice Department won prison sentences for more criminals -- for longer average terms of incarceration -- than did the Bush administration in its final year in office. These statistics come from the bipartisan U.S. Sentencing Commission, which was chaired by Judge William Wilkins during the periods in question.

Specifically, we put over 3,000 more criminals behind bars in 1993 than the prior administration did in 1992. More impressively still, we increased by more than 800 the number of serious criminals receiving long prison terms of over 5 years. The number of federal criminals against whom we won prison sentences for robbery, drug trafficking, firearms offenses, and immigration crimes all rose in 1993 from their 1992 levels. And on average, the length of sentences that we won against these criminals also rose from their 1992 levels.

Thus, in response to your request for information comparing 1992 to 1993, here is what I have learned:

<u>Crimes</u>	<u>Sentenced to Prison -- 1992</u>	<u>Sentenced to Prison 1993</u>
All Offenses	28,754	32,140
Robbery	1,608	1,633
Drug Trafficking	14,622	16,125
Firearms Crimes	2,685	2,759
Immigration Crimes	1,540	1,824

<u>Crimes</u>	<u>Sentences of Over 5 Years - 1992</u>	<u>Sentences of Over 5 Years - 1993</u>
All Offenses	9,509	10,367
Robbery	1,005	1,078
Drug Trafficking	7,251	7,574
Firearms Crimes	607	871
Immigration Crimes	24	65

In sum, Senators, in its first year, this administration won more prison sentences -- for longer periods -- than did its predecessor. While the value of such comparisons seems slight to me, they certainly bely any suggestion that our approach to prosecuting violent crime is "less aggressive" than that of the previous administration.

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004

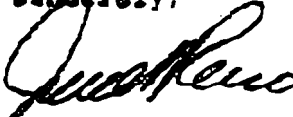
November 1, 1994

Page Three

And above all, I hope you will agree with me that fighting crime and violence in our society should not be reduced to statistical games or partisan bickering. Under President Bush, the nation set three records for the total number of homicides; these sorts of statistics alone, however, tell us little about the nature of our efforts to reduce crime and violence, or their prospects for success.

Rather than debate and divide, I hope you will instead choose to join with me in a bipartisan effort to implement the most effective and aggressive attack on violent crime possible. I look forward to working with you both in this regard in the weeks and months ahead.

Sincerely,



Janet Reno

THE UNION LEADER, Manchester, NH -- Thursday, April 25, 1996 (The Editorial Page)

Clinton's Phony War on Drugs

By MALCOLM WALLOP

A MIDST MUCH FANFARE, President Clinton and Vice President Gore hosted a one-day summit titled "Youth Drug Use and Violence in America" to call attention to an issue of recommendations about the related problems of teen violence and the skyrocketing use of illegal drugs by our nation's youth.

It needs to be asked why it has taken an election year for President Clinton to discover that America's drug problem has reached crisis levels. The evidence that drug use among teenagers has been rising during Clinton's term of office is overwhelming and has been obvious for some time. Indeed, the statistics are staggering:

- The rate of monthly illicit drug use by children aged 12-17 increased 56 percent from 1992 to 1994, according to the Clinton administration's own estimates.

- The Justice Department reported in September 1995 that one of every three juvenile detainees was under the influence of drugs at the time of the offense.

- A December 1995 survey found that cocaine use by those in grades 9 through 12 had increased 36 percent since 1992, and use of hallucinogens had increased by 76 percent.

- Between 1992 and 1994, the rate of marijuana use among children 12-17 nearly doubled, according to the National Survey on Drug Use.

Until now, President Clinton has paid little attention to what most Americans have recognized all along to be a national crisis. Despite the tough talk and finger pointing at the drug summit, the Clinton administration's response to America's drug problem has been abysmal. A quick look at the facts:

- In his first year in office, Clinton cut his drug policy staff by 85 percent.

- Last year, the Clinton administration proposed cutting more than 100 drug prosecutors from U.S. attorneys' offices and cutting funding for drug interdiction and drug intelligence programs.

- The Drug Enforcement Agency trained no special agents in 1993, and none were budgeted to be trained in 1994 or 1995.

- Attorney General Janet Reno announced soon after taking office that she wanted to reduce mandatory minimum sentences for drug trafficking and related crimes. Not surprisingly, the number of federal drug prosecutions has been dropping.

- And who can forget Clinton's own Surgeon General Joycelyn Elders, who advocated legalizing drugs in order to reduce the crime rate.

Just last month, the Clinton's administration's misplaced priorities were on display once again. After visiting an elementary school in one of Philadelphia's most crime-plagued and drug-infested neighborhoods, Mrs. Hillary



MALCOLM WALLOP

Despite tough talk and finger pointing at the drug summit, the Clinton administration's response to America's drug problem has been abysmal.

Rodham Clinton in a speech later that evening called on the government to protect teenagers from the tobacco industry and pushed for a television rating system. Two important issues no doubt, but hardly the answer to the scourge of drugs and violence in our neighborhoods.

In announcing his drug summit last November, President Clinton stated that it is important to counter messages that tell children it is "cool, sexy, attractive to drink or get high." He will surely want to explain then why, when asked on MTV in 1992 if he would inhale marijuana if he had to do it over again, he responded to laughter. "Sure, if I could. I tried before."

President Clinton's total lack of leadership in the war on drugs over the past three years should cause all Americans to view skeptically his embrace of the issue in an election year. The tragedy is that prior to his election in 1992, America was winning the war on drugs. Even NBC News reported that "Just Say No" was an effective message in the 1980s.

Then, Presidential leadership was highly visible, tough, and effective. And as a consequence, drug use plummeted. Between 1985 and 1992, overall drug use was cut in half. The number of cocaine users dropped from 5.8 million to 1.8 million. The number of marijuana users fell from 22 million to 8.5 million. The percentage of high school seniors who used drugs was reduced from a high of 54.2 percent in 1979 to 27.1 percent in 1992.

The reason? Children were continually bombarded with the message that drugs were wrong. Dealers were put on notice that peddling drugs to kids would not be tolerated. And both the Bush and the Reagan administrations pursued tough drug enforcement and interdiction policies.

Sadly, those trends have been reversed in just three years. Any progress that we as a nation were making in curtailing drug use has been destroyed because the Clinton administration fled the field of battle and has been missing ever since.

President Clinton's drug summit was an indication that his pollsters can recognize a campaign issue. But we must demand more than campaign events and photo opportunities from our President. The lives of millions of our young people are at stake.

—Malcolm Wallop retired in 1995 after serving 18 years as a U.S. senator from Wyoming. He is now chairman of Frontiers of Freedom in Arlington, Va.

Date: 04/27/96 Time: 13:36

RRepublicans Say Clinton Policies Coddle Criminals

WASHINGTON (AP) A Republican senator accused President Clinton on Saturday of favoring policies that coddle criminals and said the president has shown the white flag in the war on drugs.

The White House said the GOP is ignoring Clinton's crime bill, his efforts to put 100,000 additional policemen on the streets and the Republican effort to repeal the ban on assault-style weapons.

In the weekly Republican radio address, Sen. Charles Grassley, R-Iowa, asserted that the Clinton Justice Department ``has actually frustrated efforts to enforce the death penalty.''

He did not give examples.

Grassley also contended that under Clinton ``our leaders in the White House have abandoned the bully pulpit in the war on drugs.''

``In the absence of moral leadership, drug use among America's youth is up dramatically,' ' Grassley said. ``In fact, there's been a 52 percent increase in drug use by teen-agers since Bill Clinton took office,' ' he said.

Grassley took credit for Republicans for anti-crime bills Clinton signed into law this week to impose more stringent living conditions on inmates of federal prisons, make available new tools to combat terrorism and limit appeals of prisoners on death row.

He said Clinton and administration officials worked to obstruct the death penalty provisions until they were forced to accept them.

``Help us put an end to President Clinton's policies of coddling criminals,' ' Grassley said.

The White House strongly disagreed.

``The president has fought long and hard to get a tough crime bill and to place 100,000 more police officers on the street,' ' Deputy Press Secretary Ginny Terzano said.

``He has worked closely with law enforcement authorities to make sure police officers are well equipped,' ' she said. ``He has taken strong anti-crime positions, unlike the Republican leadership in Congress who have actively sought to repeal the assault weapons ban.''

APNP-04-27-96 1337EST

The Clinton Administration Methamphetamine Strategy

Over the past few years, trafficking and abuse of a highly potent form of methamphetamine has been on the rise in the United States. Given the production and trafficking structures now in place, if unchecked, the nation as a whole is poised for a methamphetamine boom of pandemic proportions. From 1992 to 1994, methamphetamine-related deaths increased nationally by 145 percent. In Los Angeles, the deaths increased to 219 in 1994 from 68 in 1992, and in Phoenix, to 122 in 1994 from 20 in 1992.

The Clinton Administration Methamphetamine Strategy attacks the emerging methamphetamine trade at every level and front. This comprehensive national strategy includes a combination of a coordinated law enforcement response, regulation of precursor chemicals, international initiatives, sentencing and legislative proposals, training of investigators and prosecutors, treatment and prevention and a public awareness campaign.

Specifically, the Methamphetamine Strategy includes:

- Additional investigative and prosecutive resources, especially along the Southwest Border and in rural areas [Administration's FY97 budget request seeks \$10 million just for methamphetamine additional law enforcement efforts]
- A Directive from the Attorney General to each United States Attorney to assess and address the methamphetamine problem in each district and to coordinate a multi-pronged response and to report back to her within 90 days;
- Increased mandatory minimum sentences for methamphetamine to equalize it with crack cocaine mandatory minimum of 5 years for 5 grams;
- Increased penalties for trafficking in precursor chemicals; so that they remain in proportion to increased methamphetamine penalties in this bill;
- A new separate offense for the improper storage, use or other handling of the dangerous chemicals used in the clandestine manufacture of methamphetamine; offense would be treated as endangering the public health with dangerous substances with sentences now usually in the 3-5 year range;
- Training for law enforcement to protect against the risks encountered at clandestine laboratories and chemical dump sites;
- Tighter regulatory controls on drug products containing the precursor chemicals: ephedrine and pseudoephedrine;
- Establishing an operational binational chemical control task force between the United States and Mexico; and
- An educational campaign focused on persons at risk.

AP X3437 rp usnws After Three Years of 'Just Say Nothing, 04-26 4:50p

Election-Year War on Drugs, Says Sen. Mack

To: National Desk, Political Writer

Contact: Candice Perodeau or Allison Griffin, 202-863-8511,
both of the Republican National Committee

MIAMI, April 26 /U.S. Newswire/ -- As President Clinton makes plans to visit Miami on Monday to outline a drug strategy for the year, Sen. Connie Mack (R-Fla.) today labeled Clinton's plans an election-year ploy to make up for his policy of "Just Say Nothing."

"After three years of being AWOL -- Absent Without Leadership -- in the war on drugs, it's good to see President Clinton finally listening to concerned families across the country," said Mack. "My only question is, where has he been?"

"There is overwhelming evidence to prove that in the three years since Clinton took office, teenage drug use is up and drug enforcement is down," said Mack. "The administration's silence on this issue has been deafening. I only hope that the president's eleventh-hour attempt to make the war on drugs a priority will lead to real action."

-0-

/U.S. Newswire 202-347-2770/

Clinton Anti-drug Record Questions and Answers

Q: Does this drug strategy do anything new?

A: Yes. The Strategy presents for the first time a long-term planning commitment extending to the year 2000 to pursue the necessary resources for key drug program areas.

It seeks the most resources for anti-drug efforts than any prior strategy ever. The President has requested \$15.1 billion over last years drug budget.

It seeks funding for President Clinton's Universal Federal Arrestee Drug Testing program -- the first effort by any Administration to break the cycle of crime and drugs that is perpetuated by our criminal justice systems.

It provides more resources to law enforcement to tackle emerging drugs such as methamphetamine and rohypnol. Indeed, the National Drug Control Strategy contains the Administrations Methamphetamine strategy and the first comprehensive response to the most emerging drug in the country.

Q: The Republicans have accused the Administration of ignoring the drug issue for the last 3 years and now paying attention in this election year.

A: Crime and drugs have been a priority for this Administration from day one. First of all, the Clinton Administration has dedicated more resources to anti-drug efforts than any prior administration.

And President Clinton has been very active and outspoken on the issue of drugs and many of his initiatives were the first for any President:

- He is the first President to make the Director of National Drug Control Policy a Cabinet position.
- He is the first President to refuse full certification to Andean source countries.
- He is the first President to use international drug control policy as the centerpiece of an annual address to the U.N.
- He is the first President to convene a White House Conference that specifically addressed the issues of rising adolescent drug use and violence.
- He is the first President to nominate a Drug Czar with a law enforcement background and the first President to nominate a Drug Czar with drug interdiction background.

- He is the first President to develop a comprehensive drug testing program for the Federal criminal justice system and he urged states and localities to adopt a similar program.
- He is the first President to issue a Heroin Strategy to develop international cooperation against heroin.
- He is the first President to propose restricting youth access to tobacco products and reducing the advertising and promotional activities that make these products appealing to young persons.

In addition, President Clinton has also continued to propose the largest drug budgets to Congress of any Administration while the Republican-led Congress has attempted to cut interdiction efforts. The Clinton Administration's efforts have resulted in the arrest of six of the top leaders of Colombian Cali Cartel -- the most powerful drug syndicate in the world. He has strengthened U.S. Borders by increasing the number of Border Patrol Agents -- an agency that was extremely neglected by prior Republican Administrations. And unlike George Bush, who replaced his Drug Czar with a defeated politician, President Clinton nominated Four-star General Barry McCaffrey -- the hero of the Persian Gulf War and U.S. military commander in South America -- to lead the country's efforts to reduce drug use.

The Clinton Crime Bill will put 100,000 new community police officers on the streets of America and in just over one year we have already provided funding for over 34,000 new community police officers across the country.

Q: Is this Administration running scared on its drug record?

A: The Clinton Administration anti-drug record speaks for itself:

- The number of Americans who use cocaine has been reduced by 30 percent since 1992 and American expenditures for illicit drugs have declined from an estimated \$64 billion five years ago to about \$49 billion in 1993
- The homicide rate is down 25 percent; and drug-related homicides are down 25 percent.
- Under the Clinton Administration, there will be 100,000 more state and local police officers on the streets of America.
- The Cali Cartel has been dismantled with the arrests of 6 of the 7 top leaders.

Q: Is this event just election year politics?

A: No. First of all, every year -- by law -- a National Drug Control Strategy is introduced and submitted to Congress. Under the leadership of General McCaffrey, the

National Drug Control Strategy that we are releasing today presents for the first time a long-term planning commitment extending to the year 2000 to pursue the necessary resources for key drug program areas.

In addition, the Methamphetamine Strategy that Attorney General Reno is presenting to General McCaffrey and the President is a comprehensive response to one of the most dangerous and rapidly emerging drugs in this country.

Q: Does this Methamphetamine strategy really do anything?

A: Yes. This comprehensive national strategy includes a combination of a coordinated law enforcement response, regulation of precursor chemicals, international initiatives, sentencing and legislative proposals, training of investigators and prosecutors, treatment and prevention and a public awareness campaign.

Q: The Republicans contend that Drug use among teenagers has been on the rise every year of Bill Clinton's presidency, ending a "reduction of overall drug use of more than 50 percent between 1979 (the peak) and 1992..." How do you respond to that charge?

A: First of all, there has been tremendous progress in many anti-drug areas over the last few years. The number of Americans who use cocaine has been reduced by 30 percent since 1992 and American expenditures for illicit drugs have declined from an estimated \$64 billion five years ago to about \$49 billion in 1993. And although adolescent drug use had increased, it is a trend that began in 1991 during the Bush Administration.



DEMOCRATIC • NATIONAL • COMMITTEE

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DNC RESEARCH DEPARTMENT**PH: 202/479-5130****FX: 202/479-5191****FAX COVER SHEET****DATE:**

4/26/96

TIME:**# OF PAGES (including cover):**

2

TO:

Dennis Burke

FR: Robin Bachman

202/479-5147

Please call me.

COMMENTS:

Re: RNC's attack on Clinton.

I left you a partial voice mail.

We're very interested in formulating a response
to the ~~new~~ charges.**Fax Number:**

5557

While Clinton touts the false promises of his crime bill, Clinton-appointed judges are setting criminals free.

Clinton-appointed Judge Harold Baer, Jr., threw out as evidence almost 80 pounds of cocaine and heroin, and the voluntary confession of the drug dealer. He ruled the police did not have cause to search a car after they witnessed four men place large duffel bags in the car and then run when they spotted the police (*The New York Times*, 1/25/96). "[H]ad the men not run when the cops began to stare at them, it would have been unusual," Judge Baer wrote" (*The New York Times*, 2/3/96). After much public scrutiny, Judge Baer reversed his ill-reasoned decision.

Clinton-appointed Judge Rosemary Barkett voted to reduce the death sentence of a murderer who actually sent a tape boasting about the killing to the victim's mother. After her ruling on this case, Clinton elevated her to a higher court (George Will, *The Washington Post*, 3/14/96).

STRENGTHEN SCHOOL ANTI-
DRUG PROGRAMS.
PRESIDENT CLINTON DID IT.

DOLE AND GINGRICH? NO
AGAIN.

The Drug Free School Program has not proven effective. The Department of Education's own evaluation stated: "... Site visitors to various training projects reported that training sessions were more likely to focus on providing information about the use of various drugs than on teaching resistance- and decision- making skills" (House Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities, 12/19/95).

Meanwhile, Bill Clinton has slashed drug enforcement resources. One of his first acts in office was to cut the drug control policy staff by more than 80%, from 146 to 25 (*Los Angeles Times*, 2/26/96). For his 1996 interdiction budget, Bill Clinton requested funding 37% lower than the 1991 level (National Drug Control Strategy, February 1995).

Clinton should have saved the very successful "Just Say No" campaign of Nancy Reagan. As Rep. Charles Rangel (D-NY) said recently: "I really never thought I'd miss Nancy Reagan, but I do" (*The Wall Street Journal*, 4/2/96).

Drug use among teenagers has been on the rise every year of Bill Clinton's presidency, ending a "reduction of overall drug use of more than 50 percent between 1979 (the peak) and 1992..." (Bill Bennett and John Walters, *The Washington Times*, 2/7/95).

According to government studies, marijuana use jumped 137 percent among 12-13 year olds since 1992 and 200 percent among 14-15 year olds. In 1994, 2.9 million youths claimed to have used marijuana within the past year - 1.3 million more children than in 1992 ("Losing Ground Against Drugs," Senate Judiciary Committee, 12/19/95).

**THEIR OLD WAYS DON'T
WORK. PRESIDENT
CLINTON'S PLAN, THE NEW
WAY. MEETING OUR
CHALLENGES, PROTECTING
OUR VALUES.**

The only thing standing in the way of the American people and the change they voted for is Bill Clinton. Bill Clinton has failed to make our streets safer or protect our children from the scourge of drugs. The only thing Bill Clinton is protecting is the failed status quo in Washington.

Published by the Republican National Committee. 4/19/96



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)

Congressional Relations Division

Washington, D.C. 20530

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

TO:

fax:

FROM:

COPS Congressional Relations

Phone: 514-9079

Fax: 616-5898

Pages (including cover):

MESSAGE:

Talking Points by Tony Sutton

"Since the GAO report
-- which was based on
just the first few months
of the COPS program --
literally thousands of PDs
& sheriffs' offices have been

4/22/96 (3)

Leah Gurnow

COPS

COPS

Draft Talking Points on General Accounting Office Report on COPS:

- The Report contained no criticism of the way that the Department of Justice has swiftly implemented the COPS program of the 1994 Crime Act. The investigators documented and confirmed the new and expedited procedures used by COPS "to allow officers to be hired more quickly." This streamlined process included the innovative one-page application for use by smaller communities. (Draft Rep. at 5, 8).
- GAO found that "the higher the crime rate, the more likely a jurisdiction was to apply for a COPS grant." (Id. at 5). This finding puts to rest claims that only wealthier communities that did not truly need help for fighting crime would benefit; COPS is reaching the communities that need help most.
- By the time of the kick-off programs of COPS (Phase I, COPS AHEAD and COPS FAST), GAO found that over 81% of larger agencies and approximately half of smaller agencies already had applied. Since then, thousands more agencies have submitted applications for a share of COPS funding.
- GAO conducted a small-scale survey of agencies that had not yet applied for COPS funding to try to determine the reasons for not applying. The most frequent reason given was that the agency could not ensure continued funding of new officers after COPS funds run out -- a concern that only a new entitlement to continuing federal funds could address. Very, very few identified any problem with paperwork or burdensome regulations like those that have plagued traditional federal programs.
- From an analysis of information provided by smaller COPS FAST agencies, GAO concluded that about one-half of the agencies advised that their most pressing public safety issues were domestic violence, property crimes, alcohol-related crimes, drug crimes, violent crimes against persons, and vandalism.
- GAO stopped counting COPS' accomplishments as of May¹⁹⁹⁵. Since then, hundreds of more communities have received COPS grants, bringing the Administration's police hiring efforts to a total of almost 26,000 additional officers, only one year after the signing of the Crime Act.

LAS 9/24/95

Drafted for Cong. Schumer by head for crime bill debat

Much has been made of GAO's statement that "those who had high crime rates were no more likely to get grants than others..." This statement is taken way out of context. GAO looked at only 2 programs, the 2 expedited programs, COPS FAST and COPS AHEAD, in which ALL police and sheriffs' agencies* that applied received awards. Moreover, GAO found that the higher the crime rate, the more likely a jurisdiction was to apply to these programs.

The virtue of a discretionary grant program is that you are not locked into a formula; some programs are run on a more formulaic basis, others can be more carefully tailored to specific needs. AHEAD and FAST were designed to respond quickly to the high demand for more officers...and they did that, in a way that got cops to those who wanted and needed them.

*other than special policing agencies, such as housing, transit or park police.

AP x3593 rp usnws RNC's 'Truth Squad' Says America's Yout 05-04 12:06p

Abandonment of Drug War

To: National Desk, Political Writer

Contact: Kevin Bishop or Allison Griffin, 202-863-8511,
both of the Republican National Committee

CHICAGO, May 4 /U.S. Newswire/ -- The following was released today by the Republican National Committee's "Truth Squad:"

While Vice President Al Gore goes to Chicago to raise campaign money and encourage parents to spend more time with their children, parents across America urge Bill Clinton and Al Gore to spend more time fighting the alarming rise in drug use among youth.

"For millions of America's youth, drugs are threatening the passage to adult life," said Rep. Jerry Weller (R-Ill.). "Bill Clinton has failed in his responsibility to wage a real war on drugs. After three years of 'Just Say Nothing,' I just hope Bill Clinton is not getting into this fight too late to make a difference."

After 12 years of success in turning back the tide of illegal drugs, Weller noted Bill Clinton's first actions as president included slashing the Office of National Drug Control Policy staff by more than 80 percent, reducing mandatory minimum sentences for drug trafficking and de-emphasizing drug enforcement to shift focus away from interdiction. In fact, the Clinton administration has eliminated 355 agent positions from the Drug Enforcement Agency and 102 people from the Justice Department's organized crime drug enforcement task force.

The Clinton administration's weakened drug policy prompted outrage among many Americans, including fellow Democrat U.S. Rep. Charlie Rangel (D-N.Y.) who said, "This administration plans to focus heavily on the treatment and rehabilitation of hard-core users. This approach, however, ignores the relationship between drug availability and use, and will be a prescription for defeat." (The Washington Times, 2/10/94)

The statistics about youth drug use are sobering:

-- For the third straight year, drug use among America's youth is up. Some 48.4 percent of the class of 1995 had tried drugs by graduation day. (Senate Judiciary Committee, 12/19/95)

-- Recent marijuana use jumped 137 percent among 12-13 year olds since 1992 and 200 percent among 14-15 year olds. In 1994, 2.9 million 12-17 year olds claimed to have used marijuana within the past year -- 1.3 million more children than in 1992. (National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services)

-- Among high school seniors, 35 percent say they have experimented with marijuana on an annual basis. (Senate Judiciary Committee, 12/19/95)

-- Among 10th graders, LSD use is up 62 percent over the 1992 level. (Senate Judiciary Committee, 12/19/95)

A report released last month by the Partnership for a Drug Free America "shows that after years of decline, marijuana use is on a dangerous upswing among teenagers. Even worse, for what portends to be the future, is that fewer and fewer teens are now likely to perceive drugs as harmful or risky," according to a 3/6/96 Wall Street Journal editorial.

"It's nice the Clinton administration has finally realized drug use is a big problem," said Weller. "I just hope the president's eleventh-hour attempt to make the war on drugs a priority will lead to real action."

Dole Says He Has Plan to Win Votes of Women

By KATHARINE Q. SEELYE

WASHINGTON, May 7 — Bob Dole tonight directly confronted for the first time one of his greatest weaknesses in his campaign for the White House — his lack of support among women.

"I've seen some poll numbers, and you've seen the poll numbers that say, well, there's a gender gap," he said to a group of Republican women tonight. "Does this bother me? You bet it does. I don't believe there should be a gender gap; I think that gap will close. Do I have a plan to eliminate it? Yes I do."

His plan, Mr. Dole said, was to start discussing his support of certain pieces of legislation of particular interest to women. He noted first that he had sponsored a measure to make it easier to convict repeat rapists. However, that measure was part of the 1994 anti-crime bill, which Mr. Dole ultimately voted against because it contained a ban on assault weapons. The bill passed anyway.

WANA
The second item for which he took credit was "leading the Senate" to fund the Violence Against Women Act. That, too, was part of the anti-crime legislation that he opposed.

The Senate majority leader, who is the presumptive Republican nominee for President, then turned to issues that do not have such obvious interest to women voters specifically but which Republicans hope to use as part of their appeal to women. He said his record also included "fighting for a balanced budget, for lower taxes, for better schools, for a strong national defense and for building a brighter future for all our citizens."

The second part of his strategy to woo women's votes, he said, would be to point out the "credibility gap" between President Clinton's words and his actions. He pointed to Mr. Clinton's promises to balance the budget and restructure welfare, only to veto Republican measures that Mr. Dole said would have done so.

In Woodbridge, N.J., today, President Clinton focused on an issue the Democrats have identified as a family concern: teen-age smoking. [Page B4.]

Continued on Page B10, Column 1

Continued From Page A1

Mr. Dole did not make even passing reference in his remarks to the current debate within his party over abortion. Moderate Republicans, including some prominent governors and members of Congress, have vowed to wage a fight at the Republican National Convention this August over the party's platform, which calls for an outright constitutional ban on abortions.

The candidate's speech, and his decision to confront his problems with women voters, came as a new national poll made public today showed Mr. Dole trailing Mr. Clinton by 25 percentage points. The Harris poll, which had a margin of sampling error of three percentage points, said

'I don't believe there should be a gender gap; I think that gap will close.'

Mr. Clinton would beat Mr. Dole 53 percent to 28 percent.

While surveys show Mr. Dole trailing Mr. Clinton among almost all demographic and economic groups, he does the worst among women voters.

The latest New York Times/CBS News Poll found that in a two-way race, men were divided evenly between Mr. Clinton and Mr. Dole, 45 percent for each, but 52 percent of the women favored Mr. Clinton, while only 34 percent said they would vote for Mr. Dole.

As they try to confront this problem, some Republicans, including House Speaker Newt Gingrich, are describing the gender gap as a problem merely of perception.

Speaking earlier today to the same group of women addressed by Mr. Dole, Mr. Gingrich promised "a tidal wave of communications" to correct what he said were false impressions of the Republican agenda created by President Clinton's "shameful performance of systematically misleading the American people." He said Mr. Clinton's false characterizations of Republicans had been fueled by a "passive conspiracy" of the liberal media.

"Liberals love to divide us," Mr. Gingrich said. But the Republicans, he said, can argue that "it is the welfare state which has been the most systematic oppressor of young women in the last 30 years."

Tony Blankley, Mr. Gingrich's spokesman, said in an interview later that the Republicans "have the challenge of explaining, not in shorthand for those inside the Beltway, but in human terms, what our policies intend to do."

But Ann Lewis, deputy manager of the Clinton/Gore campaign, said Mr. Dole had been "wrong on every major issue" affecting women, includ-

ing, perhaps most symbolically, opposing the Family Medical Leave Act," which President Clinton signed.

She said Mr. Dole had displayed "an eagerness to cut back sharply at the expense of issues and policies that make a difference in family lives. It's the kitchen-table issues. I don't know how he turns it around, unless he's prepared to detach himself from the Congress of which he is a leader."

Mr. Dole said tonight that the Republican Party was "just as caring and just as compassionate as the other party." His solutions to the problems facing women were similar to those he has been offering on the campaign trail — cutting spending, balancing the budget and returning power to the states.

Like Mr. Gingrich, Mr. Dole also said the media sided with President Clinton and distorted what the Republicans were doing. "We need to convince the media that we have a message too," he said.

Until now, the Dole campaign has done little to address women directly. By way of expressing support for working women, Mr. Dole frequently tells audiences that if he is elected President, his wife, Elizabeth Hanford Dole, will take a job outside the White House — returning to her post as president of the Red Cross.

But then he seems to undercut that message by adding that his wife would "not be in charge of health care," a dig at Hillary Rodham Clinton but that some perceive as meaning that Mr. Dole thinks women cannot handle important jobs.

This is obviously not what Mr. Dole believes, since his chief of staff and his top fundraiser are both women, and his wife has had a high-powered career of her own. Nonetheless he has had trouble conveying that he is sympathetic to the concerns of ordinary women.

Perhaps hurting him the most, pollsters say, is that Mr. Dole is linked with Mr. Gingrich and the Congressional Republican agenda, which many women have told pollsters goes too far in dismantling the safety net that Government traditionally has provided.

Clinton Warns Children About Smoking

A Presidential Visit to New Jersey Also Serves a Political Purpose

By NEIL MacFARQUHAR

WOODBIDGE, N.J., May 7 — President Clinton dropped in on a New Jersey high school today to urge tobacco companies to stop aiming advertising at children, and he went on to a series of receptions expected to raise \$2 million for Democrats in the state as well as his own re-election bid.

It was the President's third visit to New Jersey this year, with many more expected, underscoring the importance of the state in his own effort to stay in office. Republicans and Democrats consider the state's voters a fickle group in any Presidential race, a group that has leaned Republican but that can be wooed back to the Democratic side with a determined courtship.

At Woodbridge High School today, Mr. Clinton met with 10 students who had fanned out across the community to find cigarette advertising that appealed to children and to show that laws banning the sale of cigarettes to minors were poorly enforced. It was part of Kick Butts Day, an effort organized by Mark Green, the public advocate for New York City, at 40 schools in 12 cities to discourage teen-agers from smoking.

Mr. Clinton, addressing 3,000 town residents in the high school gymnasium, reminded them that his own mother had died of cancer at age 70 after smoking two packs a day for most of her life. He noted that of the 3,000 teen-agers who started smoking every day, 1,000 would eventually die from it.

"A 1 in 3 chance that you will end your life sooner — that is a lousy bargain for no benefit," the President said.

He also urged the cigarette companies to be more responsible. "The students have to do their part, and ultimately the decision is theirs," he said. "But you in the tobacco business now surely see the clear emerging consensus in America that advertising billboards and promotions should not appeal to the children of this country."

While the crowd roared and stomped their approval inside the gym, the high school smokers outside professed themselves unimpressed.

"If you smoke, you are not going to stop because the President says so," said Jessica L. Omoletski, a junior

who was barely off school grounds before she pulled a lighter and cigarettes from her backpack. "It's an addiction."

After his speech, Mr. Clinton left for a private reception at the New Vernon home of Arthur Goldberg, chief executive of the Bally Entertainment Corporation; 30 couples there had each donated about \$25,000. In an impromptu moment as he was leaving the reception, Mr. Clinton stopped his motorcade along a country road to play a few notes of "Take Five" on a saxophone that a young boy was flourishing.

He later flew by helicopter to Liberty State Park, where he attended another private reception and where more than 800 Democratic contributors attended a \$1,500-a-plate dinner with the comedian Whoopi Goldberg serving as master of ceremonies.

The \$2 million raised at the two events will be divided in about equal proportions among the Democratic National Committee, the New Jersey Democratic Party and Representative Robert G. Torricelli's campaign for the Senate seat being vacated by Bill Bradley.

Both Mr. Clinton and Senator Bob Dole, the presumptive Republican nominee, will visit New Jersey frequently between now and the November election, political experts say.

"New Jersey has a large suburban population and those are often the voters who make up the difference in presidential races," said Joe Lockhart, spokesman for the Clinton campaign. "If you can convince those people to come to your side, you are well placed to prevail on Election Day."

Part of the interest in the state is purely numerical. New Jersey controls 15 of the 270 electoral votes needed to win the Presidency. Part of the interest also lies in free advertising: visits to New Jersey produce news reports in New York and Philadelphia, two of the four largest media markets in the country.

"Doing a little bit better in Wyoming wouldn't do much; doing a little bit better in a state like New Jersey would put a candidate over the top," said Steve Salmore, a professor at the Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers University.

States like Ohio and Illinois play a similar role, but New Jersey proved significant for Mr. Clinton in 1992. Mr. Clinton beat President George Bush in New Jersey by about 1.44 million votes to 1.35 million, with another 522,000 going to Ross Perot.

"New Jersey is a bellwether state, it swings, you can't count it in either column and it is always hotly contested," said Ed Gillespie, communications director for the Republican National Committee. "We have a few seats there to pick up."

Mr. Dole's forces believe he has a natural following among the large number of veterans in the state, and they solidly back their Republican Governor, Christine Todd Whitman, in making income tax cuts.

"My guess is that Bob Dole is going to know Newark airport pretty well," Mr. Gillespie said.

On his two previous visits to New Jersey, Mr. Clinton also highlighted family concerns. On Feb. 15, he visited a public school to announce that he was setting aside \$2 billion over the next five years to improve the use of technology in public school education. On March 11, he used a visit to a Superfund cleanup site to stress his concern for environmental issues. His next scheduled visit, June 4, is to deliver the commencement address at Princeton University.

New Jersey is also critical state in the makeup of the next Congress. The race for the seat being given up by Senator Bradley is considered to be one of the nastiest in the nation, pitting Mr. Torricelli against a Republican Congressman, Richard A. Zimmer. Both need to raise \$6 million to \$8 million.

The Democratic Party also needs to pick up 20 seats nationwide to regain the majority in Congress and it considers gaining at least one seat from New Jersey a possibility.

Woodbridge's Mayor, James E. McGreevey, a Democrat, said he mentioned to President Clinton today that the last President to visit was George Washington, who went on to re-election.

"Yeah, but he didn't have any opposition," the President quipped to the Mayor.

Date: 05/11/96 Time: 13:16

Dole Pledges Crime War, No Parole For Violent Offenders

OMAHA, Neb. (AP) Sen. Bob Dole pledged Saturday to wage a war on crime in which police and prosecutors don't have to "ask permission to fight back."

In a get-tough campaign speech outside Omaha police headquarters, the Republican presidential nominee-in-waiting called for uniform state laws abolishing parole for violent criminals. He also called for teen-agers accused of unspecified "serious, violent crimes" to be taken out of juvenile courts and tried as adults.

Standing beside a monument to 22 local police officers killed in the line of duty, the Kansas senator painted President Clinton and the "liberal" judges he's appointed as too easy on the bad guys. Dole maintained that violent criminals are one-fifth as likely to serve their full sentence today as they were 30 years ago.

Calling Clinton's crime policies mere rhetoric, Dole even suggested that a Clinton program to beef up police patrols nationwide a program that congressional Republicans have repeatedly attempted to cut didn't go far enough.

"He claims he's putting 100,000 cops on the street, but the real number is only a fraction of that," Dole told the crowd of about 300.

At the White House, presidential counsellor George Stephanopoulos shot back that "President Clinton has built a solid record of putting cops on the streets and taking guns off, despite Sen. Dole's opposition every step of the way."

Stephanopoulos said that as of next week the administration will have funded 43,000 of the 100,000 new police officers. And he said the budget the president signed two weeks ago pays for the full 100,000.

"Sen. Dole voted to gut the 100,000 police provision," Stephanopoulos said.

Sticking with a now-familiar criticism of Clinton's judicial appointments, Dole said the Clinton bench has "made careers of getting tough on cops" by ruling too much evidence inadmissible in criminal cases.

"The liberal attitude toward crime isn't 'Make My Day,' it's 'Have a Nice Day,'" Dole said. He promised, if elected president, to reform the courts' rules of evidence so that it's harder for defendants to get off on technicalities.

Before his remarks, Dole laid a wreath at the memorial in honor of Jimmy Wilson Jr., a 24-year-old police officer shot to death in August 1995 by an assault suspect during a routine traffic stop. Wilson's assailant last week was sentenced to life in prison, which led local officials on Saturday to hail Dole for his support for the death penalty.

Wilson's father, Jimmy Wilson Sr., was to fly back to Washington on Dole's campaign plane in order to attend "National Law Enforcement Week" ceremonies there. Wilson was also scheduled to meet with Clinton.

"Tough" was the buzz word Saturday as Dole touted his own work, as Senate majority leader, to push passage last week of "Megan's Law," a measure allowing law enforcement authorities to notify communities when a convicted sex offender is paroled into their neighborhoods. The bill passed overwhelmingly and Clinton supports it.

Dole also said he "led the fight for legislation that made it easier to convict repeat rapists." Dole was referring to his amendment to the 1994 crime bill, which he ultimately voted against

because of opposition to other provisions.

``What Sen. Dole did not reveal today is his commitment to the Washington gun lobby to repeal the assault weapons ban,'' Stephanopoulos told reporters at the White House. ``That's consistent with his 35-year record of opposition to sensible crime control.''

APNP-05-11-96 1318EST

Date: 05/12/96 Time: 11:48

DFederal Enforcement of Child Pornography Laws

To: National Desk, Political Writer

Contact: Clarkson Hine of the Office of Sen. Bob Dole,
202-224-5358

WASHINGTON, May 12 /U.S. Newswire/ -- Following is the text of a letter sent today by Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole to Attorney General Janet Reno:

Dear Attorney General Reno:

Friday night, the ABC news show ``20/20'' ran a shocking story suggesting that Janet Napolitano, the United States Attorney in Phoenix, Arizona, refused to cooperate with the U.S. Postal Inspection Service in ``Project Special Delivery,' ' a two-year undercover investigation to combat vicious child pornographers.

More specifically, the ``20/20'' segment suggests that Ms. Napolitano may have refused to authorize seeking a search warrant for the home of a man who had ordered graphic child pornography from undercover U.S. Postal inspectors. It appears that this refusal may have been based on Ms. Napolitano's ``philosophical'' opposition to the ``reverse sting,' ' a law enforcement technique that is sometimes used to catch secretive criminals like child pornographers and terrorists. According to the ``20/20'' segment, officials in the U.S. Attorney's office in Phoenix may have also refused to authorize seeking a search warrant because they believed that ``Project Special Delivery'' improperly targeted gay men.

Needless to say, the U.S. Postal Inspection Service had good cause for concern. When local law enforcement authorities subsequently obtained a warrant and searched the Phoenix man's home, they found a large amount of child pornography. Apparently, the man has also admitted to engaging in sexual acts with underage boys dozens and dozens of times. Some of these boys are reportedly as young as 10 years old.

Earlier this week, Congress passed ``Megan's Law,' ' a bill designed to protect our children from sexual predators who may be living in their local communities. It would be highly disturbing, to say the least, if our top federal law enforcement officials are not aggressively enforcing the federal child pornography laws at the very same time that Congress is attempting to strengthen these laws.

Attorney General Reno, I would appreciate hearing your views on the ``20/20'' segment. Do the decisions of the U.S. Attorney in Phoenix reflect the policies and priorities of the Justice Department and the Clinton Administration? If so, I cannot express my disagreement more strongly.

I would appreciate a prompt response to this inquiry. I have attached a copy of a partial ``20/20'' transcript for your review. Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

BOB DOLE

Senate Majority Leader

-0-

/U.S. Newswire 202-347-2770/

APNP-05-12-96 1150EST



April 29, 1996

News Release

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

United States Senate • Senator Orrin Hatch, Chairman

Contact: Jeanne Lopatto, 202/224-5225

Statement of Sen. Orrin Hatch

Press Conference on the Release

of the National Drug Control Strategy

We are glad to have the President's drug strategy for 1996. Let me make it clear that Bob Dole, Newt Gingrich, and Congressional Republicans will all provide General McCaffrey with the support he needs.

The new drug strategy comes at a critical time in our nation's fight against drug use. It's hard to believe it, but just a few years ago, we as a country were making dramatic progress against this problem.

Through the 1980s and into the early 1990s we saw dramatic reductions in casual drug use -- reductions that were won through increased penalties, strong Presidential leadership, and a clear national anti-drug message.

- Casual drug use dropped by more than half between 1977 and 1992.
- Casual cocaine use fell by 79 percent, while monthly cocaine use fell from 2.9 million users in 1988 to 1.3 million in 1992.
- The Federal drug control and treatment budget grew from \$1.5 billion to \$13 billion under Presidents Reagan and Bush.

Beyond the substantial investment of money and materiel, the drug war was fought by engaged Commanders-in-Chief, who used the bully pulpit to change attitudes. Presidents Reagan and Bush involved themselves in this effort and helped rescue much of a generation.

Their efforts are still paying dividends today. Violent crime dropped because of these Presidents' no-nonsense approach to fighting drugs and crime.

But now the tough-on-crime policies and leadership of past years is missing -- and drug use is on the rise.

Since President Clinton took office:

- The number of 12-to-17 year-olds using marijuana has hit 2.9 *million*, almost double the 1992 level. *One in three* high school seniors now smoke marijuana.
- LSD use has reached the highest rate since recordkeeping started in 1975 (11.7 percent of the Class of '95 have tried it at least once).

- Methamphetamine abuse has turned into a major problem, particularly in the western United States. Meth emergency room cases are up 256 percent over the 1991 level.
 - My own home state of Utah ranks in the top three states in the number of methamphetamine lab seizures -- from 13 lab seizures in 1994 to 56 labs in 1995.
- Interdiction is down. Between 1992 and 1996, we experienced a 64 percent drop in our ability to interdict and push back drug shipments in the transit zone.

(MORE)

Not so long ago, Nancy Reagan taught our young people to "Just Say No" to drugs. That was just one demonstration of committed leadership at the national level. For three years many of us have been campaigning to get the President to "Just Say Something" -- and say it loudly and consistently. President Clinton has been AWOL -- absent without leadership -- on the drug issue, although things seem to be picking up in this election year.

Some of our colleagues on the other side of the aisle think this is just about money, and will undoubtedly push for additional Great Society social spending programs. While we need a coordinated response, we already spend \$2.6 billion on treatment -- and more than \$20 billion on job training.

Leadership -- together with proven, tough-minded approaches -- is the key to making progress against the drug problem.

If you don't believe me, just take a look at the District of Columbia. D.C. has more police per capita than any other U.S. city. We spend \$227 million per year on the D.C. police department. But we have no leadership on the drug issue. As a result, crime and violence -- particularly drug-related crime and violence -- have reached untenable levels:

- As of April 23, there had already been 117 homicides in the District this year. That is more than the *annual* death toll in larger cities like Miami, Boston and San Francisco.
- The District had 15,177 recorded violent crimes in 1994.
- In 1994, 64 percent of male arrestees in the District tested positive for drugs. Incredibly, 54 percent of *13-14 year-old* detainees tested positive for drugs.

As I said at the beginning, we are glad to have the President's drug strategy for 1996. We are glad to finally have something that charts a clear direction, even if we do not agree with everything it says. But a 300-page document alone will not remedy the damage three years of neglect have caused our nation.

Bob Dole and Congressional Republicans will do what it takes to provide General McCaffrey with whatever support he needs. The question for the nation is will Bill Clinton do the same.

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UNITED STATES SENATOR • MICHIGAN

SPENCER ABRAHAM

For Immediate Release, April 29, 1996
Contact: Joe McMonigle 202-224-8833

Senator Abraham Says Clinton Drug Record Sends Wrong Message

(WASHINGTON) Saying "the Clinton drug record shows no leadership and the wrong message," U.S. Senator Spencer Abraham (R-Michigan) today responded to President Clinton's speech on combating the drug war.

"During the last three years of the Clinton Administration, we've seen an increase in drug use and a decrease in drug arrests," Abraham said. "In both 1993 and again in 1994, after over a decade of uneven but steady decline during the Reagan and Bush years, drug use has skyrocketed again. Not just among high school seniors either. According to the 1995 National household survey on Drug Abuse shows, drug use among children from as young as 12 years old through 17 years old went up by 28% from 1993 to 1994. That is: In 1994 one million more children between the ages of 12 and 17 were using drugs than in 1993," Abraham said.

"Federal drug prosecutions dropped in 1993, and they dropped again in 1994. Despite the country's increasing drug problem in those years, federal drug prosecutions fell from a high of over 25,000 prosecutions in 1992 -- the last year of the Bush administration -- to fewer than 22,000 in 1994. In only 2 years, federal drug prosecutions dropped 12%," Abraham said.

"Clinton slashed the budget of Drug Czar -- Clinton's General in the war on drugs -- by 83%. Instead of Zero Tolerance and 'Just Say No,' the Clinton administration's Department of Health and Human Services has sponsored commercials on MTV proclaiming 'If you use drugs, don't share a needle,'" Abraham said.

"'Just Say No' may sound hackneyed to some, but it works and it's true. There is no 'responsible' drug use; there are no healthy ways to use drugs. That is the message we should be sending to our children. The Clinton Administration has flirted with the drug legalization movement, now made famous by the unequivocal statement of his Surgeon General, Jocelyn Elders, that drug use should be legalized. Again, just a few weeks ago Centers for Disease Control was cosponsoring a conference in Atlanta with one of the

country's leading pro-drug legalization outfits -- the Drug Policy Foundation. The Conference agenda was to promote needle exchanges, and healthy drug use messages," Abraham said.

"Clinton's Drug Czar also jettisoned the priorities among drug users developed by Bill Bennett from pregnant women, women with children, and drug users under the jurisdiction of the courts, and made long time, hard-core drug addicts the administration's top priority," Abraham said.

"Our top priority should be the innocent children and the reformable, youthful offenders. People who are hardened drug addicts, who have been in and out of treatment programs, and who have resisted reformation efforts for years upon years are not, and should not be, our top priority," Abraham said.

"When the country needed serious drug prevention programs -- such as drug testing for addicts and other criminals -- Clinton gave us self-esteem courses, social service programs, needle exchanges, and healthy drug use messages on MTV," Abraham said. "After the past three years of inaction in the drug war, it's time for real leadership and a real commitment."

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COLLECTION:

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Domestic Policy Council
Jose Cerda
OA/Box Number: 16954

FOLDER TITLE:

Clinton/Drugs 1996: Republican Attacks Crime [1]

2016-0931-S

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RESTRICTION CODES

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*Police, Fire and Public Safety Officers for Dole
Policy and Coalitions Committee*

Washington, D.C.

Senator Bob Dole has always been committed to fighting crime. His commitment is even stronger today in light of the rise in violent crime committed on citizens throughout this country. In an effort to spread the word on Senator's Dole commitment to fight crime, a distinguished panel of former Federal, State and local police and fire officials has been formed to serve as the Committee of Police, Fire and Public Safety Officers for Dole.

In order to meet the Committee's responsibility of formulating policy, it is imperative that we receive input from all sources, but particularly your professional organization. Therefore, please accept this letter as an invitation to allow your organization the opportunity to address issues of concern regarding police, fire and public safety. We are open to any forum you may choose but would suggest you assign someone in an advisory capacity to the Committee.

Additionally, should your organization have an upcoming national event or meeting during the next several months preceding the election, you may wish to consider extending an invitation to Senator Dole to attend. Please advise someone from the Committee if such an opportunity exists. The Committee's phone number is (202)414-8013.

We appreciate your support and continued feedback and look forward to working with you on matters of mutual concern.

Sincerely,

Richard Govignon
Executive Director

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Sergeant Ronald Stampin
Vice President

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Sergeant Robert Webber
Secretary-Treasurer

Sergeant David Brzo
Sergeant-at-Arms

TO: Beth Weaver

FROM: Jack Ramsdell *jam*

SUBJECT: White House Tour - Law 269 Students - for Saturday, April 20, 1996

DATE: April 17, 1996

- (1) Kenneth James Franks (b)(6)
- (2) Michelle Carver (b)(6)
- (3) Laura Maher (b)(6)
- (4) Carolyn King (b)(6)
- (5) Edward F. King (b)(6)
- (6) Bradley N. Ferguson (b)(6)
- (7) Yann Iannucci
- (8) Scott Opalka (b)(6)
- (9) Scott Taylor
- (10) Jennifer Diccio
- (11) Sheri Hauserman
- (12) ^{Ziale} Paul Parziale (b)(6)
- (13) Dale Greenleaf
- (14) Michael Gagnon

[004]

(16) Steve J. Plieth

(17) Eric J. Lucas

(b)(6)

*Thanks so very much, Beth.
Jack*

TOTAL P.02

Date: 05/15/96 Time: 12:18
CClinton Announces More Money For Police

WASHINGTON (AP) Continuing his anti-crime campaign, President Clinton today announced \$604 million in grants for hiring nearly 9,000 police officers ``to make the streets of America safer.''

The grants, Clinton said, would be used to hire 8,646 fulltime and 472 part-time officers in more than 2,500 locations.

Clinton announced the extra money in a conference call with a dozen mayors, including four from the politically key states of California, Florida and New Jersey.

The officers primarily would be used in community policing programs, which Clinton credited with helping reduce the nation's crime rate over the past four years.

``I know you'll do a lot with these additional officers to make the streets of America safer,' ' Clinton said.

The grants were issued during a week in which Clinton has focused on law enforcement.

Later today, Clinton was to address an annual memorial service on the West steps of the U.S. Capitol for 161 police officers slain in the line of duty.

Monday, Clinton announced efforts to crack down on street gangs and tighten penalties for juvenile crime. Also, he has voiced support for the death penalty and his campaign has issued ads that promote Clinton's support for the Brady Bill handgun control law and a ban on assault weapons.

The grants were issued under the Community Oriented Policing Services program, or COPS, created under the Clinton-pushed crime bill approved by Congress two years ago. That legislation called for hiring 100,000 new police officers by the year 2000. So far, 43,000 officers or about 40 percent, have been hired.

California received the largest grant, \$102 million for 1,360 new officers. Another \$53 million will go to Los Angeles to hire 710 officers.

New Jersey received \$37.6 million for 503 new officers, and Florida was awarded \$34.1 million for 467 officers.

APNP-05-15-96 1220EST

Democrats Confront the Issue of Crime, Remake Themselves Into Law-and-Order Candidates

By HILARY STOUT

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
WASHINGTON — Many Democrats are spending a lot of time this campaign year talking about an issue they didn't like to discuss much in the past: crime.

Just last week, President Clinton himself spent three of his five working days

CAMPAIGN
★ 96

focusing on crime. Last Monday he unveiled a bill aimed at combating juvenile crime. On Wednesday, he spoke at a memorial service for police killed in the line of duty, called for a

ban on "cop-killer bullets," had a conference call with mayors about crime-fighting programs and announced the dispersal of more federal grant money for community police officers. On Friday he signed a law requiring states to notify communities when a convicted sex offender moves into the area. Then he flew to Missouri to talk to high school students about youth violence and drugs.

Crime-fighting traditionally has been a dangerous issue for Democrats. Stretching back to Richard Nixon's 1968 law-and-order campaign, Republican after Republican has successfully painted Democratic opponents as "soft on crime." In 1988 George Bush propelled himself into the White House in large part by portraying Michael Dukakis as a liberal tool of the American Civil Liberties Union, who would sooner allow rapists and murderers onto the streets than bend on matters of individual freedoms.

Now Sen. Robert Dole, this year's presumed Republican presidential nominee, is taking up the cry, lambasting Mr. Clinton for appointing "liberal judges" who are lenient on criminals and condemning the president's record on fighting illegal drugs.

But Democrats increasingly have been remaking themselves as law-and-order candidates, a trend that reflects both the rightward drift of the electorate overall, and the spreading scourge of drugs and violence among much of the traditional Democratic base: lower-income, minority voters and women. President Clinton this year chose to focus his first campaign commercials on his crime-fighting efforts, and he will make crime a major thrust of his re-election campaign.

At the same time, the Democratic party is proudly fielding a battery of candidates with law-enforcement backgrounds in the coming congressional races. They include Randall Rathburn, a former U.S. attorney who investigated aspects of the Oklahoma City bombing case. He is challenging freshman Republican Rep. Todd Tihart in Kansas.

"I think that for many years we were timid on the issue, and we got backed into a corner by our Republican opponents, who painted us as soft on crime, and were very successful in doing so," says Donald R. Sweitzer, a Democratic political consultant. He represents a number of candidates who plan to focus on crime in the fall's congressional campaigns. Now, he boasts, "We've turned that around to where we're very comfortable talking about crime and neighborhood safety."

One of Mr. Sweitzer's clients is Rep. Elijah Cummings, a Maryland Democrat, who entered politics 13 years ago driven by a desire to protect criminal defendants' rights. A criminal lawyer, he first ran for the Maryland state legislature in 1982 because he wanted to "make sure our laws were fair."

But in his recent successful campaign for the seat in the U.S. House of Representatives vacated by fellow Democrat Kweisi Mfume, Mr. Cummings made combating crime—and criminals—his main issue.

"We've pretty much come to realize that in the black community we have some of the greatest victims of crime," says Mr. Cummings, who, himself, was robbed at gunpoint three years ago in front of his Baltimore home. "I represented as a state legislator almost every housing project in Baltimore city. We had people who could not even come out of their doors for fear of being shot at or being victim of a robbery. ... Mine has been a slow process of moving my attention from defendant to victim."

In this evolution, a number of Democrats have swerved right, embracing such Clinton-backed measures as stiffer prison sentences, sweeps of public housing and "three-strikes-and-you're-out" no-parole sentences for people convicted of violent crimes three times. But just as significantly, they have largely succeeded in redefining the anticrime debate into a showdown over gun control. In so doing, they have won the backing of major law-enforcement groups, who in the past have reserved their support almost exclusively for Republicans.

These days, Democrats "really are the anticrime candidates from our perspective," says Jim Pasco, executive director of the National Fraternal Order of Police, which represents over 270,000 police officers and which backed George Bush in both 1988 and 1992. "Over the last couple years," he says, "the things that have been of overwhelming concern to police have been addressed largely by Democrats, and in many cases with resistance from Republicans: the Brady bill, the assault weapons ban, the COPS [community policing] program." (The Republican Party accuses Mr. Clinton of making "exaggerated claims" about the number of additional police put on the streets so far under his community-policy initiative.)

As a result of the new focus on gun control, Democrats have gleefully sought to paint the GOP as a tool of the National Rifle Association, just as in the past Republicans sought to tarnish Democrats with allegiance to the American Civil Liberties Union. During a meeting between President Clinton and Republican congressional leaders at the White House earlier this year, the GOP lawmakers mentioned their intention to bring up a bill repealing a ban on types of assault weapons, enacted

P. 3/3
11:45AM LAFAYETTE GROUP
MAY 23 '96

in 1994. The president and his aides could barely contain their pleasure, knowing the vote would be seen as fulfilling a promise to the powerful gun lobby. By all means, the White House officials said with smiles, take a week to debate the repeal, not just a day.

"The NRA has replaced the ACLU as the one special interest group that has pulled a party over to the periphery on the issue of crime," boasts Rahm Emanuel, a White House communications aide, who is involved in formulating the president's

anticrime strategy.

Certainly the ACLU isn't entirely happy with Democrats these days, a fact that pleases some White House officials. "We've really been disappointed that the Clinton administration and many Democrats have decided to pursue the failed criminal justice policies that the Republicans engaged in, which centered almost exclusively on punitive measures over prevention measures," says Mark Kappelhoff, a legislative counsel at the ACLU, who focuses on criminal-justice issues.

Polls vary on how the Democrat's new anticrime message is playing with the general public. But even Republicans concede that their party is losing ground on the issue. "I've seen the data that shows on margins which party is thought to be the most effective dealing with crime. The number has shifted so now [the parties] break even or there is even a slight Democratic advantage," says Bill McInturff, a Republican pollster. "That's certainly a change from the early '90s." However, a

recent poll by The Wall Street Journal and NBC News found that voters still trusted the Republican party more on the crime issue, though the gap between the two parties has narrowed significantly.

"Crime used to be sort of a consistent plus for Republicans," says Ann Lewis, deputy manager of the Clinton-Gore campaign. "Today," she contends, "not only is it no longer a consistent plus, but there are now a cluster of issues around safety that work better for Democrats."

Issues Check-Off: Crime

Here's a look at some of the key crime proposals of President Clinton and Sen. Robert Dole:



Bill Clinton

- ✓ A ban on certain assault weapons
- ✓ Federal grants for 100,000 new community police officers
- ✓ No-parole prison terms for people convicted three times of violent crimes
- ✓ Drug testing for public school athletes
- ✓ Juvenile hand-gun ban
- ✓ "One-strike-and-you're-out" evictions of public housing tenants accused of a crime
- ✓ Stiffer penalties for people convicted of domestic violence
- ✓ The Brady Bill requiring a waiting period for handgun purchases



Robert Dole

- ✓ Appointment of more conservative judges
- ✓ Elimination of parole for violent criminals
- ✓ Adult trials for some teens accused of "serious, violent crimes."
- ✓ Instant background check to prevent criminals from buying guns
- ✓ Mandatory sentences for those who use firearms during the commission of a crime
- ✓ Reform the exclusionary rule, making it harder to throw out evidence at trials because of the way it was gathered
- ✓ Mandatory drug testing for welfare recipients, if states desire it



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)

Intergovernmental and Public Liaison
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Washington, D.C. 20530FACSIMILE COVER SHEETTO: Dennis Burke Christa Robinson
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COPS Intergovernmental and Public Liaison

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DATE: 5/28/96PAGES (including cover sheet): 4

MESSAGE:

*Lisa
Can get info Beach
these on Redondo
possible gang
event*

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FROM REDONDO BCH POLICE DEPT

310 379 8822

1996.05-28

11:40

#473 P.02/05

South Bay

Daily Breeze

TUESDAY
May 28, 1996

Dole may examine Redondo gang plan

By Gillian Silsby
STAFF WRITER

Redondo Beach's latest effort to curb gang violence has grabbed the attention of Sen. Bob Dole, who is considering making Perry Park a backdrop Wednesday for an anti-crime campaign swing through California.

If Dole, the presumed Republican presidential nominee, comes to Redondo Beach, he and Gov. Pete Wilson are expected to look at the city's innovative gang injunction program, which severely restricts the activities of 28 hardcore gang members.

The politicians tentatively plan to meet with several residents of the neighborhood where the program is in effect.

Redondo Beach is an ideal campaign stop for Dole, who will focus on anti-crime measures during his two-day visit in Los Angeles, San Diego and Sacramento, said Marty Wilson, Dole's California campaign manager.

"The gang members seem to work through intimidation," Marty Wilson said. "This is an example of a situation where neighbors are fighting back."

Mayor Brad Parton is looking forward to meeting Dole and seeing Wilson again. Pete Wilson has made several trips to Redondo Beach in the past two years to campaign for the state's "three strikes, you're out" law.

"We're excited to show them the success we're having," Parton said, adding that he received a call from Pete Wilson's advance team notifying him of the planned visit. "We're looking forward to showing off the injunction program. Hopefully, other cities will become as aggressive as we have."

A South Bay first

Redondo Beach is the first South Bay city to pursue gang injunctions, which are essentially court orders preventing certain members of the North Side Redondo 13 Gang from engaging in activities that otherwise would be legal.

The activities include congregating in Perry Park, throwing loud parties, stepping on residents' lawns without written permission and carrying weapons such as baseball bats.

Gang members are trying to find a lawyer to represent them in challenging the injunctions.

A judge will decide next month on the legality of the program. If he decides it is legal, the restrictions on gang members could be in place for as long as three years.

Redondo Beach police Capt. Jeff Cameron said the city's program to wrest control of gangs has been a joint effort among the police, prosecutors and the community.

"We are looking forward to talking to Gov. Wilson and Sen. Dole about the combined efforts of our local government with community support to enhance the quality of life (and) promote safety for the public in Redondo Beach," he said.

Columnist John Bogert has the day off.

FROM : REDONDO BCH POLICE DEPT

310 379 8822

1996.05-28

11:40

#473 P.03/05

Civil Injunction Served On NSR Gang Members

On May 1, 1996 a task force of (30) officers set out at 7:00 am to wake up (28) North Side Redondo gang members. However, unlike in the past, the officers were not armed with a criminal search warrant or an arrest warrant, but were instead armed with a civil restraining order. The Redondo Beach officers were a mix of officers from the Gang Enforcement Team, Detective Bureau, Special Investigations Unit, Traffic Bureau and Community Based officers.

The civil injunction is not a entirely new concept in the war on gangs as Long Beach, Norwalk and other cities have employed the use of the civil injunction. However, it is a very innovative way of combating gang crimes. The civil injunction attempts to restrain certain behaviors of the gang members that often lead to crimes being committed. It is similar to protective orders granted in domestic violence cases. The civil injunction is essentially a community protective order.

The entities within the city that were responsible for obtaining the civil restraining order were the City Attorney's Office, City Prosecutor's Office, the Community Based Officers and Gang Enforcement Team of the Police Department. However, the most important people involved in the securing of the injunction were the citizens themselves. Numerous citizens came forward to cooperate, at no small risk to themselves. The Temporary Restraining Order issued by Commissioner Abraham Gorenfeld was immediately enforceable, and is good until the hearing date on May 22, 1996. This hearing will be held at Department J, Fifth Floor of the Torrance Courthouse. At that time the Commissioner will determine if there are grounds to implement the injunction permanently.

The restraining order restricts the gang members actions in a certain geographic area known, in the injunction, as "Area A". This is a (24) block square area whose boundaries are Artesia Blvd, on the north, Inglewood Ave, on the east, Grant Ave, on the south, and Rindge Ln, on the west. This (24) block area constitutes the center of gang activity in the city. A comprehensive study of police calls was charted on a map that clearly shows the need for the injunction in the (24) block area. The center of activity in "Area A" is Perry Park, a park long claimed by the North Side Redondo street gang. In fact the catalyst for the injunction was a meeting held in Perry Park in November of 1995. The meeting was called by Community Based Officer Bob Remington who realized there was a escalating gang problem at the park. At the meeting, the citizens graphically told of the gang problems surrounding Perry Park and of their grave concern for their safety.

FROM : REDONDO BCH POLICE DEPT

310 379 8622

1996.05-28

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#473 P.04/05

The civil injunction restricts (14) behaviors of the named gang members within the (24) block area. These behaviors are the types that have been shown to lead to criminal acts. By controlling these precursor behaviors the injunction hopes to curtail the criminal behavior. The following is a highlight of some of the restrictions set out in the injunction.

- 0 Possessing, or remaining in the company of any one with, dangerous weapons, including clubs, bats, knives, screwdrivers, and BB guns, etc.
- 0 Entering private property of another without prior written permission of the owner.
- 0 Intimidating, provoking, threatening, confronting, challenging, or carrying out any acts of retaliation.
- 0 A gang member under (18) years of age cannot be in a public place after 8:00 p.m., unless going to legitimate business, meeting, or entertainment activity with the permission of a parent or guardian.
- 0 A gang member (18) years of age or older cannot be out in public after 12:00 a.m., unless going to legitimate business, meeting, or entertainment activity.
- 0 Gang members associating or congregating in groups of 3 or more in Perry Park or within 10 yards of the outside fence surrounding Perry Park.

The immediate goals for requesting the gang injunction are:

- 1) To act as a preemptive strike to prevent gang related violence in or around Perry Park.
- 2) Return the safe use of Perry Park to all residents.
- 3) Eliminate the gang nuisance and return quiet enjoyment of property to all residents of Area A.

If you wish to support the city's recent gang injunction program you may attend the court hearing Wednesday, May 22, 1996, at 8:30 A.M. Department J, Fifth Floor, Torrance Courthouse, 825 Maple Ave.

This civil injunction is truly a product that has resulted from the partnership forged between the community and the Police Department for problem solving and crime prevention. The community articulated their need and the Police Department, working with the City Attorney's Office, responded. The civil injunction exemplifies the community based policing philosophy of

May 28, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR RAHM EMANUEL

FROM: RUSSELL HORWITZ

RE: Redondo Beach, Perry Park Background

Please find attached a breakdown of reported crimes to Redondo Beach police over the last two years. As you can see, crime fell 14% in 1995.

Redondo Beach received funding for four additional police through a COPS grant.

Perry Park is a municipal park and receives its funding from the city of Redondo Beach. Over the past year, there have been 12 drive-by shootings in the park. Officials at the police department stated that compared to other locals closer to Los Angeles, incidences of violent crime may not be as high. But because the park is situated in a residential area and close to the beach, police consider it a "severe problem."

Please call with any questions.

REDONDO BEACH, CALIFORNIA

1994/1995 PART I CRIMES

	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>
Homicide	1	4*
Rape	13	9
Robbery	139	121
Assault	450	436
Burglary*	1505	1197
Larceny-Theft	1529	1356
Motor Veh. Theft	535	450
Arson	22	8
TOTAL	<u>4194</u>	<u>3581*</u>

* 1 additional homicide under investigation by LA Sheriff Dept.

*Crime fell 14% in 1995

1996 PART I CRIMES - Preliminary Count

	<u>JANUARY</u>	<u>FEBRUARY</u>	<u>MARCH</u>
Homicide	0	0	0
Rape	1	3	3
Robbery	12	11	19
Assault	52	44	55
Burglary*	46	48	47
Larceny-Theft	138	133	175
Motor Veh. Theft	39	26	43
TOTAL	<u>288</u>	<u>265</u>	<u>342</u>

myself into shape," discovered the true rigors of the job while training in 90-degree heat. After zipping out of District 4 Headquarters and heading up a steep hill on Reading Road, DeFosse became light-headed and nauseated. He rode as far as the firehouse (not very far), got off his bike and went inside. There, the firefighters revived him with a drink of water and peanut butter on toast.

During training, Ludgatis and DeFosse also learned to maneuver the rugged 21-speed bikes, whether at a snail's pace in traffic or when racing 45 miles per hour toward the scene of a crime. They learned how to ride up and down steep hills and how to ride down stairs, up curbs and over empty lots. They learned how to chase a suspect, dismount and tackle.

"No one can outrun a mountain bike," goes the company line.

Ludgatis and DeFosse know it's true.

The officers also learned that, despite their agility, "going down" is part of the job. One Cincinnati officer slipped when riding down steps. Another skidded on wet pavement and wiped out. DeFosse cracked his helmet in a fall after hitting a bump on a steep hill.

Like other athletes, Ludgatis and DeFosse warm up their muscles and stretch before riding, and they are careful about hydration and nutrition. They eat nutritious snacks and a light lunch.

The officers patrol a different 2- to 3-square-mile area each day. They cover an average of 12 to 20 miles, but as many as 35 on a day with few runs. Their stops may include a visit with a neighborhood merchant or a rap session with kids on a schoolyard.

CINCINNATI ENQUIRER
CINCINNATI, OH
SUNDAY 360,000
NOVEMBER 26, 1995

"Kids can relate to us because they can ride a bike," Ludgatis says. "They look at you as a human being."

The bikes have proved excellent for drug enforcement, because suspects often do not see or hear the officers coming. "We've actually taken drugs out of people's hands," DeFosse says.

On one occasion, a drug user was rolling a marijuana cigarette when the officers suddenly converged on him.

"What are you doing?" Ludgatis asked.

"Rolling a joint," answered the user, caught red-handed.

"He never heard us, never saw us," Ludgatis said. "Stealth is the thing."

Last but not least, bicycle cops take care of each other. They always ride in pairs.

"We're open targets," Ludgatis acknowledges. "We don't have any cover. We have to be aware of where we are. We make sure we're looking after each other."

What do bicycle cops do after a long day's work? Ludgatis likes to go to the gym and exercise some more. DeFosse prefers his couch. He feels comfortable there. Secure. "No one," he says, "has stolen a couch from me yet."



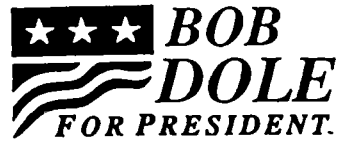
Ludgatis answers a question one-on-one at Burton Elementary.

Doug Cochran
for The Enquirer



Officers Joy Ludgatis, right, and Tom DeFosse recently visited kindergartners at Burton Elementary in North Avondale for a talk and riding demonstration. Ludgatis asked, "Do you like the police?" The kids cheered, and she responded with thumbs up.

Doug Cochran for The Cincinnati Enquirer



**** EMBARGOED UNTIL DELIVERY ****

**SENATOR BOB DOLE
REMARKS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS
WASHINGTON, DC
APRIL 19, 1996**

Thank you, Edward Seaton for that introduction and thank you all for the opportunity to be here today.

I know that most speakers who address this audience start with a discussion of freedom of the press and the vital role of the Fourth Estate in defending this most precious of constitutional guarantees. But as important as the press's constitutional contribution is, there is much more to your place in our economy and society, much that makes this industry a good snapshot of what my campaign for President this year will be about.

In the coming months, I will be talking about entrepreneurship, economic growth, and the opportunities that the new global economy will open to all of us -- if the right policies come from Washington.

I will also be talking about reaffirming America's core values -- respect for the rule of law, reverence for our faiths, devotion to integrity and reason in our national discourse, dedication to family, optimism about the future, belief in hard work, personal responsibility, and honesty in our dealings.

And when we talk about reaffirming the values of our national life, newspapers are among the prime transmitters of our values -- in the character of reporting, in the open forums for serious debate that so many editorial pages have become, in a medium driven by respect for ideas and rational discourse.

I believe this campaign takes place at a defining moment in our national history. And the choice the American people will make this November could not be more profound.

Will we have, as our founders intended, a government controlled by the people, or a people increasingly controlled by an ever larger, more arrogant, and more intrusive government?

The President says "the era of big government is over," but two years ago he hit

American families with the largest tax increase in history and, as a result, our economy limps along at sub-standard growth rates -- barely half the average rate of the 1980s.

A growing national debt eats away at our future, and our children's future, yet that same President chose to veto the first balanced budget in a generation, offering a fantasy budget in its place that won't make real cuts until the next century.

A liberal education establishment leaves 25 percent of our high school seniors functionally illiterate, and a seemingly perpetual welfare bureaucracy assaults the values of self-reliance and breaks families apart by driving fathers away.

Yet the President opposes serious attempts to reform education and vetoed a welfare bill that would have truly ended the scourge of "welfare as we know it."

But of all the values and issues that we will be debating in this campaign, perhaps none is more important than the one we used to take for granted -- Americans' confidence in their courts and trust in the rule of law.

We hear a great deal about the sense of uncertainty that so many Americans feel. And, as we know, corporate layoffs are among the sources of this anxiety -- together with the sliding of after-tax incomes, which have begun declining again after their steady rise in the 1980s.

But I believe there is a reason beyond economics for the concern so many of us feel -- and that's the lowering of what the editors of the Wall Street Journal called sometime ago our social "guard rails," the standards that guide day-to-day behavior, that make for a sense of civility and fairness and right and wrong in our daily lives.

Our courts and our legal system were intended to be the most secure of those guard rails. They are supposed to set predictable standards of what is fair and unfair, of what is right and wrong, of what the law says and what it doesn't say.

They should be the glue that holds our society together, that helps to guarantee all Americans a right as precious as any other -- the right to live and raise our families in peaceful, law-abiding communities, to send our children to school without fear of violence and drugs, to feel safe in our homes and on our streets.

That is how it should be. But America today is a society in which law-abiding citizens feel increasingly at risk. You know the figures. Each and every year, some 43 million Americans are victims of crime. Some 11 million are victims of violent crime.

Most Americans surely share the concern of FBI Director Louis Freeh, who said that crime remains at "intolerable levels" and warned of the disturbing skyrocketing of violent crimes by juveniles. No society that considers itself civilized can accept an annual death toll of almost

24,000 murders, no matter how bad the previous year's carnage.

There are many reasons for the crime explosion: the proliferation of drugs; the almost total obliteration of the family in the welfare culture of the inner city where as many as 80 percent of all children are born out of wedlock, and too many into a life of neglect; and maybe -- I certainly believe it to be the case -- a popular culture that in movies and television glorifies violence, casual sex, and anti-social behavior. I have spoken on all these issues -- and I will continue to throughout this campaign.

Today, however, I want to address another issue, one that is also devastating. If we are looking for the "root causes" of the crime explosion, this is clearly one of them.

I am speaking of the crisis in our courts. The crisis in our legal system. And the crisis of confidence this is causing in America.

The legal guard rails that protected our society -- that ensured a certain fundamental level of security and safety for America's families -- those guard rails have in many places been knocked down, even dismantled, often by the very judges and jurists who have been entrusted with the sacred duty of upholding the rule of law.

Now, of course I'm aware that whenever one focuses the spotlight of criticism on the actions of some of our judges, a hue and cry is raised about the "independence of the judiciary." Judicial independence is a basic, vital constitutional principle, one that every elected official is sworn to uphold, as we are sworn to uphold the Constitution. It is a principle that I take very seriously as a Senator.

But there is nothing in the Constitution that says that judges should be above criticism, that they can not or should not be held up to scrutiny for their actions -- actions that often have a huge and immediate impact on American life, actions that help shape the character of our nation.

Our founders intended our judges to be independent, not untouchable. All of us in public life are subject to criticism. It's possible that even I might come in for a little criticism between now and November. It's all part of the vigorous debate of ideas and policies that makes democracy work.

And I believe that the kind of judges we appoint -- and the basic philosophies they hold -- should be an important issue in this campaign for the Presidency of the United States. Because in the long run, the federal judges a President chooses may be his most profound legacy. Legislation comes and goes. A bad bill this year can be voted down next year. But judges remain. Long after the President leaves office, they will still be on the bench -- the rulings they make stretching out over a lifetime, affecting the lives not just of one generation, but their children too.

Let me say that not all Republican-appointed judges are perfect and not all Democrat-appointed judges are bad. {Most judges are fine public servants and out of deference to a President's constitutional prerogative I have not opposed most of President Clinton's judicial nominees. But the fact is, when it comes to what kind of judges we want to appoint to the federal bench, President Clinton and I fundamentally differ. }



It's no secret where I stand. I've said it before. I will say it to you now.

I will appoint justices to the Supreme Court who know how to read and respect the clear language of the Constitution as it is written, and don't search to find rationalizations for their liberal agenda in so-called "emanations" and "penumbras" never intended or imagined by our founders.

I will appoint judges who respect the rule of law, who understand that society is not to blame for crime, criminals are; judges who protect the rights of crime victims, not invent ever newer and more expansive "rights" for criminal defendants.

And Dole judges will hand down strict sentences to criminals in order to protect law-abiding citizens from further violence and harm.

I find it shameful that law-abiding Americans are often locked behind bars -- the security bars on the windows of their homes -- while criminals are left free to roam the streets.

President Clinton may talk the same language as I do on many of these issues. I know he does. But as, I'm sorry to say, with so many things, his actions profoundly depart from the meaning of his words.

Many of the judges Mr. Clinton has appointed to the federal bench are precisely the ones who are dismantling those guard rails that protect society from the predatory, the violent, the anti-social elements in our midst.

His appointees to the Supreme Court have been among the most willing to use technicalities to overturn death sentences for brutal murderers. They frequently vote to grant last minute stays of execution, even when the death row inmate's claims are plainly frivolous.

(Y) { And a startling number of Mr. Clinton's lower court judges have demonstrated an outright hostility to law enforcement. }

You've all heard, many of you have probably written about, the infamous decision of Judge Harold Baer in New York, who found that it was perfectly reasonable for men to run from police, because -- he said -- residents in the area regard law enforcement as "corrupt." He added that he would have been suspicious, quote, "had the men not run when the cops began to stare at them." Based on this "reasoning" -- I put the word in quotation marks -- Judge Baer suppressed

the physical evidence the police found: 75 pounds of cocaine and 4 pounds of heroin -- \$4 million worth of poisonous drugs. He even suppressed the defendant's voluntary confession.

As I say, Judge Baer's decision received some notoriety, and he even reversed his decision when the criticism mounted -- finally coming from an embarrassed White House itself. But the appalling fact is { Judge Baer is hardly an exception among Clinton judicial appointees. }

{ Let me give you a few more examples from Bill Clinton's judicial "Hall of Shame." }

{ Take the case of Clinton-appointee Judge Leonie Brinkema of Virginia, who disregarded U.S. sentencing guidelines to go easy on a man who was convicted of three counts of murder for hire, saying the defendant was "naive" and "unrealistic," undeserving of the punishment required by law. }

{ Or Judge Rosemary Barkett, who previously served on the Florida Supreme Court. While on this court, she joined a dissenting opinion that exemplifies the liberal view of the criminal as victim of society. This is how Judge Barkett described a brutal, racially-motivated killing, quote, "This case is not simply a homicide case, it is also a social awareness case." The murderer, the judges declared, was motivated by the "pervasive illness of racial discrimination" and the victim was, in the murderer's eyes, only "a symbolic representative of the class causing the perceived injustices." }

When judges make decisions like this, they don't so much wield a gavel as wield a sledgehammer against the delicate structure of the rule of law. Bill Clinton rewarded this judge with a seat on the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals where she continues to press her liberal agenda.

For this decision, Judge Barkett wins a leading role in Bill Clinton's judicial Hall of Shame, but in many ways she is outdone by another Clinton appointee, Judge H. Lee Sarokin. Judge Sarokin first attained national fame as a federal district court judge, ruling in favor of a homeless man who had been evicted from a public library in New Jersey because he harassed library personnel, talked loudly to himself, and emitted a body odor sufficiently overpowering to drive away patrons and staff. Judge Sarokin, in a decision of quintessential liberal self-righteousness, lectured, quote, "[if] we wish to shield our eyes and ears from the homeless, we should revoke their condition, not their library cards."

Judge Sarokin attained additional fame when the Third Circuit Court of Appeals took the extraordinary step of removing him from a tobacco case for blatant bias. Even the New York Times applauded the removal, stating that Judge Sarokin had "flunked an important test of credibility."

Even more startling, in an article published in the West Virginia Law Review, Judge Sarokin suggests that pre-trial and pre-conviction detention of violent criminals is somehow

unconstitutional. If this radical position were to prevail, vicious would be free to roam the streets before their convictions -- or flee until they get caught again ... if they are caught again.

This judge, who twists the Constitution to impose his liberal views of social policy, whose bias in the courtroom is so blatant that he had to be removed from a case -- this judge was hand-picked by President Clinton to sit on the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, the second highest court in the land -- and the very court that had removed him for bias earlier.

I voted against confirming Judge Sarokin. I have profound questions whether such a man should be sitting on the federal bench, let alone one of the highest courts in the land. And I think it is a profoundly important question that the American people will have to ask this November -- if our society can afford to keep in office a President who consistently appoints such liberal judges to the federal bench.

As it stands right now, Mr. Clinton has appointed nearly 25 percent of all the sitting federal judges. In another four years, he might easily be able to bring that number to more than 50 percent.

Do we really want the majority of judges on the federal bench to think like Judges Barkett, Baer, Brinkema, and Sarokin -- an all-star team of liberal leniency -- judges who seem intent on dismantling the rule of law from the bench?

Then there's the Supreme Court. Since Bill Clinton took office, some of the High Court's most important rulings -- on issues ranging from affirmative action to private property rights to religious expression in public schools -- were decided by just one vote. If we give Bill Clinton the opportunity to make just one more appointment to the Supreme Court, we could have the most liberal court since the Warren Court of the 1960s.

We could lock in liberal judicial activism for the next generation, and the social landscape could dramatically change. More federal intrusion in the lives of average Americans. More centralized power in Washington. Less freedom of religious expression. More rights for criminals -- and more arrogant disregard of the rights of law-abiding citizens.

Now I want to be clear. Federal judges do have a duty to protect the rights of the accused to a fair trial. Judges should have the power to strike down laws that are contrary to the Constitution.

But the power of the courts to override the sovereign will of the people comes with a heavy responsibility, and must be used with the utmost restraint -- without that restraint, judicial review becomes nothing less than judicial tyranny.

I believe that it is vital to America that in the coming months of this campaign President Clinton and I debate in a forthright and candid manner our two very different visions of the

federal judiciary. He has a clear record -- let him explain to the American people the principles that guided his appointments of Judges Barkett, Baer, Brinkema, and Sarokin -- and so many others like them.

And I will forthrightly and candidly lay down my principles because I think the American people have a right to know.

For me, as I have said, foremost among those principles is respect for the clear and evident meaning of the Constitution, which includes the much neglected and abused 10th Amendment.

{ Dole judges will know the 10th Amendment by heart. It reads, "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." The federal power grab will end in the Dole Administration. }

Dole judges will also share the American people's -- and the Constitution's -- vision of a color-blind society free of discrimination. We are a nation built on the principle of individual rights and responsibilities, and laws that divide our citizens by race or group strike at the heart of what America is all about. After thirty years of liberal experimentation, America knows that state-mandated discrimination caused only bitterness and division, and undermines the foundation of fairness on which any society must be built.

Americans deserve fairness, not favoritism.

I've always been a big believer in public discourse. The more the American people know about what government officials -- including federal judges -- are doing in their name, the stronger our democracy will be. As President, I will respect the public's right to know by requiring my Attorney General to publish an annual report collecting and summarizing the decisions of our federal judges in the area of criminal law. Thanks to the members of the Fourth Estate, we learned of Judge Baer -- but how many similar decisions go unreported, unknown to the public at large? }



I also intend to stop the harassment of our legal system by convicted criminals, who last year filed more than 65,000 civil lawsuits against the government in federal court, most of them entirely frivolous. The cost to the taxpayer was about \$81 million. Over the same time, the Justice Department initiated only about 45,000 prosecutions. In other words, convicted criminals outscored our Justice Department by 20,000 lawsuits. I introduced a bill to shut down this waste of taxpayers' money. President Clinton vetoed it. As President, I will make sure that it passes.

{ Finally, it is time to remove the American Bar Association from its role in reviewing potential judicial appointees. Originally founded to ensure "competence and integrity" in the bar, the ABA has become nothing more than another blatantly partisan liberal advocacy group. }

In my hands, I have the ABA's 1995 lobbying disclosure form, which lists the ABA's position on many of the issues that have come before Congress. Here are some of the highlights:

Mandatory minimum sentences for dealers who sell drugs to children. The ABA is opposed. A constitutional amendment to protect the flag. The ABA is opposed. The Religious Equality Amendment allowing voluntary school prayer. The ABA is opposed.

Meaningful habeas corpus reform. Real product liability reform. Prison litigation reform. Opposed, opposed, opposed.

[The ABA even opposes closing legal loopholes that would make it easier to convict vicious sex offenders. With that kind of record of liberal political activism, why do we allow the American Bar Association to judge our judges?]

New

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In a Dole Administration, the American Bar Association will no longer have a retainer at the White House and the trial lawyers will not be calling the shots. In place of the narrowly partisan and ideologically liberal ABA, I will create a non-partisan Judicial Integrity Panel, consisting of police, prosecutors, crime victims, legal scholars, and representatives of other legal and professional organizations. As President, I will look to this panel -- not the ABA -- to advise me who is, and who isn't, qualified to sit on the federal bench. }

America has a choice this November. Will we continue down the path this Administration has set us on -- of liberal experimentation in our courts -- or will we regain the common sense and common wisdom contained in the very clearly written prose of our Constitution?

Will we restore confidence in the rule of law? Will we restore the American people's trust in the fairness of our legal system? Will the law once again become an expression of our deepest values as a nation? Will it support the "guard rails" of individual responsibility, of a civil society that is itself truly civil?

I am determined to make the rule of law the rule in America once again. I am determined to do all that is in the President's power to re-establish the integrity of our courts and restore safety, fairness, and civility to our land.

To establish justice and ensure domestic tranquility are two of the primary objectives of our Constitution. And they will be my sacred objectives as President.

Thank you and God bless America.

→ Disgrace ← → Dde speech ←

- Top Political Advisors helping rapists get off
 - High Price PR man
 - Prosecutors at the table
 - 100,000 Police
 - 43,000 on street
 - 17,000 on street
- } caught on then this
- drop in violent
 - ruthless murders
 - Paroled Child molesters
 - Women know better than anyone
- Why should our wives feel unsafe
- Drugs
 - R R & George Bush were serious
 - #s are going back up
 - Elders what was her drug pe
She said they should be legalize

murder ~~at~~ rate among teenagers

33% of all violent crime committed
by juveniles

"Super Predators"

"too many children born to circumstances
that we can't imagine"

"Breakdown of the Family"

Welfare

Rebuilding the family is the best
program

I will sign the bill

"What I would do:"

- Fed Judges / prosecutors dedicated
to fight crime

- Ending parole for violent offenders

- states should do it

- serve the full sentence

- ~~per~~ drug testing at every stop
at

- work w/ Governors to have a
court

- Megan's Law
- rapist released from prison

- Fed penalties for ^{child} pornography
→ Min for first 10 years
15 years

→ ABA & their liberal allies
so can't delay their sentence

→ Due Process & Due Justice

→ more time locking out for victims

- Sexual assault → test for ~~HIV~~ HIV

- Victims Right Amendment
20 States have them

→ "Should have Federal a

→ Pres should be on
Side of victim

Hate Crimes

Church burnings

hate them down & prosecute if