

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF DOMESTIC POLICY

CAROL H. RASCO
Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy

To: Jose

Draft response for POTUS
and forward to CHR by: _____

Draft response for CHR by: _____

Please reply directly to the writer
(copy to CHR) by: _____

Please advise by: _____

Let's discuss: _____

For your information: ☒ _____

Reply using form code: _____

File: _____

Send copy to (original to CHR): _____

Schedule ? :

☐ Accept

☐ Pending

☐ Regret

Designee to attend: _____

Remarks: _____

MAY 13 REC'D

May 11, 1994

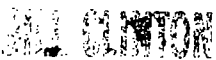
Mr. Mark A. de Bernardo
Executive Director
Institute for a Drug-Free Workplace
East Tower, Suite 1010
1301 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mark:

Thank you for your letter and the copy of the report, "Under the Influence? Drugs in the American Workforce." I'm sorry I haven't been able to respond sooner.

I appreciate knowing your thoughts about this report, and I have shared your letter and materials with the Department of Health and Human Services and with my Domestic Policy Council. As we work to build a brighter future for all of our people, I welcome your involvement.

Sincerely,

A stylized, high-contrast signature of Bill Clinton.

BC/TWT/KM/ps (Corres. #1344799)
(3.debernardo.ma)

cc: w/inc Domestic Policy Council
WHCC: w/inc HHS

INSTITUTE
For a
DRUG-FREE
WORKPLACE

December 21, 1993

The Honorable William J. Clinton
The President of the United States
Executive Office of the President
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing, on behalf of the Institute for a Drug-Free Workplace and its national membership of businesses, business organizations, and community organizations, to voice our very strong objections to the report "Under the Influence? Drugs in the American Work Force," which was recently released by the National Research Council and the Institute of Medicine.

This pre-publication report does a great disservice to American society in general, and to the cause of substance-abuse prevention in the workplace and in our communities.

The Institute for a Drug-Free Workplace, which represents seven of the ten largest companies in the United States, nearly half of the Fortune 50, and more than 110 businesses and organizations with a major commitment to workplace substance-abuse prevention, is the leading spokesman for the business community on substance-abuse prevention issues.

The business community as a whole has made tremendous strides in reducing the incidence and impact of substance abuse on our workplaces and throughout American society. Since the mid-1980s, the number of regular users of marijuana and cocaine have decreased from 23 and 6 million respectively, to 9 and 1.3 million respectively.

One of the primary reasons for this reduction in substance abuse has been the widespread implementation of comprehensive substance-abuse prevention programs in corporate America. For example, 98 percent of the Fortune 200 companies today conduct drug testing of one or more classes of job applicants or employees. This major commitment on the part of employers — and their employees — has produced tremendous dividends for employers, employees, their families, and those who use the products and services of these companies.

The National Research Council, however, has not only failed to recognize these widespread employer and employee successes on substance-abuse prevention, it has issued a press release and pre-publication report which are unfounded and may prove to undermine these effective and responsible efforts by the business community.

INSTITUTE FOR A DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE

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The National Research Council report represents a wasteful and irresponsible expenditure of a large amount of money and — apparently — a small amount of effort. Funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, part of the United States Department of Health and Human Services, this project reportedly cost \$760,000 — essentially to do a literature search. The academics who participated in this panel took more than three years and more than three-quarters of a million dollars to report back with the predictable researcher conclusion that more research is necessary.

Much worse was the tremendously misleading presentation of the report which was widely picked up by the media as an indictment of the effectiveness of corporate programs on substance-abuse prevention. This very misleading assertion is reflected in the very first sentence of the National Research Council's press release:

Billions of dollars are being spent by employers annually on programs designed to help their employees tackle alcohol and other drug abuse problems, but there is only limited scientific evidence that these programs are effective.

The basic problem with this statement — and others by the National Research Council — is that it has sparked a great deal of media coverage and the misperception that corporate substance-abuse prevention programs are ineffective and wasteful of "billions of dollars."

The National Research Council *does* have a valid point: there *should*, in fact, be more research on the effectiveness of workplace substance-abuse prevention programs, what works and what does not, and what works best. Such research would be very helpful.

However, while this point is seminal to the National Research Council's conclusion, it was neither stressed by the NRC nor focused on by the media in its widespread reports of the NRC's research. Part of the problem, therefore, is in the packaging: the NRC did a very poor job of presenting its true findings. However, part of the problem *also* is in the conclusion itself.

The NRC essentially looked on the bookshelf, did not find *what it considers* to be valid research, and reported back — at a cost of \$760,000 — that the research does not exist to prove or disprove the effectiveness of corporate programs. It chose to stress the fact that within its very limited definition of "research," corporate programs were not proven to be effective and, moreover, implied that they were wasteful and cost-ineffective expenditures with its opening discussion of the "billions of dollars [that] are being spent."

To consider exclusively peer-evaluated, university-based research is a prime example of academic snobbery, and may very well be — given the reliance of the NRC and its panel members on research grants — a conflict of interest. The National Research Council, somehow, some way, neglected to go to employers and employer organizations for input. The place to go to see if employer programs are working is *not* universities, it is to the businesses themselves. Incredibly, in reporting on the employer experience, the NRC chose to ignore employers.

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There are literally thousands of corporate case studies which universally demonstrate the effectiveness of corporate substance-abuse prevention programs. In fact, thirty of these are documented in a publication by the Institute for a Drug-Free Workplace. The publication is attached for the convenience and review of you and your staff. In fact, the second edition of this publication — *Does Drug Testing Work?* — will be published in early 1994 in a greatly expanded and enhanced format, and the Institute will make sure that a copy of the new publication is provided to your office.

Moreover, there are very, very few major business publications in the country that have not published a major article or articles about corporate success stories in addressing substance abuse in the workplace.

The most fundamental flaw in the NRC report is that it is *wrong* — simply and plainly wrong. Corporate drug-testing programs *do* work. Comprehensive corporate substance-abuse programs *do* work. If they did not work, why would the business community so enthusiastically embrace them? Moreover, given the recession and the very significant cost-cutting measures in the corporate community, if these programs did not work, would not the business community abandon them? In fact, virtually no employer — of the thousands that we are familiar with on this issue — have abandoned *or* retreated from their drug-testing or drug-abuse prevention policies and programs.

If the NRC report discourages employers from adopting a program, *or* convinces other employers to scale back from a program, *or* influences employees to not accept or cooperate in a corporate program, it has done a tremendous disservice to our nation's "war on drugs." We cannot expect to win the war on drugs if there is a lack of leadership, if taxpayer money is so unwisely misdirected, or if there is a program of subterfuge aided and abetted by public-sector investment, biased literature searches, and irresponsible press releases and press conferences.

Furthermore, there *is* a large body of research and data that is available and was not acknowledged by the NRC, but which provides a more complete and accurate assessment of workplace substance-abuse prevention programs. What may serve as misinformation in molding public perspectives on the workplace issue is based, in part, on the assumption that "scientific" research which is peer-evaluated and university-based is *necessary* to validate every public- or private-sector policy; and that without this "scientific" evidence, such policies should be considered invalid. The fact is, we do not need such research to tell us that corporate programs are effective, that employees' lives are being saved, that workplaces are safer and more productive, and that the abuser's family members benefit when the abuser is able to straighten out his or her life. Perhaps more importantly, there is the very positive *deterrent* effect.

All of these effects of corporate substance-abuse prevention programs are valid, responsible, effective, and valuable to American society.

Moreover, this lack of scientific research has certainly not dissuaded employers from embracing drug-testing and drug-abuse prevention programs — quite the contrary. Nor does it negate the significant savings realized by employers of all sizes from all industries.

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Businesses do not need to be convinced workplace drug-abuse prevention programs work. They have seen the results, which is why we have seen such a tremendous surge in drug-free workplace programs in the past decade.

For example, the Upjohn company, based in Kalamazoo, Michigan, attributes a net savings of \$320,000 in 1992 to their corporate substance-abuse prevention program. The program, which includes employee education, supervisor training, a substance-abuse prevention policy, drug testing, and an employee assistance program, has resulted in significant savings in terms of reduced absenteeism, turnover, and accident rates, among other favorable results.

Another example is Hawley's, Incorporated, a boating company with 100 employees in Bellingham, Washington. Since implementing a drug-free workplace program which includes universal random testing, Hawley's has experienced a 50 percent reduction in workers' compensation claims, 50 percent fewer accidents, a 25 percent reduction in absenteeism, and five percent less turnover.

Of course, detection and treatment are only part of the equation for corporate substance-abuse prevention programs. Perhaps a bigger effect is deterrence. In fact, the Institute believes that employers have *the* most effective weapon in the "war on drugs" — the paycheck. When employees know that their paycheck is dependent on their remaining drug-free, it provides a very powerful incentive to get or stay off drugs. This deterrence of illicit drug use also is easily and repeatedly documented, although not at the universities where the NRC concentrated its severely limited research.

One example is Emergency One, a subsidiary of Federal Signal in Ocala, Florida, which reported a 33 percent "positive" rate when the company first started pre-employment testing. Within four years, the pre-employment "positive" rate was below two percent.

Mobil Oil Corporation is another good example. It initially was experiencing a seven percent "positive" rate among job applicants and employees. Since the company began monitoring their drug-testing programs in 1987, however, this rate has decreased steadily to just above two percent.

Nonetheless, the NRC reported that: "workplace alcohol and other drug interventions may help a limited number of abusers... there is no evidence that demonstrates the impact of drug-testing programs on productivity... drug tests, usually done by urinalysis, also are limited in their ability to assess abuse or dependence... EAPs may not be preventing relapses as much as they are teaching clients how to use the treatment system more frequently."

All of these conclusions are directly and universally the opposite of the conclusions of employers, the treatment professionals they engage, and the employees whom they help, in the real-world business-community experiences. These conclusions are not only misleading, they are unconscionable.

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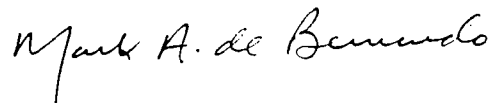
I strongly and respectfully urge that the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the National Institute on Drug Abuse, the National Research Council, and the Institute of Medicine reconsider the presentation and focus of the final report on "Under the Influence? Drugs and the American Work Force."

This report, which we understand is scheduled to be released in mid-January, by discouraging employers to address and treat substance abuse, would indirectly — but significantly — contribute to an increase in drug abuse and a decrease in drug treatment. By implication, it indicts a wholly responsible and successful widespread corporate initiative that over the past decade has produced magnificent results. In its current form, it serves as ammunition to be used by those who would legalize drugs, who oppose even the most responsible drug testing programs, who are part of the flourishing drug trafficking trade in the United States and who, in corporate America, may wish to save money by not continuing or embarking on a substance-abuse prevention program.

I strongly and respectfully urge, on behalf of the Institute and its national business membership (a membership list is attached for your information), your leadership on this issue to assure that this great disservice to our nation's war on drugs is not committed.

I appreciate your consideration, and hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,



Mark A. de Bernardo
Executive Director

Attachments (2)

INSTITUTE FOR A DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE

Companies and Business Organizations Represented by the Institute

- ABB Lummus Crest, *Houston, Texas*
- AIR Conference, *Washington, D.C.*
- Allstate Insurance, *Northbrook, Illinois*
- American Iron and Steel Institute, *Washington, D.C.*
- Applied Science Associates, *Landover, Maryland*
- Arizonans for a Drug-Free Workplace, *Tucson, Arizona*
- Atlantic Richfield, *Los Angeles, California*
- Becon Construction, *Houston, Texas*
- BE & K Construction, *Birmingham, Alabama*
- BP Oil Company USA, *Cleveland, Ohio*
- Bristol-Myers Squibb, *New York, New York*
- Brown & Root, *Houston, Texas*
- Capital Cities/ABC, *New York, New York*
- Chevron, *San Francisco, California*
- Chicago Title & Trust Company, *Chicago, Illinois*
- Chicagoland Chamber of Commerce, *Chicago, Illinois*
- Clinicheck Corporation, *Yonkers, New York*
- CompDrug/BASA Coalition, *Columbus, Ohio*
- Crown Cork & Seal, *Baltimore, Maryland*
- Diamond Shamrock, *San Antonio, Texas*
- Digital Equipment, *Maynard, Massachusetts*
- Doctors & Physicians Laboratory, *Leesburg, Florida*
- Dow Chemical USA, *Midland, Michigan*
- Drug-Free Workplace Network, *Milwaukee, Wisconsin*
- Drug Use is Life Abuse, *Santa Ana, California*

- Emerson Electric, *St. Louis, Missouri*
- ENRON, *Houston, Texas*
- Enzymatics, *Horsham, Pennsylvania*
- Exxon, *Houston, Texas*
- Florida Chamber of Commerce, *Tallahassee, Florida*
- Food Marketing Institute, *Washington, D.C.*
- Freeport-McMoRan, *New Orleans, Louisiana*
- Gallup Organization, *Lincoln, Nebraska*
- Gannett Company, *Arlington, Virginia*
- Georgia Chamber of Commerce, *Atlanta, Georgia*
- Graco, *Minneapolis, Minnesota*
- W.W. Grainger, *Skokie, Illinois*
- Great American Insurance Companies, *Cincinnati, Ohio*
- Halliburton, *Dallas, Texas*
- Handy & Harman, *New York, New York*
- Health Services of North America, *La Crosse, Wisconsin*
- Hewlett Packard, *Palo Alto, California*
- Hoffmann-La Roche, *Nutley, New Jersey*
- Honeywell, *Minneapolis, Minnesota*
- Houston Drug-Free Business Initiative, *Houston, Texas*
- IBM, *Armonk, New York*
- Illinois Chamber of Commerce, *Chicago, Illinois*
- Indiana Chamber of Commerce, *Indianapolis, Indiana*
- Ingalls Shipbuilding, *Pascagoula, Mississippi*
- International Mass Retail Association, *Washington, D.C.*
- International Paper, *Purchase, New York*
- Jacobs Engineering, *Houston, Texas*
- Johnson & Johnson, *New Brunswick, New Jersey*
- M. W. Kellogg, *Houston, Texas*
- Lincoln Property Company, *Westlake Village, California*
- Marathon Oil, *Findlay, Ohio*

- Maricopa County Demand Reduction Program, *Phoenix, Arizona*
- Marriott Corporation, *Washington, D.C.*
- Merck, *Whitehouse Station, New Jersey*
- Miles, *Elkhart, Indiana*
- Mobil, *Fairfax, Virginia*
- Monsanto, *St. Louis, Missouri*
- Motorola, *Schaumburg, Illinois*
- Nalco Chemical, *Naperville, Illinois*
- National Diagnostics, *Charlotte, North Carolina*
- Nevada Chamber of Commerce Association, *Reno, Nevada*
- New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, *Trenton, New Jersey*
- New York Chamber of Commerce & Industry, *New York, New York*
- Northwestern Mutual Life, *Milwaukee, Wisconsin*
- NYNEX, *New York, New York*
- Occidental Chemical, *Dallas, Texas*
- Pacific Bell, *Redwood City, California*
- Pennzoil, *Houston, Texas*
- Pensacola Area Chamber of Commerce, *Pensacola, Florida*
- PepsiCo Food Systems, *Dallas, Texas*
- Pfizer, *New York, New York*
- PharmChem, *Menlo Park, California*
- Pitney Bowes, *Stamford, Connecticut*
- Project ACE, *El Cajon, California*
- Promus Companies, *Memphis, Tennessee*
- Psychemedics, *Hoffman Estates, Illinois*
- Quantum Chemical, *New York, New York*
- Rhode Island Anti-Drug Coalition, *Providence, Rhode Island*
- Rohm and Haas Company, *Bristol, Pennsylvania*
- Ryder Systems, Inc., *Miami, Florida*
- Salomon Brothers, *New York, New York*
- Society for Human Resource Management, *Alexandria, Virginia*
- Sonoco Products, *Hartsville, South Carolina*

- Sordoni Skanska Construction Company, *Parsippany, New Jersey*
- Southern California Edison, *San Clemente, California*
- Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, *St. Louis, Missouri*
- Stutman & Associates, *Dedham, Massachusetts*
- Summit Consulting, *Lakeland, Florida*
- Sun Company, *Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*
- Sun-Maid Growers of California, *Kingsburg, California*
- Syva, *San Jose, California*
- Texaco, *White Plains, New York*
- Texas Workers' Compensation Commission, *Austin, Texas*
- Thiokol, *Ogden, Utah*
- 3M, *St. Paul, Minnesota*
- Tyco Laboratories, *Exeter, New Hampshire*
- United States Gypsum, *Chicago, Illinois*
- Unocal, *Los Angeles, California*
- UOP, *Des Plaines, Illinois*
- Upjohn, *Kalamazoo, Michigan*
- Virginia Chamber of Commerce, *Richmond, Virginia*
- Washington State Drug Free Business, *Seattle, Washington*
- Weyerhaeuser, *Federal Way, Washington*
- Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce, *Winston-Salem, North Carolina*
- Wisconsin Manufacturers and Commerce, *Madison, Wisconsin*
- Xerox Corporation, *Webster, New York*

DOES DRUG TESTING WORK?

PUBLISHED BY THE INSTITUTE FOR A DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE

March 28, 1995

Greetings and congratulations to the staff, volunteers, and friends of the Maryland Med-Evac program as you celebrate twenty-five years of service.

Your long-standing dedication has helped to save countless lives and give comfort to many. All those who are responsible for the success of the Maryland Med-Evac program -- concerned citizens, fire department personnel, rescue squad members, law enforcement officers, doctors and nurses -- have earned the respect and trust of a grateful community. I am pleased to commend each of you for contributing every day to improving the well-being of your fellow Americans.

Hillary and I send best wishes for a memorable celebration and for every future success.

BILL CLINTON

BC/DNP/emu (Corres. #2157168)
(3.medevac.msg)

(Event: 3/31/95)

cc: Presidential Messages, 91 OEOB
cc: Jose Cerda

SENT TO:
Johnny L. Hughes
3023 Strawberry Pt. Road
Baltimore, Maryland 21220

DO NOT MAIL -- RETURN TO CARMEN FOWLER, 91 OEOB,
FOR DISPATCH

December 23, 1994

Mr. Ernie J. LaBaff
President
Aluminum, Brick and Glass Workers
International Union, AFL-CIO
H. Max Webster Building
3362 Hollenberg Drive
Bridgeton, Missouri 63044-2477

Dear Ernie:

Thank you for your kind words of encouragement. I deeply appreciate your continuing support and have shared your ideas with members of my staff for further review and consideration.

I wish you a joyous holiday season.

Sincerely,

BC/MHM/KW/MM/bws (Corres. #1972994)
(12.labaff.ej)

~~cc: Jose Cerda, Rm. 222~~
cc: w/inc Rahm Emanuel

December 21, 1994

Mr. Ronald A. Moser
Director
Office of Management Services
and Audit
Post Office Box 8755
Baltimore Washington International
Airport
Baltimore, Maryland 21240

Dear Ronald:

Congratulations on your retirement.

America's tradition of hard work has made our country strong, and you can be proud of your contribution to that legacy. Your dedication to the public is an inspiration to others. On behalf of all those who have benefited from your service, I thank you for a job well done.

Hillary and I wish you good health and every future success.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON

BC/SH/MS/pw (Corres. #1982216)
P-104D

cc: Jose Cerda

January 26, 1995

Mr. Louis P. Cannon
President
District of Columbia Lodge 1
Fraternal Order of Police
Suite 200
400 Fifth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Louis:

Thank you for your letter of December 27 regarding the fiscal 1996 budget. I appreciate knowing your concerns.

As you well know, I am committed to building on the tremendous progress we've made in fighting crime and increasing law enforcement in communities across America. Surely, we couldn't have come this far without the guidance and assistance of the members of FOP.

My Administration has begun to review specific budget issues with a goal of creating a fiscally sound federal budget that invests in our nation's future and continues to reduce the deficit and streamline the federal government. Once the final budget is released, I think you'll agree that the FOP's concerns have been addressed and that my Administration is continuing its strong support for state, local, and federal law enforcement.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON

BC/MHM/MM/efr (Corres. #2012506)
(1.cannon.lp)

cc: Jose Cerda, Rm. 222

December 23, 1994

Mr. Thomas H. Vannoy
Chief of Police
105 South Fifth Street
Temple, Texas 76501

Dear Thomas:

Thank you for your letter. I'm glad that you were able to attend the October 12 event at the White House and appreciate your kind words of encouragement.

I am very proud of the community policing initiative and strongly believe in the effectiveness of additional law enforcement officers. I know you believe, as I do, that the crime bill provides us a significant foundation for combatting crime in our country and will help to give our citizens a lasting peace in their communities.

I am grateful for your continuing support.

Sincerely,

DEI CUNY

BC/MHM/KW/MM/bws
(12.vannoy.th)

(Corres. #1980890)

cc: Jose Cerda, Rm. 222
cc: IGA

December 23, 1994

Mr. Walter D. Tindall
City Councilman
Guy B. Tomaino Municipal Building
2040 Hay Terrace
Wilson Borough, Pennsylvania 18042

Dear Walter:

Thank you for writing to me about the law enforcement needs of the Borough of Wilson.

I am proud of the COPS Program and strongly agree that additional officers can truly make a difference in reducing and deterring crime in our neighborhoods and on our streets. My Administration is committed to making sure cities and states get the resources they need, and many opportunities will be available.

For more information on the grant application process, you should contact Chief Joseph Brann in the Office of the Associate Attorney General at the Department of Justice.

I appreciate your continuing involvement and interest in this important initiative.

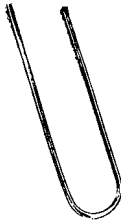
Sincerely,

EDM C-187

BC/MHM/KW/MM/bws
(12.tindall.wd)

(Corres. #1980757)

cc: Jose Cerda, Rm. 222
cc: IGA



January 6, 1995

Mr. Robert T. Scully
Chair
Law Enforcement Steering Committee
Suite 200
1001 22nd Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Dear Robert:

Thank you for your letter of December 8 regarding the fiscal 1996 budget. I appreciate knowing the Law Enforcement Steering Committee's concerns.

As you know, I am committed to building on the tremendous progress we've made in fighting crime and increasing law enforcement in communities across America. Surely, we couldn't have come this far without the guidance and assistance of the members of LESC.

My Administration has begun to review specific budget issues with a goal of creating a fiscally sound federal budget that invests in our nation's future and continues to reduce the deficit and streamline the federal government. As always, your concerns and advice are important to me, and I can assure you that they have been given every consideration. Once the final budget is released, I think you'll agree that the Steering Committee's concerns have been addressed and that my Administration is continuing its strong support for state, local, and federal law enforcement.

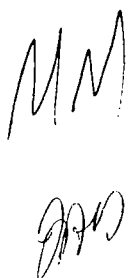
Sincerely,

BC/MHM/MM/ws (Corres. #1980802)
(1.scully.rt)
cc: Jose Cerda, 222 OEOB
cc: Monica Mullens, 93 OEOB

Xeroxed copy of personally signed original to NH through John Podesta

CLEAR THRU JOHN PODESTA

PRESIDENT TO SIGN



January 6, 1995

Mr. Dewey Stokes
President
Fraternal Order of Police
Suite 205
520 South High Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215

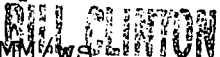
Dear Dewey:

Thank you for your letter of December 8 regarding the fiscal 1996 budget. I appreciate knowing the Fraternal Order of Police's concerns.

As you know, I am committed to building on the tremendous progress we've made in fighting crime and increasing law enforcement in communities across America. Surely, we couldn't have come this far without the guidance and assistance of the members of FOP.

My Administration has begun to review specific budget issues with a goal of creating a fiscally sound federal budget that invests in our nation's future and continues to reduce the deficit and streamline the federal government. As always, your concerns and advice are important to me, and I can assure you that they have been given every consideration. Once the final budget is released, I think you'll agree that the FOP's concerns have been addressed and that my Administration is continuing its strong support for state, local, and federal law enforcement.

Sincerely,


BC/MHM/MM/ws (Corres. #1999693)
(1.stokes.d)
~~cc: Jose Cerda, 222 OEOP~~
cc: Monica Mullens, 93 OEOP

Xeroxed copy of personally signed original to NH
through John Podesta

CLEAR THRU JOHN PODESTA

PRESIDENT TO SIGN

March 24, 1995

The Honorable Sadie L. Odom
Mayor of Gibson
Post Office Box 256
Gibson, North Carolina 28343

Dear Sadie:

Thank you for your letter regarding your application for a COPS FAST grant and for your kind words of support.

As you know, my Administration is committed to making sure cities and states get the resources they need to effectively fight crime and violence. I am grateful to know of your town's strong interest in the COPS program, and I share your belief that additional police officers can truly make a difference in deterring crime in our neighborhoods and on our streets.

I understand that you have contacted the Department of Justice about your town's particular situation, and I am sure that your concerns will be given careful consideration.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON

BC/MHM/DNP/bws-emu (Corres. #2135896)
(3.odom.sl)

cc: IGA
cc: Jose Cerda, Rm. 222 w/copy of inc.
WHcc: DOJ, FYI w/copy of inc.

The Town of Gibson

P. O. Box 256

Gibson, North Carolina
28343

February 20, 1995

Ms. Janet Reno
United States Attorney General
United States Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, D. C. 20531

Re: COPS FAST GRANT
PROGRAM- REVIEW
RECONSIDERATION

Dear Ms. Reno:

It is my understanding that the denials under the COPS FAST GRANT PROGRAM are to be reviewed and reconsidered for funding. On behalf of the Town of Gibson, North Carolina I feel that I must write to you and express our feelings on this denial.

A police department was established in Gibson in 1899 and has afforded our residents police protection since that time, according to our records on file. In August, 1992, our Chief of Police was forced to retire due to failing health. At that time due to a strain on our revenues and the poor condition of our police equipment, we contracted with the Scotland County Sheriffs' Department to continue protecting our citizens, using their deputies and their equipment. These deputies are on our payroll and they serve us well, as best they can considering the limited time we are able to compensate them. They work five nights per week usually four to five hours per night. So you see we have continued with police officers on duty serving our town, BUT we definitely have the need for this grant to enable us to have a local policeman in our town.

The residents have reached a point that they feel desperate and very disappointed that their hopes and trust in President Clinton's and the United States Department of Justice programs to help the areas who need assistance the most have been neglected, left out and denied.

The possibility of receiving this grant has united our small town which had been divided due to the lack of local police protection to alleviate the concerns of crime. Gibson is a poor town - located on the North and South Carolina border. Of our 558 residents, approximately 40% are black, 60% white, and 45% of all residents are elderly. Most of these elderly residents are widows - which mean they can be preyed upon very easily. Many are afraid to venture outside of their homes.

As Mayor for fifteen years in this rural town I see the importance to the town and its people who live here of having a visible cop on our streets and in our community.

PAGE !!

COPS FAST GRANT PROGRAM
GIBSON, NORTH CAROLINA

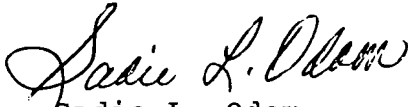
We have had the support of Congressman Bill Hefner, Senator Lauch Faircloth and Senator Jesse Helms which is greatly appreciated. They know and understand the situation we are in here, and we feel we need fair consideration on our request for one cop. On the application we submitted it did not call for sufficient information so we could really explain our situation.

I have received numerous telephone calls from surrounding towns concerned because we did not receive our grant. They also cannot understand why.

For all of these reasons I believe that the residents of Gibson would benefit greatly if you would RECONSIDER and AWARD us with ONE COP under the COPS FAST GRANT PROGRAM. Please treat us fairly in our request and reconsider our application.

If additional information is needed, please call me at 910-268-4291 or 910-268-4222.

Sincerely,


Sadie L. Odom
Mayor

100908

The Town of Gibson

P. O. Box 256

Gibson, North Carolina
28343

February 28, 1995

President Bill Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear President Clinton:

I am writing to you on behalf of the town and the 558 citizens of Gibson, North Carolina. I am enclosing a copy of the letter I sent to Attorney General, Janet Reno, through our Congressman, Honorable Bill Hefner. I think the letter explains very well the unique situation the Town of Gibson is in.

As Mayor of this small town for fourteen years, and knowing each and every resident of our town I feel that I can write to you on their behalf. These residents are very upset that our COPS FAST Grant was denied. I feel that the application we submitted did not truly address our situation, and if at all possible I think that we should have just reconsideration.

Congratulations on the splendid job you and your fellow Democrats are doing on the behalf of the American people.

Please ask the Justice Department to read my letter to Ms. Reno dated February 20, 1995 and review our request and grant us reconsideration.

If, at any time, I, as a Mayor of a small rural town, can help you or your Administration in any matter, please call on me. My telephone number is 910-268-4222, FAX # 910-268-4291.

Sincerely,

Sadie L. Odom

Sadie L. Odom
Mayor

ENC. 1 copy

March 7, 1995

Mr. Robert B. Kliesmet
International President
International Union of Police
Associations AFL-CIO
1016 Duke Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

Dear Robert:

Thank you for voicing the Executive Board's strong support of the COPS Program.

Be assured that I stand with our nation's law enforcement in the battle to keep this important program, and I am glad to have the International Union of Police Associations on our side.

Please stay involved.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON

BC/MHM/MM/bws (Corres. #2092926)
(3.kliesmet.rb)

cc: w/inc Jose Cerda, Rm. 222



INTERNATIONAL UNION OF POLICE ASSOCIATIONS AFL-CIO

THE ONLY UNION FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

098655

ROBERT B. KLIESMET
International President

SAM A. CABRAL
International Secretary-Treasurer

ARTHUR J. REDDY
International Vice-President



February 10, 1995

The Honorable William E. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The Executive Board of the International Union of Police Associations, AFL-CIO meeting in Las Vegas, Nevada, during January 20-22, 1995, discussed the continuation of discretionary grants for law enforcement. The Executive Board unanimously supported the 100,000 COPS initiative which has already put more than 17,000 new police on the streets to make big city communities safer. In addition, 7,100 new community policing officers are now working in smaller jurisdictions throughout this nation. The 100,000 COPS program is a strategy that has just begun to work and must be continued until there are 100,000 more police on our streets. The Executive Board also lauded the fact that this 100,000 COPS initiative not only makes our communities safer through community policing efforts; it also makes the job of street police safer because of the interactions of police and their communities.

The COPS program must not be diminished or abolished. On behalf of our national membership, we thank the President and the Department of Justice for their continued support and we pledge ours to their effort.

Sincerely,

Robert B. Kliesmet
International President

cc: Sam Cabral
Arthur J. Reddy

RBK/mj/President Clinton/

March 7, 1995

Colonel William Harrison
Chief of Police
Town of Capitol Heights
Police Department
401 Capitol Heights Boulevard
Capitol Heights, Maryland 20743

Dear William:

Thank you for expressing your support of the assault weapons ban. I share your frustration with the amount of gun violence in our society and the physical and emotional impact it has placed on so many young people in America.

I am fighting hard to keep the assault weapons ban intact along with all the essential elements in last year's crime bill. Your support means a lot to me, and I hope that you will continue to voice your concerns to others.

I am grateful for your offer of assistance, and look forward to your continued involvement.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON

BC/MHM/MM/bws (Corres. #2092923)
(3.harrison.w)

cc: w/inc Jose Cerda, Rm. 222



TOWN OF CAPITOL HEIGHTS

"Gateway to the Nation's Capitol"

POLICE DEPARTMENT

401 Capitol Heights Boulevard • Capitol Heights, MD 20743 • 301/420-2444

098/29

COLONEL
WILLIAM HARRISON
CHIEF OF POLICE

February 02, 1995

Honorable William Clinton
President
United States of America
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

This letter is written on behalf of the officers and members of the Capitol Heights Police Department to express our continuing support for the ban on assault-type weapons.

We join in support of the position taken by the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, Police Committee on January 25, 1995, advocating the continued ban on assault weapons.

More especially, Mr. President, we are in support of your position regarding this important issue. We were very pleased to hear in your "State of the Union Address" that you would veto any legislation attempting to overturn the ban on assault weapons. We encourage your leadership in the fight against Special Interest Groups that would attempt to reverse any element of gun control legislation.

As a Chief Executive Officer of a Small Police Department in Prince George's County, Maryland, I have seen first hand the devastation and demised of our youth resulting from assault weapons.

We deeply appreciate your leadership and continued support in all crime and law enforcement-related issues.

In closing, if I can be of assistance to you in my official capacity as President of the Police Chiefs' Association of Prince George's County, Maryland, please contact me directly.

Respectfully,

Colonel William Harrison
Chief of Police

Wh/wh

To Protect and Serve

March 14, 1995

The Honorable Wellington E. Webb
Mayor of Denver
Denver, Colorado 80202

Dear Wellington:

Thank you for voicing your continuing support for the crime bill. I appreciate hearing your specific concerns and suggestions regarding the legislative measures currently being considered by the Congress.

Be assured that I will veto any attempts to undermine the COPS program and the other anti-crime initiatives we fought so hard for last year. I know you understand their profound importance, and I am grateful for your active involvement.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON

BC/MHM/MM/emu (Corres. #2106545)
(3.webb.we)

cc: Jose Cerda, Rm. 222, IGA

March 15, 1995

Chief James E. Phillips
Chief of Police
Police Department
Village of Malone
2 Park Place
Malone, New York 12953

Dear James:

Thanks so much for your letter.

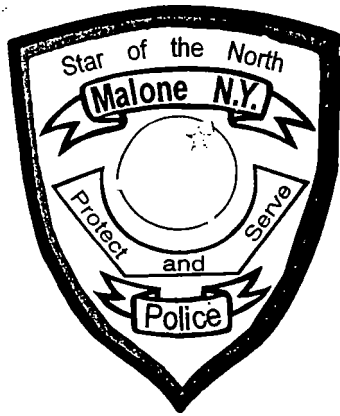
I am grateful to know of your support for the COPS Program. Be assured that I will not let the critical policing initiative we all worked so hard to pass be repealed, and I appreciate your active involvement in working with us to implement and preserve this valuable crime-fighting tool.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON

BC/MHM/MM/tc (Corres. #2101619)
(3.phillips.j.mm)

cc: Monica Mullens, Rom 93
Jose Cerda, Room 222 w/inc
Lorie McHugh, Media Affairs



Sample
POLICE DEPARTMENT
Village of Malone
2 Park Place
Malone, New York 12953-1601

(518) 483-2424
(518) 483-2426 FAX

James E. Phillips
Chief of Police

February 15, 1995

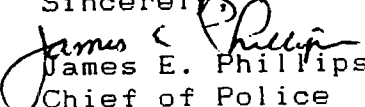
The Honorable William Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20512

Dear Mr. President:

I would like to take this opportunity to say "THANKS" for the COPS program. I have been a Police officer for over 19 years and Police Chief for the last 4 years. Since I have been in law enforcement this is the best weapon that we have had to fight crime with in our communities. We do have a crisis in this country in my department alone we had a 42 percent increase in arrests in last year alone.

I have been a republican most of my adult life but was totally appalled as I watched CSPAN as the republicans voted to ruin the best thing that has happened for us as law enforcement officers and for the citizens of this country. I'm not a politician and will not not tell you my feelings on Block Grants.

Mr. President you have my support and support from my fellow Chiefs of Police throughout out this great country if the Republican bill ever gets to your desk. VETO IT

Sincerely,

James E. Phillips
Chief of Police

March 13, 1995

Mr. Dennis Flaherty
Executive Director
Minnesota Police and Peace
Officers Association
375 Selby Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55102

Dear Dennis:

Thank you for voicing your continuing support for the crime bill. Be assured that I will veto any attempts to undermine the COPS program and the other anti-crime initiatives we fought so hard for last year. I know you understand firsthand their profound importance, and I am grateful for your active involvement.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON

BC/MHM/MM/lynn (Corres. #2106589)
(3.flaherty.d)

cc: Jose Cerda, 222 OEOB

March 13, 1995

Mr. Larry J. Todd
President
California Police Chiefs Association
Suite 190
1455 Response Road
Sacramento, California 95815

Dear Larry:

Thank you for sending me a copy of the California Police Chiefs Association's position paper on the misuse of firearms. I appreciate knowing your specific concerns regarding this vital issue. I have shared your paper with my staff.

Be assured that I stand with you in the effort to preserve the valuable crime-fighting tools already in place, such as the Brady Law and the assault weapons ban, and I am grateful for your continued support of these initiatives. In the critical months ahead, I urge you to stay involved and continue to make your concerns heard.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON

BC/MHM/MM/lynn (Corres. #2109215)
(3.todd.lj)

cc: Jose Cerda, 222 OEOB

March 13, 1995

Mr. Dewey Stokes
National President
Grand Lodge
Fraternal Order of Police
National Headquarters
1410 Donelson Pike A-17
Nashville, Tennessee 37217

Dear Dewey:

Thanks so much for voicing your continuing support for the assault weapons ban and the COPS Program.

Be assured that I am strongly opposed to any attempts to undermine our important work of last year. As you well know, the assault weapons ban, the COPS Program, and the other anti-crime initiatives we fought so hard for are all profound crime-fighting tools for our communities, and I remain strongly committed to them.

I am deeply grateful for your offer to help us implement and preserve these initiatives. Please stay in touch.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON

BC/MHM/MM/lynn (Corres. #2106660)
(3.stokes.d)

cc: Jose Cerda w/incoming 222 OEOB
cc: OPL



DEWEY R. STOKES
NATIONAL PRESIDENT

**GRAND LODGE
FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE®**

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS • 1410 DONELSON PIKE A-17 • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37217
1-800-451-2711 • 615-399-0900 • FAX 615-399-0400

JERRY W. ATNIP
NATIONAL SECRETARY

February 6, 1995

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As an organization comprised of more than 254,000 law enforcement professionals, the Fraternal Order of Police takes positions based on experience and fact, not conjecture and politics.

No position taken by the FOP is more strongly rooted in conviction than that taken on semi-automatic assault weapons. While it is true that these weapons do not differ in terms of function and capability from other semi-automatic weapons, it is equally true that semi-automatic assault weapons are eight times more likely to be used in crime than conventional weapons. Therefore, in the interest of public safety and officer safety, we strongly supported the assault weapons ban contained in the Crime Bill which you signed on September 13, 1994.

In that same law, funds were authorized to hire 100,000 state and local police officers. In a time when law enforcement is close to being overwhelmed by violent crime, additional police, as well as thoughtful and effective prevention programs, are vital to turning the tide against those who would terrorize law abiding citizens. Therefore, we worked with you and Congress to obtain the funds necessary to hire those officers and underwrite those programs. These positions were adopted at our National Biennial Conference in August 1993, and continue to be our positions today.

We strongly support you in your resolve to fight any repeal of the assault weapons ban or any diversion of funding earmarked for the hiring of 100,000 police officers. We are prepared to work with you to the fullest extent of our ability to prevent this cynical reversal of vital public safety legislation.

Sincerely,


Dewey R. Stokes
National President

March 13, 1995

Mr. Daniel Lackowski
Village President
Village of Ubly
4481 North Queen Street
Ubly, Michigan 48475

Dear Daniel:

Thank you for voicing your support for
the COPS program.

Be assured that I will veto any attempts to
undermine this program and the other anti-crime
initiatives we fought so hard for last year.
Your village obviously understands the profound
importance of additional police officers in the
effort to promote public safety, and I am grateful
for your words of encouragement.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON

BC/MHM/MM/lynn (Corres. #2106603)
(3.lackowski.d)

cc: Jose Cerda, 222 OEOP, w/incoming
cc: IGA

17. file

92966

Village of Ubly

Pres: Daniel Lackowski

Pro-Tem: James Zuluaf

Clerk: Chris Tyll

Treas: Florence Schrader

4481 N. Queen St.

County of Huron

(517) 658-2141

Ubly, MI. 48475

Trustee: Ken Sweeney

Trustee: Carl Weber

Trustee: Ruth Olshove

Trustee: Bill Roberts

Trustee: Rose Allen

President Bill Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington D.C. 20515

Dear President Clinton,

The Village of Ubly has recently learned that we will be a recipient of the COPS-FAST grant program under the newly enacted Crime Bill. This will allow us to hire one additional full time police officer. Without the help of the Federal Government this would not have been possible. We believe that the presence of police officers on our streets is the best deterrent to crime, as our officers not only not only enforce the law, but act as educators and instructors on crime prevention. The Ubly D.A.R.E. program, instructed by Police Chief Gene Bucholtz, has been an outstanding success in our Community, involving hundreds of participants each year. This is only one example of the community participation by our Police Department.

Currently we only employ one full time officer and patrol a 36 square mile area. As you can imagine, this additional officer will provide a welcomed and much needed relief. As we were beginning to make preparation to hire this new officer we learned that the House of Representatives had passed legislation to eliminate this part of the Crime Bill. I am writing to you today to let you know how important it is to us that the original Crime Bill remain intact, and publicly support your decision to veto any attempt to change it. I will also be personally writing to Senators Carl Levin and Spencer Abraham to ask for their support in this matter.

I certainly want to thank you for your efforts in helping communities across the United States participate in the COPS-FAST program and insure a safer environment for everyone. I believe like you do, that by working together we can build a better America.

Sincerely



Daniel Lackowski

Ubly Village President

March 14, 1995

Mr. Al Schuman
President
American Probation and
Parole Association
Post Office Box 11910
Lexington, Kentucky 40578-1910

Dear Al:

Thank you for voicing your continuing support for the crime bill. I know you understand the profound importance of the prevention programs and the other anti-crime initiatives we fought so hard for last year, and I am grateful for your active involvement.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON

BC/MHM/MM/bws (Corres. #2109306)
(3.schuman.a)

cc: w/inc Jose Cerda



American Probation and Parole Association

099196

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AT-LARGE MEMBERS

Dimitria D. Pope
Texas Dept. of Criminal Justice
209 W. 14th Street, Suite 400
Austin, TX 78701
(512) 305-9300

Harold Shalon
Pennsylvania Board of
Probation and Parole
1400 Spring Garden Street
Philadelphia, PA 19130
(215) 560-2454

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Alan M. Schuman
1701 Briar Ridge Road
McLean, VA 22101
(703) 241-3910

PRESIDENT-ELECT

Rocco Pozzi
Westchester County Probation Dept.
112 East Post Road, 3rd Floor
White Plains, NY 10601-2592
(914) 285-3500

VICE PRESIDENT

Annette Z. Henderson
Georgia Dept. of Corrections
10 Park Place South, Suite 675
Atlanta, GA 30303-2928
(404) 651-5575

SECRETARY

Diana Colloton
Adams Co. Probation Dept.
11696 Huron Street
Northglenn, CO 80234
(303) 451-5555

TREASURER

Marlo A. Paparozzi
New Jersey Dept. of Corrections
Bureau of Parole - CN 864
Trenton, NJ 08625
(609) 292-6475

IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT

Harvey M. Goldstein
Administrative Office of the Courts
CN 987 Justice Complex
Trenton, NJ 08625
(609) 292-1589

February 16, 1995

President Clinton
White House
Washington D.C. 20500

*No Enclosure
with Incoming*

Dear Mr. President,

This letter is to inform you that the American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) supports a veto of prison advocates' efforts to delete funding for the crime prevention efforts embodied in the 1994 crime bill. The American Probation and Parole Association is a membership organization for community corrections professionals. We have approximately 3000 members throughout the country and 65 agency members for a total membership of approximately 12,000. Additionally, we have 47 affiliate organizations from 35 states that work in the area of criminal justice.

We are very concerned with the narrow direction that our nation's crime policy will take if the prison advocates' legislation is passed by Congress. As administrators and practitioners working for the protection of the public everyday we know that it takes a **comprehensive and balanced approach of crime prevention, punishment and rehabilitation to make a significant impact on our crime problems.**

*no
enc*
Enclosed please find an Information Sheet on the benefits of community corrections. We are circulating this kind of information as much as we can in the hopes that community corrections will be given more focused consideration in our nation's continuing public debate regarding crime; after all, the vast majority of criminal offenders are returned to the community at some point. We supervise that transition with public safety as our priority and offender rehabilitation as a goal.

Sincerely,

Al Schuman

Al Schuman, President
American Probation and Parole Association

*Received in
OK
2/16/95*



SECRETARIAT: The Council of State Governments, 3560 Iron Works Pike,
P.O. Box 11910, Lexington, KY 40578-1910 • (606) 244-8000 • Fax (606) 244-8001

March 15, 1995

The Honorable Mike R. Dalpiaz
Mayor of Helper
Helper, Utah 84526

Dear Mayor Dalpiaz:

Thank you for voicing your continuing support for the crime bill. You obviously understand its profound importance in reducing and deterring crime in our neighborhoods and on our streets, and I appreciate your sharing with me your city's efforts to address the problem of crime and drugs.

Be assured that I will veto any attempts to undermine the COPS Program and the other critical anti-crime initiatives we fought so hard for last year, and I am grateful for your active involvement.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON

BC/MHM/MM/emu (Corres. #2117405)
(3.dalpiaz.mr)

cc: Jose Cerda, Rm. 222
cc: IGA w/copy of inc.

THE WHITE HOUSE

March 23, 1995

Mr. Steven L. Engelberg
Suite 1100
700 14th Street, N. W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Steve:

Thank you for your letter and for sending along the clipping on Eric Holder. It was good to hear from you again.

I deeply appreciate your support of the President and your strongly held views about the need for stricter gun control. I have forwarded a copy of your letter to Jose Cerda, senior policy analyst on the Domestic Policy Council, whose issue areas are crime, drugs and violence and who is familiar with the Holder proposal. He would be happy to talk to you about it and can be reached at 456-5566.

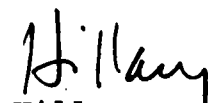
The more difficult question is how we overcome the intense minority opposed to any rational efforts to control the violence wrought by guns.

Steven L. Engelberg
March 23, 1995
Page Two

As you may know, I'm off to South Asia. When I return, I hope we can get together to talk about these and other matters.

With warm regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,


Hillary Rodham Clinton

cc: Jose Cerda, III ✓

STEVEN L. ENGELBERG
SUITE 1100
700 14TH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

February 22, 1995

Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Hillary,

Rattling it around my brain for sometime now has been the awful tragedy of guns, and what to do about it. You may remember that during one of our campaign phone calls about getting poor Morton back on the trail, I accosted you on the subject (I am sure many thousands of others have, as well).

In any event, I am enclosing a copy of The Washington Post article of January 14, 1995 about Eric Holder's speech on the subject. In my mind, the speech opens an enormous number of possibilities for Presidential leadership, and that is why I wanted to forward the article to you (in case you missed the speech) to see if you have any interest in talking about this further.

I think one of the most courageous things the President has done so far has been to stand up to the gun lobby. Unfortunately, I am not sure that the assault ban approach is working, and as I understand it, the manufacturers are now on the process of brazenly getting around the law by continuing to make these weapons of mass destruction.

What is required, I believe, is a wholesale assault on this problem by federal, state and local law enforcement officials -- along the lines spelled out in Holder's speech -- as well as much tougher legislation on the Federal side.

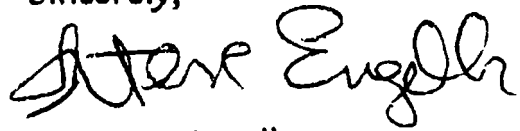
I realize the political difficulty in getting all this done, particularly on the gun control side (remember I used to be in politics myself) -- but I do think it is a fight worth undertaking.

Hillary Rodham Clinton
February 22, 1995
Page 2

I would love to talk to you about this at your convenience, and I will even buy lunch. I may even invite Kantor to join us.

Otherwise, please keep your chin up, and know that I stand ready to help you and the President in any way that I can.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Steve Engelberg". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Steve" written in a more abbreviated, stylized manner.

Steven L. Engelberg

Enclosure
/haz

*I really miss
seeing you!*

February 18, 1995

Michael P. Hirsh, M.D.
Director
Division of Pediatric Surgery
Pediatric Trauma/Critical Care
Allegheny General Hospital
320 East North Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15212-4772

Dear Dr. Hirsh:

Thank you for writing to me and sending the article about Michael Wallace. I share your frustration about the amount of gun violence in our society and the physical and emotional impact it has on so many young people in America.

Be assured that I am fighting hard to keep the assault weapons ban intact along with all the other essential elements in last year's crime bill. Your support means a lot to me, and I hope that you will also share your concerns with others.

I am grateful for your involvement in this important issue, and I'm glad you took the time to write.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON

BC/MHM/MM/efr (Corres. #2059217)
(2.hirsh.mp)

cc: ~~Monica Mullens. rm. 93~~

cc: ~~w/inc. Jose Cerda~~

Xeroxed copy of personally signed original to NH
through John Podesta

SAMPLE

cc: w/inc. Rahm Emanuel



SAMPLE



320 East North Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15212-4772
412-359-3131

Division of Pediatric Surgery
412/359-6866

February 2, 1995

President William J. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton:

I am the Director of the Pediatric Trauma Center at Allegheny General Hospital. I have enclosed a copy of an article in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette that appeared several weeks ago. The picture of the patient with whom I am standing is a young 14 year old who was in a drive-by shooting on the way home from high school. The weapon involved was an AK47 assault rifle. The metal hardware that you see protruding from his foot represented a very heroic effort on the part of our Orthopedic/Plastic/Trauma Surgeons to save the limb. You may note the sadness in both of our faces because young Michael Wallace, the patient in questions, had just been told he'd have to wear the device for another 8 months. After that time frame we still won't be sure what level of function he'll regain in that leg.

This AK47 attack made quite a bit of local news for some of the right reasons; it represented an assault weapon that had been used on a child, but also because the attack occurred on the block of Pittsburgh Mayor Tom Murphy's house. I hope this information might fortify you in the upcoming struggle to fight off those who would repeal the ban on assault weapons. I urge you to continue your good work. I would like to thank you on behalf of countless victims of such attacks that will be spared what our patient is going through. Because of the courage of leaders, like yourself and the lawmakers you mentioned in your State of the Union Address, perhaps trauma centers like mine will be able to devote more of our efforts to prevention of such tragedies in the future.

Thanks for caring.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Michael P. Hirsh".

Michael P. Hirsh, M.D.
Director, Div. of Pediatric Surgery
Pediatric Trauma/Critical Care

MPH/ds

January 15, 1993

The healing process

Bullets wound kids' spirits, too, doctors realize

By Ellen M. Perlmutter
Post-Gazette Staff Writer

Two months after his lower left leg was nearly blown off in a drive-by shooting, Michael Wallace, 15, was sure the doctors at Allegheny General Hospital would finally remove the shiny pins sticking out of it.

Shot with an AK-47 after stepping off a school bus near his Manchester home in October, Wallace, then 14, wanted to return to ninth grade at Perry Traditional Academy and to his favorite sport, basketball.

But as he sat in his wheelchair facing the stark X-rays tacked onto the light box, the orthopedic surgeon revealed that that it would be another eight months before his leg healed enough for him to discard his crutches.

"We're surprised the leg is still on," Dr. Barry Riemer said, turning to the boy's father, Michael Wallace Sr.

The teen stared at the floor. He was crushed.

Until this summer, the doctor might simply have sent Wallace home after his appointment to deal with his feelings on his own. But after his visit with Riemer, Wallace spent time with social worker Barbara Schultz, and later talked with child psychologist Sally Kush, both of whom encouraged him to discuss his disappointment.

In its treatment of young trauma victims, Allegheny General has been providing a kind of one-stop shop in follow-up care to focus on rehabilitating a child's spirit as well as his body.

Pediatrician Michael P. Hirsh, who set up the clinic in July, said doctors needed a more effective way of treating young victims, particularly after they began seeing a marked increase in patients under 14 coming in with gunshot wounds.

Of the 202 cases in 1993, the pediatric trauma unit treated four patients with gunshot wounds; last year, the number of cases rose to 262, including 14 gunshot wounds. Two of those patients died.

The numbers were not surprising, considering that of 185 teen-age deaths in Allegheny County from 1989 to 1993, 140 were attributed to violence, according to the county Health Department.

While the new program deals with all children treated in the trauma unit, doctors have found that the new system is particularly effective in dealing with victims of violent crime.

"We realized how important it is for these kids to get intensive counseling and follow-up, to make it easy for them to get this," said Hirsh, director of pediatric surgery.

"You fix the bone, but we're all thinking about how these kids can weather the storm," he said.

Hirsh and his colleague, Matt Masiello, director of the pediatric intensive care unit, had already become active participants in the North Side's Parents Against Violence group. This was created after an emotional town meeting in October 1993 with then-U.S. Sen. Harris Wofford and U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno.

"We sat and listened to what was then a shock to hear," Hirsh said. "People felt that they had been abandoned by the medical community."



Dr. Michael P. Hirsh talks with 15-year-old Michael Wallace about the pins that will have to remain in his legs for a while longer. Doctors at Allegheny General Hospital are helping young victims of violent crimes deal with the trauma. John Beale/Post-Gazette

Twelve years ago, as a resident at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center in New York City, Hirsh vowed to practice pediatrics in hard-hit urban communities after his best friend was shot and killed in a mugging near the hospital.

Across town, Children's Hospital has designed a trauma prevention program for kindergartners and first- and second-graders.

"We're trying it out in 80 to 100 [elementary] classrooms," said Dr. James

Lynch, director of the Benedum Pediatric Trauma Program.

In the past three years, the Children's trauma unit has been averaging about 20 gunshot wound cases a year, he said.

Other hospitals in the area send most of their pediatric trauma cases to Allegheny General and Children's.

"We don't see the numbers dropping," Lynch said. "Until you get guns out of the wrong hands, you're not going to see a drop."

For now, doctors realize that young gunshot victims aren't going to stop coming, no matter how careful parents are.

"My son never went out," said Lisa Jordan, whose son, David, 14, was shot in the chest and arm near his Northview Heights home in September.

"He was the type to stay inside, but he got to know this girl, and he started going over to see her. She was his friend."

TRAUMA FROM PAGE C-1

But one day, a number of children were at her house, and things got out of hand. Jordan said the girl got a gun. It went off, hitting her son. Police ruled the incident an accident.

David was in Allegheny General's pediatric trauma unit for three days.

"The doctors, they were great. They were concerned about him," said Jordan, 35. "They made it easy for us when he had to go back to the hospital."

David has returned to the eighth grade at Allegheny Middle School, but Jordan is considering sending him to live with his father in Tallahassee, Fla.

"I want my kids to be able to go to the basketball court and not be afraid. David ducks when he hears something. He has nightmares now and then. He looks like he's OK, really, but I'm scared for him. I don't want him to go outside anymore," Jordan said.

"There is a heightened sense of vulnerability," Paul Polinko, clinical social worker at Children's, said of young gunshot victims. "We proceed through the world as if we're safe, but then that veil is torn. It punctures any sense of being safe that you may have."

For now, Michael Wallace has not had to deal with outside safety because he is confined to his house. He has been keeping up with his school work with a tutor.

He looks forward to his checkups at Allegheny General, where he has been treated in the past for juvenile diabetes, an ailment he has had since he was 8.

Dr. Deborah Rotenstein, an endocrinologist, was the first doctor to see Wallace at his latest appointment.

"So, how are you doing?" Rotenstein asked him as he sat with his father, who had just gotten off his overnight shift for a cleaning company.

"I could be doing better," Wallace responded.

Talking with him evenly but firmly about his medical condition, Rotenstein emphasized the importance of keeping a food diary as well as of giving himself insulin shots.

They also discussed how he was doing, generally.

"He busted a hole in the wall when he got mad the other day," the boy's father said.

"If you get real mad, real aggravated, you've got to deal with those feelings," Rotenstein said.

She said she would have the physical therapy department send weights home with him so he could do upper-body workouts.

He nodded.

Then, just before she left the room, Rotenstein turned to her patient.

"Hey, come here," she said. They hugged each other.

"It's a lot of information for him to absorb," Hirsh said later. "He's going to have ups and downs. His privacy is gone, and that's hard for a teen-ager."

Wallace's parents believe though, that the trauma clinic treatment has helped their son, and them, cope with his recuperation.

"It makes it so much easier for him," said his mother, Kathy Williamson.

"Michael didn't think he could take eight more months of this. That's a lot to ask. But he understands now. He has us to talk to, and he has the doctors and nurses to talk to. That helps a lot."

February 16, 1995

Mr. Ted Cooke
Chief of Police
Culver City Police Department
4040 Duquesne Avenue
Culver City, California 90232-2882

Dear Ted:

Thank you for informing me of Culver City's decreasing crime rate. I appreciate your sharing with me your department's effective policing strategies, and I have shared your letter with my staff.

Best wishes for continued success.

Sincerely,
BILL CLINTON

BC/MHM/MM/bws (Corres. #2061561)
(2.cooke.t)

cc: w/inc Jose Cerda



COMMUNITY
SERVICE
BUREAU

CULVER CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

TED COOKE
Chief of Police

(310) 202-5897
FAX (310) 838-5946

January 17, 1995

President Bill Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.
Washington DC 20500

Dear President Clinton:

The Culver City Police Department released the following statement to the local press on January 16, 1995. Because we are proud of the accomplishments cited, we hope that the information contained will be of value to you and your audience.

CULVER CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT'S IMPACT ON CRIME RECEIVES NATIONAL ATTENTION!

There appears to be evidence of a slight decrease in the amount of crime in Los Angeles County between 1993-1994. Many southern California jurisdictions are reporting between a 3-5% decrease, over-all. It is, however, painfully necessary to point out that due to difficulties which exist with some police agencies ability to physically take reports and investigate non-violent crime (such as auto break-ins and vehicle theft), frustrated victims have too often lost faith in calling their local police, assuming little can be done about their plight. Thus, many have questioned this so-called decrease in crime, wondering if a lack of police response has numbed people from calling, resulting in an actual decrease in reporting 3-5% of crime.

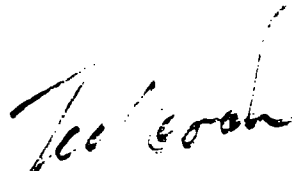
None-the-less, this decrease is a welcomed yet unexpected change from many years of out-of-control pillaging of our communities by thugs, gangs, and drug addicts. While members of the Culver City Police Department find this 3-5% decrease good news for the county, citizens of this community are accustomed to 15 years of far more significant decreases. This is the purpose of my letter! May I share with you the phenomenal, almost unbelievable, crime picture in Culver City for the past one and a half decades...

First, it is important to explain that Culver City is not a tucked away bedroom community, hidden from the inner city madness. Rather, it is a robust community located in the heart of Los Angeles County, surrounded by five of Los Angeles's crime ridden police divisions. Yet, since 1980, we have experienced a decrease of 38.89% in violent crime! In this same time period, we have experienced a decrease of 43.24% in repressible crime, such as burglary, auto theft, and auto break-ins. Equally noteworthy, our detectives solved 37% of all crimes reported, including 41% of all violent crime! During this same 15 year period, our average response time to routine calls for service has been 12.6 minutes and three minutes or less for emergency calls. We challenge any police department in the country to match this level of service. As crime rates have soared over the last decade across our country, why has Culver City, a community in the heart of an unforgiving megalopolis, benefited from unheard of decreases in crime?

The answer is somewhat lengthy and generally reserved for a few interested scholars who study police strategies. However, I gladly offer a detailed explanation to anyone who inquires of our systems. Briefly, some of the concepts include the selective distribution of personnel, having approximately 70% of of available personnel in field and other high profile areas, insisting on a highly educated force (of the 118 sworn officers, four hold doctorate degrees, 17 hold masters, 49 bachelor's, and 46 associate of arts degrees). It is no wonder why the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, California Police Officer's Association Journal, The Reader's Digest, and other state and national publications, have published numerous articles submitted by our command staff discussing our police and management concepts.

If you or any member of your staff would like to discuss any aspect of crime in our country, please call Lieutenant Tom Gabor of our Crime Prevention Section at 310-202-5608.

Cordially,



TED COOKE
Chief of Police

TC:tg

Jose Carda

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 6, 1994

The Honorable Lorraine Perryman
Mayor of Odessa
Mr. James H. Jenkins
Chief of Police
Odessa, Texas 79761

Dear Lorraine and James:

Thank you so much for your letter. I am pleased that you were able to be at the White House for the October 12 event.

I share your optimism for the effectiveness of community policing and am convinced that additional law enforcement officers contribute greatly to preventing crime and restoring public safety. I am particularly delighted and encouraged to hear about the Odessa Police Department's work to reduce crime and build trust among its citizens through the use of community policing.

I look forward to your continuing support and involvement.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton Great letter



CITY OF ODESSA

Police Department • 205 N. Grant • Odessa, Texas 79761 • 915-333-3641

October 17, 1994

Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
White House
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. President,

As per your personal request, herein is an overview of our Community Policing efforts during the past three years in Odessa, Texas, which has resulted in a 43% reduction in the number of serious (Part I) crimes over that time span.

First of all, please allow us to say what an honor it was to meet you at your Police Hiring Supplement Grants announcement on Wednesday, October 12, 1994. We appreciate the time you took from your busy schedule to meet all the Mayors and Chiefs of Police in attendance and we were especially grateful for the time you spent with us.

In Odessa, 1990 and 1991 culminated with our highest crime rates in years. We led the state in many crime rate categories. Local law enforcement agencies would not cooperate. Teenage drug use was rising dramatically. Our police department was perceived as being alienated against the citizens it served.

With essentially a new City Council and a newly elected Mayor (Mayor Lorraine Perryman), a new police chief was hired (Chief Jenkins) in late 1991. As a result of a State Special Grand Jury, the "Mayor's Drug and Crime Commission" was created to address illegal drugs in our schools and to act as a forum for local law enforcement cooperation. It later addressed numerous crime issues and sponsored programs such as a Drug Free Youth In Texas (D-FY-IT) program for our two senior high schools.

With a new Police Chief came fresh ideas including a community policing philosophy and a "customer" orientation. In January, 1992, a Police Athletic League (P.A.L.) was formed. In the Police Department's Patrol Bureau a "Park and Walk" program was created whereby patrol officers, when not on a call, parked their cars and walked among the city's businesses downtown, in malls, in plazas, in parks, etc. This allowed police-citizen interaction for better relations and served as greater police visibility.

The Police Department was reorganized and a Community Relations Division was formed to coordinate existing and future community oriented programs.

Also in 1992 Cultural Sensitivity and Spanish for Police Officers training was initiated. Neighborhood Watch was revitalized. This effort grew from eight watches in January, 1992 to 58 watches today.

Part I crimes (murder, rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft and arson) dropped in 1992 to 10,538, down from the 12,904 reported in 1991...an 18.3% reduction!

The year of 1993 was even more of a success for Odessa and its police department. With a \$184,000 grant, the Midessa Metro Auto Theft Task Force was created. This cooperative effort involves Odessa and Midland police, the Midland County Sheriffs Office and the Texas Department of Public Safety. Auto thefts have dropped 33%. The Metro Homicide Unit was formed involving the Odessa Police Department, Ector County Sheriffs Office and the Texas Rangers.

With an \$87,000 grant, the D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) program was instituted. Also, two police storefront operations were created in 1993...one in north Odessa and one in south Odessa.

The Odessa Police Department Citizens Police Academy began in 1993 with two academies being held. Further, an OPD Academy Alumni Association and a Volunteers In Policing (V.I.P.) program commenced with a start up of 23 V.I.P.s.

A Police Chaplains Program began with a Police Chaplain and twenty Associate Chaplains. An aggressive Nuisance Abatement program was undertaken involving OPD, other city departments and the Texas Attorney General's Office.

Throughout 1993, our community policing efforts truly began showing results. By years end, Part I crimes were down again by 15.5% when compared to 1992 (8,905 vs. 10,538). In two years, with a lot of hard work by OPD employees, crime had dropped by 31%. Moreover, complaints against police officers dropped 56%.

We have continued all of these programs in 1994. We are implementing the D-FY-IT program in our six junior high schools and the STARS (Students Taking A Right Stand) in elementary schools. And, of course, McGruff makes his appearances everywhere.

With the \$450,000 grant you have provided, Mr. President, we will establish a west side police storefront operation in Odessa (two officers) and a Bicycle Patrol (five officers).

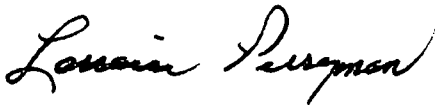
Through September, 1994, we have experienced an additional 19% reduction in Part I crimes in Odessa. If that trend continues for the last quarter of 1994, and we're optimistic

it will, the citizens of Odessa will be benefitting from a 43% reduction in serious crime in three short years.

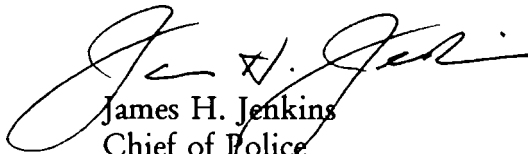
Up to now all this has been accomplished with our existing staff and four additional grant-funded officers. We attribute these accomplishments to a community policing attitude, hard work and a "customer" orientation by our employees and strong cooperation between police, citizens and political leaders.

As we said Mr. President, this is only a quick overview of what we are doing in Odessa, Texas. If we can assist you by providing additional information, or in any other way, we stand ready to serve. Thank you for your vision and leadership.

Sincerely yours,



Lorraine Perryman
Mayor
Odessa, Texas



James H. Jenkins
Chief of Police
Odessa, Texas

March 7, 1995

Mr. David B. Mitchell
Superintendent
Department of Maryland State Police
1201 Reisterstown Road
Pikesville, Maryland 21208-3899

Dear David:

Thank you for voicing your continuing support for the crime bill. Be assured that I will veto any attempts to undermine the COPS Program and the other anti-crime initiatives we fought so hard for last year. I know you understand firsthand their profound importance, and I want you to know that I am grateful for your active involvement.

Sincerely,

HILL CLINTON

BC/MHM/MM/bws (Corres. #2088017)
(3.mitchell.db)

cc: IGA
cc: w/inc Jose Cerda, RM. 222

File
PARRIS N. GLENDENING
GOVERNOR

KATHLEEN KENNEDY TOWNSEND
LT. GOVERNOR



DAVID B. MITCHELL
SUPERINTENDENT

STATE OF MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF MARYLAND STATE POLICE

1201 REISTERSTOWN ROAD
PIKESVILLE, MARYLAND 21208-3899
(410) 486-3101
TTY FOR THE DEAF: 410 486-0677

February 13, 1995

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The purpose of this letter is to thank you for your pledge to veto any effort to repeal or undermine the 1994 omnibus crime law that provides for 100,000 new police officers on our streets. As the former Chief of Police for Prince George's County, Maryland, I implemented community policing that today has over fifty satellite offices and fifty-five police officers due in large part to your support. As the recently appointed Superintendent of the Maryland State Police, I plan to expand our community policing commitment throughout our entire State. The 1994 crime law will provide the vehicle for state and local police officials to use in their effort to create safer communities.

On behalf of the nearly twenty-two hundred men and women of the Maryland State Police, please accept our sincerest thanks for your support and for helping to make our streets safe.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David B. Mitchell", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

David B. Mitchell
Superintendent

DBM:ks

February 10, 1995

Mr. Martin J. Stack
President
Growth Orientation, Inc.
Route 2, Box 511
Bracey, Virginia 23919

Dear Martin:

Thank you for your letter. I was so sorry to hear of the tragic death of your granddaughter, and I extend my deepest condolences.

I appreciated hearing about your personal development program for inmates in Florida. As you are probably aware, one of the central components of our crime bill last year was a significant grant program for states to build and operate more correctional facilities and alternative programs such as boot camps. I welcome ideas on developing the most effective, efficient facilities possible, and have shared your materials with my staff.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON

BC/MHM/MM/bws (Corres. #2050227)
(2.stack.mj)

cc: w/inc Jose Cerda, Rm. 222

6
SHERYL
case PG 3)

Growth Orientation, Inc.

288 Lucky Lane
Bracey, Virginia 23919

JAN 18 1995

December 30, 1994

President William Clinton
United States Capitol
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Sir:

I followed with personal interest the hearings on gang violence that recently aired on C-Span. My lovely twenty year old granddaughter, Sheryl Stack, was mugged and murdered in a parking lot on the outskirts of Richmond, Virginia last year. She was a clean cut, straight "A" junior working her way through college. The irony is that I was exploring violence with a group of hard-core inmates in Florida at the time this happened. I have devoted the last twenty years of my life to this problem and its solutions. I am certain you will be interested in the programs described herein and their potential for achieving the goals of dealing with crime and violence in our society. They are very efficient and extremely cost-effective.

By way of introduction, I am a retired Navy Captain. In 1975, I founded Growth Orientation, Inc., a non-profit organization dedicated to serving society. Since 1975, I have developed and operated programs for inmates in fifteen institutions and centers in Florida and Virginia. About 20,000 inmates have participated in these programs. For the last fifteen years, I have developed and operated programs in the schools of Mecklenburg County, Virginia. I have invested over \$150,000 in the education programs in Virginia. Since 1975, I have contributed over 30,000 hours of my time to these projects -- without compensation.

The Florida Department of Corrections has just completed screening 1,142 participants of our personal development programs there. A copy of the report is attached. The latest Florida recidivism rate is 51.0% for FY 1992-93. Ours is 9.56%, using comparable criteria for computation. A considerable improvement! The program costs per inmate runs about \$500 - \$1,000, depending upon the number of institutions and participants served. The cost effectiveness is very apparent.

We are currently planning to expand the personal development (GODEV) program described herein to five additional institutions in Florida in the near future. It is a very comprehensive program, suitable for both short-term and hard core offenders. It is a time-tested program relying heavily on highly trained inmates who serve as facilitators in specialized development teams supervised and coached by our

facilitator staff. Our process has operated effectively in all types of institutions with all types of inmates -- without a single serious incident of any type in all those years.

Participants engage in a very extensive personal evaluation which leads to developing a unique personal development plan and program designed to fit the needs of that individual. The remainder of incarceration is devoted to pursuing that plan. The program also includes a four week pre-release orientation program designed to prepare the inmate emotionally and functionally for return to society.

The preceding is for convicted inmates in correctional institutions. Enclosed also is an analysis I made a year ago for a community-based personal development program for non-violent offenders. It is a five-phase year-long program that envisioned using an abandoned K-Mart complex and parking lot in north Florida. The program would use the essential features of our correctional GODEV program described above. Salient features of this remarkable concept include:

- Cost effectiveness: Total cost \$8,000 to \$10,000 per participant. (As opposed to \$15,000 - \$25,000 per year for correctional institution incarceration.)

- **Participant pays for all program and subsistence costs. (Program operates without significant cost to taxpayer.)**

- Participant is engaged in a very comprehensive self-evaluation and personal development program.

- Participant is exposed to military-type discipline, job ethic, employment skills, social skills, functioning (life) skills, needed education skills (literacy, GED, etc.).

- Participant is obligated to significant community service and appropriate restitution.

- Participant receives the equivalent of work release and parole supervision.

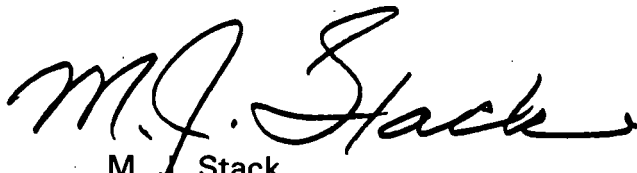
- Participant develops a significant peer support group that is positively oriented. (As opposed to the negative influence of street gangs.)

- The participant "serves" his or her time in the community where the penalties of the offense, the changes that occur and the service to the community are evident to those in the community.

- The above is accomplished in the community of origin, with a minimum of administrative overhead. It is simple, quick, efficient, effective and visible.

Note that the above envisions a punitive court-ordered program. It could easily be modified to provide a non-punitive program for high-school drop-outs, teen mothers, gang members, etc. It would be particularly appropriate in the inner cities. It could be a very effective alternative to night basketball.

I would welcome the opportunity to discuss my personal development, correctional and educational programs, their history and versatility of application with you or your representatives as soon as practicable.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. J. Stack". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized "M" and "J" and a long, sweeping "S" for "Stack".

M. J. Stack
President
804/636 2615

Enclosed:

GODEV - Personal Development Program for Inmates

GODEV-COM - Community-Based Personal Development Program for Non-Violent First-Time Offenders

Florida Department of Corrections Project Summary of Growth Orientation, Inc. Programs.

Growth Orientation, Inc.

288 Lucky Lane
Bracey, Virginia 23919

GODEV

Growth Orientation, Inc. Personal Development Program for Inmates

GOAL of GODEV

To prepare every inmate participant to return to society as a fully functioning, responsible and capable adult -- in the family, community and workplace environments.

This program combines the expertise gained during fifteen years of educational program development and classroom activities in Virginia with nineteen years of program development and operation of personal growth programs for inmates in fourteen Florida Correctional institutions and centers.

The program consists of several sequential phases:

Phase I - GOLAB - Growth Orientation Laboratory is a four week total immersion workshop dealing with personal growth, intensive self-evaluation and development of a unique personal development plan and program for each participant. This lays the foundation for the extensive personal development program that follows. GOLAB accommodates 20 - 24 participants (Max 30). Each group is composed of teams that develop bonding and operate together throughout the workshop. Each team is coached and guided by a carefully trained inmate facilitator (monitor) under the supervision of our program supervisors who also serve as coaches and facilitators.

This workshop program started in Florida State Prison in 1975 and was expanded to Union Correctional Institution, Florida Correctional Institution for Women, Lancaster Correctional Institution for Youthful Offenders, Zephyrhills Correctional Institution and Dade Institution.

Phase II - GOLD - Growth Orientation Accelerated Learning and Personal Development Program provides graduates of GOLAB with opportunity for pursuing their unique personal

development goals. This is a versatile program of nominally of 4 to 8 weeks duration. It is tailored to meet the needs of participants and can be modified to fit the needs of either long or short-term inmates. It is composed of daily workshops dealing with a variety of topics relating to functioning in the family, community and work environments. Additionally, each participant belongs to several accelerated learning teams that pursue the specific needs of the individual. This could include literacy, and other educational objectives, job skills, functioning skills of all types, criminality, hostility and addiction.

Phase III - GODA - Growth Orientation Personal Development Activities Program provides opportunity for those who have completed prior phases to continue their growth-generating activities while assigned normal institutional jobs. Participants are scheduled for activities during the work day, during the evening and on weekends, as facilities are available.

Phase IV - GOPRO - Growth Orientation Pre-Release Orientation Program is a four week workshop available for inmates just prior to returning to society. This program was the product of four years of development prior to implementation in Lake City Community Correctional Center. It was later expanded to Bartow, Opa Locka, Miami - North and is now in operation at New River - West.

Phase V - GOTRANS - Transitional support is not yet in operation. It involves a mutual support network augmented by a centralized transition resource center and an 800-number crisis center. (This has not been funded or implemented yet.)

Growth Community - An option in which participants of the above program are resident in a dormitory or housing area in which all members are part of the GODEV program, pursuing their personal development goals and objectives. It provides an atmosphere of support and reinforcement for personal growth. The community sets and residents live by their own standards which exceed those of the institution. Residents are required to live by the strict code.

Growth Groups - Graduates of GOLAB are formed into Growth Groups which meet periodically (normally weekly) to monitor progress and provide recognition and encouragement to fellow members.

Monitor Training - Selected graduates of the program are designated monitors. They are carefully trained to serve as facilitators in a wide variety of roles in the GODEV program. The training program is very demanding. The inmate monitors ascend up a six tier ladder of competence. They are paid nominal stipends depending upon their assigned level.

Facilitation Teams - Our program supervisors act as coaches to train and team up with groups of monitors for specific tasks.

Documentation - This program and all of its elements are very highly organized and thoroughly documented. Manuals cover all program activities. They include a GOLAB Manual, a GOLD Manual, a GOPRO Manual, a GODEV Supervisor's Manual and an Inmate Monitor Manual. They are copyrighted and proprietary.

Growth Orientation, Inc.

Route 2, Box 511
Bracey, Virginia 23919

December 31, 1993

OVERVIEW - Proposed Community-Based Personal Development Program for Non-Violent Offenders (GODEV-COM)

This proposes a very comprehensive community-base personal development program for non-violent offenders. It is designed for a dedicated facility (center) within the community that can house and "school" about 260 offenders. An unused supermarket or warehouse near the center of town would be ideal. The non-violent offenders will wear distinctive uniforms and be highly visible in citizenship and community service. This should offset the "not in my backyard" syndrome. It should also improve the attitude and reputation of the offenders, increasing self-respect.

Criminality and addiction have common origins. There is no magic bullet for either. Both require an extensive change in attitude and behavior. This is a long term project and short term solutions will generally be ineffective and more expensive to society in the long run. This program provides 1770 hours of highly structured program time (treatment) with emphasis on literacy, substance abuse, behavior and attitude modification, values, character development, and functioning skills. The program is cast in a military boot camp environment.

The offenders will be attached to the center for fifty weeks and will reside there for the first 36 weeks. They will actively participate in weekly evening sessions within the center for an additional period of up to four years of follow-up (aftercare).

The program is divided into five segments (phases). After the first four weeks, the participants hold jobs within the community, in addition to participating in program activities. Participants will pay for the program costs from the money earned while in the program, thus having a vested interest in the outcome. They will compensate for board and room by extensive community service over the five year period. The center will be self-sustaining in that the housekeeping and food service will be accomplished by participants. The program provides a crisis/support center that operates throughout the five year involvement. Note that the program automatically accomplishes work-release and parole objectives.

I have explored a number of models. This one appears to be the most efficient and cost effective, particularly for dealing with criminality and substance abuse.

M. J. Stack
President

Growth Orientation, Inc.

Route 2, Box 511
Bracey, Virginia 23919

Community-Based Personal Development Program For Non-Violent Offenders - (GODEV-COM)

Growth Orientation, Inc. proposes a comprehensive community-based personal development program for non-violent offenders. The program is the product of eighteen years experience in the Florida correctional system and fourteen years in the Virginia educational system.

GODEV-COM PROGRAM OBJECTIVE

**To prepare every offender to function effectively
as a responsible, respected and capable member of society
in the family, community and workplace environments.**

The proposed program is designed for a dedicated facility located within the community. The program is designed for 260 participants per year plus up to 1000 offenders in Phase V aftercare. Offenders will actively participate in the program for twelve months within the center and for an additional four years of support. The program involves a very extensive self-evaluation leading to development of a comprehensive personal development plan that will be pursued throughout the remainder of the program. The program provides a crisis/support center that operates throughout the five years of involvement in the program.

The program emphasizes character development, personal growth, responsibility, respect, criminality, hostility, addiction, effective relationships, peer pressure, dysfunctional family syndrome, functioning skills, communication skills, techniques of learning, functional literacy, GED, mentoring, obligation, community service, employment, work ethic, entrepreneurship, attitude, outlook, behavior analysis and modification, goal-setting, planning, decision-making, roles in life, role-playing critical situations, tolerance and understanding of others, values and standards of conduct (right and wrong), and developing realistic expectations.

Participants will be involved in extensive community service. Participants will pay for their subsistence and for the cost of the program, thus having a vested interest in the outcome. They will compensate for their room and board through extensive community service. The center will be self-sustaining in that the housekeeping and food service will be accomplished by

participants. After the first phase, participants will either be gainfully employed, provide community service or work on literacy and GED. A substance abuse program is an integral part of the effort. The program is cast in a military boot camp environment.

Participants: - Participants in the program will be offenders who have been specifically sentenced to the program. The program is open to all ages and sexes and will be adjusted and operated accordingly. It is not open to offenders who have committed violent crimes or have a history of violence. Phase I is a saturation program and demands uninterrupted attention for four weeks. Hearings and diversion should be avoided during this time.

Phases: - Phase I, Phase II and Phase III are compulsory and residential. During Phase II, participants will be gainfully employed, do community service or center upkeep in the morning. During Phases III and IV, participants will work at gainful employment and contribute to their room, board and program costs. They will not work during Phase I. All participants will engage in at least eight hours per week of active scheduled community service. During Phase V, participants will meet weekly in group sessions as part of follow-on mutual support program (aftercare). They will also be required to engage in eight hours of scheduled community service each week. Phase V will last for at least one year and may continue up to four, as appropriate to the needs of the participant and the nature of the offense.

Phase I - 4 Weeks:	-	Morn:	GOLAB Workshop
Residential		Aft:	GOLAB Workshop
		Even:	GOLAB Workshop
Phase II - 16 Weeks:	-	Morn:	Job, community service, drill, facility upkeep
Residential		Aft:	Personal development sessions
		Even:	Personal development sessions
Phase III - 16 Weeks:	-	Morn:	Job, community service, facility upkeep
Residential		Aft:	Job, community service, facility upkeep
		Even:	Personal development sessions
Phase IV- 16 Weeks:	-	Morn:	Job, community service, facility upkeep
Non-residential		Aft:	Job, community service, facility upkeep
		Even:	Personal development sessions
		Even:	Weekly personal development sessions
Phase V - Up to 260 Weeks:	-	Full employment schedule, eight hours of community service per week, group meetings one session per week,	

Program Content: - It is a total involvement program, combining our time-tested personal development program (GODEV) with our pre-release program (GOPRO). It also includes our very extensive Virginia educational program (GOLD) and our criminality, hostility and addiction program (GOCHA).

Sentencing: - Participants will be sentenced by the court to complete the program in a satisfactory manner. They will be on probation for the entire duration of the program. Minor

violations of rules will be dealt with internally as part of the program. Major infractions will result in disenrollment and violation of probation.

Intake: - Offenders will be enrolled into a group of 20 - 24 participants, although groups of 10 - 30 could be accommodated. Teams of 4 - 6 participants will be formed early in Phase I. This proposal is based upon 20 participants per group, starting every four weeks.

Residential: - The program is a residential program during Phases I, II and III. Phase IV is non-residential.

Involvement: - Phase I requires total involvement during all waking hours, seven days a week. During Phases II, III and IV participants are involved in programmed activities eleven hours per day, seven days per week, whether residential or non-residential. Note that employment within the community, community service and free-time on weekends is considered programmed activity.

Education and Academics: - Participants will be actively engaged in appropriate academic and educational activities, including improving functional literacy, writing, communicating and other skills throughout the entire program. Prior to exiting the program, all participants should be functionally literate and possess basic functional skills required for effective adulthood.

Substance Abuse and Criminality: - Participants will participate in substance abuse and criminality programs as appropriate. Use of alcohol and drugs will not be allowed. Frequent urine samples will be taken and randomly tested. Smoking will not be permitted within the facility.

Responsibilities: - Participants will be responsible for their own progress and their behavior. In addition, each team member is responsible for the progress of every member of the team and the behavior of each member of the team.

Facilities: - A large warehouse or unused store with a large parking lot located near the center of town would be ideal. Temporary moveable partitions will be used to define the sleeping areas and the classrooms. Berthing will be in double bunks. Each participant will have a chest or locker. For planning, each person requires 60 square feet for berthing, 15 square feet for Classrooms. (Department of Corrections requires 37.5 square feet per person in dormitories.)

Meals and Dining: - Participants will do all budgeting, meal planning, shopping, meal preparation and service as part of the program.

Maintenance: - Participants will do most maintenance, repair, upkeep and policing of equipment and facilities as part of the program.

Inspections: - Several inspections will be made each day of the facilities and the participants to assure high standards of hygiene, appearance and neatness. Participants will be required to be well groomed and neatly dressed at all times.

Aura and Ambiance: - The program will be conducted in a military type ambiance, similar to military basic training (boot camp). This implies precise expectations, respect and courtesy as

well as strict enforcement of rules and discipline. It also implies heavy reliance upon character building and upon teamwork. Each team becomes a quasi-family, providing mutual encouragement, support and recognition of progress.

Total Person Development: - The program involves total person development, including physical, emotional, intellectual, social and spiritual development.

Community Service and Obligation: - Participants are expected to develop expanded community relationships and a feeling of "citizenship." Participants will contribute time and effort to improving their community and serving the citizens of their community. This is not just working in parks and public lands. It includes improving neighborhoods and helping unfortunate neighbors, visits to hospitals and rest homes, and serving as role models for the other youth of their neighborhoods, and, importantly, developing and operating neighborhood youth activities.

Uniforms: - Participants will wear distinctive uniforms or clothing that readily identify them with the program. These will be worn within the facility as well as within the community.

Supervision: - Phases I, II and III require residency and imply intensive supervision. This segment is 20 weeks in length. Phase IV participants will work during the day, dine and spend three hours in sessions in the center each weekday evening. (Adjustments will be made for those who work odd hours.)

Optional "Boot Camp:" - The program and facility could be adapted to include a shorter term "boot camp" in which the participants would not hold a job but would be involved in programmed workshops and personal development activities during all waking hours, seven days a week for 12 weeks. Such a program would lack the "contribution factor" in which participants paid for their treatment, room and board. It might therefore lack a critical ingredient of "therapy".

Boot Camp Philosophy: - The military boot camp is very effective in changing attitude and behavior. The structure and cohesiveness effectively convert recruits into a military lifestyle (subculture). The transition is accomplished in a relatively short time.

Changing criminal and substance abuse behavior is more complex. Although a short term change can be achieved in a correctional "boot camp" environment, the participants return to the same environment that influenced their aberrant behavior before. The critical point is not their behavior in "boot camp," or even their intent, but rather, their ability to function constructively and effectively upon their return to their old environment. They need to develop and master "functioning skills" as well as a new attitude. These are provided in this program.

There is no silver bullet. The transition to becoming a fully functioning and effective member of society is difficult and requires extensive preparation and long-term support (aftercare). These are also provided in this program. The "boot camp" itself is not enough. The socialization skills and rehabilitation inherent in this program plus the long term monitoring and support are essential ingredients.

GROWTH ORIENTATION, INC.
COMMUNITY CENTERPERSONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

PROPOSED SCHEDULE - GODEV-COM

MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY

0600	Arise
0600 - 0615	Dress
0615 - 0645	Calisthenics
0645 - 0700	Hygiene
0700 - 0730	Breakfast
0730 - 0800	Transportation for work squads, jobs Policing grounds and quarters/inspections
0800 - 1200	Morning sessions*, drill, work squads, jobs
1200 - 1300	Lunch, transportation for work squads, quarters inspections
1300 - 1700	Afternoon sessions*, drill, work squads, jobs
1700 - 1800	Transportation for work squads, dinner
1800 - 2100	Evening sessions*
2100 - 2200	Hygiene, letter writing.
2200	Retire

SATURDAY

0600 - 0800	Same as week-days
0800 - 1200	Community projects, restitution, center upkeep
1200 - 1300	Transportation and lunch
1300 - 1700	Community projects, restitution, center upkeep
1700 - 1800	Transportation and dinner
1800 - 2000	Addiction meetings, guided discussions, study, clinics
2000 - 2200	Free time, hygiene
2200	Retire

SUNDAY

0600 - 0800	Same as week-days
0800 - 1200	Church, community projects, restitution, center upkeep
1200 - 1300	Transportation and lunch
1300 - 1800	Visiting, games, competitive drill, study, picnic
1800 - 1900	Dinner
1900 - 2200	Free time, study, letter writing and hygiene
2200	Retire

- * Sessions = Scheduled physical development activities
 Scheduled vocational development activities
 Scheduled educational development activities
 Scheduled individual and group activities
 Scheduled character development activities

Growth Orientation, Inc.

Bracey, Virginia 23919

Projected Costs - GODEV-COM

STAFFING - PROGRAM:

1 - Supervisor 8:00 - 5:00	\$35,000
1 - Phase I Facilitators 11:00 - 9:00	30,000
1 - Physical Dev. (coach) 8:00 - 5:00	30,000
1 - Phase II Facilitator 1:00 - 9:00	30,000
1 - Educator/facilitator 1:00 - 9:00	30,000
1 - Addiction/Hostility program facilitator 1:00 - 9:00	30,000
10 - Evening only facilitators, weekdays 6:00 - 9:00	100,000
10 - Saturday work supervisors 8:00 - 5:00 (\$10x8x52x10)	41,600
2 - Administrative (clerical) 8:00 - 5:00	50,000
Benefits/reserve (FICA, Ins, etc.) (25%)	94,150

Subtotal

\$470,750

STAFFING - CUSTODY: (3 on duty all non-working hours)

10 hrs/day x 5 days/wk = 50 hrs

24 hrs/day x 2 days/wk = 48 hrs

Custody hours per week = 98 hrs

3 positions x 98 hrs/wk x 52 wks x \$15/hr =

\$229,320

PROJECTED PROGRAM COSTS:

Program Salaries	\$470,750
Program Administration and Oversight	200,000
Custody	229,320
Food Phases I, II, III (\$8 x 7 days/wk x 36 wks = \$2016 x 260)	524,000
Food Phase IV (\$4 x 5 days/wk x 16 wks = \$320 x 260)	83,000
Lodging Phases I, II, III (36 wks x 7 days x \$5)	327,600
Maintenance and utilities (\$5,000 x 12 mo)	60,000

TOTAL

\$1,894,670

Program cost = \$470,750 + 200,000 = \$670,750

Program cost per participant - \$670,750 / 260 = \$2,580

Total cost per participant - \$1,894,670 / 260 = \$7,287

Growth Orientation, Inc.

Route 2, Box 511
Bracey, Virginia 23919

Cost Analysis - GODEV-COM

The following is a break-down of costs for the various elements of the GODEV-COM proposal based upon an intake of five participants per week (twenty per group every four weeks). The program could handle groups of thirty and thus significantly reduce the costs per participant.

Total Cost per year	\$1,894,670
Phase III Non-Resident Program Costs	\$38,000
Total Resident Costs - Phases I - III	\$1,856,670
Total Program Costs	\$670,750

Participant Days - Phases I - III	252
Resident Participants - Phase I - III	180

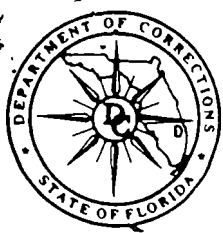
PARTICIPANT COSTS PER DAY:

Daily Average Program Costs for 52 weeks	\$7.07
Daily Program Costs During Residency	\$14.78
Daily Custody, Room and Board	\$26.14
Total Daily Cost During Residency	\$40.93

Note: Participants can pay for part or all of above costs.

Participants can work 1,600 hours during program X \$5.00/hr = \$8,000 total income

Total cost per participant = \$7,287 (Paid for by the participant.)



FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT of
CORRECTIONS

Governor
LAWTON CHILES

Secretary
HARRY K. SINGLETARY, JR.

2601 Blair Stone Road • Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2500 • (904) 488-5021

November 28, 1994

Mr. Martin J. Stack
Growth Orientation Inc.
Route 2, Box 511
Bracey, Virginia 23919

Dear Mr. Stack:

Enclosed is a copy of the project summary that was completed regarding inmates that have completed Growth Orientation Inc. programs.

Dave Bachman provided a list of 1,142 inmates that according to your records have completed Growth Orientation Inc. programs at selected Institutions/Facilities where programs have been offered.

Sincerely,

William H. Brown
Correctional Programs Administrator

WHB/ej

Attachments

cc: Wilson C. Bell, Assistant Secretary for Programs
Ron Jones, Adult Services Program Director
Dave Bachman, Growth Orientation Inc.

**Growth Orientation Inc.
Project Summary**

Growth Orientation Inc. provided a list of 1,142 inmates that according to their records completed Growth Orientation Inc. programs at selected Institutions/Facilities where programs have been offered. The Department through the Offender Base Information System (OBIS) analyzed 544 inmates released from custody of the Florida Department of Corrections. The following information is a summary of review accomplished in October 1994.

Total Number of Inmates Reviewed Released From Custody of the Florida Department of Corrections	544
Total Number Released From Department Custody And Have Not Returned to the Florida Department of Corrections	474 *
Total Number Released From Department Custody And Have Returned to the Florida Department of Corrections	52
Total Number Released From Department Custody Warrants Issued, But Not Yet Returned to the Department of Corrections	18

For the 474 inmates released from the Florida Department of Corrections, the following is a breakdown of the time out of custody.

Out Of Custody Less Than 3 Months	24
Out Of Custody Between 3 Months And Less Than 6 Months	36
Out Of Custody Between 6 Months And Less Than 1 Year	56
Out Of Custody Between 1 Year And Less Than 18 Months	32
Out Of Custody Between 18 Months And Less Than 3 Years	79
Out Of Custody More Than 3 Years	247

* Analysis indicates former inmates are not back in the custody of the Florida Department of Corrections. No check was made to determine whether former inmates are incarcerated in any county jail or other state system.

For the 52 inmates returned to the Florida Department of Corrections, the following is a breakdown of the time out of custody.

Out Of Custody Less Than 3 Months	1
Out Of Custody Between 3 Months And Less Than 6 Months	5
Out Of Custody Between 6 Months And Less Than 1 Year	6
Out Of Custody Between 1 Year And Less Than 18 Months	12
Out Of Custody Between 18 Months And Less Than 3 Years	16
Out Of Custody More Than 3 years	12

(Updated 11/28/94)

PRIOR COMMITMENTS TO THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Analysis of Growth Orientation Program Effectiveness

Using the same computation criteria as the table below:

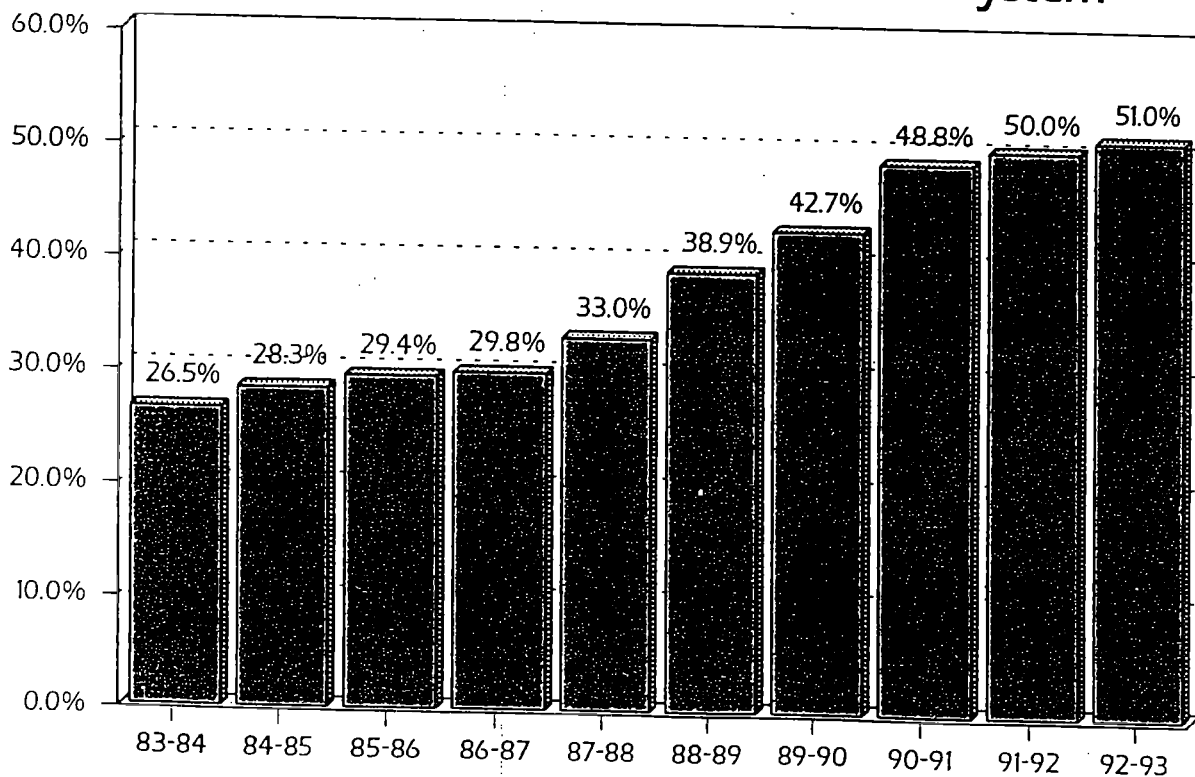
52 Returnees from 544 Releases = 9.56%

FY 92-93 Department-wide returnee rate = 51.0%

The represents a 534% difference in recidivism rates

By the normal 51.0% recidivism rate, of 544 releasees, 277 would be back in prison -- instead of 52.

Percent of Prison Admissions with
Prior Commitments to Florida's Prison System



March 16, 1995

Chief William J. Ostrander
Haddonfield Police Department
Post Office Box 3005
Haddonfield, New Jersey 08033

Dear Chief Ostrander:

Thank you for your letter. I'm glad that you were able to attend the COPS FAST awards ceremony, and I am grateful for your support of this important program.

I know you believe, as I do, that our community-policing initiative represents a significant step toward combatting crime in our communities. I appreciate your sharing with me the pamphlet about Haddonfield and for letting me know of your community activities. I have forwarded your invitation to my scheduler for further consideration.

Again, many thanks for your continuing support and best wishes.

Sincerely, **BILL CLINTON**

BC/MHM/MRM/ckb (Corres. #2118590)
(3.ostrander.wj)
cc: Billy Webster
Jose Cerda, 222 OEOB

March 15, 1995

Mr. James A. Brennan
President
Erie County Association of
Chiefs of Police
Police Headquarters
Post Office Box 156
Eden, New York 14057

Dear James:

Thank you for voicing your continuing support for the crime bill. Be assured that I will veto any attempts to undermine the COPS program and the other anti-crime initiatives we fought so hard for last year. I know you understand firsthand their profound importance, and I am grateful for your active involvement.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON

BC/MHM/MM/bws (Corres. #2109283)
(3.brennan.ja)

cc: w/inc Jose Cerda, Rm. 222

President
JAMES BRENNAN
CHIEF
VILLAGE OF DEPEW
683-1123

1st Vice President
SAMUEL PALMIERE
CHIEF
TOWN OF TONAWANDA
876-5300

REPRESENTING
THE CHIEFS OF POLICE OF

CITY OF
BUFFALO
LACKAWANNA
TOWN OF
AMHERST
AURORA
BRANT
CHEEKTOWAGA
EDEN
EVANS
HAMBURG
LANCASTER
ORCHARD PARK
TONAWANDA
WEST SENECA
VILLAGE OF
DEPEW
EAST AURORA
GOWANDA
HAMBURG
KENMORE
LANCASTER

REPRESENTING
ERIE COUNTY
CENTRAL POLICE SERVICES

099401

ERIE COUNTY
ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

Police Headquarters
P.O. Box 156
Eden, New York 14057
992-9211

February 15, 1995

2nd Vice President
WILLIAM NYE
CHIEF
VILLAGE OF EAST AURORA
652-1111

Secretary-Treasurer
PATRICK M. HOWARD
CHIEF
TOWN OF EDEN
992-9211

Sergeant-at-Arms
JOHN MISKOVSKI
CHIEF
TOWN OF WEST SENECA
674-2280

Mr. Bill Clinton
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton:

It has been brought to our attention that House Bill (H.R.3) and Senate Bill (5.3) are being ~~considered for passage~~. According to our information, the requirement of matching funds will be eliminated, however, the funding will be turned over to the "Local Governments" for use at their discretion.

The Crime Bill of 1994 was an important victory for the police because, finally it was recognized by an elected official on a Federal level that crime in the United States is a major concern that should be addressed.

This bill not only made this statement, but also recognized that the police should have a major role in the solution, and funds were directed to the Community for the use by Police Departments.

Now in the beginning of 1995 this same group of elected officials have decided to revise the distribution of these funds along with a condition on prison releases and funding allotments. If these new bills pass, the design of the original Crime Bill of 1994 will be almost non-existent. History has proven that, if funds are given to the local government for determination of dissemination, the police may be the last to be considered for additional funds.

As you can see, the police are back to square one and the idea behind the Crime Bill of 1994 is once again, just an idea.

On behalf of all the Chiefs of Police in Erie County, I would like to take ~~this opportunity to voice our objection to these new bills and any future bills that would divert these funds to anything other than the Police and the problem of Crime on our streets.~~

President Bill Clinton

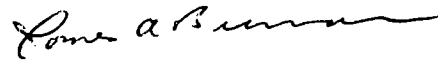
February 15, 1995

page -2-

We support your current position on these bills and your initial efforts to get the Crime Bill of 1994 passed. We have sent our objections to the modification of the Crime Bill to our Congressman Quinn who was a strong supporter of the Crime Bill of 1994.

If there is anything we can do to assist in the support of your position, please feel free to call on us at anytime. Contact Chief James A. Brennan at the Depew Police Department, (716) 683-1123.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "James A. Brennan".

James A. Brennan
President

JAB/drg

February 13, 1995

The Honorable Richard M. Daley
Mayor of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois 60602

Dear Rich:

Thank you for your letter. As you well know, I, too, am very proud of the community policing initiative and share your belief that additional officers can truly make a difference in reducing and deterring crime in our neighborhoods and on our streets. I hope they help your efforts in Chicago, and I wish you the best.

Thanks for your continuing support.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON

BC/MHM/MM/bws
(2.daley.rm)

(Corres. #2044006)

cc: Jose Cerda
cc: IGA

February 1, 1995

Sergeant Ronald A. Hobbs
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Ronald:

I am pleased to commend you for your 13 years of dedicated service to the residents of Maryland. You have made a significant contribution to our nation through your commitment to law enforcement.

America's strength has always depended on citizens who, like you, have been willing to sacrifice for the good of others. You are an example to all Americans, and I salute you for your part in upholding a great tradition of service.

On behalf of all those who have benefited from your service, I thank you for a job well done.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON

BC/MHM/MM/efr (Corres. #2038710)
(2.hughes.jl)

cc: Jose Cerda, Rm. 222

SENT TO:
Mr. Johnny L. Hughes
Maryland State Police Aviation Division
3023 Strawberry Point Road
Baltimore, Maryland 21220

AFTER SIGNING DO NOT MAIL RETURN TO MONICA,
RM. 93, FOR DISPATCH

February 28, 1995

Mr. Robert A. Phillips
Vice Chairman, Police Chiefs Committee
Metropolitan Washington Council
of Governments
Suite 300
777 North Capitol Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002

Dear Robert:

Thank you for writing on behalf of the Police
Chiefs Committee of the Metropolitan Washington
Council of Governments.

Please be assured that I am fighting hard to
keep the assault weapons ban intact along with all
the essential elements in last year's crime bill.
Your support means a lot to me, and I hope that in
the weeks ahead, you will continue to voice your
concerns.

I am grateful for your interest and hope you
will stay involved.

BILL CLINTON

Sincerely,

BC/MHM/MRM/ckb (Corres. #2067615)
(2.phillips.ra)

cc: Jose Cerda, 222 OEOB

January 12, 1995

Mr. Richard Whelan
President
New Jersey State Lodge
Fraternal Order of Police
141B West Main Street
Rockaway, New Jersey 07866

Dear Richard:

Thank you for your letter of December 19 regarding the fiscal 1996 budget. I appreciate knowing your concerns.

As you well know, I am committed to building on the tremendous progress we've made in fighting crime and increasing law enforcement in communities across America. Surely, we couldn't have come this far without the guidance and assistance of the members of FOP.

My Administration has begun to review specific budget issues with a goal of creating a fiscally sound federal budget that invests in our nation's future and continues to reduce the deficit and streamline the federal government. Once the final budget is released, I believe you'll agree that the FOP's concerns have been addressed and that my Administration is continuing its strong support for state, local, and federal law enforcement.

BILL CLINTON

Sincerely,

BC/MHM/pw (Corres. #1999756)
(1.whelan.r)

cc: Jose Cerda, Room 222

August 23, 1994

The Honorable Harold James
Member of the House of Representatives
of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
1423 Point Breeze Avenue
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19146

Dear Harold:

Thanks for participating in the recent White House briefing on the critical domestic issues facing our nation. I'm glad you found the discussions to be informative and productive.

I appreciate your support of community policing and your efforts to build a brighter, more secure future for the people of Philadelphia. Community policing gives neighborhoods the support they need to combat crime, drugs, and violence, and I am encouraged by your enthusiasm and innovative ideas for expanding this shield of safety.

I have shared your "mobile mini-station" suggestion with my staff so that they are aware of this program. With shared responsibility and a willingness to change, we can turn the tide on the wave of crime in our cities and towns. Thank you for your commitment to making it happen.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON

BC/MHM/pw (Corres. #1748988)
(8.james.h)

cc: Jose Cerda, Room 222 w/inc
cc: Monica Mullens, Room 93
cc: IGA

WHcc: Department of Justice/Police Hiring Task
Force

M. James
HAROLD JAMES, MEMBER
1423 POINT BREEZE AVENUE
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19146
PHONE: (215) 462-3308

HARRISBURG OFFICE:
107 SOUTH OFFICE BUILDING
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17120-0028
PHONE: (717) 787-9477



House of Representatives
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
HARRISBURG

July 14, 1994

071833

COMMITTEES

JUDICIARY, SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIRMAN
ON CRIME & CORRECTIONS
AGRICULTURE & RURAL AFFAIRS
HEALTH & WELFARE
INSURANCE
BUSINESS & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
MAJORITY POLICY

APPOINTMENTS

PA LEGISLATIVE BLACK CAUCUS
VICE CHAIRMAN
SUBSTANCE ABUSE CAUCUS
LEGISLATIVE HOUSING CAUCUS
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, NATIONAL
BLACK CAUCUS OF STATE LEGISLATORS
MUNICIPAL POLICE OFFICERS' EDUCATION
& TRAINING COMMISSION

President William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton:

Thank you for inviting me to attend the June 28, 1994 White House briefings on your welfare reform, health security and anti-crime legislation. The briefings, as well as the reception that followed, were both enlightening and enjoyable. In fact, I provided copies of the briefing materials to both the Democratic House leadership and the members of the Pennsylvania Legislative Black Caucus. I sincerely hope that these briefings become a regular event and that I will continue to be invited to participate.

You may remember that while we were taking pictures at the reception, we had the opportunity to briefly discuss community policing. As a retired police officer, I strongly support this approach because it has proven effective in reducing crime and violence in our inner cities.

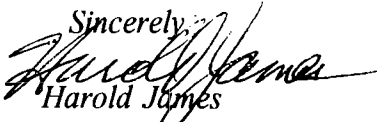
I believe that Philadelphia has developed a variation of community policing which has the potential to reduce crime even further. This approach is the police mobile mini-station, except that it operates out of a vehicle, usually a van, instead of a building. Thus, while other mini-stations typically reduce crime in a three to four block area, the mobile mini-station can impact a far greater geographic area.

In light of the mobile mini-stations' tremendous benefits, I hope that you will investigate the possibility of providing federal funding to expand this program in Philadelphia and other major inner city areas.

445

President William Jefferson Clinton
Page Two
July 14, 1994

Thank you again for inviting me to participate in these briefings. I look forward to working with you on this and many other issues in the future.

Sincerely,

Harold James
186th Legislative District

HJ:syc

cc: U. S. Senator H. Wofford
Congressman T. Foglietta
Congressman L. Blackwell
State Senator C. Fatah
State Senator H. Williams
Mayor E. Rendell
Sheriff J. Greene
Councilwoman A. Verna
Police Commisioner R. Neal

March 28, 1995

PERSONAL

Mr. Thomas Henderson
Specialty Films, Limited
Suite 201
512 East 11th Street
Austin, Texas 78701

Dear Thomas:

Thank you for the copy of your book, Out of Control: Confessions of an NFL Casualty. I enjoyed meeting you at the White House and appreciate your heartfelt letter.

The commitment of people like you is crucial to our efforts to move our nation forward.

I have asked my staff to share your letter with the Department of Justice, which may have programs of interest to you. Best wishes for every future success.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON

BC/CHW/DWB/emu (Corres. #2121835)
(3.henderson.t)

cc: WH Gifts
cc: Stephen Goodin
cc w/incmg to Jose Cerda
cc w/incmg to Aglia

SPECIALTY FILMS

THOMAS HENDERSON
General Partner

February 16, 1995

President Bill Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton:

It was my pleasure to meet you at the White House and have my photo taken with you. I took the liberty to engage you for a few moments because I figured it would be hard to get your ear on any other occasion.

As you may remember, I played for the Dallas Cowboys in the seventies on the team that went to three Super Bowls. They called me "Hollywood" back then. Crack cocaine addiction, alcoholism and the behaviors therein landed me in prison in the early eighties and I served twenty-eight months in prison. Before going, though, I went through treatment and I have not used any drugs or alcohol since November 8, 1983 having now been sober over eleven years. For the past eight years I have been a lecturer in high schools, colleges, rehabs and prisons traveling the world sharing my recovery, freedom from addictions and the core value changes that happen if an individual works for them. Four years ago I started speaking monthly in Texas prisons for Ann Richards. I continue to do so. I decided a film or video could expose more incarcerated people to recovery and change than I physically could. As a result of my personal experience in prison, my work in Texas prisons and the God given talent to talk, two films were born.

Inmates listen to me, Mr. President. I have been where they are. The first film was shot in a Texas prison in front of inmates and is titled *Staying Sober and Staying Free*. The second film is *Learning How to Live* which is the sequel. Each runs forty-three minutes. My work is the best there is for America's criminal justice system. Visual aids can expose more incarcerated people to change than any other mechanism. My films are in many of the federal prisons and in all Texas, Michigan, Florida, Wisconsin, Connecticut and Georgia prisons. They should be in all prisons, Mr. President. Bureaucrats, budgets and bullshit are a few of the reasons some do not procure.

There are over two-thousand prisons in America, Mr. President. What do I want? I need funding in the form of a grant to our 501 (c) (3) non-profit organization, PIEOP. I would like to spend about three or four years going from prison to prison and give to each warden a set of films to be used to expose each and every inmate, coming or going from prison, to sobriety and change. This way we can expose all to alcohol and drug

SPECIALTY FILMS LIMITED

A Producer and Distributor of Educational Films

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prevention education. It is the only feasible and affordable way to provide alcohol and drug treatment information to each and every person in our criminal justice system. Otherwise, only a small fraction of the 500,000 inmates a year that are released will be given minimal exposure to the choice and opportunity of recovery. This information worked for me. As an American who goes into a prison each and every month to share hope with the incarcerated. I beg you to find a way to help me do this nationally through training and distribution of visual aids to our prisons and wardens. I will explain the details under separate cover. Thank you, Mr. President.

The United States Government is spending hundreds of millions of dollars on prison construction to punish and incarcerate. For less than two million dollars we can offer hope and change in all of them forever. For 1.9 million dollars we can put in place, throughout America's criminal justice, a visual aids package that offers hope, change and recovery to these people every day forever. This one time funding grant puts a program in place that lasts forever. This visual aids library can be used when you and I both are gone from here. Visual aids are forever. Wouldn't it be neat if all funding requests were one time deals that lasted forever. I need your direct help. I promise to do a good job. For your information enclosed are some references so you can feel comfortable helping me if you so choose. These people know today that I do credible works and I do what I say I will do. Feel free to contact anyone on the list. You need to know that if you help me I will do the job. You have my word. My friends and associates will attest to my credibility.

I think you are, by far, the smartest president our country has ever had. Your critics have been brutal. You have friends, Bill. You are like a Timex...you take these false licking and keep on legitimately ticking.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Thomas Henderson', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Thomas Henderson

TH/mp

Enclosures

Grant Proposal for Funding

Prevention Intervention Education Outreach Project, PIEOP, is a 501 (c) (3) non-profit organization whose mission is to distribute visual aids throughout America's criminal justice system that encourages the men, women, boys and girls to consider sober and healthy lifestyles. We believe that through the training and education of criminal justice staff we can eventually expose 100% of the inmate population to the idea that sobriety is an option and that maybe they will stay free from the recidivism rate if they will stay sober. This is a simple strategy for complicated people. The beauty is in this proposal's simplicity. I believe with all my heart that I can convince wardens to implement these films as part of their classification, orientation, pre-release programs, education departments and, of course, during the release process.

I am the founder and executive director of PIEOP. I will personally do this work. It is a labor that I love. The incarcerated are a forgotten people. Mr. President, they get out. Today we are releasing untreated, uneducated, angry, hostile and clueless individuals. Is this what the American people want? Of course not. About three percent of the inmate populations get drug and alcohol treatment and counseling. Films and videos are the only cost effective way to expose this entire population to alcohol drug education. Ninety-seven percent of inmates released yearly get no direct counseling or exposure to information about sobriety or change. This is sad and must stop. The only absolute way to expose each and every inmate to treatment, counseling, change and recovery information is through visual aids. We have got the visual aids and the plan.

- 1) Provide 2,000 film sets, training and consultation to America's prisons.
- 2) Provide 1,000 film sets, training and consultation to court programs, community corrections, boot camps and probation programs.
- 3) Provide 1,000 film sets, training and consultation to juvenile detention centers, juvenile courts and boot camps.
- 4) Provide on site training and consultation to each and every program.
- 5) Produce an HIV and Aids education and prevention film to add to the set.

Mr. President, if a grant is given to PIEOP for 2,000 film sets for distribution at a cost of \$1,980,000.00, Specialty Films, Ltd. will match that gift and the program will distribute 4,000 film sets. We will produce, free of charge, an HIV and Aids prevention film. I would appreciate your help with this worthy project and cause. If there were better criminal justice films available we would use them. This is not the Thomas Henderson Show. My works speak for themselves. Inmates understand me because I have been where they are. I am where they want to be...sober and free.

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To: Bruce Reed
Jose Cuda

Fr: George S.

Do you think
the idea makes
sense?

(GS)

LOUIS F. OBERDORFER
1423 KIRBY ROAD
MCLEAN, VIRGINIA 22101

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

11/23/93

November 16, 1993

The President and Mrs. Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500-2000

Dear Mr. President and Mrs. Clinton:

The Yale Law Journal issue for October included several tributes to Justice Byron White on the occasion of his retirement. I thought you might like to see my contribution to the issue: "Justice White and the Yale Legal Realists."

You will note that within a few months of his appointment in 1962, Justice White announced to his new colleagues that he was "unwilling to sweep . . . under the rug" the "festering problem" of crime. See Reprint at 13-14. Here we are over 30 years later; it is still festering and worse.

In casting about for ways to address crime problems (beyond the pending legislation), it occurs to me that you might want to consider something like the Wilkersham Commission appointed by President Hoover in 1929 to study and report on the enforcement of the Prohibition laws and law enforcement generally. Its comprehensive Reports are models for work of that kind. H.R. No. 252, 71st Cong., 2d Sess. and H.R. No. 722, 71st Cong. 3d Sess.

In addition to all the legislation and other ad hoc proposals now under consideration, you might want to consider appointing another Commission, chaired by someone like Justice White, to make a similar comprehensive study of violent crime and programs that can contain it.

Sincerely yours,

Louis Oberdorfer

Enclosure

cc: GS / Guguy / Bu

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 18, 1993

Louis F. Oberdorfer
1423 Kirby Road
McLean, Virginia 22101

Dear Louis:

Thanks for your letter and for sending the monograph you wrote about Justice White for the Yale Law Journal. I appreciate your sharing it with me.

I also appreciate your suggestion of a commission to study possible solutions to the serious problem of violent crime in our nation. Your counsel, as always, means a lot to me.

Sincerely,

Bill

(It's a good idea
Thank you—

THE WHITE HOUSE

November 19, 1993

Mr. Bill Rentschler
1088 Griffith Road
Lake Forest, Illinois 60045

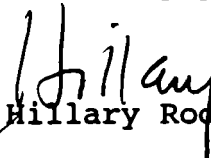
Dear Mr. Rentschler:

Thank you for your letter and your very encouraging comments about the Administration.

I appreciate your sending along Alternatives to Disaster and your willingness to assist us with future efforts to address the problems of crime and violence. I have forwarded the book proposal to Bruce Reed, Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, for his review.

Once again, thank you for writing and for all your past and current efforts to stem the rising tide of crime and violence in our country.

Sincerely yours,


Hillary Rodham Clinton

cc: Bruce Reed ✓

WILLIAM H. RENTSCHLER
1088 Griffith Road
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Telephone (708) 234-5210
Fax (708) 234-6491

October 12, 1993

Honorable Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500.

Dear Hillary Clinton:

My daughters. Phoebe Rentschler Cole and Mary Rentschler Alley, greatly enjoyed their visit with the Clintons at Flynn's Beach on Martha's Vineyard. It was a very special treat for them and Phoebe's 6-year old daughter, Sophie, who I'm told was described by your husband as "a real piece of work." He was right on target.

I am a lifelong Illinois Republican who twice ran strong races for the U.S. Senate, and who, as a community newspaper editor, supported Bill Clinton for President last year. Despite some carping by the media and the GOP negativists, I think the new Administration is off to an impressive and highly productive start. The President inherited some gnawing problems, like the almost unfathomable deficit, Somalia and Haiti, neglect of our great urban centers, and a failed attack on crime and violence. Your obvious commitment and positive initiatives in providing health care for all is both enormously impressive and long overdue.

It is especially gratifying to me that you apparently have chosen as your next major mission an all-out effort to curb the violence in America that has become a pernicious barrier to progress, harmony, safety, and "the pursuit of happiness." It is an intolerable situation.

I am eager to help you in addressing this difficult problem. I am not looking for a job, but rather an opportunity to contribute and literally throw myself into this crusade, which has been my main cause for the past decade.

I am completing a book, ALTERNATIVES TO DISASTER, which offers a tough, innovative, realistic, 25-point agenda for reducing violent crimes, making our streets and neighborhoods safer, and saving tax billions.

Such good friends as Senators Paul Simon and Dianne Feinstein, Mayor Rich Daley, Dr. Barry Krisberg (President of the National Council on Crime & Delinquency, which I have served as a Director for a dozen years), and former Senator Chuck Percy will attest to my credibility and commitment. Mayor Daley recently named me to a "blue ribbon" Task Force on Youth Development & Opportunity in the inner city, and Sen. Simon invited me as a major participant in his conference on crime and punishment in Nebraska.

I am sending along my book proposal, which my agent is circulating to top New York publishers. I respectfully urge you to read and consider it seriously as a positive and hopeful plan of action to combat the crime monster. Janet Reno addressed our NCCD dinner for new Congressmen and Senators in Washington last month, and many of her ideas and proposals seem to dovetail with what I am urging.

I look forward to hear from you, and I offer my services. Warm regards.

Bill Rentschler

ALTERNATIVES TO DISASTER

By William H. Rentschler

CHAPTER OUTLINE & SUMMARY

I.

Incarcerate as a last resort, primarily to protect society from violent, dangerous career criminals. Prison and law enforcement officials spread the illusion they are shielding the public from a pack of mad dogs. This in substantial measure is nonsense. Michael J. Mahoney, longtime respected executive director of the Chicago's John Howard Association, a nationally-prominent prison watchdog agency, which I served recently as President and continuing director, says flatly that no more than 25% of all federal prisoners are dangerous. At the state level, he estimates only about half can be classed as a true threat to society. Most of the rest, Mahoney contends, do not belong in prison and most would not be incarcerated for similar offenses in much of Europe. We should treat costly prisons as a "scarce resource" reserved for chronic and violent criminals. The thousands of non-violent inmates in U.S. jails and prisons, often serving longer than necessary sentences, create unnecessary burdens on bulging prison facilities and beleaguered taxpayers.

Some in authority are getting the message. Recently, Illinois Governor Jim Edgar opposed a proposal by his own Task Force on Crime & Corrections to build a new \$60 million "supermaximum" prison. He has since "waffled" under stiff pressure from unions, the prison lobby, and law enforcement hardliners, and has induced the legislature to authorize the funds; even so, there is doubt the prison will ever be built.

"Any state that quadruples its prison population in less than 20 years must stop and ask itself whether it has let prison costs spiral out of control," said Edgar initially. "It's not enough to be tough on crime. We have to be smart on crime, too." The Governor commended his Task Force "for recommending creative alternatives that do not compromise public safety."

II.

Put heavy stress on alternative sentencing. The selective use of a wide range of alternatives advocated by University of Chicago criminologist Norval Morris, Gov. Edgar's Task Force, and enlightened reformers, literally would end overcrowding in U.S. prisons and thus eliminate a major contributor to the unceasing pressure to build more prisons and to the violence and inhumanity of the prison existence, as well as the ever-increasing gouge on the taxpaying citizenry. We should, for example:

- ☐ Require white-collar and other offenders who steal or rip off to set aside a painful portion of their earnings and assets, whether meager or munificent, to make restitution to the victims of their economic crimes.
- ☐ Permit many more non-dangerous offenders to support their families on work-release programs, which are used sparingly today despite their great success.
- ☐ Sentence carefully-screened offenders to do constructive work to benefit the community, frequently under the supervision of not-for-profit organizations.

These are but a few practical, money-saving alternatives to incarceration, which cost the public one-fourth to one-tenth as much as imprisonment, and which generally reduce recidivism.

III.

Put the children first above all else. They are our most under-represented minority. They come early in life to understand that sad fact. They are our only hope of reducing crime. "Children," said Aldous Huxley, "are remarkable for their intelligence and ardor, for their curiosity, their intolerance of sham, the clarity and ruthlessness of their vision." Starting with universal immunization, as proposed by President Clinton, and access to primary health care, we must point our kids, all of them, in the right direction to live useful lives within the law. This requires that we guarantee their safety, sustenance, and support if we are to avoid lawless catastrophe by the year 2000 and beyond.

No child starts life with criminal intent or instincts. We as a nation, a city, a neighborhood, a household, must do everything in our power to steer our kids toward a fruitful, rewarding, positive existence.

In providing our ideas and advice to the Clinton administration, as the National Council on Crime & Delinquency was asked to do, we stated, in a proposal by the internationally-renowned, intensely practical Dr. Barry Krisberg, NCCD President, and myself: "The highest immediate priority is youth crime . . . We urge the new President to give immediate attention to this urgent challenge. We call on President Clinton to establish a White House Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Opportunity --- one of the first policy moves made by President John F. Kennedy when he took office . . . The need is not for more tax dollars (to implement NCCD proposals). We are already frittering away billions in scattered and ineffective ways. The new approach to youth crime must be focused on prevention and thus must embrace a decidedly broader perspective than the narrow, get-tough mentality of the Reagan-Bush Justice Department, law enforcement establishment, and public at large in the last two decades..."

IV.

Put a tight, foolproof clamp on the sale, distribution, and ownership of guns in this country, especially handguns and automatic weapons. Guns have become a plague, a fearsome curse in America, taking countless innocent lives, contributing in a major way to the crime explosion, and making us the world's most violent society.

Chicago Mayor Richard M. Daley, in a courageous stand for a public official, is launching a nationwide anti-gun crusade which would go well beyond the Brady Bill, restrict availability, and impose penalties and liability of gun manufacturers. For this, Rich Daley deserves a long cheer.

As an aside, I'm not a lawyer, but I urge you to consider the sense of The Second Amendment to the Constitution, which reads as follows:

"A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed."

Those words were conceived in a different time and place, more than two centuries ago, when the U.S. had only a nominal "militia," which was intended to protect against foreign intrusion with citizen help if necessary. How this can be cited by today's gun zealots --- especially the fast-fading National Rifle Association (NRA) --- to give people the unrestricted right to "keep and bear arms" is beyond all rational interpretation. Handguns and automatic weapons are not for shooting squirrels and deer and gamebirds --- but only people. The gun lobby must not be permitted to hold this nation hostage on insupportable Constitutional or any other grounds if we are serious about curbing violent crime.

V.

Reform and repeal mandatory sentencing statutes, a faddish approach popularized in the 1970s and '80s, which have resulted in gross inequity, severe prison overcrowding, and the highest rate and length of incarceration in the world, even as violent crime continues to escalate. This determinate sentencing has greatly diminished the discretion of judges and mandated overly severe penalties for some relatively minor offenses, such as drug possession.

VI.

Strike hard at white collar offenders through their wallets --- a form of punishment which uniquely fits the crime. We should take the profit out of rip-offs by imposing on economic criminals stiff and meaningful fines related directly to their incomes and/or net worth. Obviously, fines of \$1,000 or \$5,000 are no burden on millionaires. Businessmen convicted of clear-cut consumer rip-offs should be required to repay victims bilked by their

schemes. Drastically steeper penalties should be imposed on big public companies and their executives found guilty of price-fixing, bribery, and other corporate misdeeds.

VII.

Speed up the tortoise-like processes of justice. Many accused of a crime are literally denied their Constitutional guarantee of a speedy trial. Yet the certainty of swift, certain disposition of each case is a major deterrent to crime. Defense lawyers often make a mockery of the system by obtaining time-consuming delays in endless sequence while memories dim, witnesses vanish, and the likelihood of a just, accurate verdict fades. Prosecutors, too, skillfully use the tactics of the stall to bleed the resources of defendants and give themselves more time to put together or shore up a weak case.

VIII.

Weed out judicial incompetence, inattention to duty, conflict of interest, and absence of judicial temperament. The overall performance of the judiciary is notoriously inconsistent, ranging from brilliant and impeccably honest and fair to inept, corrupt, and erratic. Among the high percentage of competent, even-handed judges are laggards, drunks, bigots, martinets, and worse. Senility overtakes once incisive jurists. Life tenure must be reconsidered. Effective review is essential to improve the quality and dependability of judicial performance.

IX.

Impose a "court tax" --- or "reverse legal fee" --- on all lawyers to offset the huge tax burden required at all levels of government to support our massive judicial system, which, if it does nothing else especially well, enriches lawyers. Lawyers pay virtually nothing --- only filing fees and other petty cash outlays --- for their use, and misuse, of our elaborate and complex court system. More than three-fourths of the multi-million dollar budget of Cook County, Illinois, for example, goes to support its courts, judicial, criminal justice, and penal system. Lawyers' incomes have soared out of sight. A "court tax" would require lawyers to underwrite a fair share of the cost of their "playing field," reduce the burden on the rest of us, and perhaps provide an incentive for improving the efficiency of the judicial process.

X.

Reform the trial jury system, long treated as untouchable. Defense lawyer F. Lee Bailey has described a jury trial as a "terrifying experience, riddled with uncertainty and often happenstance." Lay jurors without a shred of technical training are put in the impossible dilemma of deciding the fate of defendants on the strength of diametrically conflicting testimony by so-called "expert" witnesses, who are paid generously for their supportive testimony. Waitresses, elevator starters, repairmen, and others of limited scope and education are asked as jurors to sift highly technical evidence and legal nuances. Bailey sees jury verdicts as "the educated guesswork of a panel of laymen."

Professionals, businessmen, people of broad education and experience often manage to evade jury duty or are excluded by prosecutors and defense lawyers. The result may be impaired and faulty justice, even gross injustice.

Reform is in order:

- ☐ The jury's deliberations should be recorded and subject to review on appeal.
- ☐ Only in cases of clear conflict of interest or prejudice should prospective jurors be excused or excluded from service.
- ☐ Jurors should be fully privy to all immunity and other deals involving witnesses.
- ☐ Highly technical cases, or cases involving specialized knowledge, often should be decided in bench trials by experienced judges.

XI.

Abolish or seriously overhaul the Grand Jury system. Among the Western nations, only the U.S. retains the Grand Jury system, which is an affront to the sacrosanct concept of fairness and openness in seeking justice. Here, the Grand Jury is a dependable tool of the prosecutor, who can induce grand jurors to indict a head of lettuce if he chooses. The process is shrouded in secrecy. The defendant is denied a lawyer. Justice would be far better served if the Grand Jury were abolished, or at least drastically reformed. This position is supported by many judges, lawyers, criminologists, and legal scholars, even as it would be vehemently opposed by the professional law enforcement apparatus.

XII.

Open up the appeals process to permit a full review of the "accuracy" of a verdict. Contrary to the popular notion, appellate courts confine their review almost solely to "legal mistakes" made by a judge at a lower level. "Someone," says Bailey, "ought to have the temerity to ask whether the result was correct, not simply whether the rituals were acceptable. I must confess that an argument to an American appellate court that one's client ought to be granted relief because he was innocent --- not that he didn't have a fair trial, but that...he was being punished for something he damned well didn't do --- would fall on legally deaf appellate ears. Innocence, you see, has at that level no relevance to anything."

XIII.

Concentrate the resources of the law enforcement apparatus on major offenses. We pay inordinate attention to minor offenses like public drunkenness, disorderly conduct, small amounts of drug possession, and myriad victimless crimes, which, says California criminologist John Irwin, is "society's way of controlling rabble." This dilutes our ability to deal effectively with hard crimes like murder, rape, assault, and armed robbery. Thus public safety suffers and citizen fears multiply.

XIV.

Give highest priority to effective voluntary programs, including such critical basic skills as reading, writing, and vocational training, as well as drug treatment and counseling, with bottom-line accountability demanded of prison officials. Retired Chief Justice Warren Burger, recognizing that most who enter prison are young, poor, unemployed, undereducated, often functionally illiterate, and in no few cases mentally impaired, has urged this approach. Without a few fundamental tools, and some counselling, such inmates have little chance of making it when they finally are released. Prison officials today frequently give lip-service to education/rehabilitation/treatment/training programs while shunting them aside as a major irritant.

Yet no man is born a criminal. Former U.S. Attorney Whitney North Seymour of New York, now a lawyer in private practice, says that "most of those we classify as 'criminals' are ordinary people. How can we conceivably justify the proposition that, because a man has been convicted of a crime, he has a 'criminal' personality and is irresistibly prone to vices unknown to the rest of us?"

XV.

Entrust prison administration to personnel trained to help and counsel rather than demean and oppress. This will require higher pay for better-qualified people. Caring prison personnel are in a distinct minority; often they are at war with inmates. In the early 19th century, Petrus Borel stated the jailer's credo: "You are here to suffer." Things have changed little in 150 years. Many guards and other prison officials have the psychological need to flaunt their power and demean their charges. This is self-defeating. The gauge of a prison system's effectiveness must be the percentage of its released "subjects" who stay on the streets as law-abiding citizens.

XVI.

Eliminate the senseless discrimination facing the convicted offender who has "paid his debt to society." In some states, convicted felons are denied the right to vote, serve in the armed forces, obtain licenses required to hold various jobs. Seymour condemns statutes restricting the employment of ex-convicts: "Being denied such worthwhile jobs can well force them into a lifetime of further crime."

XVII.

Restrain the use of deadly force by police and other law enforcers. While police safety is paramount and must be protected, it is critically important that citizens and suspected offenders, too, be shielded against overreaction and excesses by police. Few episodes are --- or ever will be --- recorded in such graphic detail as the sickening Rodney King beating in Los Angeles. But reports of police brutality are widespread throughout the U.S., both in urban battlefields and more bucolic smalltowns, especially in minority arrests. Clear guidelines must be set and adhered to by police administrators, and prompt, fair hearings must determine the outcome of citizen complaints. Equally strict guidelines must be established to curtail often unnecessary high-speed auto chases, which too often result in fatal accidents involving innocent third parties, minor suspects, and the pursuing officers themselves.

XVIII.

Insist that our vast law enforcement apparatus --- including police, sheriffs, FBI, IRS, DEA, ATF, U.S. attorneys and local prosecutors --- adhere scrupulously to the law. This may seem a gratuitous insult, but when we examine all the facts, we see a disturbing degree of lawlessness among a fair-sized minority of those sworn to uphold the law. There are countless documented instances of lying under oath, use of excess force, clear evidence of racist discrimination in criminal justice actions and assaults. We see regularly on CBS "60 Minutes" and other investigative reports such atrocities as drug raids on innocent people, false accusations, confiscation of private property, a wide range of abuses. We are beset today by petty tyrants --- some not so petty --- who function under the guise of law but outside its boundaries. Because so much of this misuse of power applies to the powerless in our society, especially minorities, respect for the law understandably is undermined. Let the new Justice Department crack down and call a halt to such abuses if the law enforcers are to regain the respect required to enforce the law and see justice done.

XIX.

End the promiscuous granting of immunity from prosecution to those who themselves are convicted offenders or accused of crimes. How can federal prosecutors present drug kingpins, certified liars, and convicted felons as their star witnesses? How can the U.S. society feel comfortable with guilty verdicts obtained when the prime accuser is a sleazy con man paid tens of thousands of dollars by the FBI to "create" crimes? How can rich corrupters "earn" freedom through immunity by testifying against those they corrupt? Illegal actions by the FBI, IRS, U.S. Attorney, and other law enforcers should be prosecuted when they break the law. Tawdry deals taint the processes of justice and undermine confidence in our criminal justice system.

XX.

Pass a federal law banning the incarceration of juveniles in adult prisons. Juveniles in adult facilities are easy prey for hardened criminals and subject to all manner of physical, sexual, and mental abuse. Most emerge from confinement steeped in the ways of crime and eager to get even with society after their maltreatment behind bars. Such youthful wrongdoers often are salvageable as law-abiding citizens if given the treatment and training they require. A number of states have on the books laws prohibiting the confinement of juveniles in adult facilities, but this should be a national mandate.

XXI.

Give special attention to the special needs and problems encountered by women in prison. The percentage of women confined to prisons and jails today is increasing sharply as a percentage of all inmates. Many of these have young children or are pregnant. This is a growing societal tragedy which virtually seals the long-term doom of many children left without proper care and support. Most penal facilities are poorly-equipped to deal with women prisoners. This situation requires immediate serious attention at federal and state levels.

XXII.

Take politics out of one key area of law enforcement by banning appointed prosecutors, including the 94 U.S. Attorneys nationwide, from running for public office for at least two years after leaving their posts. This would remove the strong temptation to misuse their powerful office for political gain and thus increase confidence in and respect for our criminal justice system. When he was Attorney General of the U.S., the late Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson stated: "The federal prosecutor has more control over life, liberty, and reputation than any other person in America." For that reason, the incumbent Attorney General must control her cadre of prosecutors and discipline or fire those who misuse their powerful office or engage in shoddy or improper practices. At all levels, we must aim to separate law enforcement from politics.

XXIII.

Attack with new vigor and purpose the root causes of crime, such as poverty, joblessness, illegitimacy, addiction, illiteracy, inadequate education, and other societal concerns. The prospects for constructive action appear improved as a new national administration takes hold. But, according to an NCCD policy statement, "We have not yet adopted a crime reduction policy which acknowledges that crime will not be reduced unless we address these underlying causes...improvements in health care, child care, education, and employment must be seen as crime prevention efforts."

XXIV.

Seek to end the climate of fear which pervades and paralyzes the nation, virtually imprisoning many, especially the elderly and young children, in their homes. Even in infamous Chicago, you are more likely to be murdered in a domestic tiff than an armed robbery. Yet shrill sensationalism by the media, the self-serving rhetoric of prosecutors, law enforcers, and prison-builders, and the demagoguery of "tough-on-crime" politicians inflates fears and moves us toward a repressive society. There is a need to educate the public to the facts calmly and dispassionately, in a way that will lead to rational conduct and response rather than counter-productive repression.

XXV.

Strive mightily to erase the terrible disparity in arrests, sentencing and incarceration between rich and poor, black/brown and white, which makes a mockery of our claim to provide equal justice under law. President emeritus Milton Rector of NCCD stated that "those we confine are mainly the poor, the young, and disproportionately, members of minorities...We must recognize, while there is time, that the continued caging of blacks and other minorities is the tinder of revolutionary fires. . . ." That is borne out by the Rodney King uprising. Out of decency alone, we must move to correct this depressing imbalance.

* * * * *

Those who break the law are mostly "ordinary people." There is strong evidence that many of these, when caught up in the web of the law, will respond with the good instincts of "ordinary people" if they have reason to believe in the essential integrity and fairness of the system.

All of us, from the President of the United States down through the ranks of good citizens everywhere, must seek that noble but elusive end.

ALTERNATIVES TO DISASTER

SAMPLE CHAPTER

THE COSTLY FOLLY OF AMERICA'S PRISON CRAZE

By William H. Rentschler

In America these days, we no longer build soaring cathedrals that stir our souls. Instead, we build countless grim prisons that smother hope. It is a depressing tradeoff.

A single mean, bleak prison cell, with its thin mattress, basic plumbing, 60-watt bulb, and concrete floor, costs beleaguered taxpayers --- from Portland, Oregon, to Pensacola, Florida, Portland, Maine, to Albuquerque, New Mexico, and all points in between --- a bare minimum of \$45,000, and as much as \$125,000 to build.

These are precious tax dollars drained away from hot breakfasts for poor kids, updated schoolrooms and schoolbooks, decent education, care of the infirm elderly and mentally ill, repair of crumbling roads and bridges, and countless other pressing people and community needs. And this is merely the beginning of the enormous cost to imprison wrongdoers who often do not fit the media profile of slaving brutes, who instead may be young first offenders whose minor, frequently victimless crimes pose no threat or danger to the public.

To cage a human being once the prison cell is built represents a cost of \$12,000 to \$30,000 per prisoner each year extracted from tight state and federal budgets. Because of its high labor costs, New York City spends \$50,000 yearly to keep an average inmate in jail. The average annual tab is almost \$69,000 for the increasing

average inmate in jail. The average annual tab is almost \$69,000 for the increasing numbers of "senior" inmates over 55, whose health care and other special needs balloon the bill.

These eye-opening numbers apply for every year an inmate serves for whatever crime he or she committed, and continue forever as a taxpayer penalty, since every cell that exists anywhere in the U.S. is guaranteed to be occupied in a national criminal justice system where overcrowding is a grim, unchanging fact of life no matter how many new cells are added.

This huge annual burden, enough to pay all or most of the cost of tuition, room, and board at Princeton, Stanford, Northwestern, Vanderbilt, or any other high-priced, upper-echelon private college, covers the ever-rising costs of punishing and segregating criminals, warehousing, feeding, clothing, and guarding these wards of society while they suffer for their sins.

In this final decade of the momentous Twentieth Century, which has seen the rise to unchallenged dominance, and the decline to uncertainty and turmoil, of these United States, prisons have assumed a status of near sanctity, almost like a hallowed monument or cathedral in another era. One who dares oppose the construction of yet another new prison is adjudged "soft on crime," tolerant of severe wrongdoing, and likely, if facing election for public office, doomed to defeat.

Today in America, there is virtually no enlightened dialog or consideration of what works and what doesn't in criminal justice, how much we pay to satisfy our lust to punish, whether there are better ways to attack such age-old ills.

Howard Peters III, director of Illinois' Department of Corrections, has said, "The public needs to understand that prisons aren't free," yet he is presently in the forefront

of the drive for a new, "supermax" prison to house the deadliest felons convicted in Illinois, even though the state already claims three of the toughest joints for the baddest of bad guys in the entire U.S. The reason Peters seeks more space is that the present bastilles are about half-filled with inmates who could logically be transferred to medium security facilities or released early without risk to the community.

When a task force appointed by Illinois Governor Jim Edgar proposed the new \$60 million state-of-the-art institution early in 1993, the governor, beset by fiscal woes and unable to meet the state's bills on time, took a cautionary approach and put the massive project on hold, stating, "It's not enough to be tough on crime. We have to be smart on crime, too." Weeks later, under severe pounding from the prison lobby ---- those who profit from building, supplying, and staffing prisons, and the one-dimensional, lock 'em up law enforcers --- Edgar waffled and is now urging the General Assembly to go ahead with this gargantuan new house of incarceration. His turnabout has touched off a mad scramble by communities throughout Illinois, whose townspeople see the huge prison as a major source of jobs and local spending in a down economy, and thus are angling furiously to be chosen as the site for its construction.

Something similar occurred in Florida, where Gov. Lawton Chiles caved in under intense pressure from National Rifle Association and car rental lobbyists, along with the State Legislature, and approved a massive prison-building measure, despite opposition from the state's most influential newspapers, civic groups, and tax-conscious residents. On the day of the vote, several small planes, paid for by lobbyists and trailing banners exhorting the legislators to approve the \$165 million bill, circled the state capitol as a none-too-subtle reminder of their clout.

The public generally hasn't the foggiest idea of the tremendous long-term tax

burden of the nationwide prison binge they generally support. Simply because no politician or prosecutor or prison-builder is about to tell the great unwashed citizen/voter anything resembling the truth.

Like most homes, prisons are "bought" by states with debt, typically long-term bonds. As with mortgages, financing charges greatly inflate upfront construction costs, which are fed gingerly to the public, but which represent only the tip of the vast iceberg of obligation over many years.

Far beyond the construction cost and debt service is the commitment by government to pay operating and maintenance costs for decades to come. The National Council on Crime & Delinquency, the premier private research and advocacy agency in the U.S., provides this shocking statistic: Over a 30-year period, roughly the duration of a life sentence, the cost of building and operating a typical prison bed (or cell), including debt service, is roughly \$1.3 million.

One cell. A single mean, bleak prison cell. One million, three hundred thousand dollars!

At a time when such tax dollars are scarce, precious, and fought over by snapping, snarling legislators, lobbyists, and local officials, this nation squanders countless billions on ineffective, self-defeating state and federal prisons and criminal justice policies, which increase rather than control, reduce, or suppress crime.

America was long accustomed to being first in most measures of economic and human progress, but recently has "achieved" a distinctly backhanded "honor" for the highest rate of incarceration in the entire world, outdistancing by a comfortable margin even South Africa and the Soviet Union in prison inmates per 100,000 residents.

Even more damning, a study by The Sentencing Project, a private Washington,

D.C., based prison research organization, showed that four times as many black males per 100,000 are incarcerated in the U.S. than in South Africa. This nation quite literally has created its own sorrowful version of apartheid.

Overall, the U.S. cages three to five times as many of its people as Great Britain, France, even Turkey, and other industrialized nations, according to Dr. Barry Krisberg, president of the San Francisco-based NCCD.

In the mid-19th Century, Dostoevski wrote that "the degree of civilization in a society can be judged by entering its prisons."

By that measure, and the extent to which we incarcerate people, this country must be classified as backward, even barbaric, based on the condition and number of our prisons, criminal sentencing and correctional practices, and public attitudes toward crime and punishment.

Throughout the U.S., there are jails and prisons so grim, archaic, and inhumane they should sicken civilized people, stir anger, and summon their innate sense of decency. This is especially so because a surprisingly high percentage of the more than one million human beings incarcerated in this country on any given day are non-violent first offenders whose crimes are of a relatively minor, non-threatening nature.

Overall, prisons are a colossal, enormously costly failure in controlling and reducing crime, expensive beyond belief, debilitating, demeaning, counter-productive, dangerous to prison staff and the non-violent majority who are imprisoned, and efficient breeders of more crime and more serious crime. They simply don't work except to disable and separate from society the relatively small percentage of persistently and irrationally violent, dangerous and repeat offenders.

Despite the costliest prison-building binge in U.S. history over the past decade,

which continues apace, there is no room in the system for more convicted criminals. None. Our fetish with locking people up is a scandal which has deprived America of some of its most urgent needs.

Consider the case of Illinois:

■ The annual operating budget of the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) has increased from \$115,000,000 in 1978 to more than one-half billion dollars in fiscal 1990. Without major reform, that half-billion figure becomes the budgetary floor for every future year.

■ This does not include the staggering capital cost of building 15 new prisons in the same period, with seven more requested before he left office in 1990 by retired Gov. James R. Thompson, a flashy former high-profile federal prosecutor. The total initial capital outlay for these 22 prisons will exceed \$1,250,000,000, not including debt service.

It is logical to assume Illinoisans ought to feel safer. Absolutely not. The cold fact is that violent crimes per 100,000 population in Illinois have more than doubled from 1977 through 1988, despite this incredible prison building, stuffing, filling, and overcrowding binge. In the same period, property crimes are up about 10 percent.

Most blame it on the magnitude of the drug problem. Most prison admissions today are indeed drug-related. But the vast majority have little or nothing to do with controlling the drug plague. A high percentage are jailed for "low-level" possession of drugs, the most minor felony class. Few have prior records of violence. Many are suburban teenagers. Most big fish in the drug trade manage to evade the reach of the law, despite costly, overblown "drug wars."

Despite the fact that U.S. judges, contrary to popular myth and mass media

overkill, impose harsher, longer sentences than those anywhere else, they are forced by determinate sentencing laws, which were foolishly considered during the Reagan-Meese years as a panacea in the crime war, to impose still longer mandatory sentences, which often make no sense at all and strip judges of their discretionary powers.

Syndicated columnist and Northwestern University professor Garry Wills, a Pulitzer Prize winner in 1993 for his book on the Gettysburg address, observes pointedly that "a blind will to be tough rather than intelligent makes us keep overloading this ineffectual system. Put in another way, social vindictiveness is our costliest pleasure."

The ranting and raving of those who would bury every wrongdoer behind prison walls bring us no closer to solving the terrible ravages of violent crime.

California criminologists James Austin and John Irwin, in a paper prepared for NCCD, argue forcefully, "There is only one viable solution that would have an immediate and dramatic impact on prison crowding: Shorter prison terms."

This, of course, triggers howls of outrage.

But Austin led a research study in Illinois which showed the state saved about \$50 million by releasing 21,000 carefully-screened inmates only 90 days early to relieve severe overcrowding. While the program was in effect, the state's crime rate actually declined. The highly-respected Austin, who recently received the prestigious Peter Legins Awards from the American Correctional Association, believes such initiatives, on a much wider scale, could dramatically relieve overcrowding and improve our attack on crime at a fraction of the cost.

"Political and media harangues about street crime," say Austin and Irwin, "have resulted in irrational fear and an excessive, ineffective, punitive response to crime."

The clamor for more and stronger prisons and stiffer sentences makes no sense,"

states Michael J. Mahoney, executive director of Chicago's John Howard Association, the Midwest's foremost private prison and criminal justice watchdog agency. "We can't build our way out of the crime plague. It's counter-productive and economically impossible. High walls, barbed wire and armed guards give people a certain sense of security, but it's largely illusory. Very few dangerous criminals are locked up at any one time."

Such conclusions by credible professionals fly in the face of what most people have been brainwashed into believing. Throughout the world, through all of mankind's history, there has existed a cadre of leaders and potentates --- from Iraq to China, Stalin's Russia, Hitler's Germany, Castro's Cuba --- who see force and subjection as the only reliable means of achieving power and pelf, of maintaining order and control. Yet prisons, however cruel and draconian, whether the dread Bastille of pre-Revolutionary France, or others in other lands and other times, which have confined the disciples of Christ, Victor Hugo, Stendhal, Jomo Kenyatta, Jean Genet, Dietrich Bonhoeffer, Solzhenitsyn, Corrie ten Boom, and those of more recent vintage, both visible and anonymous, petty thieves and world leaders, have neither snuffed the spirit of freedom and mission, nor changed evil to good and vice versa.

What we do know is that long prison terms indeed can, and usually do, turn the minor street miscreant into the hardened lifetime professional. Each is a grievous self-inflicted wound on the body politic.

It is time to seek an end to the misguided, self-defeating, enormously costly reliance on prisons and to reject their continued existence except as the punishment of last resort, to be reserved for the violent, dangerous, and chronic offender.

U.S. prisons today, for example, are desperately, dangerously overcrowded only

because of the myopia of too many judges, prosecutors, legislators, community leaders, editors, demagogues, and well-meaning, but frightened, citizens who wrongly see prisons as the panacea for escalating crime.

Of those more than one million inmates incarcerated in U.S. jails and prisons on any given day, an estimated 70 percent are confined for non-violent, often harmless, victimless crimes. At least 40 percent of the entire prison population would not be serving prison sentences in the nations of Western Europe.

The case against overreliance on prisons is logical and overwhelming, putting aside for the moment all considerations of man's inhumanity. It is a powerful case which ought to be compelling to the orderly, practical mind. The economic burdens of excessive incarceration are intolerable and must be totally unacceptable to any hard-nosed executive --- whether he presides over a nation, state, corporation, or institution --- with a keen instinct for bottom-line results and accountability.

The gauge of success for any undertaking is the achievement of its prime objectives at acceptable cost over a reasonable span of time. The measure of a prison system's success can only be the ultimate reduction of crime and the restoration of much of the prison population to law-abiding citizenry. By that standard, prisons have failed dismally. They have failed over centuries, and crime continues to escalate in those countries where prisons are the cornerstone of the criminal justice process.

In the United States, running counter to all logic, prisons literally comprise a "growth industry" which defies recession, functions without competition, supports a vast bureaucracy, draws its clients from a massive, government-operated-and-supported judicial/prosecutorial/criminal justice apparatus, and is ever stimulated by a shadowy, self-seeking, "prison/industrial complex." On a smaller but fast-expanding scale, this is

akin to the vast, powerful "military/industrial complex" which a visionary President Dwight D. Eisenhower warned against. Both these "institutions" maintain a vise-like grip on their "friends" in the White House, Congress, governors' mansions, and state legislatures.

No chief executive officer would allow to continue such a source of "profit" leakage, profligate waste, and wrongheaded strategy as this nation's prison network.

In the U.S., a high, surely disproportionate, percentage of these callow "students," when they entered prison, were young, black or brown, poor, undereducated, unemployed. When they are finally released to live among us --- as 95 percent one day will be --- they are likely to be embittered, unskilled, penniless, fearful of the future, bereft of all hope, and trained only to continue along the path of crime. Their aim: Get out and get even. Society bears the burden.

Are we more interested in vengeance than in reducing crime? Or will our national leadership, public and private, come to perceive the wisdom of adopting practical, hard-nosed measures that will work and produce a solid bottom-line return: Significantly reduced crime at dramatically reduced cost?

#

Bill Rentschler is a long-time advocate of enlightened, common-sense criminal justice policies and practices. This article is taken from his new book, ALTERNATIVES TO DISASTER, which will be published in 1994. An award-winning newspaper editor, publisher, columnist/writer, and speaker, his commentaries have appeared recently on the editorial pages of such newspapers as the Chicago Tribune, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, New York Times, Chicago Sun-Times, and others.

In May 1993, he was honored with his third Peter Lisagor Award for Exemplary Journalism, the highest honor bestowed by the Chicago Headline Club. He has been nominated five times for a Pulitzer Prize. He is presently Editor & Publisher of The Rentschler Report, a national subscription letter of independent opinion on contemporary issues.

A native of Hamilton, Ohio, and resident of Lake Forest, Illinois, Rentschler is a graduate of Princeton University with a B.A. in American History. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the National Council on Crime & Delinquency (NCCD), John Howard Association (recent past president), Better Boys Foundation, and other civic organizations. He was recently named to a Blue Ribbon Task Force on improving the lot of inner-city children by Chicago Mayor Richard M. Daley.

March 7, 1995

Mr. Kevin L. Larson
Chief of Police
Blanchardville Police Department
Post Office Box 9
Blanchardville, Wisconsin 53516

Dear Chief Larson:

Thank you so much for the badge and patch from the Blanchardville Police Department. I was delighted you were able to come to Washington for the community policing grants announcement.

Your active support of the COPS-FAST program and the Crime Bill mean a great deal to me. I applaud your commitment to the safety of your community, and I am grateful for your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON

BC/CHW/DWB/bws (Corres. #2075814)
(3.larson.kl)

cc: WH Gifts
cc: Jose Cerda *vic* 222

Village of Blanchardville

Department of Police

Kevin L. Larson
Chief of Police

111 West Elm Street
Blanchardville, WI 53516
(608) 523-4320

February 12, 1995

President Bill Clinton
The Whitehouse
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President,

Thank You for your invitation to Washington earlier this week so I could attend your press conference announcing the latest round of grants awarded under the COPS-FAST program. I am grateful to be one of the departments to be granted one of these much needed awards.

I must commend you, the Vice-President and Attorney General Janet Reno for not only full-filling your campaign promise of adding 100,000 new police officers to the streets of America, but also for showing us that the federal government can be streamlined and much more efficient.

I was impressed by the one-page grant application for the COPS-FAST program and the ease of applying for the grant. This truly does show the American people that even those of us from rural America can work with the Federal Government to achieve one common goal.

Your promise to fight the changes to the Crime Bill from direct grants to blocks grants is reassuring to me and my fellow police chiefs and sheriff's. I sincerely hope we can stop those in congress who support these changes from making a giant mistake.

I have enclosed a badge and patch for you to add to your collection. Please keep up the good work which you are doing for America and if I can help in any way please let me know.

Sincerely,



Kevin L. Larson
Chief of Police
Blanchardville, Wisconsin

March 7, 1995

The Honorable Patricia A. Hambrick
State of New Hampshire
House of Representatives
Strafford County, District 7
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

Dear Patricia:

Thank you for sharing your crime prevention study with me.

I am pleased to know how the people of New Hampshire are working to promote public safety through community-based solutions. My Administration shares many of your goals to address the root causes of youth violence. I have passed along your study to my staff so that they are aware of your findings.

As we continue to address the difficult issue of crime in America, I look forward to your support and continued involvement.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON

BC/MHM/tc (Corres. #2090268)
(3.hambrick)

cc: Jose Cerda, Room 222 w/inc
Joe Trahern w/inc



State of New Hampshire

096470

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CONCORD

TDD Access: Relay NH 1-800-735-2964

33 Wednesday Hill Road
Lee, NH 03824-6536
(603) 659-7307
January 23, 1995

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20515

Dear President Clinton:

We in New Hampshire are trying something we believe is unique. We have recently conducted a ten-month crime-prevention study, a copy of which is enclosed.

Our next step, based on the findings of our study, will be to hold a series of educational forums for fellow legislators to share with them what we have learned. Then, after their training, these legislators will return to their home communities and hand pick "community assessment teams" (in places where none exist) to be invited to a statewide conference in September. At this conference, we will educate these community teams in what constitutes crime prevention and how to do it. Newly formed "teams" will then be able to network with existing teams from throughout the state to learn what others have done and how they have done it. To follow up, we plan yearly conferences thereafter.

We would welcome your comments on our study and/or plans for implementation. You may write to me at the above address or call me at (603) 659-7307. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Patricia A. Hambrick
lx

Rep. Patricia A. Hambrick
Strafford County, District 7

PAH/laz

Enclosure

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Sincerely,

Patricia A. Hambrick

Rep. Patricia A. Hambrick
Strafford County, District 7

PAH/laz

Enclosure

REPORT OF

THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIME PREVENTION

December 23, 1994

Submitted by:

Rep. Patricia A. Hambrick, Chair
Rep. Vivian R. Clark
Rep. Susan B. Durham
Rep. Barbara C. French
Rep. Donald W. Gorman
Rep. William V. Knowles
Rep. L. Randy Lyman
Rep. Deborah P. McIlwaine
Rep. Katherine H. Metzger

REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIME PREVENTION

December 23, 1994

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The study of crime prevention focuses on "risk factors." From the experts in New Hampshire, it appears that by far the biggest risk factor here is the dysfunctional family, characterized by inadequate supervision and inconsistent discipline of children; emotional, physical and moral neglect; physical, emotional and sexual abuse; and substance abuse. To counteract these "risk factors," "protective factors" must be instituted to reach out to the child at each stage of development and in each area in which the child interacts; family, school, and community. These protective factors are those things which will enable a child to grow and develop into a caring, competent adult.

Regardless of whether we are concentrating on the family, school, or community, the protective factor research indicates that certain qualities are vital; a caring and supportive relationship with at least one adult, clear and consistent rules, high expectations, and an opportunity to contribute meaningfully to the life and work of the family, school and community. It is imperative that these qualities be present throughout a child's life and in all aspects of the environment. If a child cannot find what he needs at home, it must be present in the school or elsewhere in the community.

These factors are identified by the community for the community. The key element in crime prevention is the development of a community assessment team which consists of all facets of the community. This team assesses what the needs are and develops programs to meet those needs.

We must realize that we live in a world where all systems interact. We cannot separate families, schools, criminal justice, or communities. Therefore, our solutions must also be multiple, comprehensive, interdependent and require a sustained commitment over time.

According to researchers Werner and Smith (1982), the range of outcomes for our youth is determined by the balance between risk factors, stressful life events, and protective factors. This balance is not only determined on the basis of the number of risk and protective factors present in the life of an individual but on their respective frequency, duration, and severity, as well as the developmental stage at which they occur. When stressful life events outweigh the protective factors, even the most together of children can develop problems. Our intervention may be conceived as an attempt to shift the balance from vulnerability to success, either by decreasing exposure to risk factors and stressful life events, or by increasing the number of available protective factors in the lives of vulnerable children. Shifting this balance may happen as a result of one person or one opportunity.

As many of our families experience increased pressures and decreased resources, it is all the more imperative that we as communities take a comprehensive, systems approach to build protective factors into the lives of all our children and families.

INTRODUCTION

"Prevention is everything. Family is everything."

This statement, from a family therapist employed by the Youth Development Center, sums up quite well what we found in our nine-month study of crime prevention in New Hampshire.

Our study focused on the following factors:

1. What are the common denominators of the people in New Hampshire who end up in "the system?"
2. From these common denominators, what needs can we identify?
3. From these needs, what programs or policies need to be in place or expanded upon to meet those needs?

Because we wanted a uniquely New Hampshire perspective on crime prevention, we chose to interview professionals in a wide range of disciplines within New Hampshire. To also get a more global view of crime prevention, we consulted government agencies and think tanks throughout the United States for written information. (Please see listing at the end of the report for contributors.)

What we found was a surprising, and encouraging, consensus of opinion from people of all disciplines. From the police officer on the beat to the sociologist at the University to the loftiest of Washington think tanks, all agree that we must focus our attention on empowering each community to solve its unique problems at the local level, and that families must be given the help they need to raise healthy, well-adjusted children. As was pointed out by several interviewees, this is not only a crime prevention issue but a quality of life issue, one which for every dollar invested at the front end will save us \$7 to \$8 later in special education, welfare and corrections expenses.

While it should be noted that, in general, overall crime rates have decreased over the past decade, violent crime rates and juvenile crime rates are up. In New Hampshire, a property crime is committed every 17 minutes; a violent crime every 6 hours 40 minutes.

In the pages that follow, we will outline in more detail the results of our work.

THE PROBLEM

The most constant theme of the experts was our need to focus attention on the family and children, and that our efforts need to be child and family centered and community based.

We cannot begin too soon. Dr. Margaret Copeland, early childhood educator, explained that children must have their basic needs met before they can accomplish any further growth. Parents must be given the support and education they require (have their needs met) before they can begin to raise healthy, competent children. She explained that there is a tremendous relationship between abuse and neglect and our inability to pay attention in school. The abuse or neglect becomes the paramount thought in the child's mind. She stated that many of the children diagnosed with attention deficit hyperactive disorder are really suffering from post traumatic stress syndrome.

Researchers have found that the consequences of abuse or neglect vary according to the developmental stages of the child. In infants, abuse or neglect interferes with the bonding which should be occurring at this stage, and results in difficulty in forming future relationships. Among children 5-10 years old, whose primary tasks are role and cognitive development, abuse or neglect interferes with their ability to learn basic academic skills. Among teenagers, abuse or neglect leaves them with no positive role models to use in learning how to establish healthy adult relationships, how to problem solve, compromise, listen, and support others.

Dr. Copeland states that if you can't trust your parents, you need to establish basic trust with another adult. Thus the importance of quality early childhood education and community involvement. "There must be significant, positive adults in each child's life. We must value and nurture every child."

Dr. Murray Straus, Family Research Lab at UNH, has found that in 16 percent of couples, someone has been hit in the last year, 30 percent in the course of the relationship, and in the 18-21 year old group, 38 percent. The biggest risk, he says, is being hit by your parents, not by other kids. Fifty-two percent of parents are still hitting their kids at age 13 and 14 (average 5 times a year). "We should be as concerned about physical violence and corporal punishment from parents as with sexually abused kids. Corporal punishment increases the possibility of being depressed and powerless, decreases earning power and life achievements."

Dr. Straus shared that 15 different studies conducted since the 1950's relate physical punishment of children (including spanking) to assaultive behavior by the children. We asked Dr. Straus about the breakdown of abuse versus neglect. He stated that of all abused or neglected children, approximately one-half are neglect (physical, emotional and moral), one-quarter are physical abuse, and one-quarter sexual abuse.

In a 1981 study, Dr. Straus found that male children who witness adult-to-adult violence are, as adults, 700 times more likely to beat their female partners. Male children who also are physically abused are, as adults, 1000 times more likely to beat their female partners.

According to Dr. Straus, the typical physical abuse case is a parent who "just reaches their wits end." When parents are physically violent to each other, it puts kids at risk for depression, drug and alcohol abuse. Corporal punishment or witnessing parental violence both have negative effects but corporal punishment affects a broader spectrum of people.

Dr. Delbert Elliott of the University of Colorado found that child neglect, abuse and early exposure to violence increase the likelihood of arrest as a juvenile by 53 percent and as an adult by 38 percent.

The role of neglect cannot be overlooked. According to the U.S. Department of Justice, physically abused children are the most likely to be arrested for a violent offense, closely followed by neglected children. Although males generally have higher rates of criminal behavior than females, being abused or neglected in childhood increases the likelihood of arrest for females by 77 percent. Females, however, are most likely to be arrested for property, drug, and misdemeanor crimes. A sad commentary on this was presented by the representatives of DCYF and the Youth Development Center who explained that female juveniles usually come into our system as victims, get services as victims, go on to prostitution and drugs and then go to YDC for protection. She may be at YDC longer than a rapist because of mental and emotional problems. Sixty percent of the problems YDC sees are mental health, abuse, and drug problems; fifteen percent are violent (mental health versus hard core populations).

The representatives of the Department of Corrections also spoke of a mental health element, in that sometimes drugs or alcohol trigger a latent mental illness. They spoke of personality disorders being coping mechanisms to help the person cope with the environment in which they find themselves. They told of abusers who, because of their own lack of control over their lives, act out as early as age five and that 70 percent begin offending before age 16.

Family violence, according to the U.S. Surgeon General's Workshop in 1985, may be the single most important context for female alcoholism, attempted suicide by women, rape and child abuse, homelessness for women and children and a major contributor to a range of mental health problems. As far back as 1984, the U.S. Surgeon General declared domestic violence to be the nation's number one public health problem. Straus also found in 1988 that stopping drug abuse will not stop domestic violence, but ending domestic violence will go a long way in reducing drug abuse.

Dr. Straus further states that perhaps even more common than family violence is a lack of being involved and monitoring by parents. "The real prescription for delinquency is to ignore misbehavior. Kids need to know that you are watching." According to both Dr. Straus and Dean Kirkpatrick of UNH, we must "establish norms -- what is expected and what is not. Consistency, not rigidity, is important." According to Dr. Straus, a "crisis in supervision of children exists in this country which makes daycare and kindergarten even more important."

Dr. Copeland stated, "Parents must feel good about themselves before they can send a positive message to children." The Strafford County Family Services Program, headed by Betty Stowle, spoke of "needy parents," dysfunctional

families in which parents are suffering trauma because their needs are not being met, their anger never being resolved. They said some families don't realize they are in trouble or crisis because that is the way their whole life has been -- chaotic. According to representatives from DCYF, "Nine times out of ten, it is a family problem and the kids are just a symptom of it."

Sargent Andy Lavoie, Crime Prevention Officer, Nashua Police, stated that he has "never arrested anyone not on drugs and/or alcohol or committing a crime to get money for drugs or alcohol." Why? He spoke of children who come from families who "just don't care, where the parents are just children themselves." Sgt. Lavoie says that "Self esteem is important. Kids don't care about others because they don't care about themselves." He cited a case of a young man with a knife whom he pursued to the point where he had to pull out his service revolver and put it to the man's head. The young man still wouldn't drop the knife. This was a stark example to Officer Lavoie of the power of hopelessness. This young man really didn't care if he got shot. "His life was worthless."

He sees kids as " . . . not inherently bad, just from bad environments." He states that 85 percent of the youths and 50 percent of the adults he deals with are illiterate; many are developmentally disabled.

He spoke of our need to revamp a juvenile justice system which, he says, was designed for the 50's. "Juveniles consider the juvenile justice system a joke. Sanctions must be quick, clear, consistent. Juveniles must be held accountable." He spoke of the need for a graduated system of clear consequences for juveniles.

The other issue Officer Lavoie spoke of was the tendency for human service people and police to see each other as enemies instead of allies.

According to Attorney General Janet Reno, "Youth violence is the greatest single crime problem in America today. Many people suggest it's drugs, but too many of us have seen a kid walk into a courtroom or detention center, not on drugs but totally cynical and mean. If you get to know that child, there is strength and warmth and love. He's just been deprived for too long."

These are the people we are seeing in our courts, our jails, our prisons. They are increasingly younger, average age 13-24, and more violent than even five or six years ago. Why?

According to Ms. Reno, "For the last 30 to 40 years, America has forgotten and neglected its children." The common threads we find among most criminal offenders are functional illiteracy, substance abuse, poverty, unemployment, unstable family life and borderline mental capability. Criminologists usually say that a powerful combination of these factors, rather than any single one of them, best correlates to crime and violence. Prevention and control efforts, therefore, should be diverse as well.

Children, especially young children, are nearly twice as likely to live in poverty as any other group of Americans. Fully 20 percent of American children live below the standards the government acknowledges are required for bare subsistence. The Children's Alliance of New Hampshire states that fully

20 percent of our children qualify for some type of government assistance. Children in single-parent households are far more likely to be poor than children in two-parent families, although 2 of 5 poor children live in two-parent families. Contrary to what we might think, most poor children have at least one parent who works.

Also, during the last decade, the proportion of children born outside of marriage has tripled -- constituting 27 percent of all babies born in this country. In New Hampshire, we have the lowest percentage of children born to unwed mothers of any state (5.4 percent), yet this was still identified by the Division for Children, Youth and Families as their number one concern. This leads to quitting school, poverty, abuse and neglect. (Drug abuse came in at number 5 on their list of concerns.) Even though we are ranked the best in the nation in terms of children living in poverty and percentage of children born to unwed mothers, we have gotten worse in both categories during the last five years.

We asked Dean Ted Kirkpatrick, UNH criminologist, why the United States is such a violent country when other societies have an even more pervasive drug problem, certainly more poverty, but don't seem to have the violence we have. His answer: " . . . the disparity between the rich and the poor. In other cultures in which poverty and drugs are endemic, everyone is poor." He spoke of a "deadly mix" of the disparity between rich and poor and the availability of drugs. He spoke of the need to keep young people busy and give them opportunities to excel in some small way -- sports, volunteer activities, school. "Nothing to do leads to turf struggles and one-up-manship over possessions. These issues are sometimes fueled by frustrations at home with parents who have lost their jobs, etc. We must find other ways for our youth to excel without having to get esteem by having things."

Who are these kids? Both from the experiences of the judiciary in New Hampshire as well as national statistics, 95 percent of all kids who get in trouble are "one-timers." It's actually a very small percentage of juveniles who cause the vast majority of serious problems. A Philadelphia study found that 6 percent of juveniles account for 62 percent of all offenses and about two-thirds of all violent offenses. Serious and violent offenders, on average, have careers that last about a year and include 132 offenses, with eight of them being serious violent offenses. About 10 percent of serious violent offenders have a career of five years or more.

According to the National Council of State Legislators, the number of "delinquent incidents" have remained relatively constant for the past decade. However, there are some alarming trends. The adolescent homicide rate has more than doubled since 1988, there has been a substantial increase in juveniles becoming victims of violence, and the average age of violent juveniles is dropping. "The angry young man we have always blamed for crime is becoming both angrier and younger," according to Donna Hunzeker, NCSL's Criminal Justice expert.

Crime rates, according to the experts, correlate with the proportion of young people in the population and the percentage of those young people who are unemployed, uneducated and face a bleak future. As Department of Corrections personnel pointed out, "People must have HOPE for their future." As we know

from school enrollments in New Hampshire, we have another swell in the youth populations who will shortly be in this "crime prone" age group.

Dr. Pat Meehan, former Director of Public Health for the State of New Hampshire, explains that prevention deals with risk factors, which must be identified and targeted. He says "You do prevention because it is the right thing to do. The cost effective argument may be hard to prove, but isn't the better quality of life worth it?"

THE SOLUTION

The United Nations has stated that a measure of a dying society is one that spends more on institutionalization than education. This, coupled with the fact that corrections spending in this country is the second fastest growing component of state budgets, should be cause for grave concern.

Reason for hope, however, was presented by all of the people we met, by what they are doing and generally by just who they are. We discovered a wealth of wonderful people both in and outside of state government, doing great things, sometimes with little staff and usually tight budgets. We also met some success stories, like Carol, an ex-addict. Carol took us through what it is like to be from a violent, abusive home, lacking education, skills or any knowledge of how to acquire them. She helped us to understand that pain, emptiness, abuse, violence, unmet needs, poverty and hopelessness are realities for far too many of our young people and that drug dealers go where they know people are feeling like "crap." From her perspective, she found that when people began to listen to her non-judgmentally, she began to open up and learn how to relate to the world and seek help. She subsequently received a grant and conducted a listening program at YDC, and now works as a street outreach worker.

There is no better reason to do crime prevention than the fact that to do so will enhance the overall quality of life for everyone. To do crime prevention is to focus on giving every family the tools it needs to be the best family it can be, making our schools exciting and relevant, and recreating communities that care.

In the past, our crime prevention efforts have been negative, attempting to keep people from criminal activity by promising to punish those who misbehave. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in Washington states that the former unsuccessful approach must be replaced with "positive approaches that emphasize opportunities for healthy social, physical, and mental development. Most of these programs have targeted either the school or the family. Communities are often a neglected area. These strategies must be positive in their orientation and comprehensive in their scope."

Primary prevention makes programs available to all who wish to participate. Such programs may include after school programs, parenting classes, etc. In addition, we must target children and families perceived to be at risk because of factors such as substance abuse, truancy, neglect, abuse, or previous contact with juvenile authorities. Protective factors are then put in place to strengthen individuals, families and communities and enable even those with risk factors present to overcome them.

One of the most significant studies on the effects of early intervention and early support was the Perry Preschool Study, which tracked 123 at risk youngsters from preschool through age 27. This study, and others like it, have demonstrated the cost effectiveness of early childhood education. This program returned \$7.16 for every dollar invested, cut in half participants' crime rate, significantly increased participants' earnings and property wealth as adults and participants' commitment to marriage. These children also spent

fewer than half as many years in special education programs than a control group who were matched to the preschoolers, but did not receive preschool. The preschool group also scored significantly higher on educational performance tests at all grade levels.

A report from the bipartisan National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence in 1990 reported that preschool programs such as the Perry Project and Head Start are among the most cost-effective crime and drug prevention strategies.

How can we strengthen the family?

1. Make sure every expectant mother has early and adequate prenatal care.
2. For every newborn, send a visiting health nurse or hospital nurse into the home to help the parents get off to the best beginning. These programs recognize that most parents want to be the best they can be, and meet parents' needs for information, emotional support, and stress management. It also helps parents become aware of additional support services.
3. Mandatory parenting classes in all high schools. (Could be required to get a marriage license.)
4. One-stop, integrated, services for families. Community centers, designed by the community, which could offer such features as parenting education, child care, after school programs, a parent library, parent support groups, and referral to other services parents may need (WIC, AFDC, crisis intervention, mediation, medical and mental health, etc.) No need, here, for additional buildings. Use the schools, churches, synagogues, grange halls.
5. Make sure that the occasional child who has no family member with whom to bond has a mentor outside of the family whom he/she can trust.
6. Raise our expectations. Research has shown that parents who expect more of their children raise children who, indeed, do accomplish more.
7. Help families establish, and learn the value of, clear and consistent standards by which all members must abide. It's not rigidity, but consistency, that we're after. Children must know what is expected of them and there must be clear rewards for attainment and clear and consistent consequences for failure.
8. Families should give their children opportunities to contribute to the life and work of the family. Children need to feel important.

Lorrie Lutz, Director of DCYF, spoke of the families with whom they work. Most families, she says, want to work to be better. She stresses, however, that we must accept them at their level and not to expect them to rise to our definition of "family." We must meet them "where they are" and help them to progress from there. "Most families," she states, "have some things that don't work and many, many things that do work. We must identify those

strengths and find out how to expand upon them." It was interesting to us that out of all of the families of juveniles at YDC at the time of our meeting, a full 87 percent were participating in the family therapy.

How do we strengthen the school?

Successful schools share certain common characteristics such as:

1. energetic reformist administrators;
2. an academic emphasis;
3. teachers' clear expectations and regulations, with latitude for non-serious misconduct;
4. high level of student participation (treat students as responsible people by creating opportunities to ensure that all students find something they are interested in and can succeed in);
5. high level of parent participation;
6. many and varied alternative resources -- library, vocational work opportunities, music, art, extracurricular activities, expanded educational opportunities for non-college bound students;
7. an attitude that fosters high self-esteem and promotes social and scholastic success (high expectations);
8. engages at-risk students in challenging, speeded up curriculum instead of a watered-down version;
9. school nurse, or other school personnel, registers new students in their homes;
10. peer mediation, peer counseling;
11. rational (not frightening) education about sexuality and AIDS;
12. grievance procedures for students;
13. little tracking (tracking promotes subgroups of students which may develop counternorms that insulate them from the influence of more positive peers);
14. schools are smaller, more personalized;
15. trains all staff (including janitors and secretaries) to identify issues and children to be helped and how to help;
16. teaches conflict resolution from early elementary.

How do we enhance our communities?

This was the most fascinating aspect of our study. Each and every expert interviewed spoke of our need to re-empower communities to solve their own problems. Each situation will be unique.

1. Establish community planning teams. What must be done by each community (and a "community" could be several rural towns or a few city blocks) is to bring all the factors of the community together; educators, parents, law enforcement, child care, business, religious, mental and physical health providers, sports groups and YOUTH.

This group, as Judge Kelly of the District Court system explained to us, puts together a needs assessment for the area. He stresses that we must invite everyone to the table. There must be a sense of ownership by all aspects of the community.

This group identifies the "risk factors" present in their community. What particular areas of concern are present? Are there a higher-than-average number of teenage pregnancies, high school dropouts, violent acting out in the schools, and/or latchkey kids? Of the existing services, where are the duplications? Where are the gaps?

This identification of concerns should not be static. From different areas in the community, from time to time, will surface different concerns which can then be addressed. Neither is this core community group a temporary or exclusive one. It could be held together by a board of directors who can call regular meetings, but should be open for all in the community to participate. You would probably want to specifically invite people from different disciplines to make sure that all aspects of the community are represented, but meetings and participation should be open to all.

Once your "risk factors" or areas of concern are identified, you then can go about identifying the positive "protective factors" the community already has and the ones it wishes to implement to counteract the risk factors. Then, do it!

2. Institute community policing. Put police back on the street to establish closer ties with the people, making them an integral part of the identifying and solving of the community's problems.
3. Integrate human service programs. Emphasize improving the flow of information and cooperation across agencies to make services more accessible, more holistic, less reactive, and to involve residents in solving their own problems.
4. Provide opportunities for youth to participate in the life and work of the community.
5. Support core social institutions — schools, religious institutions, and community organizations. Churches could be open during the week after school so that youth can have a place to go where there is support and

supervision. Adults then can stop by on their way home to help tutor and nurture children.

6. Intervene immediately and effectively when delinquent behavior occurs. Provide community sanctions for those who break the law. Accept responsibility for rehabilitation in the community of those from the community.
7. Identify and control the small number of serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders.

The Carnegie Council in 1992, following an extensive study of adolescent development, concluded that community-based youth programs can provide the critical community support necessary to prevent delinquency. "Communities must be created that support families, educate adolescents for a global economy, and provide opportunities to develop skills during non-school hours, . . . many adolescents are adrift during non-school hours and can be actively involved in community-based programs that provide opportunities to develop a sense of importance, well-being, belonging, and active community participation. Through such programs, risks can be transformed into opportunities."

What can we do at the state level?

1. Act as a facilitator. Get those groups who want to do prevention together with those who have already begun their community programs.
2. Revisit the juvenile justice system.
 - Should DCYF have jurisdiction until age 19?
 - Should we have a more detailed system of graduated community-based sanctions?
 - Should we develop Intensive Day Programs in the community for adolescents who might otherwise have to go to a residential program? (This keeps juveniles in the community and allows the community to see and accept them as changing/changed individuals.)
3. Revisit our treatment of substance abusers. There are 90,000 alcoholics, 56,000 illegal drug abusers and 28,000 New Hampshire citizens addicted to legally available drugs. We treat 10,000 to 11,000 people per year. Forty-nine percent of all incest and 80 percent of all domestic violence involves alcohol.
 - Since 85 percent of all court cases are substance abuse related, institute drug courts.
 - Upon conviction in drug court, person goes straight into treatment in a high intensity supervision system.
 - After treatment, intensive follow-up program. We should listen to the people from the Department of Corrections who state that the " . . . lock 'em up and do nothing" approach doesn't work. Dan Smith, prison chaplain, says that prison is the "worst place in the world" for treatment. "The atmosphere is too negative. They are learning how to be inmates."

4. Shift our emphasis from one of waiting until problems arise and then being punitive, to a more cost-effective, life enhancing prevention focus. Recognize that during the push to educate people about drugs in the early 80's, we decreased drug abusers from 11 percent to 6 percent of the population. This was before the infamous "War on Drugs." Since we have placed our emphasis almost exclusively on imprisonment of drug offenders, the rate of abuse has remained constant, while our prison population has exploded.
5. Institute statewide kindergarten.
6. Work towards full funding of Head Start.

A statewide citizen survey conducted by the New Hampshire Children and Youth Services Advisory Board in 1991, showed overwhelming public support (96 percent) in favor of communities providing prevention and intervention services for its youth.

Finally, as Dr. Meehan pointed out, New Hampshire has a great tradition of volunteerism and of people working together. Janet Reno says, "The best solutions are out in the communities and the neighborhoods of America."

"We have seen a stunning and simultaneous breakdown of community, family, and work. This has created a vast vacuum which has been filled by violence and drugs and gangs. So I ask you to remember that even as we say no to crime, we must give people, especially our young people, something to say yes to."

President Clinton
State of the Union Address
January 25, 1994

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Our Thanks To:

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Cindy Hoffman, R.N., New Hampshire State Prison for Women
Sylvia Howard, Strafford County Family Intervention Program
Stephanie Kaliololites, Youth Counselor, YDC
Judge Edwin Kelly, Administrative Justice, NH District Court System
Dean Ted Kirkpatrick, Assistant Dean, College of Liberal Arts, Criminologist, University of New Hampshire
Margaret LaFleur, Juvenile Services Officer Supervisor, DCYF
Sargent Andrew Lavois, Prevention Specialist, Nashua Police Department
Tricia Lucas, Legal Coordinator, DCYF
Lorrie Lutz, Director, Division of Children, Youth and Families
Donna Maltais, Nurse Coordinator, Secure Psychiatric Unit, New Hampshire State Prison
Patrick Meehan, MD, (former) Director, N.H. Dept. of Public Health
Lance Messinger, Coordinator, Sex Offender Program, New Hampshire State Prison
Joe Panarello, Director, Medical and Forensic Services, N.H. State Prison
John Sheridan, Former Director, Youth Development Center
Dan Smith, Chaplain, New Hampshire State Prison
Betty Stowle, Director, Strafford County Family Intervention Program
Murray Straus, PhD, Director, Family Research Lab, University of New Hampshire
Geraldine Sylvester, Director, Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention, State of New Hampshire
Joe Zeman, Family Therapist, YDC

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January 12, 1995

The Honorable Carlos Luis Torres Santiago
Mayor
Municipio De Coamo
Oficina Del Alcalde
Coamo, Puerto Rico 00769

Dear Carlos:

Thank you for your support of the crime bill. I appreciate hearing your kind words of encouragement.

I share your belief that this law will help communities get the resources they need to effectively fight crime and violence. Working together, we can begin to build a lasting peace on our streets and in our neighborhoods.

Thanks for your involvement and interest in this important issue.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON

BC/MHM/MM/lynn (Corres. #1992361)
(1.santiago.clt)

cc: Jose Cerda, 222 OEOB
cc: IGA

April 12, 1995

Mr. Rick W. Dillard
Director, Safety and Security
Pinnacle Country Club
3 Clubhouse Drive
Rogers, Arkansas 72758

Dear Rick:

Thank you for your letter. I appreciate your kind words of encouragement about our efforts to reduce crime in our nation. I also appreciate knowing of your interest in helping us in this critical area, and have shared your letter with my staff.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON

BC/MHM/DH/bws (Corres. #2176421)
(4.dillard.rw)

cc: w/inc Jose Cerda, Rm. 222

S·E·C·U·R·I·T·Y

888 White Oak Drive
Rogers, AR 72756
March 4, 1995

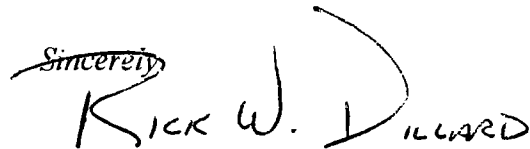
Dear Mr. President,

I applaud all you have done and the progress you are making in the area of gun control. Keep up the good work in this area of responsibility.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I mailed Governor Tucker. I hope you will take time to read it.

As you may recall, we have met on several occasions when you visited northwest Arkansas and I appreciated the autographed photo and letter.

Please let me know if I can help in our crime prevention efforts. I have also included a brief statement of my experience in this field as a police officer.

Sincerely,


Rick W. Dillard
Director, Safety and Security
Pinnacle Country Club

RWD:cd
encl.

COPY
MR. PRESIDENT



S·E·C·U·R·I·T·Y

February 28, 1995

Governor Jim Guy Tucker
State Capitol
Little Rock, Ar. 72201

Dear Governor Tucker,

I am deeply concerned about your recent signing into law, legislation presented you by Senator Walters and Representative Wilkinson, allowing the carrying of concealed weapons by the general public.

As a police officer of 17 years, I, as well as many other officers and law abiding citizens are opposed to such a law.

I'm not sure how to go about appealing such a law, but I know of many people at my workplace, at church, and in my community wanting to start a petition asking for your "re-consideration".

Thus far in my law enforcement career I have never encountered a situation to my recollection in which a citizen lawfully employed deadly force against a criminal in self defense. On the other hand I have vivid memories of wounded and slain victims due to handguns; incidents in which if a gun hadn't been present, obviously no one would have been shot.

Even police officers are constantly scrutinized by the public for their discretion on when to employ deadly force or draw their weapons. These officers are the highest trained, most versed in the law and under department supervision as to when and where a firearm is to be carried or used.

How possibly is this going to be properly administered! My State Police sources say they don't want the responsibility.

Please consider the numerous potential scenarios where other wise law abiding citizens end up in a shoot-out with a "bad-guy" and those caught in the cross fire. Arkansas has taken a giant step backwards in crime prevention.

I won't take any more of your time sir, but if you are still reading, and nothing can be done at this point, I

would be interested in serving in some capacity in how this will be administered.

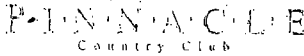
We have met on a couple of occasions, (most recently at the Rogers airport), and discussed "Crime Prevention" issues and my possible appointment by you in our endeavor to educate the public on how to reduce the likelihood of being victimized by the criminal element in our society.

Thank you for your time and I am anxious to here back from you on how I can help.

Sincerely,

RICK W. DILLARD

Rick W. Dillard
Director of Safety and Security
Pinnacle Country Club



#3 Clubhouse Drive • Rogers, Arkansas 72756
Office 273-1050 • Guard House 273-5150 • Clubhouse 273-0500 • Fax 273-0444



Rick lives in Rogers with his wife, Cathy, and two sons, Derick, age 5 and Daniel, age 3.

The Nation



The Associated Press

Anniversary: Attorney General Janet Reno, accompanied by President Clinton and James Brady, speaks at the White House Tuesday during a ceremony marking the one-year anniversary of the Brady handgun-control law. The law, named after the former press secretary to Ronald Reagan, requires a five-day waiting period and background check for handgun purchases.

Clinton: Gun Control 'Here to Stay'

Ron Fournier
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — In a stern defense of his gun-control policy, President Clinton pledged Tuesday that the Brady handgun law and a ban on assault-style firearms "are here to stay," despite Republican opposition.

The comment came in an Oval Office ceremony commemorating the one-year anniversary of the Brady law, which requires a five-day waiting period and background checks for handgun purchases.

Armed with an administration study showing thousands of felons were denied weapons under the law, Clinton said, "The Brady bill became the Brady law with flying colors."

Opponents scoffed at the study, saying the law keeps guns away from law-abiding citizens and resulted in just four federal prosecutions of people who illegally sought to buy the weapons. "We're going to stop crime with this law?" National Rifle Association

lobbyist Tanya Metaksa said sarcastically.

The law, named for former presidential press secretary James Brady, who was wounded in the 1981 assassination attempt on then-President Reagan, was Clinton's first major crime initiative. He later persuaded Congress to ban certain assault-style weapons and pass a comprehensive crime bill to help put 100,000 police on the streets.

Newly empowered Republicans argue that the crime law, enacted last year, is loaded with pork and they are working aggressively to curtail it. Republicans, joined by at least two dozen Democrats, also hope to repeal the assault-style weapons ban.

"You can mark my words: The Brady law and the assault weapons bill are here to stay," Clinton said, with Brady seated nearby in a wheelchair. "They will not be repealed."

The president later reaffirmed his pledge to veto any bill that reduces grants for 100,000 new police officers. "I will do everything I can to protect that," he said.

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Brady Bill Stopped Gun Purchases

Lisa Hoffman

Scripps Howard News Service

WASHINGTON — On the first anniversary of the Brady handgun control law Tuesday, two studies showed that about 3 percent of those who tried to purchase weapons in the past year were turned away, most because they were felons or fugitives.

A survey of 30 law enforcement agencies by the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms found that about 3.5 percent, or 15,500, of potential gun buyers were denied.

A similar review conducted in 115 jurisdictions by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and Handgun Control Inc. came up with a similar figure — about 3.3 percent denied.

At a ceremony to mark the anniversary Tuesday, President Clinton hailed the effectiveness of the law, which requires a five-day waiting period and background checks before a handgun purchase.

"Three percent of the American people buying guns for the wrong reasons can do a phenomenal amount of damage, and stopping them can do a phenomenal amount of good," Clinton said.

Those barred from buying guns include convicted felons, fugitives, juveniles, drug users, people under indictment and those under restraining orders, such as in stalking or spouse-abuse cases.

Only 27 states and territories are subject to the Brady law; the others are exempt because they either already had a background check system in place or a requirement for a

permit to carry a handgun.

The ATF estimates about 3.5 million handguns are sold each year.

Anti-gun-control organizations said the paucity of Brady denials showed how few criminals try to buy guns legitimately and reflected the degree of inconvenience imposed on the 97 percent of purchasers with clean backgrounds.

They noted, too, that Attorney General Janet Reno recently said that the bill has resulted in only four prosecutions so far.

"All Brady does is militate against effective self-defense," said Larry Pratt, executive director of Gun Owners of America.

The studies showed different levels of denial in different localities.

For example, in DeKalb County, Ga., which includes Atlanta, more than 14 percent of the 4,685 people who tried to buy a gun were denied, according to the ATF review. In Houston, nearly 8 percent of 32,137 potential purchasers were turned away.

But in Ohio, the Bureau of Criminal Identification reported turning down only 0.70 percent of 61,074 applicants. And in Knoxville, Tenn.,

only 1 percent of 947 were denied.

Both studies, as well as the White House celebration, pointed out instances where criminals were nabbed and crimes averted as a result of the Brady law.

In San Antonio, for instance, a suspected drug dealer was arrested on warrants for cocaine and heroin possession charges after he tried to buy a handgun. A background check in Prairie Village, Kan., kept an accused stalker — under a restraining order for allegedly threatening to kill his wife — from a gun purchase.

Jerry Lovitt, commissioner of the Kentucky State Police, summed up the success of the Brady law, which so far has led to 2,001 felons being denied guns. "Of those denials, 812 were violent felons, and they have literally had guns snatched out of their hands. Three hundred eighteen drug dealers are less well-armed as they ply their deadly vocation," Lovitt said at the White House ceremony.

"And score upon score of spouses are less likely to be murdered or maimed by a firearm because their abusers were denied access to guns," he said.

April 14, 1995

Mr. Daniel N. Rosenblatt
Executive Director
International Association
of Chiefs of Police
515 North Washington Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314-2357

Dear Dan:

Thank you so much for sending me a copy of IACP's resolution in support of federal law enforcement agencies. I deeply appreciate your support and look forward to IACP's continued involvement in our efforts to restore safety and security to our communities.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON

BC/MHM/DH/bws-emu-ws
(4.rosenblatt.dn)

(Corres. #2172021)

cc: w/inc Jose Cerda, Rm. 222

PRESIDENT
CHIEF JOHN T. WHETSEL
Choctaw Police Department
Choctaw, Oklahoma

IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT
CHIEF SYLVESTER DAUGHTRY, JR.
Greensboro Police Department
Greensboro, North Carolina

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
CHIEF DAVID G. WALCHAK
Concord Police Department
Concord, New Hampshire

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
CHIEF DARRELL L. SANDERS
Frankfort Police Department
Frankfort, Illinois

THIRD VICE PRESIDENT
CHIEF BOBBY D. MOODY
Covington Police Department
Covington, Georgia

FOURTH VICE PRESIDENT
CHIEF RONALD S. NEUBAUER
St. Peters Police Department
St. Peters, Missouri

FIFTH VICE PRESIDENT
DIRECTOR MICHAEL D. ROBINSON
Michigan State Police
East Lansing, Michigan

SIXTH VICE PRESIDENT
CHIEF BRUCE D. GLASSCOCK
Plano Police Department
Plano, Texas

INTERNATIONAL VICE PRESIDENT
CHIEF CONSTABLE
RONALD HADFIELD, QPM
West Midlands Police
Birmingham, England

TREASURER
ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER
FOR ENFORCEMENT
G. H. (GIL) KLEINKNECHT
U.S. Immigration and
Naturalization Service
Washington, DC

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
DIVISION OF STATE ASSOCIATIONS OF
CHIEFS OF POLICE
CHIEF LESLIE A. SHARROCK
Moorhead Police Department
Moorhead, Minnesota

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
DIVISION OF STATE AND
PROVINCIAL POLICE
COMMISSIONER MAURICE J. HANNIGAN
California Highway Patrol
Sacramento, California

PARLIAMENTARIAN
DIRECTOR G.A. (JACK) PECORARO
Illinois Secretary of State Police
Springfield, Illinois

PLM/Monica

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

515 NORTH WASHINGTON STREET • ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314-2357 • CABLE ADDRESS: IACPOLICE
(703) 836-6767 • 1-800-THE IACP • FAX: (703) 836-4543

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
DANIEL N. ROSENBLATT



DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
EUGENE R. CROMARTIE

February 21, 1995

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States of America
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Clinton:

The Executive Committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police recently adopted a resolution which unequivocally states this association's [support of federal law enforcement agencies.]

The leadership of the IACP, concerned with recent attacks and criticisms directed at certain segments of federal law enforcement, unanimously passed the attached resolution in support of our federal law enforcement agencies.

I hope you will not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or concerns regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

Daniel N. Rosenblatt
Executive Director

Enclosure

*Monica, (3-23-95)
This guy has been at the W.H., meeting
with attorney General Reno and the C.O.S.
ORM returned it to me. Is
a JD-013 OK for this person?*

Thanks

Bobby House, 65919

102ND ANNUAL
IACP CONFERENCE
OCTOBER 14-19, 1995
MIAMI, FLORIDA

RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF
FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police was founded over 100 years ago to foster cooperation among state and local law enforcement agencies in different jurisdictions across the United States and around the world; and,

WHEREAS, the IACP long ago recognized the need for, sought the development of, and has worked diligently with specialized federal law enforcement agencies that have broad geographical jurisdictions and abilities; and,

WHEREAS, these federal agencies work to investigate, deter, and otherwise prevent violent crime which has increased at a rate 15 times greater than the population since 1960; and,

WHEREAS, the current climate of violence, drug trafficking and fear of violence is, in the opinion of American citizens, the most important social issue of our time and these same citizens are increasingly looking to government for protection; and,

WHEREAS, in the midst of this violence, there are individuals and/or groups of individuals who have seen fit to attack or criticize certain segments of federal law enforcement and who seem more concerned about criticizing law enforcement than protecting the victims of crime; and,

WHEREAS, the IACP sees these unfair criticisms of federal law enforcement as dangerous to the entire law enforcement community and perhaps more importantly the innocent victims of crime; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Executive Committee of the IACP state without equivocation, that these attacks on law enforcement by special interest groups are totally uncalled for and injurious to the social order of this country; and, be it further

RESOLVED, that these same police executives stand steadfastly in support of, and are united with, all of our federal law enforcement agencies; including those federal agencies who we feel are unjustly accused; and, be it further

RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Attorney General of the United States, the Senate Majority Leader and the Speaker of the House of Representatives so that they are made aware of our concerns.

(Unanimously passed at IACP Executive Committee Meeting held February 11, 1995.)

April 17, 1995

Officer Robert W. Smallwood
Apartment 11
360 50th Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20019

Dear Robert:

Thank you for sharing with me your moving perspective on the tragic trend of violence among our nation's youth. I regret that I wasn't able to respond sooner.

I share your deep concern for the future and safety of our children, and that's why my Administration worked so hard to pass the crime bill last year. With more police officers, harsher sentencing, and more prevention programs aimed at instilling discipline and responsibility in our young people, I am confident we can reverse the trend of street violence and give our children back their childhood.

I am deeply grateful for all that you're doing to help, and I look forward to your continuing support and involvement. As I continue to work on this issue, I will keep your letter in mind.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON

BC/MHM/DH/bws (Corres. #2139405)
(4.smallwood.rw)

cc: w/inc. to Jose Cerda

25
Scheduling

2-7-95

Mr. President:

My name is Officer Robert W smallwood of the Metropolitan Police Department Sixth District, N.E. Washington D.C.

I am writing you this letter in hope that you can maybe put aside a few moments of your time so we may speak about a quite troubling topic, "The Children of our streets" I am now and have been for the last five years a member of this police department, and I am seeing a very very troubling thing occuring in the streets. I am seeing our children being consumed by the streets. I have never had so many parents come and ask me to beat their children because they are scared of them. I have never seen such hopelessness in the eyes of children when they tell me that they do not care what happens to them because they aren't going to make it to see 21 years of age. It is indeed a sad and troubling fact that children are killing each other over things such as coats, shoes, cars, and a host of other things that are only material objects. The value of a human life is worthless to too many children .

I am sick and tired of this and as it is stated " If you are not part of the solution, then you are part of the problem"

I am sick and tired of digging children out of trash dumpsters with duct tape on their heads, and wondering what this child was thinking about before that bullet smashed into his skull.

I know that you are a very busy man, and I am a very tired officer. How about you and I sitting down and talking about

the futre of these children. Yours and mine. Because if we don't take time NOW and do something then the next few presidents may WILL have an even greater problem on his/her hands. I honestly believe that you are a good man and that you will take the time to answer this letter.

If it is not possible to meet would you at least take the time to write me (not a form letter from one of your aides, but a real letter form you) I live at 360 50th st #11 S.E.

Washington D.C 20019. If you know anything about your city you will know that this area is in a ghetto. I have opted to come and live here because these are the same streets I have worked the last five years, these are the same streets were I have seen mothers son's blood run down the street for a wortless cause. These streets have a unique story all their own and I want to put that story into print, so the children can know that there is more to life than the East Gate Dwellings.

In closing I would like to thank you for your time, and I would like to apologize for the paper, but I am just a 32,000a year every night police officer with five mouths to feed. So we do what we can. I sincerly hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerly,

Officer Robert W Smallwood Sixth District "Midnights Section 3-A" Work- 727-4520 Voice mail- 7274932 ext-26437

Pager/ Voice Mail 1-800-915-7925

P.s Please excuse the typo-s

Officer R.W. Smallwood

BADGE 3063

April 18, 1995

Ms. Tammy Hanley
Executive Director
The Colorado Springs Public
Safety Association
Suite 103
408 South Tejon Street
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80903

Dear Tammy:

Thank you for your letter and for sending
me a copy of "Gangs -- The Epidemic Sweeping
America."

I am pleased to hear how the Colorado Springs
Public Safety Association is working to reduce
gang violence and promote public safety through
community-based solutions. My Administration
shares your commitment to addressing the root
causes of youth violence through government-
citizen partnerships, and I look forward to
your continuing support and involvement in this
critical effort.

Best wishes for every success.

Sincerely,
BILL CLINTON

BC/MHM/DH/lynn-emu
(4.hanley.t)

(Corres. #2176442)

cc: Jose Cerda, 222 OEOB

gm



6
CONFIDENTIAL

THE COLORADO SPRINGS PUBLIC SAFETY ASSOCIATION

A Colorado Non-Profit Corporation
- SERVING THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE COLORADO SPRINGS POLICE DEPARTMENT -
408 South Tejon Street, Suite 103
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80903-2137
(719) 636-1722

February 23, 1995

President William Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, District of Columbia 20500

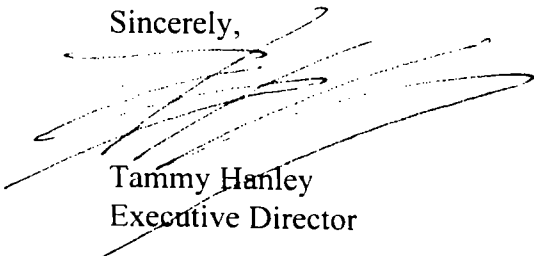
Dear President Clinton:

The Colorado Springs Public Safety Association is an employee group serving the men and women of the Colorado Springs Police Department. Recently, we have been fortunate enough to offer residents in our community a free manual which addresses the spectrum of concerns regarding gangs and gang violence. The handbook is not Colorado Springs specific, and instead addressed the concerns that every community is now facing as they try to stem the wave of violence that is plaguing our society from the effects of gang activity.

Enclosed please find several copies of this informative handbook entitled, "*Gangs - The Epidemic Sweeping America.*" This guide serves to identify national gang problems, prevention techniques and proper responses. With the assistance of nationally acclaimed gang experts, the manual is designed to help educate communities on gang membership, identification, and pro-active ways that parents, community residents and law enforcement can work together to fight the threats of gang violence.

We would be pleased to have you circulate this information to your staff, in the hopes that it may prove to be a beneficial reference source. Should you have any questions, or if our association could be of any assistance, please feel free to contact me at (719) 636-1722.

Sincerely,



Tammy Hanley
Executive Director

Gangs

The Epidemic Sweeping America



The Colorado Springs
Public Safety
Association

Tammy Hanley, Executive Director

408 South Tejon Street, Suite 103

Colorado Springs, Colorado 80903

(719) 636-1711



**Colorado Springs
Public Safety Association**

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 2, 1995

Greetings to everyone gathered in Newark, New Jersey, for the 1995 national conference of the Federal Law Enforcement Officer's Association. I am pleased to join you in paying special tribute to the heroic agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms who gave their lives in the line of duty two years ago in Waco.

You understand better than anyone the great risks law enforcement officers face every day of their lives. The recent tragedy in Oklahoma City is a solemn reminder that we Americans still have much to accomplish to make our country safe and our neighborhoods whole again.

The primary responsibility of any government is keeping its citizens safe from harm. I welcome this responsibility, and I salute all of you for your tireless commitment to this essential task. Your professionalism and devotion to duty are helping to restore hope to families and communities across the country. As you honor some of America's finest officers, I encourage you to rededicate yourselves to upholding the ideals of justice and service that they exemplify every day.

Best wishes to all for a memorable and productive conference.

Bill Clinton

April 21, 1995

Evelyn Faucette Onoff, Ph.D.
205 Turkey Creek
Alachua, Florida 32615

Dear Evelyn:

Thank you for voicing your support for
the COPS program.

Be assured that I will fight any attempts
to undermine this and other anti-crime initia-
tives that we fought so hard for last year.
Additional police officers are critical to
our effort to restore safety and security to
our communities. I am grateful for your
involvement.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON

BC/MHM/DH/bws (Corres. #2179596)
(4.onoff.ef)

cc: José Cerda, Rm. 222

April 21, 1995

Mr. Richard A. Kistner
Chief of Police
Largo Police Department
Post Office Box 296
Largo, Florida 34649-0296

Dear Richard:

Thank you so much for voicing your support
for the COPS program.

Be assured that I will fight any attempts
to undermine this program and the other anti-
crime initiatives we fought so hard for last
year. You understand the profound importance
of additional police officers in the effort
to promote public safety, and I am grateful
for your involvement in our efforts to restore
safety and security to our communities.

Sincerely, **BILL CLINTON**

BC/MHM/DH/bws (Corres. #2179513)
(4.kistner.ra)

cc: Jose Cerda, Rm. 222

May 1, 1995

Members of the Coalition
To Stop Gun Violence
100 Maryland Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002

Dear Friends:

George Stephanopoulos has forwarded to President Clinton the gun control petitions that you presented to him in your meeting this past March. On behalf of the President, I want to thank you for your efforts in arranging the presentation -- it is particularly moving to know that the names of the Matsuura and Ito families are among the hundreds of thousands of signatures on these petitions.

Please know that President Clinton shares your outrage at the gun violence in our society, and his Administration has pursued critical measures to reduce and prevent crimes involving guns. As you know, the President signed into law the Brady Bill, which has already helped prevent the sale of guns to many criminals, and the crime bill he signed last year includes a ban on the sale, manufacture, and possession of the most dangerous assault weapons and a ban on handgun sales to minors. With these and other initiatives, we are making America safer.

You can be sure that President Clinton will keep your concerns in mind as he continues to address this crucial issue.

Sincerely,

James A. Dorskind
Special Assistant to the President
Director of Correspondence and
Presidential Messages

JAD/MAH/jfc (Corres. 2203901)
cc: George Stephanopoulos, 1st Fl, WW
cc: Jose Cerda, 222 OEOB

March 20, 1995

Mr. James E. Burke
Partnership for a Drug-Free America
16th Floor
405 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10174

Dear James:

Thank you for your recent letter. I am grateful that you shared with me the list of activities going on across the country.

Be assured that my Administration is strongly opposed to any attempts to undermine the significant anti-crime initiatives in last year's crime bill, including the drug treatment and prevention programs. I appreciate your ongoing involvement in reiterating their importance.

Your leadership is crucial to our fight, and I ask you to do all you can to help us in the months ahead.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON

BC/MHM/MM/lynn (Corres. #2069454)
(3.burke.je)

cc: Office of the First Lady
cc: Jose Cerda, 222 OEOB

Jose -
Ide is President
BBB. This is a meeting
ARC might want to
drop in or. I have asked Bruce to
call him.
Pam

THE WHITE HOUSE

January 18, 1994

Mr. R. William Ide III
Long, Aldridge & Norman
One Peachtree Center
Suite 5300
303 Peachtree Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your letter and kind
comments about health care reform. I
apologize for the delay in responding.

I appreciate your commitment to new
ways of thinking about the judicial system
and its response to illegal drug use. The
demands placed on my schedule by health
care reform make it difficult for me to
give this matter the attention it truly
deserves. Therefore, I have asked Bruce
Reed, the President's Deputy Assistant for
Domestic Policy, and Jose Cerda, who is
dealing specifically with these issues on
our domestic policy staff, to meet with
you to discuss your proposal. They will
be in touch with you soon.

R. William Ide III
January 18, 1994
Page Two

It was good to hear from you and I
look forward to learning more about your
idea.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Hillary".

Hillary Rodham Clinton

cc: Bruce Reed
Jose Cerda ✓

cc: Patti
ABA

R. WILLIAM IDE III
President
American Bar Association
750 North Lake Shore Drive
Chicago, IL 60611
Telephone: 312/988-5109
Fax: 312/988-5100

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

Direct Personal Replies to:

Long, Aldridge & Norman
One Peachtree Center
Suite 5300
303 Peachtree Street
Atlanta, GA 30308
404/527-4000
404/527-8460 Direct Dial
Fax: 404/521-9343
ABA/net: !IDEWMIII

November 9, 1993

Hillary Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Hillary:

I know that you are tremendously busy with health care reform and, by the way, you are doing a terrific job. We had discussed last August the possibility of a meeting to talk about a shift of direction in the justice system with respect to the use of illegal drugs. I am particularly concerned about the need to send a new signal to the country regarding our intolerance in this area.

It is my sense that Congress will not be able to do that this term. However, the Administration, in concert with the private sector, could make great strides in this area. In order to motivate the public, the direction has to come from the very top and I would greatly appreciate the opportunity to make the case to you for a specific proposal that I have in mind. I realize your schedule is quite busy but if you could work me in for a half hour sometime, it would be greatly appreciated. Many thanks and I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Bill

R. William Ide III