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001. email	Christa Robinson to Michelle Crisci re: Gil [partial] (1 page)	08/07/1997	b(6)

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FOLDER TITLE:

FOP [Fraternal Order of Police]

2016-0931-S
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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]

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

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- 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]

43 MCDUGAL: U.S. Seeking \$1.5M From Estate

The U.S. Small Business Administration "filed a \$1,510,862 claim" 6/17 "against the estate of the late **James McDougal**, convicted felon and owner of a failed savings and loan." The money "will have to come from royalties on McDougal's posthumously published book, *Arkansas Mischief: The Birth of a National Scandal*, said estate atty **Todd Turner**. The estate "has no other significant source of income" (Waller, Arkansas *Democrat-Gazette*, 6/18). ([Back to Contents](#))

44 SECRET SERVICE: Officers Picketing WH

Uniformed Secret Service officers "who guard the perimeter" of the WH "picketed the building" 6/17 "to demand that" Clinton "let them negotiate a union contract with the government." Several dozen off-duty members of the uniformed division of the U.S. Secret Service "carried signs accusing Clinton of reneging" on a '96 promise "to lift the regulation denying them the right to collective bargaining." Fraternal Order of Police's **Gil Gallagos**: "We're saying, 'When the president gives us his word, why shouldn't there be follow-through?'" He said that without a union agreement, uniformed Secret Service members lacked many benefits available to other federal police officers, who have the right to bargain collectively. Under a '79 executive order signed by then-Pres. **Jimmy Carter**, the officers, who also provide police services to embassies, are prevented from collective bargaining because of national security concerns over a possible strike or work stoppage. WH press sec. **Mike McCurry** said that a recent review of the order "did not find sufficient evidence to persuade Clinton to lift the national security exemption." McCurry: "I think the president regrets that, but that's the situation, based on the expert review that we are in" (Reuters, 6/18). ([Back to Contents](#))

45 WALLACE: Hospitalized With Breathing Difficulties

Ex-AL Gov. **George C. Wallace**, "suffering breathing difficulties after a lingering cold," was hospitalized and put on oxygen 6/17. Wallace, 78, suffers from Parkinson's disease and various ailments related to the '72 assassination attempt that left him paralyzed in the legs. He remains on oxygen "but was using a nasal tube rather than a face mask." He was also "receiving antibiotics to fight the upper respiratory infection." Son George Wallace Jr. "described his father as being alert and in good spirits" (AP, 6/17). ([Back to Contents](#))

46 NY-SPAN: Coming Soon, "What Are You Reading In Rochester?"

NY Assembly Minority Leader **John Faso** (R) introduced legislation 6/17 "to establish a nonprofit corporation that would transmit live satellite coverage for Assembly and State sessions." The corporation, "which would cost \$2.5 million to implement," would be called NY-SPAN and would be similar to C-SPAN. Faso: "This legislation would allow the public to see gavel-to-gavel coverage of both houses of the legislature." NY-SPAN would also provide other programming related to state government such as committee hearings and testimony given by state commissioners. Speaker **Sheldon Silver** (D): "The problem with Assemblyman Faso is he doesn't believe we need money for schools, but he'd love to spend money to put his face on television" (Abele, Albany *Times-Union*, 6/18). ([Back to Contents](#))

Date: 06/24/98 Time: 10:51

bFraternal Order of Police Statement on Violent and Repeat Juvenile

To: National Desk

Contact: Tim Richardson of the Fraternal Order of Police,
202-547-8189

WASHINGTON, June 24 /U.S. Newswire/ -- Following is a statement by Gilbert G. Gallegos, national president of the Fraternal Order of Police on S.10, the ``Violent and Repeat Juvenile Offender Act'':

Good afternoon. My name is Gilbert G. Gallego, and I am the national president of the Grand Lodge, Fraternal Order of Police, which represents over 272,000 rank-and-file police officers -- the largest organization of law enforcement professionals in the country.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Chairman Hatch for his strong leadership on this, and many other issues. Mr. Chairman, thank you for having the Fraternal Order of Police join you here today.

Crime is down for a virtually unprecedented sixth year in a row, and while that is something we can all be proud of, it must not obscure the fact that youth violence is increasing in frequency and severity. Evidence demonstrates that this trend is gathering momentum, and that we can expect the problem of youth violence to get worse, not better.

- Homicides by minors have triped between 1984 and 1994;
- Twenty-five percent of all violent crimes are committed by youths under 21 -- the largest category of violent crime in the United States;

- Juveniles arrested for weapons offenses has doubled in the last 10 years, and 25 percent of those arrested were under 18;

- Drug use by youth is up dramatically, and marijuana use has doubled in just the past four years;

- If national trends continue, the number of juvenile arrests will double by 2010. Murder arrests will increase 145 percent from the 1992 level, forcible rape by 66 percent and aggravated assault by 129 percent.

The disturbing and dramatic rise in juvenile crime and youth violence has occurred in a decade where the juvenile population was declining. But, by the year 2010, the high numbers of children currently under ten will result in one of the largest explosions of teenagers in the nation's history -- an expected 30 percent increase over the current level. The continued rise in juvenile crime, particularly violent crime, will worsen greatly with the increased juvenile population if measures are not taken now to address the problem.

Law enforcement faces the unprecedented challenge in dealing with the surge in juvenile crime and youth violence. The criminal justice system is not prepared to deal with these young predators.

S.10, the ``Violent and Repeat Juvenile Offender Act'' provides law enforcement with the tools needed to address the growing problem of youth crime. The bill is not perfect, but no legislation ever is. I am sure we will hear at length from its critics in the coming months -- but today I want to focus on why this bill is important to law enforcement and why it should be passed.

The yearly \$500 million block grants emphasize the use of graduated sanctions to provide a swift and sure model of justice for juvenile delinquents without sacrificing the flexibility of state and local efforts toward prevention, for law enforcement

training, and for the coordination of juvenile crime programs and services.

Also of great importance to law enforcement is the improvement of juvenile criminal history records. As law enforcement officers, we need to have access to the criminal history of offenders in order to handle their cases appropriately. A murder committed by a 16-year-old is still murder. Adult offenders often begin their criminal careers as juveniles, and knowing their records, having their fingerprints on file will solve and prevent more crimes. There is no reason why the records of juvenile delinquents cannot be treated in the same way as adults when the same act has been committed.

I know that we will hear a great deal from critics of this legislation who will say this bill does not provide enough money for prevention, that more needs to be done. I say to them that there will always be more to do. Prevention and intervention for at-risk youth will always be part of a comprehensive law enforcement strategy -- and we believe that this bill provides significant flexibility for state and local authorities to put those monies into homegrown prevention programs that have worked in their communities, like Boys and Girls Clubs, Police Athletic Leagues, YMCA programs and 4-H clubs. Over the past decade, no police organization has worked harder than the F.O.P. to get funding for both enforcement and prevention. We challenge those law enforcement groups who have gotten millions of dollars in grant money to study prevention to get out there on the streets and actually do something.

Critics and nay-sayers aside, the bottom line is the juvenile justice system in this nation must be reformed, and Sen. Orrin Hatch has demonstrated real courage and conviction in deciding to move this bill. The Fraternal Order of Police looks forward to working with Chairman Hatch and the Senate Judiciary Committee to pass a bill in which the needs of law enforcement are given a strong priority.

Another of these priorities is language which will exempt qualified active and retired law enforcement officers from state and local prohibitions with respect to the carrying of concealed firearms.

The police officer is charged with keeping the peace and protecting our streets and neighborhoods from crime. The tools of the police officer are the badge and the gun. The badge symbolizes the officer's authority; the gun enforces it. These tools are given in trust to the officer to enforce the peace and fight crime. We seek a measured extension of that trust to greatly augment the personal safety of the law enforcement officer, their families and loved ones who may be the targets of vindictive criminals. Criminals do not disarm themselves when they travel from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, nor are criminals ever ``off-duty.'' Similarly, the law should not disarm police officers because they cross a state line or jurisdictional boundary.

It is an increasingly dangerous world that we are asked to patrol. Law enforcement officers are targets: In uniform and out; on duty and off; active or retired. We need the ability to defend ourselves against the very criminals that we pursue as part of our sworn duty, because the danger inherent to police work does not end with our shift.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you again for all you have done for law enforcement and we pledge to work with you to get this legislation passed.

Date: 06/24/98 Time: 10:45

bFOP President Joins Sen. Hatch to Endorse Juvenile Crime Bill

To: National Desk

Contact: Tim Richardson of the Fraternal Order of Police,
202-547-8189

WASHINGTON, June 24 /U.S. Newswire/ -- Gilbert G. Gallegos, national president of the Grand Lodge, Fraternal Order of Police, will join the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Sen. Orrin G. Hatch (R-Utah), to announce the support of the Fraternal Order of Police for S. 10, the ``Violent and Repeat Juvenile Offender Act.''

The bill, drafted by Sen. Hatch, is a comprehensive juvenile justice reform. ``This disturbing and dramatic rise in juvenile crime and youth violence has occurred in a decade where the juvenile population was declining,' ' noted Gallegos. ``By the year 2010, the high numbers of children currently under ten will result in one of the largest explosions of teenagers in the nation's history -- an expected 30 percent increase over the current level. The continued rise in juvenile crime, particularly violent crime, will worsen greatly with the increased juvenile population if measures are not taken now to address the problem.''

The bill makes use of annual block grants in the amount of \$500 million to provide a ``swift and sure'' model of justice for delinquents. One of the bill's more important aspects is the improvement of juvenile record-keeping and law enforcement access of those records. ``As law enforcement officers we need to have access to the criminal history of offenders in order to handle their cases appropriately,' ' said Gallegos. ``A murder committed by a 16-year-old is still murder. Adult offenders often begin their criminal careers as juveniles -- knowing their records and having their fingerprints on file will solve and prevent more crimes. There is no reason why the records of juvenile delinquents cannot be treated in the same way as adults when the same act has been committed.''

Gallegos said in closing, ``I know that we will hear a great deal from critics of this legislation who will say this bill does not provide enough money for prevention, that more needs to be done. I say to them that there will always be more to do. Over the past decade, no police organization has worked harder than the FOP to get funding for both enforcement and prevention. We challenge those law enforcement groups who have gotten millions of dollars in grant money to study prevention to get out there on the streets and actually do something.''

Sen. Hatch also committed to attaching language to the bill which exempts qualified active and retired law enforcement officers from state and local prohibitions with respect to the carrying of concealed firearms.

The Fraternal Order of Police is the nation's largest organization of law enforcement professionals, with more than 272,000 members.

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/U.S. Newswire 202-347-2770/
APNP-06-24-98 1049EDT

Date: 06/19/98 Time: 18:14

bFOP: National Concealed Carry for Law Enforcement Officers Passes

To: National Desk

Contact: Tim Richardson of the Fraternal Order of Police,
202-547-8189

WASHINGTON, June 19 /U.S. Newswire/ -- Gilbert G. Gallegos, national president of the Grand Lodge, Fraternal Order of Police, hailed legislation which passed the House Subcommittee on Crime today exempting qualified active and retired law enforcement officers from state and local prohibitions with respect to the carrying of concealed firearms.

Gallegos worked with the chairman of the House Subcommittee, Rep. Bill McCollum (R-Fla.), to craft an amendment to existing legislation to guarantee that qualified active and retired law enforcement officers will be able to carry their firearms in all U.S. jurisdictions. The McCollum language amends H.R. 218, a bill with similar intent, but with which the FOP had some concerns.

"The membership of the Fraternal Order of Police wants to thank Chairman McCollum for all his hard work in crafting an amendment that makes H.R. 218 into a solid piece of legislation," said Gallegos. "It's something he and his staff have been working with the FOP on for a while now, and his leadership on this issue has been crucial to getting the job done."

Gallegos said that law enforcement officers needed to be able to carry firearms even when off-duty or outside their own jurisdiction for safety reasons, pointing out that a number of unarmed and off-duty officers slain last year were killed because their assailants discovered they were police officers. "Law enforcement officers are targets in uniform and out; on duty and off; active or retired. The danger inherent to police work does not end with the shift," said Gallegos.

The Subcommittee on Crime also passed another bill authored by McCollum, H.R. 4070, the "Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor Act." The original conception for the bill came from U.S. Park Police Officer and FOP member Jeffrey D. Muller. McCollum held hearings on the concept during Police Week, and the legislation passed today was the result of that hearing and continued cooperation between the FOP and the Crime Subcommittee.

"Bill McCollum is a man who keeps his promises," said Gallegos. "We are fortunate to have such a strong friend of the Fraternal Order of Police and law enforcement on Capitol Hill. Bill McCollum has really come through for the men and women in law enforcement, and we plan to do everything we can to see that the bills he moved today are signed into law," said Gallegos.

The Fraternal Order of Police is the nation's largest organization of law enforcement professionals, with more than 272,000 members.

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

APNP-06-19-98 1817EDT

Date: 06/18/98 Time: 13:52

bFraternal Order of Police Endorses Gun Lock

To: National Desk

Contact: Tim Richardson of the Fraternal Order of Police,
202-547-8189

WASHINGTON, June 18 /U.S. Newswire/ -- The Grand Lodge of the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP), the nation's largest police organization with more than 272,000 members, announced today that it has entered into a licensing agreement with Saf T Lok.

Under the terms of the agreement, Saf T Lok will have the exclusive worldwide endorsement rights to utilize the trademarked ``Fraternal Order of Police'' or ``FOP'' names and the FOP emblem on its packaging and advertising materials in connection with the promotion of its patented child safety locks for firearms. Accordingly, Saf T Lok will be the only gun locking device endorsed by the most prominent police labor organization in the country.

The Saf T Lok grip lock and magazine lock products will also be included in the FOP's merchandise catalog for purchase by FOP members at discounted savings to those law enforcement officers.

FOP President Gil Gallegos stated: ``Police officers have families, too. This agreement recognizes the role of Saf T Lok in providing officers and gun owners with the option of determining their level of security, protecting their children and their homes, without sacrificing ready access to their weapons.''

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

APNP-06-18-98 1355EDT

Date: 06/16/98 Time: 13:08

bFraternal Order of Police Join President for Bill Signing Ceremony

To: National Desk

Contact: Tim Richardson of the Fraternal Order of Police,
202-547-8189

WASHINGTON, June 16 /U.S. Newswire/ -- Steve Young, national vice president of the Grand Lodge, Fraternal Order of Police (FOP), and other members of the FOP will join President Clinton in the East Room of the White House today, where he will sign into law the ``Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act'' and the ``Care for Police Survivors Act.''

``We are very proud to have played a leadership role in getting these bills passed,' ' said Gilbert G. Gallegos, national president of the Fraternal Order of Police.

``We want to thank Congressmen Pete Visclosky, Frank LoBiondo and Sens. Leahy and Campbell for their strong support of the vest bill despite some opposition,' ' said Gallegos, referring to the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), who opposed the legislation.

The bill authorizes the director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance to make grants to states, local governments and Indian tribes to purchase armor vests for use by state, local and tribal law enforcement officers. These grants give preferential consideration to applications from jurisdictions that have not been providing each law enforcement officer assigned to patrol or other hazardous duties with body armor, that have a violent crime rate at or above the national average, and have or will institute a mandatory wear policy for their officers.

``While we know there is no way to end the deadly risks inherent to a career in law enforcement,' ' Gallegos said, ``we must do everything possible to ensure that officers who put their lives on the line every day will also put on a vest. Body armor is one of the most important pieces of equipment an officer can have and often means the difference between life and death.''

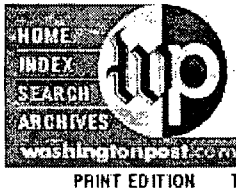
The president will also sign into law the ``Care for Police Survivors Act,' ' which authorizes the director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance to use no less than \$150,000 of funds for national programs for families of public safety officers who have died in the line of duty to maintain and enhance national peer support and counseling programs.

The Fraternal Order of Police is the nation's largest organization of law enforcement professionals with more than 272,000 members.

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

APNP-06-16-98 1311EDT



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Secret Service Wants to Unionize

Tuesday, June 16, 1998; 5:25 p.m. EDT

WASHINGTON (AP) -- President Clinton has decided reluctantly not to support efforts by the Secret Service's uniformed division to unionize, the president's spokesman said Tuesday.

"I think the president regrets that, but that's the situation," press secretary Mike McCurry said.

In announcing their intention to hold a protest rally outside the White House on Wednesday, the Fraternal Order of Police said Clinton had promised in September 1996 to help the Secret Service uniformed division win collective bargaining rights.

"Despite meetings and promises, the administration has done nothing to address the concerns of federal officers and done nothing to deliver on the president's promise," said Gilbert G. Gallegos, national president of the Fraternal Order of Police.

The uniformed Secret Service officers guard the White House inside and out from fixed posts; the plainclothes agents are the ones who shield the president himself wherever he goes.

Tim Richardson, a spokesman for the Fraternal Order of Police, said in an interview that Clinton had told a meeting of his organization's executive board in September 1996 that it would be hypocritical of him not to support collective bargaining. Of McCurry's statement about Clinton's change of heart, Richardson said, "We have to look on this as a broken pledge."

McCurry said presidential aides had reviewed the union matter and concluded that the Secret Service should not be granted an exception to a Nov. 19, 1979 presidential executive order which said that, for national security reasons, the right to unionize did not apply to the Secret Service.

He disputed a suggestion that Clinton's earlier promise to support unionization was a mistake. When asked why Clinton had made the promise before the matter was reviewed, McCurry replied, "I think that's a very good question." He said he could not answer it.

Many federal government agencies are denied collective bargaining

rights based on national security. They include the Customs Service's Office of Investigations, the Treasury's Office of Intelligence Support and many agencies and offices of the Defense Department.

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Michelle Crisci

06/16/98 05:09:04 PM

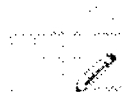
Record Type: Record

To: Christa Robinson/OPD/EOP, Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: 1998-06-16 Mike McCurry's Daily Press Briefing

----- Forwarded by Michelle Crisci/WHO/EOP on 06/16/98 05:10 PM -----



Elizabeth R. Newman
06/16/98 05:07:36 PM

Record Type: Record

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cc:

Subject: 1998-06-16 Mike McCurry's Daily Press Briefing

----- Forwarded by Elizabeth R. Newman/WHO/EOP on 06/16/98 05:09 PM -----



SUNTUM M @ A1
06/16/98 03:12:00 PM

Record Type: Record

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

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Subject: 1998-06-16 Mike McCurry's Daily Press Briefing

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 16, 1998

PRESS BRIEFING BY
MIKE MCCURRY

The Briefing Room

2:00 P.M. EDT

MR. MCCURRY: We're off to the races. What would you like to know about?

Q Yeltsin. Did the President speak with Boris Yeltsin?

MR. MCCURRY: The President had a conversation about mid-morning with President Boris Yeltsin to review President Yeltsin's meeting with President Milosevic. Obviously, the United States government appreciates the good work that President Yeltsin has done, convincing Milosevic to take those steps that have now been outlined in the communique that you have no doubt seen from Moscow. We believe these are steps that can work in conjunction with other steps that need to be taken to lessen the violence and begin a genuine dialogue. In that sense, I think the outcome of this meeting today, in the President's view, moves us in the right direction.

For those of you who have not followed either through Interfax or through other sources the reporting on the meeting today, just to recap, President Milosevic has pledged to allow free access by international monitors and humanitarian organizations and to help refugees return to their homes. Good things, close to -- not exact, but close to some of the things stressed when the Contact ministers met in London on Friday.

There is one important element of what the Contact Group had urged upon Serbian authorities that does not appear to be an outcome of the meeting today, and that involves some of the security arrangements that the Contact Group had sought -- the Contact Group had stressed to Milosevic the importance of withdrawing security forces that have been involved in the violence, some of the operations that have occurred along the border.

We believe that the Former Yugoslav Republic must immediately withdraw security units involved in civilian repression, without linkage to what today's statement -- arising from the meeting today -- calls the "stopping of terrorist activities." That's a linkage that would be appear to be a loophole. There's no justification for continuation of the brutal campaign of violence by Serb security forces, and the withdrawal of Serb security forces is fundamental. The United States would join with other Contact Group nations in reiterating the importance of that element of what we see as the steps necessary with respect to Kosovo.

But President Clinton did thank President Yeltsin for the work today. They agreed that they would remain in very close contact as the international community continues to work on this very important issue.

Q Mike, I guess I'm confused by your sentiment, because on the one hand you're saying here are these fundamental things that have to be done -- for example, security forces that

refugees presumably who want to return would be terrified of, and yet we applaud Milosevic for agreeing to allow refugees to return.

MR. MCCURRY: He's taken some steps and done some things that we think move in the right direction. But, clearly, we are concerned about this element and uncertain about the meaning of this statement with respect to terrorist activities. That's clearly something that could pose a problem and we'll continue to work on that.

Q -- U.S. diplomacy in NATO military preparations?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, NATO contingency planning is still underway because agreements are one thing, but we've long since learned that behavior with respect to Serb authorities is what you need to watch. So we'll be watching carefully to see what implementation of these agreements -- what now occurs in the aftermath of this agreement by Milosevic.

Q Where does that leave the need for a new U.N. Security Council resolution?

MR. MCCURRY: I think the Security Council is going to remain seized with the matter of Kosovo, and our understanding is that consultations are continuing. I don't want to predict what course of action might lie ahead on the resolution, but clearly, the United States will work with others in the event that further resolution is necessary.

Q But, Mike, is it still your position that you don't need the resolution to do --

MR. MCCURRY: We believe there is sufficient authority and historical precedent given NATO's interest in the security of Europe for us to do a variety of things and to proceed with the kind of contingency planning that NATO is undertaking.

Q Was there any part of that conversation that talked about Russia's economic troubles or the pending visit by the IMF?

MR. MCCURRY: Not that was reported to me, but as you know from my readout on their call yesterday, President Clinton spent a considerable time on that subject yesterday with President Yeltsin.

Q Did they talk about a summit meeting?

MR. MCCURRY: Didn't come up.

Q How long was the conversation?

MR. MCCURRY: It lasted eight minutes. It was just a brief report, and mostly it was President Yeltsin giving President Clinton his sense of the meeting and also encouraging the President to look closely at some elements of the statement that was being issued as a result of the meeting.

Q Mike, this demand that Milosevic immediately withdraw security forces, is there a timetable on that?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, the Contact Group, when it met on Friday, stressed the importance of taking those steps immediately.

Q Mike, just a procedural thing. When they talk on the phone, do they get simultaneous translation, or do they have to wait and then -- how does it work?

MR. MCCURRY: Consecutive translation.

Q Consecutive?

MR. MCCURRY: Yes.

Q And as far as the Russian government's position, Yeltsin's position, the U.S. has no complaints as far as what Russia is trying to do right now?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, we remain very closely involved with them. They clearly are, based on their own concern of the situation in the Balkans, doing what they can through their diplomatic efforts to reduce tension and to encourage an end to the violence. And we obviously are working closely with them towards that end.

Q Mike, who initiated the call, Clinton or Yeltsin?

MR. MCCURRY: At the end of their call yesterday, they both agreed that they would be in touch following the meeting today.

Q Has President Clinton decided to send Deputy Treasury Secretary Larry Summers to Tokyo to meet with finance officials to discuss the problems --

MR. MCCURRY: We have a range of ideas that we are exploring. We continue to monitor both here at the White House and through the Treasury Department the situation in Asian markets and economies quite closely. But I'm not at a point where I'm going to

speculate on what further steps we might take. Obviously, sending some people to work closely with their counterparts there is one possibility that is under consideration.

Q How concerned is the U.S. about a devaluation in Russia?

MR. MCCURRY: With respect to further comments on currency matters, whether they are Asia or whether they are directly or indirectly related, such as the question of Russia's currency, I'll refer you to the Treasury Department.

Q The reports are that Mr. Summers --

MR. MCCURRY: I'm aware of the reports; I just answered that.

Q Excuse me, but I mean --

MR. MCCURRY: I'm aware of the reports, and the answer I just gave you is the answer.

Q You don't want to tell us --

MR. MCCURRY: I'm not going to go beyond what I said.

Q -- it's under consideration --

MR. MCCURRY: There are a number of steps under consideration.

Q Is there a concern that Japan may be seeking some other method than the U.S. prescription of demand-led growth to revise its economy?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, we have, in commenting on the fiscal stimulus package the Japanese government has put forward, we have applauded some of the steps they've taken, but we've suggested that they could work in concert with other steps to produce the kind of economic performance that would restore some stability to the Asian regional economy and lead demand-led growth for imports in the Japanese economy.

Q Without getting into currency devaluation and talking -- speculating about currency, you realize, of course, that China is under great pressure to devalue its currency because of the yen's precipitous drop over the last several weeks. Will this be an issue that, given the ramifications of a possible competitive currency drop, will this be an issue that President Clinton will discuss with the Chinese government when he's there?

MR. MCCURRY: I think that between now and the time the President is there, there will be numerous developments on this subject, and we'll have to see what the status is when we are there.

But you've heard the President address exactly that question. The President has applauded the People's Republic for restraint with respect to currency valuation. He said so in his speech last week, as you recall. And it's obviously something that we watch and monitor closely.

Q But when you say there's no doubt going to be developments, do you expect the Chinese currency devaluation before he goes there?

MR. MCCURRY: No, I expect there to be a lot of market activity between now and then.

Q Is the President concerned that Japan may be letting its currency devalue --

MR. MCCURRY: Beyond that, with respect to other currency-related comments, I refer you to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Q Does the White House have any response to North Korea's final admission that they have been selling missiles and they want an end to U.S. sanctions and --

MR. MCCURRY: I can refer you to what has just been said at the State Department. They've covered that and I believe, if I'm not mistaken, that Secretary Albright had, in her testimony today had some comments on that as well.

Q Mike, how important would it be for Chinese and the U.S. to agree to a non-detargeting of their nuclear missiles at each other in the course of the visit to China?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, we have always been of the view that that is something that lends some measure of stability to the concept of deterrence, and in that respect, is something that enhances the security of both sides. That's the reason why we negotiated just such an agreement with the Russian Federation. And, as you know, we have sought such an agreement with China, but I'm not going to speculate on whether that becomes one of the outcomes of the upcoming summit.

Q Do you have a negotiating team in Beijing working on it now?

MR. MCCURRY: We have our Senior Director for Asia there to go over last-minute preparations for the visit, that's correct. They're discussing a number of things.

Q Is the U.S. prepared to accept the non-first-use pledge?

MR. MCCURRY: I'm not going to try to write the agreement for you here.

Q But there is a standing policy that the United States does not agree to a no-first-use pledge on nuclear weapons; is that correct?

MR. MCCURRY: That is correct. I'll refer you further to NSC for exactly the way they state that.

Q It would be fair, though, if there is an agreement you would want it to be --

MR. MCCURRY: I'm not going to speculate.

Q -- the same kind of an agreement that the U.S. has with Russia?

MR. MCCURRY: It would be similar to and it would be designed for the same purpose.

Q Are there American missiles targeted at China now?

MR. MCCURRY: I'm not going to discuss our targeting posture and targeting doctrine, but we live in a world of deterrence.

Q What is that purpose, Mike? Is it merely confidence building? Does it go beyond --

MR. MCCURRY: It's partly confidence building; it's partly -- I mean I think the experts correctly point out that you can quickly change the targeting structure and guidance structures of ICBMs. But at the same time, it's a commentary on what your doctrine is with respect to use when you've negotiated such an agreement. And in that sense, it enhances the security and the belief of most experts.

Q Mike, did you mean to leave the impression that no first use is on the table?

MR. MCCURRY: No, I didn't mean to comment on ongoing discussions about a detargeting agreement in way, shape, or form.

Q Mike, how was the detargeting a comment on your doctrine with regard to the use of nuclear weapons?

MR. MCCURRY: Because if you're not targeted, you're not on the so-called hair trigger, and you're not in that mode of response, anticipating first strike.

Q Well, you're not anyway because the Chinese have a no-first-use pledge, right?

MR. MCCURRY: There's some of might try to make that

argument.

Q On the King family visit, why now? What's the purpose this afternoon? Can you give us an update on the progress of the request that's been made --

MR. MCCURRY: I can tell you that the Justice Department has -- subsequent to the President's initial call with Mrs. King and to the meeting between Mrs. King, her family, and the Attorney General -- been reviewing this matter. They have not come to any conclusion or made any recommendation that I'm aware of. And the President's meeting today is just to maintain further dialogue with the family and done as a measure of courtesy and respect for Dr. King, his family, and the contributions they've made to our nation.

Q Any kind of rough time frame on when Justice may decide?

MR. MCCURRY: They're assessing that question. I don't have any update from them on when we expect an answer.

Q Mike, the Uniformed Division of the Secret Service is planning a demonstration outside the White House tomorrow, accusing the President of not living up to his pledge to help them get collective bargaining rights with the government. Is the President going to deliver on that?

MR. MCCURRY: I don't think he will. And I think the truth is that the President has enormous respect for the Uniformed Division. They do a spectacular job of protecting him, his family, and all of us as we're here, but those that have reviewed on the President's behalf the executive order, the national security exemption that is in place, have not found sufficient cause to recommend overriding that. And that's -- I think the President regrets that, but that's the situation based on the expert review that we're in.

Q What specifically changed the President's mind on that point?

MR. MCCURRY: The review done by his experts. The recommendation of the Treasury and the look at the law done by the Counsel's office -- executive order.

Q But help me understand, at what point in the review, what tangible outcome were they concerned about?

MR. MCCURRY: The exact -- the exemptions made for National Security in the executive order signed in 1979.

Q But Mike, why did he -- why wasn't the review done before he promised to --

MR. MCCURRY: That's a very good question.

Q Well, do you know the answer to it?

MR. MCCURRY: No.

Q Can you find out?

MR. MCCURRY: I mean, he didn't have access to national security information and other things.

Q Well, when was his pledge made?

MR. MCCURRY: I think prior to his election.

Q Oh, so it was before he --

MR. MCCURRY: May have been -- or it may have been early on, yes. Check with those who were here at the front end of the administration.

Q They said it was September '96 they obtained such a pledge.

Q September '96 -- reelection. I mean, before he --

MR. MCCURRY: I'll check into it further.

Q Well, is there any concern about angering heavily armed people around the White House. (Laughter.)

MR. MCCURRY: Look, they know that the President's advisors worked this issue very hard. They know that there were a number of people very sympathetic to their desire to bargain collectively and who argued strenuously that they should be given that right. And they know that sometimes you don't win every argument you make.

Q Mike, let me try the question this way. Why shouldn't they have collective bargaining rights?

MR. MCCURRY: Because in 1979 the executive order signed indicated that for some national security reasons there would be exemptions on the right to collective bargaining that would apply to certain law enforcement officials of the United States government. And based on the review done, that override is going to remain in place.

Q Are you saying the reason is a state secret?

MR. MCCURRY: No, I'm saying -- get a copy, we'll get a copy of the EO signed in 1979. I think it sets forth there that the issue is overcoming the provisions of that EO and that the argument made was not sufficient to overcome the stipulations made in the 1979

EO -- which I don't think is a classified document, so we should be able to provide it.

Q So what you're saying, Mike, basically, is the President made a mistake and he's sorry for that?

MR. MCCURRY: I think I didn't say -- I said something different than that.

Q Mike, did President Clinton meet with the Crown Prince of Qatar?

MR. MCCURRY: He did. The Vice President met for some time, had a scheduled meeting with the Crown Prince and the President dropped by that meeting. It was an opportunity for both the President and the Vice President to compliment the heir apparent Crown Prince on the bilateral relationship with Qatar.

The President and the Vice President both applauded the defense cooperation that we received from the government. They talked about regional security issues, with an emphasis on Iraq. In both conversations at various points they assessed other developments in the region. The President obviously asked the Crown Prince to convey his best wishes to the Emir and said that in the time since the President met the Emir last year at around this time there has been a great deal to be proud about and to take satisfaction from the way that this relationship has blossomed and grown and become a fundamental part of our approach to security and cooperation in the Gulf.

Q Mike, speaking of presidential campaign promises that haven't been kept, in 1992 the President was quite emphatic that if he ever caught anybody in his administration leaking sensitive personnel file material that person would be fired forthwith --- no investigation, no nothing. Ken Bacon has acknowledged leaking stuff from Linda Tripp's personnel file -- why hasn't he been fired?

MR. MCCURRY: He has not rummaged through people's personnel files and dumped them out on the streets. He was asked a specific question and responded to a specific question brought to him by a reporter. That's an entirely different matter, and the 1992 statement does not arise.

Q Mike, it's not a different matter than the President's --

MR. MCCURRY: I'll come back to you if you need any more, Debra.

MR. MCCURRY: What does President Clinton think when the Senate Majority Leader describes homosexuality the way he did in an interview yesterday?

MR. MCCURRY: He thinks that the American people

understand how difficult it is to get business done in Washington sometimes when you're dealing with people who are so backward in their thinking. For over 25 years, it's been quite clear that sexual orientation is not an affliction. It is not a disease. It isn't something that is part of defining one's sexuality. And the fact that the Majority Leader has such views, apparently, consistent with some who are fairly extreme in his party, is an indicator of how difficult it is to do rational work in Washington.

Q Well, wait a minute. How does this relate to -- this is stopping what kind of work? Does this relate to the tobacco bill or --

MR. MCCURRY: It's on a wide variety of matters. The views of Gary Bauer and James Dobson define the approach that many take in the Republican Caucus and that puts, at sometimes, the Republican Caucus and its leadership in the Congress to the extreme point of view in American political life. And it makes it hard to do business with people who want to --

Q But is there any specific piece of legislation that this kind of view is holding up?

MR. MCCURRY: One would argue that the whole State Department authorization bill is being held up for exactly, that reason. There are probably other examples, too.

Q Back on the Uniformed Services --

Q Can we just finish that gay issue for a second?

MR. MCCURRY: Yes.

Q Lott says he'll oppose the nomination of James Hormel to be ambassador to --

MR. MCCURRY: Yes, exactly. You can see -- why would they oppose someone who is otherwise well-qualified to be a U.S. ambassador other than the prejudice that exists in their minds against people who are gay and lesbian? And that's such a clear example of why. I mean, now you understand why. It's because they have views that are, to put it charitably, quite out of date.

Q But he says that that's because Hormel has advocated the gay lifestyle.

MR. MCCURRY: Mr. Hormel has more than adequately addressed that in his confirmation hearings. And that's not the reason. They're refusing to move forward on that nomination because he's gay. That's quite plain and simply the case.

Q Mike, you've been saying that when you refer to people who are so backward in their thinking, people who can't do rational work, and people who are prejudiced against the gay and

lesbians, are you referring to Trent Lott?

MR. MCCURRY: I'm referring to people who reflect that point of view. And if that is the way in which he defines his approach on these issues, I guess it does apply to him. But he should maybe clarify that and explain how his views on sexual orientation are consistent with what every expert in the field has to say.

Q Do you think your views, Mike, might hurt -- the views that you expressed today might hurt chances for the tobacco bill?

MR. MCCURRY: No.

Q On the Uniformed Services issue then, are you saying that if this division was given collective bargaining rights, there's a concern that there might be a strike or work stoppage and that --

MR. MCCURRY: Apparently, that's the thrust of the 1979 executive order, which we're going to get a copy of. I haven't reviewed that, but that's the argument made there and that's the argument that had to be tested in the review of the issue, and it was not sufficient to override.

Q Mike, if you can't talk about devaluation of the ruble, can you tell us what the administration's position is on the stability of the Russian economy to the efforts by the IMF to shore it up --

MR. MCCURRY: Well, I mean, I haven't done a general assessment -- I've done a general assessment of that fairly recently. There's a lot of work going on with Russian economic officials. We note with some satisfaction the work that Prime Minister Kiriyenko is doing with his economic team, which we think is focused exactly on the issues that can lend fundamental strength to the Russian economy. The IMF has assessed positively some of the steps that they are taking. Clearly, we want to see more progress in certain areas of structural reform and economic liberalization. But we believe that's a team that knows what to do and that they're moving in the right direction and that, therefore, the confidence shown by the International Monetary Fund is well placed.

Q Is it correct that one of the police officers involved in the school shooting in Richmond yesterday is going to be here this afternoon?

MR. MCCURRY: I believe Mr. Brown, Mr. Ron Brown, who was involved in apprehending the suspect yesterday will be here.

Q What's the status of the President's request that the administration look at the issue of school violence?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, there have been a number of developments -- the President most recently addressed this in his radio address last Saturday and, as you know, instructed the Secretary of the Education to develop for use beginning in the next school year a set of guidelines that can help instruct school administrators, teachers, parents, even students, on steps that they can take to positively intervene at an early stage when we see an individual who is troubled, who we believe is at risk, and thus placing the community at risk.

There are other things that are following up on some of the meetings the President had. One of the things that you'll hear him talk about today is devoting some of the work we're doing through the community policing program into getting a better police presence when necessary on school campuses -- when local communities think that's appropriate; and through our COPS program some of the funding that we've got available can be directed to that purpose. And you'll hear the President talk a little more about that today.

Q Did you find more information? You were mentioning this morning that part of what he's announcing today is to spend \$150,000 on counseling? It seemed rather low, and I'm just wondering if --

MR. TOIV: That was a ceiling, and this makes it a floor.

MR. MCCURRY: That used to be a ceiling for the program of counseling that exists through the Bureau of Justice, and now they've established that as a floor. But it's in the act, and maybe we can get some more on the act.

Q Per year, per person?

MR. TOIV: It's per year, and this is legislation that was requested by victims' rights groups.

MR. MCCURRY: It's per year and it comes as a request of the victims' rights groups. And Barry knows more about it.

Q Mike, did you have a readout on a visit to the White House of Lebanon's Prime Minister this morning?

MR. MCCURRY: Yes. Prime Minister Hariri met with National Security Advisor Berger. They had a very good and comprehensive review of the Middle East peace process, talked about steps that can now be taken by all parties to advance our interests in a comprehensive, just, lasting peace in the region. The President stressed the importance of working together on all tracks in the process as we make progress. Clearly, that would mean both the Israeli-Palestinian track, the Israeli-Lebanese track, the Israeli-Syrian, for there to be progress towards that goal. They shared ideas and views on recent decisions of the Israeli government with respect to U.N. Security Council Resolution 425 and otherwise

had a good review of next steps that might advance the process.

Q The President participated in that meeting as well?

MR. MCCURRY: He dropped by very briefly the meeting that Mr. Berger had.

Q Prime Minister Netanyahu today said that he would not agree to further land withdrawals without knowing how much entirely Israel would be given up prior to final status talks. What are you doing about that?

MR. MCCURRY: The parties very often have comments that they make about some of the issues that they are addressing. We attempt to refrain from direct comment on comments they make in order to work together with parties to get them to bridge the differences that exist. And clearly, there are some differences, and clearly we are working very hard to try to bridge them. And as the State Department indicated yesterday, there has been some modest progress and we wouldn't be continuing this work and continuing these meetings if we didn't think there was reason to believe there could be some progress.

Q Do you want to help us understand why the White House Counsel, Charles Ruff, went to this meeting with Judge Norma Holloway Johnson last night?

MR. MCCURRY: I don't know and I can't help you on that.

Q Since you've given your general views about the Russian economy, could you do the same with Japan?

MR. MCCURRY: Yes. I mean, I think there's been a lot done on that today. Japan has a critical role to play in helping to restore financial stability in Asia by stimulating domestic growth, strengthening its financial system, deregulating and opening its markets. We've said that before and continue to believe that that is a bulwark for the future of a strong Asian regional economy.

Obviously, the weaknesses that you see in Japan's economy are not healthful when it comes to restoring growth and stability in that they have an impact more broadly on Asia and could conceivably have an impact here in the United States, despite the strong fundamentals that we see even today in the U.S. economy.

But as we've said, the policies that are going to help restart Japan's economic growth and that are essential to reestablishing the confidence that we need at this point are imbedded in some of the steps that the government has already taken with respect to fiscal stimulus. That's why we've urged rapid implementation of those components. And we also think it's very important for the government of Japan to quickly resolve the banking system's bad debt problem and to move decisively on deregulation and opening of Japan's markets.

I wouldn't be surprised if our government remains very closely attuned to the developments in Asian regional markets. And on a day-by-day basis, we'll probably be addressing this matter.

Q Did Yeltsin say that Milosevic wouldn't budge on the security forces issue? Obviously, you tried to get him to agree to that. Is it a dead end?

MR. MCCURRY: That didn't arise today. I mean, he explained -- I think he explained where they came out on some of these issues and President Yeltsin's view clearly was that they had made some significant progress on each of the elements of the Contact Group communique.

Q He didn't think they'd failed on the key issue of stopping the violence?

MR. MCCURRY: To the contrary; they had made a significant measure of progress across the issues that have been identified.

Q Mike, when you describe Lott's statements as backward in thinking regarding homosexuality, are those the views of the President?

MR. MCCURRY: The President has made it very clear that he thinks that people who are law-abiding, contributing members of this community and this nation should not suffer discrimination because of their sexual orientation. And I think the President believes that there are a significant number of Americans that share that point of view.

Q Well, regarding social issues, the President has also shown respect, acknowledged that on various social issues there are different views because of convictions held, but is this the same kind of spirit shown by saying that he's backward in this thinking?

MR. MCCURRY: Well, that's true when it's a matter of conscience. This is a case in which, contrary to fact, contrary to statements of the medical community and those who are expert, the Majority Leader has taken an incorrect view that homosexuality is a disease. It is not. And that's an entirely different matter. That's not a position held as a conviction or a matter of conscience.

Now, the Majority Leader, as a religious matter, a matter of theology, may have views, and the President doesn't contest that. The President's is the President; he's not a theologian. But that's not the specific issue that the majority -- that I think aroused such profound concern in the community. It was the view that's now been strongly refuted for over a generation that homosexuality is a disease.

Q Didn't he say it was a sin?

MR. MCCURRY: He said several things, but the one that I am addressing is that one.

Q Mike, are we going to have the Berger briefing tomorrow?

MR. MCCURRY: Yes, we're going to do -- Sandy Berger will brief on China tomorrow.

Q What time would that be, Mike?

Q Morning or afternoon?

MR. TOIV: We haven't set it yet.

COLONEL CROWLEY: Early afternoon is the briefing.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END 2:30 P.M. EDT

#512-06/16

Message Sent To: _____



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs

Office of the Director

Washington, D.C. 20530

August 7, 1997

TO: Jose Cerda
456-5568

FROM: Nicholas M. Gess, Director
Office of Intergovernmental Affairs
U.S. Department of Justice, Room 1340 Main
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001
(202) 514-3465 (office)
(202) 514-2504 (facsimile)
gessni@justice.USDOJ.gov (EMAIL)

SUBJECT: DC Corrections

PAGES: 3 (including cover sheet)

REMARKS: see attached

1 (A) shall be treated as an employee of the
2 Federal Government for purposes of chapters
3 83, 84, 87, and 89 of title 5 of the United
4 States Code; and

5 (B) if, after serving with the Trustee, such
6 employee becomes reemployed by the Federal
7 Government, shall be entitled to credit for the
8 full period of such individual's service with the
9 Trustee, for purposes of determining the appli-
10 cable leave accrual rate.

11 (2) REGULATIONS.—The Office of Personnel
12 Management shall prescribe such regulations as may
13 be necessary to carry out this subsection.

14 SEC. 11203. PRIORITY CONSIDERATION FOR EMPLOYEES OF
15 THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

16 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—As soon as practicable after
17 appointment, the Bureau of Prisons, working with the
18 Corrections Trustee, shall establish a priority consider-
19 ation program to facilitate employment placement for em-
20 ployees of the District of Columbia Department of Correc-
21 tions who are scheduled to be separated from service as
22 a result of closing the Lorton Correctional Complex.

23 (b) PROVISIONS.—The priority consideration pro-
24 gram shall include provisions under which a vacant federal
25 correctional institution position established as a result of

1 this Act and identified for external hiring shall not be
2 filled by the appointment of any individual from outside
3 of the District of Columbia Department of Corrections if
4 there is available any interested applicant within the Dis-
5 trict of Columbia Department of Corrections who meets
6 all qualification and suitability requirements for Bureau
7 of Prisons law enforcement positions, ^{but not limited to} including those re-
8 lated to criminal history, educational experience and level
9 of functions, drug use, and work-related misconduct. The
10 priority consideration program shall also include provi-
11 sions under which an employee described in subsection (a)
12 who does not meet the qualification and suitability re-
13 quirements for Bureau of Prisons law enforcement posi-
14 tions shall receive priority consideration for other Federal
15 positions, and any such employee who is found to be well
16 qualified for such a position may be appointed without re-
17 gard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, gov-
18 erning appointments in the competitive service. Such pro-
19 gram shall terminate one year after the closing of the
20 Lorton Correctional Complex.

21 SEC. 11204. AMENDMENTS RELATED TO PERSONS WITH A
22 MENTAL DISEASE OR DEFECT.

23 Title 18, United States Code, is amended as follows:

24 (1) Section 4246 is amended—

Christa -

Michelle is wondering what
this is about - I remember receiving
something from this man back in
May ...

Serena

7/13/97

The White House
Attn: Rahm Emanuel
Fax 202-456-2530

Re: H.R. 959 Body Armor Legislation / FOP Conference
& San Francisco Police Department Petition

Dear Rahm,

Just a quick note: Fraternal Order of Police President Gil Gallegos has agreed to give the SFPD petition (in progress) in person to Rep. Bill McCollum (attending) during the FOP annual conference in Orlando, Florida. The conference convenes Aug. 4-7 and it will make it that much more difficult for Mr. McCollum to oppose scheduling hearings knowing that the FOP, and the media, have the petition (and the body armor video) in their hands as well. Another step in the hopeful passage of reasonable legislation... principally, an issue of police and public safety.

I have enclosed a copy of the petition FYI. I have requested the SFPD to forward copies to Senators Hatch and Feinstein and I will also use copies to solicit support from the home towns of Mr. Hatch and Mr. McCollum (local PD, media etc). It would be extremely helpful if the President could make a public statement of support during the conference. Please feel free to have him contact FOP President Gil Gallegos at (505) 344-3159 for further information or contact Rep. Bart Stupak (202) 225-4735.

Sincerely,

(LA Times story out in July)



Jim's big brother, Lee Guelff

(805)466-4482 P.O. Box 814 Atascadero, CA 93423

Representative Bill McCollum R-FLA Chairman House Subcommittee on Crime
Senator Orrin Hatch R-UT Chairman Senate Judiciary Committee

We,

the below signed officers of the San Francisco Police Department (SFPD) request immediate hearings on H.R. 959 and S. 54 (section 8), "The James Guelff Body Armor Act of 1997." These bills would prohibit the mail order sale of body armor and enhance federal sentencing for those criminals who wear body armor during the commission of a crime.

H.R. 959, "The James Guelff Body Armor Act of 1997"

Title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new chapter:

"Except as provided in subsection (b) (does not apply to law enforcement officers) of this section, it shall be unlawful for a person to sell or deliver body armor unless the transferee meets in person with the transferor to accomplish the sale, delivery, and receipt of the matter."

"Whoever knowingly violates this section shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than two years, or both."

S.54, "The Federal Gang Violence Act"

Sec. 8. Amendment of sentencing guidelines with respect to body armor ("The James Guelff Body Armor Act.")

SENTENCING ENHANCEMENT—The United States Sentencing Commission shall amend the Federal sentencing guidelines to provide an appropriate sentencing enhancement, increasing the offense level not less than 2 levels, for any crime in which the defendant used body armor.

_____	_____
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_____	_____

WALTER CAPPS
22D DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA
1118 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20615-0622
(202) 225-3601
COMMITTEE ON
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

FAX TRANSMISSION

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TO: Hose Cerda *and* Christa Robinson

FAX NUMBER: 456-7028

FROM: Representative Walter Capps

Phone: (202) 225-3601
Fax: (202) 225-5632

DATE: August 1, 1997

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover): 4

NOTES: If you have any questions, talk to Emily Jackson (202)-225-3601. THANKS!

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

July 31, 1997

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

Dear Mr. President:

We are respectfully writing to request your support for the James Guelff Body Armor Act (H.R. 959). This critical issue was brought to our attention by Lee Guelff, whose brother James, a San Francisco Police officer, was tragically killed in the line of duty by a gunman protected by a bulletproof vest.

As you know, the use of bulletproof vests and other body armor has become a significant and dangerous problem for law enforcement. H.R. 959 would prohibit the mail order sale of bulletproof vests and other body armor to all individuals except law enforcement or public safety officers. The bill has bipartisan support and as cosponsors, we are urging Rep. Bill McCollum, the Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Crime, to schedule hearings on the legislation.

The Fraternal Order of Police will be holding its yearly conference from August 4-7 in Orlando, Florida. The San Francisco Police Department has signed a petition requesting immediate hearings and will deliver it to Representative McCollum during the conference. Your public support at this time would do much to highlight the need for such critical legislation.

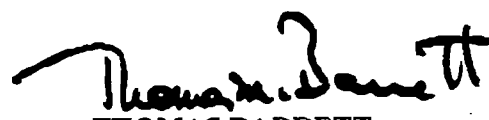
We sincerely hope you can support this important bill. Thank you for your attention to this serious issue.

Sincerely,


BART STUPAK
Member of Congress


WALTER CAPPS
Member of Congress


JOHN LEWIS
Member of Congress

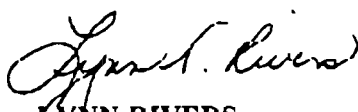

THOMAS BARRETT
Member of Congress


GARY ACKERMAN
Member of Congress

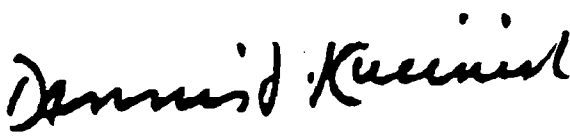

ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON
Member of Congress


MARTIN MEEHAN
Member of Congress


THOMAS MANTON
Member of Congress


LYNN RIVERS
Member of Congress


MATTHEW MARTINEZ
Member of Congress


DENNIS KUCINICH
Member of Congress


JAMES TRAFICANT
Member of Congress



WILLIAM LIPINSKI
Member of Congress



JIM RAMSTAD
Member of Congress

cc: The Honorable Janet Reno, Attorney General
Erskine Rowles, Chief of Staff to the President
Rahm Emanuel, Senior Advisor to the President for Policy and Strategy
John Hilley, Senior Advisor to the President for Legislative Affairs

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Christa Robinson to Michelle Crisci re: Gil [partial] (1 page)	08/07/1997	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Jose Cerda
OA/Box Number: 18931

FOLDER TITLE:

FOP [Fraternal Order of Police]

2016-0931-S

rc2266

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]

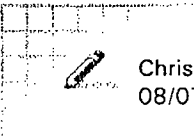
C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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]



Christa Robinson
08/07/97 07:24:03 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Michelle Crisci/WHO/EOP, Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP, Christine A. Stanek/WHO/EOP
cc: Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP, Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP
Subject: Gil

Today, Gil won his re-election of President, but by an extremely narrow margin of 50 votes out of 3,000. Steve Young, OH is the new Vice President, which is fine. Gil will have a press conference tomorrow at 9:00am in Miami. I doubt it will get any coverage. We will have POTUS send a congratulatory letter.

Gil's opponent, who obviously had a lot of support, ran on the idea that Gil's relationship with the White House hadn't helped the FOP at all. Gil tried to distance himself from us as much as possible, and he remains very angry with us. Now that he is still President, we need to do what we can to rebuild this relationship. (b)(6) [redacted] 2013

(b)(6) [redacted] Seriously, though, their top 4 concerns are: 1) Collective Bargaining, 2) the "NRA" Commission on Law Enforcement, 3) DC Corrections Officers since a new privatization of the prison system was in the Balance Budget, and 4) Fixing the Brady Domestic Violence Law. I recommend we act on #1 for many reasons, but ultimately b/c it should be within reach. As you know, Gil refuses to come to the White House for a meeting on this.

Other business at their meeting: They voted to thank Gephardt for his support of law enforcement, and a generic resolution praising McCollum. McCollum spoke and promised support on concealed carry laws for law enforcement, hearings on fixing Lautenberg Domestic Violence Brady Law, and Police Officers Bill of Rights.



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GILBERT G. GALLEGOS
NATIONAL PRESIDENT

July 14, 1997

Mr. Jose Cerda
Office of Domestic Policy
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Cerda:

I want to convey my appreciation for your efforts and important role in coordinating President Clinton's participation at the May 15th Law Enforcement Memorial service sponsored by the Fraternal Order of Police. His presence at the service was one of the highlights of our commemoration of officers killed in the line of duty. It couldn't have happened without you.

In your position, you must deal with various groups and issues and your work may not always be appreciated. As national president, I know how hard you work to ensure the administration is sensitive to organizations like the FOP.

You and I have only recently become acquainted, and I hope we can establish a close working relationship. The FOP and the administration have many issues to address, and I'm confident we can work together to ensure positive solutions.

Thank you for everything you do on our behalf.

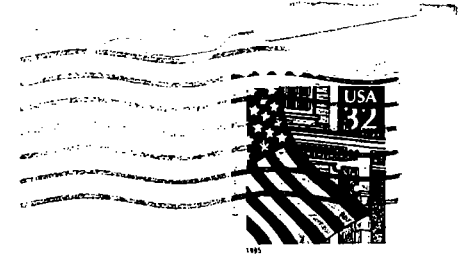
Sincerely,

Gilbert G. Gallegos
National President

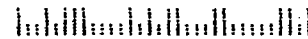


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NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
1410 DONELSON PIKE A-17
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Mr. Jose Cerda
Office of Domestic Policy
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500



Date: 06/18/97 Time: 15:31

CCapitol Police choose Fraternal Order of Police over Teamsters

WASHINGTON (AP) The police who guard Capitol Hill voted to join the Fraternal Order of Police on Wednesday, handing the Teamsters a defeat in the first union election held for employees of Congress.

``It's up to us now to prove to the Capitol Police every day that they've done the right thing to elect the FOP to represent them,'' said Jim Pasco, executive director of the 277,000-member police union.

The Teamsters won the first round of voting in April, but they failed to win a majority in the three-way contest, which included the International Union of Police Associations.

In a runoff, the FOP prevailed 263-244. Fourteen ballots were challenged, and four were voided.

``We look forward to working with the Fraternal Order of Police,'' said Sgt. Dan Nichols, spokesman for the force. About 740 officers were eligible to vote.

The vote was a result of legislation passed in 1995, a Republican ``Contract With America'' item that made Congress subject to the same labor laws as other employers.

Some food servers and printing office employees who work on Capitol Hill belong to labor groups, but this was the first time a group of congressional workers voted for union representation.

The American Federation of Government Employees has held informal talks with workers in other congressional offices to see if there's support for more union representation in Congress.

Pasco said wages and working conditions were the voting officers' top concerns. The FOP had an advantage over the Teamsters, Pasco said, because the FOP only represents police, while just a fraction of the Teamsters 1.4 million members are police.

FOP organizers made the federal investigation into Teamsters President Ron Carey's re-election campaign an issue in the contest.
APNP-06-18-97 1546EDT



Christa Robinson
09/10/97 04:50:55 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP
cc: Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP, Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP
Subject: Gil Gallegos

The meeting for Gil and Erskine is scheduled for this Friday at 2pm. Erskine needs a memo tonight on why he's doing this meeting (it is ok if a more detailed comes to him.) We can probably just turn in the old memo. If you would like to add a cover note, it could say something like the following: "Gil just recently won re-election as National President of the FOP. It was a very tight race for him, and he received a lot of criticism for his close relationship with the White House. He asked for a meeting with the President to discuss the collective bargaining issue because it remains one of the FOP's highest priorities and he feels the President has not followed through on his commitment to get it done. Because this is still a pending issue, we felt it would be better for you to meet with Gil instead of the President. "



FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

309 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.E. • WASHINGTON, DC 20002
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GILBERT G. GALLEGOS
NATIONAL PRESIDENT

JAMES O. PASCO, JR.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

BERNARD H. TEODORSKI
NATIONAL VICE PRESIDENT
CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

FAX COVER SHEET

DATE: 6/17

FROM: James O. Pasco, Jr.
Executive Director

TO: Christa

NUMBER: _____

Comments: _____

OK

Jim

Transmitting 4 pages, including cover sheet. Please contact Fraternal Order of Police
Legislative Office if you did not receive all sheets.



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NATIONAL PRESIDENT

JAMES O. PASCO, JR.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

BERNARD H. TEODORSKI
NATIONAL VICE PRESIDENT
CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

17 June 1997

The Honorable Henry J. Hyde
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Congressman Hyde:

Thank you for your letter of June 12, 1997 concerning H.R. 3. While we are disappointed that the legislation which passed the House did not contain several provisions which we believe are important elements of meaningful juvenile justice legislation, we appreciate the serious and thoughtful manner in which you considered our concerns. We will work hard to get those provisions, such as optional safety locks and \$250 million for additional Federal prosecutors to address juvenile crime, included in the Senate version of the bill. If successful, we'll be seeking your support in Conference.

Another piece of legislation of great concern to the law enforcement community is H.R. 1835, which you introduced to significantly amend current asset forfeiture law. While we recognize the need for refinement in some sections of the existing statute, we are very apprehensive that the sweeping changes proposed in your bill would have a deleterious affect on Federal asset forfeiture programs, and a chilling effect on law enforcement operations in some of our most critically important program areas, most notably drug enforcement.

We strongly urge that, rather than sending H.R. 1835 to the full Congress, you support the compromise language developed by your staff in cooperation with representatives of the Department of Justice. This compromise has the full support of the Fraternal Order of Police, which assisted in its development through participation in the Department of Justice's Asset Forfeiture Working Group.

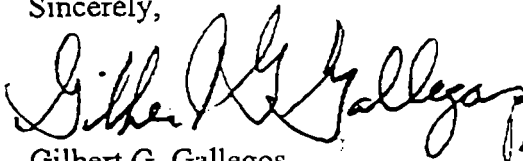
page 2

The compromise strikes a balance between the need to protect uninvolved property owners while not allowing real criminals to hide property by means of fraudulent transactions. It preserves the "preponderance of evidence" burden of proof on the government as in all other civil cases, and provides law enforcement with long sought provisions, including pre-trial restraint of substitute assets in criminal cases.

Again, in view of the forgoing, we respectfully request that you support substituting the bipartisan compromise asset forfeiture amendments for H.R. 1835 at tomorrow's mark-up. We believe the compromise reflects our shared concern for the property rights of law abiding citizens while providing law enforcement with the tools it needs to deprive criminals of their illegal profits.

If you or your staff have questions or need further information, please contact me or Executive Director Jim Pasco at (202) 547-8189.

Sincerely,



Gilbert G. Gallegos
National President

Mr. Chairman -
Thanks for talking to
F.O.P. Chicago #7 President
Bill Nolan about this issue -
it's very important to us -
Regards,
Gil



FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE

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NATIONAL PRESIDENT

JAMES O. PASCO, JR.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

BERNARD H. TEODORSKI
NATIONAL VICE PRESIDENT
CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

17 June 1997

*This letter sent to
All Committee members*

The Honorable Steve Rothman
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-1101

Dear Congressman Rothman:

The following letter, sent to Chairman Henry Hyde of the House Judiciary Committee, discusses our strong opposition to H.R. 1835.

We respectfully ask that you give strong consideration to substituting the joint Hyde/Department of Justice compromise for H.R. 1825 in tomorrow's mark up. We believe the compromise language achieves a balance between the rights of property owners and the need for strong equitable asset forfeiture program.

We appreciate your attention to this matter, which is of critical importance to the entire law enforcement community. If you have questions or need more information, please contact me or Executive Director Jim Pasco.

Sincerely,

Gilbert G. Gallegos
National President

Date: 10/21/98 Time: 15:54
FConcealed Carry Legislation

To: National Desk

Contact: Tim Richardson of the Fraternal Order of Police,
202-547-8189

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 /U.S. Newswire/ -- Gilbert G. Gallegos, national president of the Grand Lodge, Fraternal Order of Police, strongly criticized the International Brotherhood of Police Officers (IBPO) and the National Troopers Coalition (NTC) for working with Handgun Control Inc. (HCI) and their allies to prevent a House vote on legislation which would have exempted qualified active and retired law enforcement officers from state and local prohibitions with respect to the carrying of concealed firearms.

"I do not understand why IBPO and NTC would reverse their positions on this issue," said Gallegos. "This bill would have passed if they had stood with us instead of with Handgun Control's ad hoc coalition."

IBPO is not a separate national organization, but a small part of the National Association of Government Employees (NAGE), which in turn is affiliated with the AFL-CIO. Gallegos raised concerns that the group's "big labor" parent may have had a role in their opposition to the bill. "I don't believe that the rank and file law enforcement officers they represent would have agreed with their Washington lobbyists on this one," he said.

Gallegos said that law enforcement officers need to be able to carry firearms even when off-duty or outside their own jurisdiction for safety reasons, pointing out that a number of unarmed and off-duty officers slain last year were killed because their assailants discovered they were police officers. "Law enforcement officers are targets in uniform and out; on duty and off; active or retired. The danger inherent to police work does not end with the shift," said Gallegos.

"It was the FOP's support of H.R. 218 that got the bill to the House floor," Gallegos said. "And by succumbing to Handgun Control's siren song, these police groups must now shoulder the blame for losing the best chance to pass concealed-carry legislation for law enforcement officers this year. They have failed the men and women they claim to represent by allowing Handgun Control's coalition to speak for law enforcement."

The full committee passed the amended legislation on Aug. 5; however, the vote on the House floor, initially scheduled for September, was blocked following intense lobbying by HCI and their coalition.

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/U.S. Newswire 202-347-2770/
APNP-10-21-98 1604EDT