

THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ALLIANCE OF AMERICA

*The Nation's Largest Coalition of Law Enforcement, Crime Victims
and Concerned Citizens Dedicated to Making America Safer.*



LEAA

THE NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT COALITION REPORT ON THE CRIME BILL

Prepared for Members of the
United States House of Representatives

August 17, 1994

Overview

This report clearly illustrates that law enforcement professionals are overwhelmingly *opposed* to the crime bill currently under consideration in the United States Congress.

From the smallest rural departments to the largest urban agencies, America's law enforcement officers know what will reduce violent crime: more prisons, more prosecutors, more (and tougher) judges, a reduction of plea bargaining in violent crimes, truth-in-sentencing, and reform of the juvenile justice system.

The Law Enforcement Alliance of America hopes that the expert opinions, organizational statements and law enforcement surveys contained in this report will provide legislators with solid, substantiated information upon which to base their vote on the crime bill.

This report represents a wide spectrum of professional opinion from the law enforcement community, and makes a strong case that the current crime bill utterly fails the law enforcement test in its potential to reduce violent crime in America.

The organizations and law enforcement experts listed in this report strongly urge Members of Congress to listen to law enforcement and vote *no* on the crime bill.

**As of August 16, 1994, the following Law Enforcement organizations
and leaders are publicly opposing this Crime Bill:**

**The Law Enforcement Alliance of America
California Correctional Peace Officers Association
Kentucky State Chapter of the FOP
The National Association of Chiefs of Police
New Jersey Police Benevolent Association, Local # 11
FOP Lodge #3, Bisbee, Arizona
State Police Association of Massachusetts
Richard Mack, Graham County, Arizona - Sheriff
Southern States Police Benevolent Association
(representing police officers from: GA, AL, MI, TN, NC, SC, KY, & VA)
FOP Lodge # 22, Fostoria, Ohio
Bob Lutz, Bloomington, Minnesota - Chief of Police
Massachusetts Police Union Legislative League
(representing 78 different Massachusetts police organizations)
Jay Apperson, Federal Prosecutor, Eastern District of Virginia
FOP Lodge # 32, Killeen, Texas
Police Superior Officers Association, Trenton, New Jersey
FOP Lodge #50, Colorado River, Arizona
Samuel W. Frank, Orange County, Vermont - Sheriff
Boston Police Patrolman's Association
FOP Lodge #39, Harris County, Texas
Memphis Police Association, Memphis, Tennessee
FOP Lodge #3, Louisiana
American Federation of Police
Bob Macy, Past President, National Association of District Attorneys
Governor Fife Symington, Governor of Arizona
FOP Lodge #6, Louisville, Kentucky**

THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ALLIANCE OF AMERICA

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LAW ENFORCEMENT DOES *NOT* SUPPORT THIS CRIME BILL

- **FBI Director Louis Freeh:** "From a federal law enforcement view, the one great concern I'd had is for the funding for the 100,000 police officers, which comes from downsizing the federal government and specifically the FBI and the DEA." Mr. Freeh said his concern with the hiring of new police officers with money appropriated by the crime bill "is twofold -- and I get this concern from mayors and police chiefs around the country ... that the financing for the new officers ... is only for several years, which means by the time these police forces recruit, train and get the benefit of the new resources, it is time for Congress to refund it." *Buffalo News - August 10*
- **Eastern District of Virginia Federal Prosecutor Jay Apperson:** "While I do not speak for the Justice Department, I do speak as a veteran front-line prosecutor. Based on my experience, the crime bill does little to strengthen law enforcement and wastes millions of dollars..." "More important, the bill is the drug dealer's best friend. It guts one of the most effective law enforcement tools to induce cooperation against high-level drug traffickers - "mandatory minimums" - and, incredibly, authorizes the wholesale release of potentially thousands of convicted drug traffickers..." *Wall Street Journal - August 11*
- **California Correctional Peace Officers Association President Don Novey:** "We are opposed to the crime bill as it is now written. Our 23,000 members support true crime fighting legislation, and when we see that bill, we'll support it, but we haven't seen it yet."
- **Southern States PBA Director of Operations Bill Thompson:** "We do not believe that you need to spend \$895 million to develop 'comprehensive crime fighting strategies'. We do believe that a good strategy already exists. That is to lock them up and don't let them out. We do not believe that more gun laws, banning guns, waiting periods, etc., will have any effect on crime or violence. We do believe that if you enforce the existing laws, if you make it extremely painful for someone to commit a crime with a gun, you are much more likely to reduce crime and violence." The Southern States Police Benevolent Association represents over 12,000 police officers in eight southern states.
- **Massachusetts Police Union Legislative League Chairman Jim Barry:** "The President's crime bill needs a major overhauling to be effective. They are failing the victims of crime, the cops on the street and the public by saying this crime bill is going to make a difference. This bill appears to be written more by social workers, than law enforcement professionals." The Massachusetts Police Union Legislative League represents 78 Massachusetts police organizations.
- **Kentucky State Fraternal Order of Police President Martin Scott:** "... we held an Executive Board meeting of the State F.O.P. Lodge this date (08/12/94), and we are not unhappy that the "Crime Bill", in its present form, was defeated in the House." "... we feel that a good bill is one that deals only with crime, the victims of crime, and those who commit crime." "...gun control and social programs should be considered in separate legislation."

- **Law and Order Magazine Editor Bruce W. Cameron:** "I'm in favor of getting as much money back from the federal government as possible. However, if that money compromises your freedom to think and act independently, then it is not acceptable. That is where some of the organizations that represent law enforcement are flirting with danger."

"In 1993, the National Institute of Justice issued grants to the following: International Association of Chiefs of Police, \$439,070; National Sheriffs Association, \$516,943; Police Foundation (controlled by the National FOP) \$221,634; Police Executive Research Foundation (controlled by the National FOP) \$447,343. Did receiving this money influence these associations in any way that may be detrimental to their members?"

Law and Order is a police management magazine with a national circulation of over 35,000 command rank officers.

- **Police Magazine Editor Dan Burger:** "Attempting to prevent crime by making it more difficult for the average citizen to buy a gun will not produce the professed result. This country doesn't need to abolish guns in order to control crime. Stiffer penalties for gun-related crime will carry the message that solving problems with a gun is unacceptable behavior. When more people go to jail and stay in jail for gun-related crimes, there may be a change of attitude. When attitudes about violence change, citizens will begin to feel safer."

Police Magazine is a law enforcement rank and file magazine with a national circulation of over 65,000 line officers.

- **Every major survey of America's police conclusively proves that police officers do not believe that more gun control will have any impact on crime or criminals.**
 - National Association of Chiefs of Police, '94 Annual Survey: 88.7% responded that a ban on so-called "assault weapons" would not help reduce crime.
 - Southern States Police Benevolent Association, June '93: 96.4% strongly support firearms ownership for self-defense, 95.8% reject an outright ban on guns, they rated stricter gun control as the LEAST effective option for reducing violent crime.
 - *Police Magazine*, April '93: 85% did not support an "assault weapon" ban.
 - *Law Enforcement Technology Magazine*, August '91: 85% of "street officers" opposed gun control and 90% did not support an "assault weapons" ban.
- National leaders of select police organizations (such as the Fraternal Order of Police and the International Association of the Chiefs of Police) are attempting to generate support by making grave misrepresentations to their members; these groups also have conflicts of interest as revealed by *Law and Order* magazine (see above). The National FOP and other police groups are telling their members that there is a "police exemption" for law enforcement, yet the truth is the so-called exemption does not cover officers' off-duty weapons, nor does it apply to retired officers; furthermore, the firearms prohibitions will adversely financially affect thousands of smaller departments in the country where officers must purchase their own weapons.
- **If this crime bill passes there will be a severe backlash from the law enforcement officers who have been misled, and their anger will be targeted both at their organizational leaders and their elected representatives in Congress.**



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST 16, 1994

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:
KEITH APPELL (703) 683-5004

LAW ENFORCEMENT DESERTS CLINTON'S CRIME BILL DIRECTLY CONTRADICTS PRESIDENT'S CLAIMS

LEAA OFFICERS

James J. Fotis,
Executive Director
Lynbrook, NY
Police Department (ret.)

Brenda Maples,
President
Memphis, TN
Police Department

Thomas J. Aveni, Jr.,
First Vice President
Former Gloucester
Township, NJ
Police Officer and
Founder of LEPSA

Richard Beckman,
Second Vice President
Cloverdale, CA
Police Department

Dwight Van Horn,
Third Vice President
Los Angeles, CA
Sheriff's Department

Stephen J. Chand,
Secretary
Old Brookville, NY
Police Department

John Chapman,
Sergeant at Arms
Killeen, TX
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Ronald Allen,
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Westfield, NJ
Police Department
Second Vice President,
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David A. Lindman,
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Ray Maples,
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President, Memphis
Police Association

Jack L. Roberts,
Board Member
President, Southern
States PBA

Jimmy Trahin,
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Police Department (ret.)

Ted Gogol,
Director of Operations

FALLS CHURCH, VA --- The Law Enforcement Alliance of America today released an "ever growing" list of law enforcement organizations who have rejected the Clinton Crime Bill, directly contradicting the President's claim that law enforcement supports it. LEAA Executive Director Jim Fotis emphasized that despite President Clinton's Monday meeting with Fraternal Order of Police National President Dewey Stokes -- a supporter of the Clinton bill -- FOP lodges around the country continue to line up in opposition.

"Cops across the country, including many chiefs and sheriffs, have rejected the Clinton Crime Bill, just as the House of Representatives did last week. Even FOP lodges are defying their national president in opposing this bill," Fotis said.

Law Enforcement Organizations Opposing Clinton Bill

Law Enforcement Alliance of America
California Correctional Peace Officers Association
Southern States Police Benevolent Association (representing police officers from eight southern states: Ga., Ala., Miss., Tenn., N.C., S.C., Ky., and VA.)
National Association of Chiefs of Police
State Police Association of Massachusetts
Police Superior Officers Association, Trenton, N.J.
American Federation of Police
Boston Police Patrolman's Association
Memphis Police Association, Memphis, Tenn.
New Jersey Police Benevolent Association, Local #11
Massachusetts Police Union Legislative League (representing 78 different Massachusetts police entities)
***** Fraternal Order of Police, Kentucky State Chapter *****
***** Fraternal Order of Police, Harris County (Houston), Tex., Lodge #39 *****
***** Fraternal Order of Police, Louisville, Ky., Lodge #6 *****
***** Fraternal Order of Police, Bisbee, Ariz. Lodge #3 *****
***** Fraternal Order of Police, Colorado, River, Ariz. Lodge #50 *****
***** Fraternal Order of Police, Killeen, Tex. Lodge #32 *****
***** Fraternal Order of Police, Louisiana Lodge #3 *****
***** Fraternal Order of Police, Fostoria, Ohio Lodge #22 *****

The Law Enforcement Alliance of America represents over 40,000 law enforcement officers, crime victims and concerned citizens nationwide. To schedule an interview with an LEAA spokesman, or to contact a representative of any of the above organizations please contact Keith Appell at (703)-683-5004 or Ted Deeds at (703)-847-2677.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST 15, 1994

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:
KEITH APPELL (703)-683-5004



LEAA OFFICERS

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Brenda Maples,
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Richard Beckman,
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Dwight Van Horn,
Third Vice President
Los Angeles, CA
Sheriff's Department

Stephen J. Chand,
Secretary
Old Brookville, NY
Police Department

John Chapman,
Sergeant at Arms
Killeen, TX
Police Department

Ronald Allen,
Board Member
Westfield, NJ
Police Department
Second Vice President,
National P.A.L.

David A. Lindman,
Board Member
Minneapolis, MN
Police Department

Ray Maples,
Board Member
Memphis, TN
Police Department
President, Memphis
Police Association

Jack L. Roberts,
Board Member
President, Southern
States PBA

Jimmy Trahin,
Board Member
Los Angeles, CA
Police Department (ret.)

Ted Gogol,
Director of Operations

LAW ENFORCEMENT REJECTS CLINTON'S SOFT ON CRIME, FEEL-GOOD PROVISIONS

OPPOSITION MOUNTS AS DETAILS BECOME KNOWN

FALLS CHURCH, VA --- *Law Enforcement Alliance of America* Executive Director Jim Fotis is urging President Clinton to "get with the program" and support an anti-crime bill that law enforcement experts and crime victims want and desperately need.

"The President's comments, to this point, show that he continues to live in denial -- out of touch with the reality of violent crime. Law enforcement has rejected the billions of dollars in social spending projects that have failed to reduce crime since the 1960s," Fotis said.

Fotis emphasized that President Clinton's own FBI Director, Louis Freeh, has publicly expressed doubt -- along with many mayors and police officials -- that there is funding for 100,000 new police officers.

"The one great concern I'd had is for the funding for the 100,000 police officers, which comes from downsizing the federal government and specifically the FBI and the DEA," Freeh told the *Buffalo News* last week.

Fotis also pointed out that the bill Clinton continues to push for is, in the words of federal prosecutor Jay Apperson, "the drug dealer's best friend."

It guts one of the most effective law enforcement tools to induce cooperation against high-level drug traffickers -- 'mandatory minimums' -- and, incredibly, authorizes the wholesale release from prison of potentially thousands of convicted drug traffickers, putting them back on the street," Apperson wrote in the *Wall Street Journal* last week.

Fotis noted that the more law enforcement examines Clinton's bill, opposition mounts against it.

"Already, the National Association of Chiefs of Police, Boston Police Patrolman Association, Massachusetts Police Union Legislative League (representing 78 police groups), Memphis Police Association, American Federation of Police and an increasing number of Fraternal Order of Police lodges -- in open defiance of their national organization -- have come out in opposition to this bill," Fotis said.

The Law Enforcement Alliance of America represents over 40,000 law enforcement officers, crime victims and concerned citizens nationwide. To schedule an interview with Mr. Fotis please contact Keith Appell at (703)-683-5004.

OKLAHOMA COUNTY
SEVENTH DISTRICT
STATE OF OKLAHOMA

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ROBERT H. MACY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

PATRICK J. MORGAN
FIRST ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY

RAY C. ELLIOTT
DIRECTOR OF CRIMINAL DIVISION

JOHN J. FOLEY
DIRECTOR OF JUVENILE DIVISION

ROBERT L. MITCHELL
DIRECTOR OF CIVIL DIVISION

August 16, 1994

James J. Fotis
Executive Director
The Law Enforcement Alliance of America
7700 Leesburg Pike Suite 421
Falls Church, Virginia 22043

Dear Jim:

Thank you and the tens of thousands of police officers that you represent for your gallant efforts to stop the so-called "Crime Bill." As Jay Apperson so aptly stated in the Wall Street Journal, "This Bill is a Crime."

As former chair of the Drug Control Committee of the National District Attorney's Association, former President of that organization, and as a prosecutor who relentlessly pursues drug dealers and traffickers, I believe that the abolition of minimum mandatory sentences would deliver a severe blow to our drug fighting efforts.

Louis Freeh is demonstrating the kind of backbone and law enforcement commitment that I anticipated after visiting with him on two occasions. He is absolutely right concerning funding for the proposed 100,000 new police officers. The money is not in the bill at this time, and if it is added, who will pay for the newly hired officers in two or three years. I commend Director Freeh for his valiant stand against this bill. We don't need to add additional officers at the expense of downgrading the FBI and the DEA.

This country needs more programs directed at the social ills of our big cities, particularly in the area of juvenile crime and violence. The crime bill is not the place for such programs. If we are to effectively combat the violence on our streets today, we need a crime bill that emphasizes more prosecutors and judges, more prison space, and severe punishment for violent offenders, including the timely use of the death penalty. We local prosecutors need less federalization of crimes and more assistance in prosecuting and locking up those who violate the laws already on the books.

We are in contact with our congressional delegation and I am proud to say that five of the six representatives from Oklahoma voted against the bill. I hope that the Members of the House of Representatives continue to show their courage, fortitude, and statesmanship and demand that a real crime bill be written and submitted to the congress.

Respectfully,

Robert H. Macy

Robert H. Macy
District Attorney



OKLAHOMA SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION

P.O. Box 1094

Norman, Oklahoma 73070

May 4, 1994

To Whom it may concern:

- With regard to the President's anti-crime proposal to ban "assault weapons", The Oklahoma Sheriffs' Association is opposed to a ban on any weapon.

The illegal distribution and use of drugs is certainly banned; the illegal drug trade is flourishing anyway. The bad guys always have drugs, they will always have guns.

The recent passage of the Brady Bill mandates background checks on every individual who wishes to purchase a handgun etc. Although the intent of the bill was certainly admirable, it has simply mixed us in more red tape.

A ban on weapons won't solve the crime problem. Truth in sentencing will definitely help! If we can put the people we fear away, and keep them there for every day of their sentence, we will, I believe, be on the right track. Without proper facilities to ensure that criminals will truly be brought to justice, we have no effective deterrent to crime.

Thank you, and if we may be of service, please don't hesitate to call upon us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Don Hass".

Don Hass, President
Oklahoma Sheriffs' Association

DJH/dr



SOUTHERN STATES POLICE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, INC.

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Mr Chairman, members of the committee, I'm Bill Thompson and I represent 12,000 law enforcement officers that are members of the Southern States Police Benevolent Association.

As far as I know, we are the only law enforcement organization that has surveyed rank and file law enforcement officers to determine how they feel about crime control. I'd like to share some of their thoughts with you.

*** I have here a list of federal grants that are administered by the Governor's office in North Carolina. Here's We believe that local authorities are the experts on crime in their area and giving money directly to these jurisdictions is an excellent way for the federal government to help the states (as long as there are controls that require them to spend this money only for crime control).

We do not believe that \$90 million for "midnight basketball" is going to help us fight crime.

We are sympathetic to the plight of Alzheimer victims, but money to help them should not be part of a crime bill.

*** We do believe that there should be more police on the street, but the program should encourage a long term commitment to law enforcement, and should not be a quick and easy way to a college degree with a temporary commitment to law enforcement.

*** We do not believe that you need to spend \$895 million to develop "comprehensive crime fighting strategies.

We do believe that a good strategy already exists. That is to lock them up and don't let them out.

*** We do not believe that more gun laws; banning guns; waiting periods etc. will have any effect on crime or violence.

In atlanta they kill children with fire bombs.

We do believe that if you enforce the existing laws, if you make it extremely painful for someone to commit a crime with a gun, you are much more likely to reduce crime and violence.

Possession of a firearm by a convicted felon is against the law in most states that I am aware of. I myself have arrested many convicted felons for various offenses, and I have yet to see one prosecuted for the additional charge of possessing a firearm.

If you could wave your magic wand and make all firearms disappear, you would not stop crime and violence. The criminals would just return to the use of knives, clubs and rocks.

That concludes my prepared remarks. I will be happy to answer any questions you might have.

CLINTON'S CRIME BILL 'SLAMMED' STATES MASSACHUSETTS POLICE UNION LEGISLATIVE LEAGUE

BOSTON, Aug. 13 /PRNewswire/ -- The following is a statement issued by the Massachusetts Police Union Legislative League:

Boston Police Officer and Chairman of the Massachusetts Police Union Legislative League, (Mass. P.U.L.L.) Jim Barry today slammed President Clinton's Crime Bill. "Congress should take a long look at this Bill. The President's Crime Bill needs major overhauling to be effective. They had a chance to really do something here. They are failing the victims of crime, the cops on the street and the public by saying this Crime Bill is going to make a difference. We could have done so much better," said Barry. "The Bill appears to be written more by social workers, than law enforcement professionals. There is not even a victims or police officers bill of rights included in the Crime Bill," said MassPull chairman Jim Barry.

"The three strikes and your out, piece of the Crime Bill is a disgrace. A violent felon should not get three bites of the apple," said Barry. "A convicted violent felon should be in prison doing time, the very first time. They should not be given the chance to make more victims. What this part of the Crime Bill does is acknowledge the whole system does not work," stated Barry. John McLean, President of the State Police Association of Massachusetts, said, "This part of the Crime Bill only makes our job that much more dangerous."

Another piece of the Crime Bill is the national police corps, a program that grants scholarships for college students willing to "play police" for four years. But Barry says, "This job is America's toughest...it isn't a part time job or an after school job, it is a profession. They should call it what it is, the national patronage corps for scholarships and part time jobs," said Barry.

Police Officers dedicate themselves to their profession for the average of 25 years. They are committed professionals that are willing to give their lives for the safety of the public, and in fact, over 150 men and women a year are killed in the line of duty. "If this is the President's promise of 100,000 new police officers on the street, then it is misleading" said Barry.

MassPull's membership includes two of New England's largest police unions, the Boston Police Patrolman's Association, the State Police Association of Massachusetts and also includes 76 other police unions in Massachusetts cities and towns.

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8/13/94

/CONTACT: Jim Barry, Chairman of Massachusetts Police Union Legislative League, 617-268-7722/

CO: Boston Police Patrolman; Massachusetts Police Union Legislative League

PRESS RELEASE

Ky. State Lodge Fraternal Order Of Police • 644 Phillips Lane • Louisville, Ky. 40209 • (502) 375-4206 •

For Immediate Release

Date: August 14, 1994
Contact: Ray Franklin, State Secretary
Phone: (502) 375-4206

FEDERAL CRIME BILL

LOUISVILLE, KY. - After conferring with the members of the Executive Board of the Kentucky Fraternal Order of Police, State F.O.P. President Martin Scott sent the following message to both U.S. Senators and each U.S. Representative from Kentucky: "...we held an Executive Board meeting of the State F.O.P. Lodge this date (08/12/94), and we are not unhappy that the "Crime Bill", in its present form, was defeated in the House. We all realize how important a good crime bill is to the citizens of the United States, and the Kentucky State Lodge stands ready to support the passage of such a bill. However we feel that a good bill is one which deals only with crime, the victims of crime, and those who commit crimes. Topics such as gun control and social programs should be considered in separate legislation. Thank you, and the Kentucky Fraternal Order of Police is prepared to cooperate with your office at any time."



National Association of Chiefs of Police

NATIONAL PRESIDENT
Dennis R. Martin
Michigan

VICE PRESIDENT
(Mid-Atlantic Region)
Chief James J. Kohn, C.I.T.
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(Southeast Region)
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MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE
Lt. E. Dunphy
Minnesota

POLICE HALL OF FAME
Steven L. Lebow
Pennsylvania

PRIVATE SECURITY
William Sharp
New York

PROBATION & PAROLE
John G. Wadell
Ohio

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS
Thomas Logan Moser
Pennsylvania

POLICE STRESS
John J. Perrine
Pennsylvania

PUBLIC RELATIONS
H. Richard Gentry
Pennsylvania

TRAINING
Robert M. Ward
Missouri

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Aug. 16, 1994

Contact: Dennis R. Martin, (202) 293-9088; or public information officer on call 24 hours, (305) 962-2503 or (305) 573-0202

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20038

POLICE CHIEFS APPLAUD CONGRESS FOR TURNING CLINTON DOWN **Concerns Include \$5 Billion Local Price Tag Projected for Community Policing**

WASHINGTON — Alleging that the White House refuses to hear concerns of the vast majority of U.S. law enforcement agency heads, the president of the National Association of Chiefs of Police (NACOP) today said he is glad members of Congress are listening to reason rather than President Clinton's political arm-twisting.

Dennis R. Martin, president of NACOP, a non-profit educational organization of more than 11,000 command-rank officers throughout the nation, said he believes many of the Congressmen who are refusing to support Clinton's \$33.4 billion crime bill are aware of numerous concerns shared by heads of U.S. law agencies, including:

- Clinton's plan to transfer full funding of the 100,000 new community police officers to localities within five years would carry a price tag of \$5 billion, or \$50,000 in salary and benefits per officer; as local agency funding already is strapped, many chiefs are reluctant to participate in the program from the onset.
- Because it takes 5.5 officers to fill eight-hour shifts around the clock on a weekly basis, the 100,000 new community officers actually would put only about 18,000 more officers on duty at any given time.
- The community policing program can be expected to result in an immediate increase in crime because officers will be diverted from crime-fighting areas while more citizens will be reporting more crimes.

"You take money and manpower that should be used to take the bad guys off the street and devote them to social programs that have not proven to be effective," Martin said. "What positive impact community policing programs may have would be long-term at best, because no program is going to right away change the historical community distrust of police."

Martin added that increasing the number of police officers does not necessarily translate to less crime. For example, the federally run Washington department, with more than six officers per 1,000 residents compared with the national average of 2.3 officers per 1,000 residents, has some of the nation's highest crime figures.

He said NACOP officials favor less-costly alternatives to expanded community policing programs, such as the use of trained volunteers, as has been successful in Houston and elsewhere. And he noted that many of the nation's chiefs believe answers to the crime problem include a revamping of the juvenile justice system to hold youthful offenders accountable for their crimes and an overall philosophical shift to place the safety of citizens ahead of the alleged rights of criminals.

Martin said that many police chiefs and sheriffs are upset because they have tried to let their feelings be known to Clinton, but the White House has turned a deaf ear.

"The White House is listening to a handful of chiefs from the biggest cities while those from smaller departments, representing the vast majority of law enforcement agencies in this country, are told their opinions do not count," Martin said.

"Fortunately, legislators are listening to good, simple common sense."

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**FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE
LOUISVILLE LODGE 6**

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John Winstead, Jr.
Vice-President

Mel Allen
Secretary

Richard Doison
Treasurer

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SENDER:

TED GOGOL

RAY FRANKLIN

RECIPIENT

FAX # (703) 556 6485

DATE August 15, 1994

TOTAL # OF PAGES 1
(including cover)

COMMENTS:

Louisville Lodge 6, Fraternal Order of Police has voted, this date, to support the position of the Kentucky State Lodge in asking for a FEDERAL CRIME BILL that deals with crime, the victims of crime, and those who commit crimes. Topics such as gun control and social programs should be dealt with in separate legislation.



GRAHAM COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

523 10th AVENUE - SAFFORD, ARIZONA - TELEPHONE: 428-3141 - FAX 428-2487

SHERIFF
RICHARD I. MACK

CHIEF DEPUTY
MIKE MCCUEN

August 16, 1994

Bill Clinton, President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Clinton:

Since the negative vote by the House of Representatives on the Crime Bill, I have heard the most astounding rhetorical responses from you and other politicians regarding your dismay at the Crime bill's failure. The most disturbing comment I heard was yours when you said that the Crime Bill wasn't for you, but rather "for our children".

Mr. President, please understand that, as a father of five children and a 17 year veteran of law enforcement, I am as concerned about crime and violence as you or anyone else in this country. Now, more than ever, our law enforcement efforts MUST be aimed at the criminal and further protect the rights of citizens.

However, before you and congress can pass any law, it should first pass the test of constitutional authorization. If there is no constitutional authorization which would allow you and congress the right to address a national crime prevention program, then you are breaking your oath of office in attempting to do so.

There are four federal judges across the United States who have all agreed on this point in their respective rulings regarding the unconstitutionality of the Brady bill. In Judge John Roll's ruling he said, "Congress exceeded its authority under Article 1, section 8 of the United States Constitution, thereby impermissibly encroaching upon the powers retained by the states pursuant to the Tenth Amendment".

Crime is different in every state, city and town in this country and therefore should be addressed at the local level, not dictated by a central government.

If you really want to help me as Sheriff, then keep the federal government out of my way and allow me to work for and with my constituents to solve our own problems.

This Bill Is a Crime

By JAY APPERSON

The so-called anti-crime bill crafted by House-Senate conferees appears headed for a crucial vote in the House this week, possibly as early as today. The bill is a bad bill and should be defeated. While I do not speak for the Justice Department, I do speak as a veteran front-line prosecutor. Based on my experience, the crime bill does little to strengthen law enforcement and wastes hundreds of millions of dollars on soft-headed gimmicks that don't work.

More important, the bill is the drug dealer's best friend. It guts one of the most effective law enforcement tools to induce cooperation against high-level drug traffickers—"mandatory minimums"—and, incredibly, authorizes the wholesale release from prison of potentially thousands of convicted drug traffickers, putting them back on the street.

The legislation is the result of intense and sustained lobbying by the criminal defense bar and other critics of tough mandatory-minimum drug sentences enacted in the 1980s. These critics have painted a picture of federal prosecutors who round up helpless drug addicts and throw them in jail for 10 years with no chance for parole. The reality is far different. Mandatory minimums apply (with a single exception) to drug dealers, not users. Simple possession by a user is only a misdemeanor which carries a sentence of no more than one year.

What the critics don't tell you is that mandatory minimums for those assisting in drug distribution are part of a comprehensive scheme which allows the government to move to reduce a defendant's sentence below the minimum term if he provides "substantial assistance" in the prosecution of others. In other words, if low-level dealers, drug couriers or "mules," arrested on federal drug offenses, cooperate with prosecutors, identify their sources and higher-ups, testify against them at trial, and help put them out of business, then those low-level defendants can have their own sentence re-

duced. It is a common-sense "carrot and stick" approach which represents perhaps the single most effective law enforcement tool in convicting high-level drug suppliers and traffickers.

Congress should think long and hard before returning us to the old days when narco-lords could successfully insulate themselves by having others handle the drugs. Before mandatory minimums, underlings served very little jail time for their scutwork. Often paid for their prison time by their bosses, the low-level guys didn't finger increasingly violent higher-ups. Their short sentences were simply the cost of doing business.

However, faced with the certainty of a 10-year mandatory sentence with no parole, it's amazing how defendants' loyalty or fear is suddenly put into perspective. They very quickly realize they will be giving up a huge chunk of their lives for someone else. And they usually decide to cooperate with prosecutors.

Federal prosecutors have utilized mandatory minimums to successfully convict increasingly sophisticated high-level traffickers and racketeers—people who would otherwise still be in business. Responsible defense attorneys have zealously represented their clients by getting them to cooperate with the United States to earn reduced time. It is a system that works—both for society, which is rid of some high-level dealers, and for low-level defendants, who earn a reduced sentence.

Yet you'd never understand how this system works from reading press accounts, which have been shaped by critics of mandatory minimums. A good example is a Feb. 20 Washington Post article, which portrayed a young black man named Derrick Curry, who had been convicted on federal drug trafficking charges. The Post reporter lamented the "incomprehensibly severe" 20-year sentence for this "small-time dealer." The story noted, almost in passing, that Curry steadfastly refused to cooperate by "ratting on his friends." For those who think that's noble, remember

Jesse Jackson's admonition to young blacks: "It's like seeing your apartment building in flames and not telling anybody about it because...the guys who set the fire are black. They think they're being disloyal to the race if they tell it. No: They will burn the race up unless they tell it."

Unfortunately, the crime bill removes the incentive to "tell it" by gutting mandatory minimums for a large number of low level defendants. These "low-level" defendants—a term defined by politicians not prosecutors—would be eligible to escape the mandatory minimum sentences without ever providing meaningful cooperation to prosecutors. The escape provision applies regardless of the amount of drugs involved. A person who distributes hundreds of kilograms of cocaine or heroin can qualify. It applies even to people who have engaged in repeated and ongoing trafficking, not just small fry who get caught for a single lapse in judgment.

The bill actually allows the escape hatch to apply retroactively, allowing release of those already convicted and sentenced. What's more, these convicted criminals may qualify for release even if they continue to protect higher-up drug traffickers. Convicted criminals may be released simply by having admitted they did it even after they have been convicted by a jury. They can also be released by telling the government what happened years after their arrest and conviction, when that information is useless. There is no requirement that they testify against anyone.

Passage of this legislation will reward the dangerously false nobility of the Derrick Currys of the world. And the punks whom they have protected will be waiting to put them back in the drug business when they get out.

If Congress is serious about fighting crime, it will defeat this bill. If President Clinton is serious, he will veto it. It's a bad bill.

Mr. Apperson is a federal prosecutor in the Eastern District of Virginia.

FBI chief criticizes Clinton's crime bill

Freeh cites wide wariness by police

By Ralph Z. Hallow
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The director of the FBI was reined in by the Clinton administration yesterday after he suggested to a newspaper interviewer that mayors and police officials across the country don't like the president's \$33 billion Omnibus Crime Bill.

Louis Freeh told the Buffalo (N.Y.) News that many mayors and police officials have told him they're worried that the money for the 100,000 new police officers is money taken from other law enforcement programs and the crime bill will do more harm than good.

"From a federal law enforcement point of view," he said, "the one great concern I'd had is for the funding for the 100,000 police officers, which comes from downsizing the federal government and specifically the FBI and the DEA [Drug Enforcement Administration]."

When news of the Buffalo interview reached Washington, administration officials scurried to soften the impact of the remarks of the nation's top cop, a Clinton appointee, on a day when the president and his men were on Capitol Hill frantically trading for votes for the crime legislation.

A statement was released in Mr.

see CRIME, page A15

CRIME

From page A1

Freeh's name giving a lukewarm endorsement to the legislation. He did not retract his remarks in Buffalo.

"My view of it," he said in the statement, "is that we're going to be much better off with it than without it."

Earlier in Buffalo, he spoke strongly of his concerns.

"We feel very strongly that the extra police officers and the support structures that they need are vital," he said then. "We do question the wisdom of financing that by cutting back on FBI and DEA resources, which, in our view, is not consistent with our expanding mission."

Mr. Freeh said his concern with the hiring of the new officers with money appropriated by the crime bill "is twofold — and I get this concern from mayors and police chiefs around the country ... that the financing for the new officers ... is only for several years, which means by the time these police forces recruit, train and get the benefit of the new resources, it is time for Congress to refund it."

"If [more federal money is not appropriated], mayors and police chiefs are concerned about ... letting police officers go, which no one wants to do when the crime rate is climbing, and also losing a very substantial investment of their own to non-refunded resources in terms and training and planning," he said.

The bill, which would imprison three-time violent federal felons for life, is to be financed by major cuts in FBI and DEA personnel and would shift certain financial responsibilities to local communities.

The director's criticism circulated yesterday as several Republicans seemed eager to help Mr. Clinton win a victory on the bill, which some Democrats and most Republicans call a welfare scheme that would hire more social workers than police officers.

Meanwhile, as the House Rules Committee last night approved a procedural measure to allow the bill to be brought to the floor for final action today, Republican vote counters believed they had stopped the erosion of unity within their ranks. They predicted they would unite with conservative Democrats to block a vote by the full House today.

Mr. Clinton and Attorney General Janet Reno continued to work on selected House Republicans, such as Ronald K. Machtley of Rhode Island and Rick A. Lazio of New York, both of whom received personal calls yesterday.

Mr. Freeh criticized the crime bill in an interview with Douglas Turner, the Washington bureau chief of the Buffalo News. A report based on the interview appeared in yesterday's editions of the News.

Mr. Freeh made the point that critics of the crime bill make: there is inadequate funding for the 100,000 new police officers the bill's supporters say will be put on the streets by local police departments.

The critics, including Democrats, have said it would probably add only 20,000 officers, who would not be fully financed by federal money. Within three years, state and local taxpayers would have to pick up the full tab or face losing their investment in the new officers, critics say.

In his interview, Mr. Freeh expressed frustration with reductions in federal law enforcement personnel that were meant to help offset the costs of adding police to selected local forces around the country.

Republicans and conservative Democrats object to the nearly \$9 billion in the bill for what they regard as "wasteful" social welfare spending, the weakening of some laws and a ban on 19 assault-style weapons.

Many critics also oppose the bill's federalization of crime through building new prisons with restrictions on how the states may use them and adding new police, partially financed by federal tax dollars, to local police forces.

Mr. Freeh noted in the Buffalo interview that the "budget presented by the president calls for a reduction of 847 employees — not agents, but just as critical, special agents, who perform a police role."

Mr. Freeh said reductions by "847 support positions ... is a fairly large hit in terms of our capacity to use our investigators the way we want to use them and not have them typing and checking records, not that those are unimportant jobs, but what a trained investigator does best with his or her time."

Nonetheless, many law enforcement associations and agencies around the country have lined up behind Mr. Clinton on the crime bill.

LAW and ORDER

Vol. 42, No. 5
May 1994

THE MAGAZINE FOR POLICE MANAGEMENT



NIJ Friends Get BIG Bucks

I'm in favor of getting as much money back from the federal government as possible. However, if that money compromises your freedom to think and act independently, then it is not acceptable. That is where some of the organiza-

tions that represent law enforcement are flirting with danger.

In 1993, the National Institute of Justice issued grants to the following: International Association of Chiefs of Police, \$439,070.; National Sheriffs Association, \$516,943.; Police Foundation, \$221,634.; Police Executive Research Foundation, \$447,343. Did receiving this money influence these groups in any way that may be detrimental to their members?

I have no proof that it did, but these associations never question or oppose an NIJ program. A particular instance that raises some questions is the \$198,382. contract that the IACP entered into to promote the services of the NIJ. This does not seem to be a particularly wise act for either participant. If the NIJ needs to promote its services to law enforcement, it could certainly have found a better provider than the IACP which lists less than a third of the current police chiefs among its members.

As part of the program, a free-lance writer under contract to the IACP approached *LAW and ORDER* magazine to publish an article she had developed on the NIJ. Without knowing the origin of the article, we rejected it because it was clearly a puff-piece for the agency. I have no quarrel with the NIJ making law enforcement aware of its services, but there is a big difference between factually stating one's capabilities and enthusiastically "hying" them.

But the real question is: should an association be a shill for an agency which works for the same group of people? Doesn't that compromise its integrity? How can the association truthfully evaluate a service its members routinely use, if it is receiving megabucks from that service agency?

Also, if the NIJ is in fact a viable resource, why does it need to promote itself to its "customers?" Police have quite a reputation for taking advantage of opportunities that will benefit their operations, so why aren't they clamoring for NIJ's services? Perhaps NIJ ought to talk with a wide spectrum of law enforcement, not just a few popular large agencies, and find out if there is actually a need or a want for the voluminous pages of data it shoves out endlessly.

Bruce W. Cameron

BRUCE W. CAMERON

Topic:
Illustration

LAW and ORDER

Vol. 42, No. 7
July 1994

THE MAGAZINE FOR POLICE MANAGEMENT

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Cops Don't Complain Enough !

I've heard it said that cops are chronic complainers; in fact, some people claim cops are world-class complainers. I've known some officers that lend some credence to that supposition, but that's not an especially bad trait - when done for a positive cause.

Complaining just for the sake of making noise or to provoke trouble is not condoned. However, a complaint to educate or to inform someone of an unacceptable situation can be a positive thing. That's why more police officers should vent their true feelings on some of the law enforcement concerns facing this nation; such as gun control, crime bill, police corps, war on drugs, racial quota, the death penalty, etc.

The prevailing feeling is hopelessness when confronting the government ("what good is my one vote?"). The point is to join together with others that think alike to become a loud voice that has to be listened to. There are many examples of how important that can be: the Brady Bill did not have the backing of the majority of the people in this nation. But some very vocal people hammered away at the media until they were convinced that there was solid backing for the legislation. Once the media joined the crusade the politicians jumped on to take advantage of the free exposure.

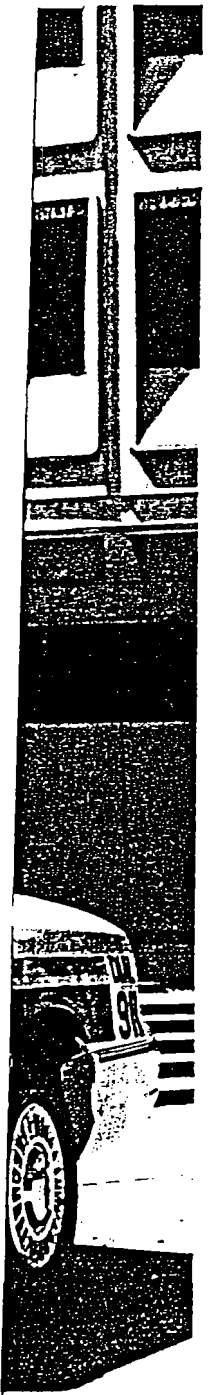
The people who make our laws, being politicians, are fickle. They'll go with whatever they perceive as providing the most personal exposure, resulting in votes and keeping them in office. In the matter of handgun control, the FOP was perceived as representing the 600,000 police officers of this nation, and the IACP was accepted as representing all 12,000 police chiefs. It did not matter that the FOP membership was never polled on this question, or that the IACP only represents less than a third of the chiefs in this county.

Police officers opposed to this legislation did not complain loudly enough to convince the media of their strength. Not enough cops stood up during FOP meetings and yelled that they didn't agree with what their leaders were saying, and not enough chiefs let their representatives in Washington know that they were in fact against the bill. The politicians didn't hear enough opposition, and not enough cops complained about what was being said publicly to sway their vote. The result is we're stuck with a bill that will accomplish nothing, but the politicians can claim a great victory.

If cops are going to maintain their reputation as being real complainers, they'd better get some practice.

Bruce W. Cameron

BRUCE W. CAMERON
EDITORIAL DIRECTOR



Unacceptable Behavior

Is this any way to solve a problem?



Why does this country need gun control?

Is it because, according to the National Center for Health Statistics, approximately 5,000 Americans under the age of 20 are killed with firearms each

year? Because the Department of Justice (DOJ) reported 931,000 violent crimes were committed by armed offenders in 1992? Because bloody, gun-related violence is a favorite subject of the media?

Why *does* this country need gun control?

There is no doubt that the average American is preoccupied with the threat of violent crime. This threat has led to a national something-needs-to-be-done mania. Politically speaking, the magnitude of this problem will activate legislative changes to try to come to grips with it.

We already have the Brady Law that requires background checks before firearms sales and a five-day waiting period before a handgun may be taken home from a registered dealer.

Other proposals that are meant to legislatively affect violent crime call for more in-depth background checks on prospective purchasers, proficiency tests for gun users, bans on certain firearms, increased taxes on weapons and ammunition, and product liability placed on manufacturers and dealers relating to injuries and deaths attributed to their products.

All of these strategies are intended to restrict the access to firearms. Their impact on

the individuals who are predisposed to violence will be minimal. In these times of frighteningly commonplace violence, firearms are perceived as the root of all evil: a big and seemingly easy target to hit. If this were a judgmental shooting exercise, I'd say this perception is poor judgment. The gun, in this case, is the wrong target.

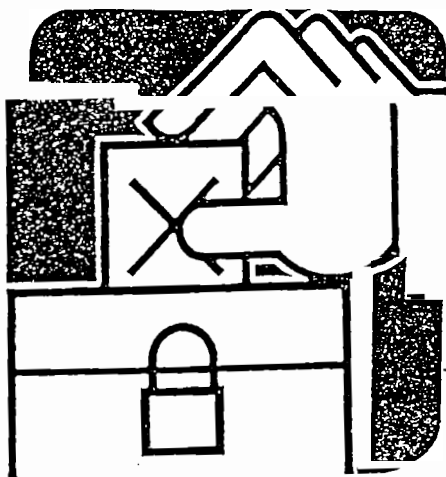
Attempting to prevent crime by making it more difficult for the average citizen to buy a gun will not produce the professed result. The use of handguns in violent crimes has been increasing for years, yet according to the DOJ statistics for 1992, about 13 percent of all violent crimes involved handguns.

The violent crime problem goes beyond guns. It is deep-rooted in our culture. Numerous indicators in our society demonstrate that violence has become an acceptable, even fashionable, way to resolve conflict and solve problems.

Innovative methods to address the problem of violent crime need to be pursued. The arguments about gun control need to be separated from crime control, so that it becomes clear that it will take more than gun control to affect change.

This country doesn't need to abolish guns in order to control crime. Keeping track of firearms through better registration records may benefit investigations of gun-related crime. Stiffer penalties for gun-related crime will carry the message that solving problems with a gun is unacceptable behavior. When more people go to jail and stay in jail for gun-related crimes, there may be a change of attitude. When attitudes about violence change, citizens will begin to feel safer.

Dan Burger
Editor



More Than 95% Of U.S. Police Agency Heads Believe Brady Law Won't Stop Criminals From Getting Guns

NACOP's National Survey Also Shows Strong Support for Opening Bases for Convict Overflow

Washington—U.S. law enforcement agency heads overwhelmingly believe that the Brady Law will not prevent criminals from getting guns, according to survey results released today by the National Association of Chiefs of Police.

When asked if they believe the federal five-day waiting period for firearms purchases, which went into effect Feb. 28, will prevent criminals from obtaining illegal weapons within hours any day of the week on the street, 95.4 percent of respondents said "no."

Responses were received from 3,241 agency heads, or 15.4 percent of the 21,000 U.S. police chiefs, sheriffs and other law heads who were mailed NACOP's seventh annual confidential survey.

In response to other firearms-related questions:

- 88.7 percent of respondents do not believe a ban on sales to law-abiding citizens of shotguns, rifles and certain handguns would help reduce crime—and 97.4 percent said such a ban would not stop criminals from obtaining "illegal weapons."
- 90.4 percent support law-abiding citizens' right to bear arms.

- 88 percent oppose raising taxes on ammunition to pay hospital costs of gunshot victims.

- 81.3 percent said they were not aware that the Brady Law, while protecting police chiefs and sheriffs from personal lawsuits related to background checks for firearm purchase purposes, does not protect cities and counties from such suits.

- 86.8 percent said they do not believe offering cash, gift certificates or other awards to those who turn in firearms is an effective way to reduce crime.

- 92.6 percent said they believe that the U.S. criminal justice system has broken down in the courts, with the prosecutors and probation and parole system.

- 91.4 percent favor sending to prison for life those career criminals who have broken the law since youth and been convicted as an adult of three violent offenses.

- 92.8 percent believe the death penalty serves as a deterrent to certain crimes—and 95 percent said a maximum of five years should be allowed prior to execution for appeals by those sentenced to death.

Chief of Police® SPECIAL REPORT

Responses to several of the 30 questions on the survey indicate support for a tougher criminal justice system. For example:

- 96.7 percent said they believe our nation should quit "coddling criminals" and should open empty military installations to house the overflow of convicted felons.

On questions related to the Branch Davidian matter in Waco, Texas, 67.3 percent of respondents said U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno made the correct decision to stop hostage negotiations, leading to 85 deaths, but 77.7 percent said the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms made a tactical error which led to the deaths of four agents.

The complete survey results are reprinted below for readers of THE CHIEF OF POLICE. We invite your comments, questions and critique of the annual NACOP survey of Police Agency heads. Please write, Editor, THE CHIEF OF POLICE, 3801 Biscayne Blvd., Miami FL 33137.

CONFIDENTIAL SURVEY

7th Annual National Survey of Law Enforcement Officers in the United States

The following questions were posed in the last 60 days by a poll of 18,000 Chiefs of Police and 3,000 county officers. We have had a 15.4% response. Thus we have every reason to believe this survey is reliable. We suggest that it represents a cross section of the vast majority of police agencies.

Death Penalty

1. Do you believe that the death penalty serves as a deterrent to certain types of crime?

YES-92.8%

2. Pending at this date before Congress is a proposal to add to federal law an additional 58 crimes for which the federal government might apply the death penalty. Do you believe that, in addition to what laws are applied in the state, that federal death penalties also may serve as a deterrent to certain types of crimes?

YES-88.9%

3. There are some states (New York and Wisconsin, for example) where there is no death penalty, where death penalty legislation, even when proposed by the public at large and passed by the legislature, has in some cases been rejected by the governor of the state. Do you believe that this is unfair to law enforcement officers who risk their lives day to day?

YES-93.7%

4. Do you believe that after conviction and sentencing of the death penalty, that a maximum of no more than five years, including the period for appeals, should be set for carrying out an execution?

YES-95%

Drugs & Narcotics

5. It has been proposed by the Director of the U.S. Public Health that marijuana be legalized for "medical purposes." Do you agree with decriminalizing this drug?

No-82.8%

6. Of all the drugs used illegally, alcohol appears to be the most dangerous as the leading factor in death to police

officers, by persons under the influence and/or mixed with narcotics. Should we add severe penalties for illegal sale or use by both minors and adults?

YES-85.8%

7. There is some discussion of the legalization of certain recreational drugs (such as cocaine, heroin and marijuana), to reduce prison population, police activity and costs of enforcement. Would you agree with such a change from the present law?

NO-95.3%

8. Do you believe that the abuse of both drugs, some chemicals (such as PCP) and alcohol abuse are the leading factors in violent street crime?

YES-93.6%

Law Enforcement Ethics

9. A scandal in one state police force has exposed highly respected fingerprint technicians, who are also sworn police officers, who "planted" fingerprints at crime scenes. This later brought wrongful convictions. These officers claim "that their superiors knew about the practice and, in fact, encouraged it." Would you believe that this could be a true statement that dozens of planted fingerprints at crime scenes could only be done with knowledge of supervisors since it was so widespread?

NO-66.2%

10. Janet Reno, as Attorney General of the United States, is our chief law enforcement officer. In that capacity she ordered the end of "hostage negotiations" in Waco, Texas, which led to the deaths of 85 men, women and children. Do you believe that this was a correct decision?

YES-67.3%

11. Do you believe that the BATF made a tactical error in Waco, Texas, which

led to the death of 4 agents?

YES-77.7%

12. The FBI issues an annual report called the "Uniform Crime Report." Last year, it indicated crime was down in general. The reports are based on information supplied by police and sheriff's departments. They are not ever audited for accuracy. Do you believe that random audits by federal agency should be made of police departments to determine if figures submitted are in fact accurate?

YES-56.2%

13. Attacks on police (assaults) show a sharp rise of 875% between 1960 and the last report in 1993. Do your own reports of police injured (not killed) support the increase in violent assaults to local police?

YES-52.3%

Firearms

14. The Brady Bill, now law, requires a 5-day waiting period for gun purchases, as well as the option (not requirement) of a background check by local police or sheriffs. Do you believe that the new federal 5-day waiting period will prevent criminals from obtaining illegal weapons within hours any day of the week on the street?

NO-95.4%

15. While the Brady Bill provides protection from lawsuit of the sheriffs or police chiefs, the bill does not exempt your city or county from being sued. Were you aware of this?

NO-81.3%

16. It has been proposed that a number of shotguns, rifles (often mislabeled assault weapons) or certain types of handguns that might be used for sport or self defense be banned from sale to law-

abiding citizens. Do you believe this ban will help reduce crime?

NO-88.7%

17. If a ban of rifles, shotguns and handguns were to be approved, do you believe that criminals no longer would be able to obtain "illegal weapons?"

NO-97.4%

18. It also has been proposed to tax ammunitions as a means to prevent citizens from obtaining these various firearm rounds—to pay for hospital costs of victims of "gunshot wounds." Would you agree to raise taxes on ammunition of law-abiding citizens?

NO-88.0%

19. It has been proposed to issue a National Firearms Card and to register all firearms owned by citizens in the community. Do you believe that the federal registration law would reduce crime?

NO-91.4%

20. Do you believe that a criminal (already prevented from gun ownership) would register for a national gun card and list of firearms?

NO-93.7%

21. In the last two years, floods, hurricanes, riots and earthquakes have required citizens to protect themselves. Would you agree with the statement that any law-abiding citizen should be able to purchase a rifle, shotgun or handgun of his or her choice (now legal) for sport or self defense?

YES-90.4%

General National Questions

22. We requested a list of Interpol nations that had not paid dues such as Iraq (5 years in arrears and a terrorist nation). This request for names of countries, amounts past due and how long they have been delinquent has not been answered in nearly one year. Do you believe that American police, as well as taxpayers, are entitled to know this information?

YES-94.8%

23. Do you believe that the mass media (TV and movies in particular) has contributed to the violence now felt by street gangs in schools where guns and other weapons are found and has encouraged crime and attacks against po-

NEW YORK, NY—New York City Police Capt. James O'Neill, left, and Det. Thomas O'Malley, stand with Marilyn Monroe memorabilia recovered from the recent theft of a Manhattan warehouse during a news conference at the 10th police precinct in New York. On display are two painted ceramic plates showing Monroe in her show business days, a straw hat, and other items bequeathed to Lee Strasberg, the actress's mentor and acting coach. The mementos were stolen from a warehouse storage locker rented by Strasberg's family, police said.



lice officers and citizens that are brutal and immoral?

YES-89.0%

24. Do you believe that we should open empty military camps to handle the overflow of convicted felons and quit "coddling criminals" in our present system?

YES-96.7%

25. Would you agree that a career criminal—a person who from his or her youth has broken the law and as an adult has been convicted at least three other times of violence—and as such should be sent to prison for life?

YES-91.4%

26. Do you believe that the criminal justice system in the United States has broken down in the courts, with the prosecutors and probation and parole system?

YES-92.6%

27. Do you believe that offering gift certificates, cash or other awards to those who turn in firearms is an effective way to reduce crime?

NO-86.8%

28. Would you agree that state laws should be amended now that would permit the protection of youthful (juvenile offenders) who have been arrested over and over again (and because of their age alone) to be prosecuted as "adult offenders." That by allowing "career juvenile" offenders to abuse the system we have encouraged juveniles to avoid punishment for an ever serious escalation of crimes of violence?

YES-97.4%

29. The Clinton Administration has promised 100,000 more law enforcement officers to patrol our streets. Were you aware that it would be only by the year 2001 and upon completion of college that trained officers would be available and that any others would be civilians?

NO-81.3%

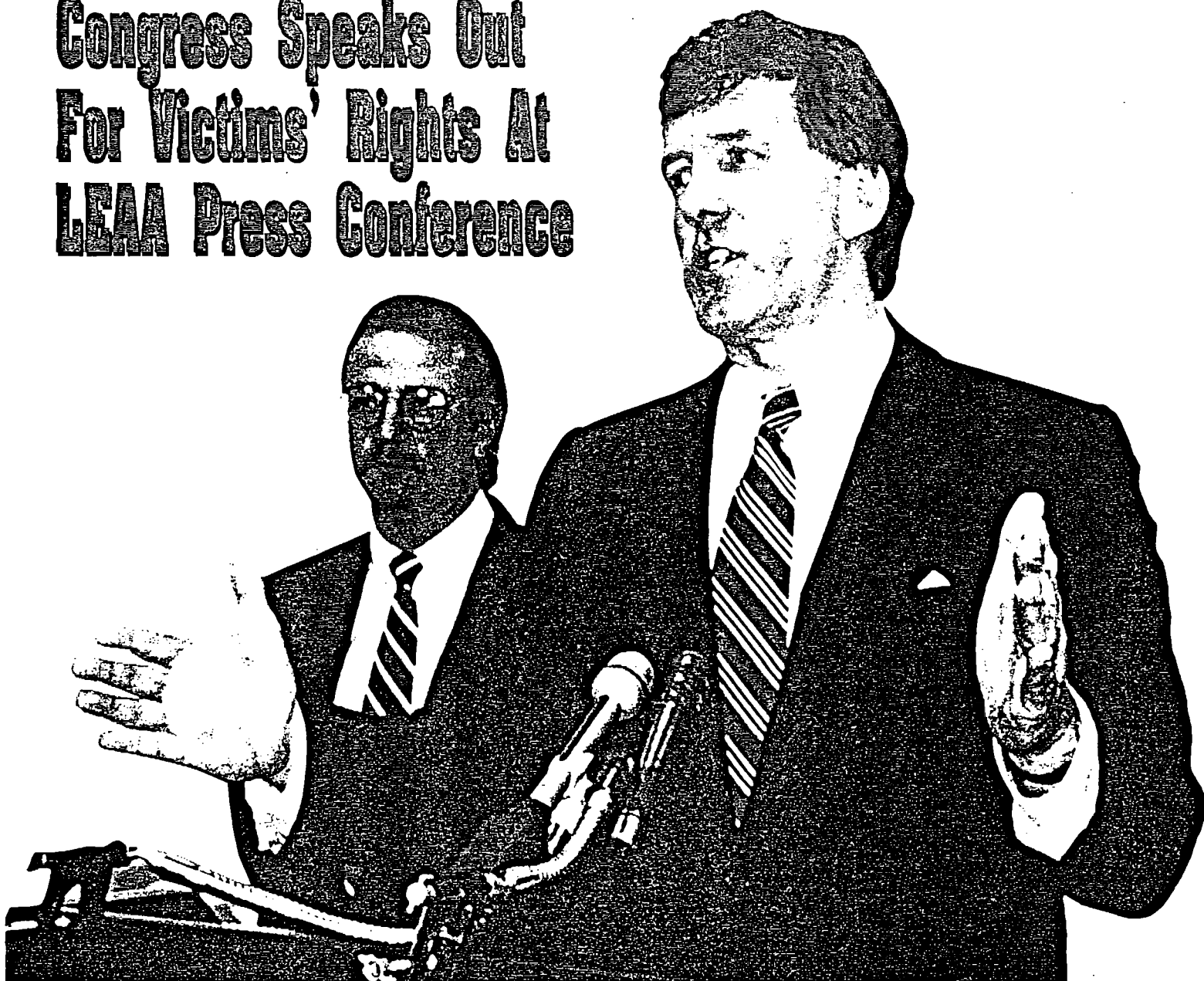
30. The average police chief serves 3 years and 2 months and is then dismissed. Do you believe that we need to have more protection for command officers who meet state standards?

YES-89.5%

The **LEAA Advocate**

LAW ENFORCEMENT ALLIANCE OF AMERICA

**Congress Speaks Out
For Victims' Rights At
LEAA Press Conference**



**Just Released Law Enforcement Survey:
Rank and File Officers DO NOT Support Gun Control**



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Ted Gogol,
Director of Operations

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Landmark Law Enforcement Crime Control Survey

In a comprehensive effort to find out how its 10,614 law enforcement members really felt about gun control and crime control, in June 1993 the Southern States Police Benevolent Association became the nation's first major law enforcement group to conduct a professional, scientific survey of its membership.

The Southern States PBA has traditionally maintained a neutral position on gun control, but decided to poll its membership to resolve the controversy over claims by groups on both sides of the issue as to the position of law enforcement.

To ensure that the survey would accurately reflect its members' views, the Southern States PBA employed an outside, independent research firm, Spectrum Resources, Inc., of Tallahassee, Florida, to conduct the survey.

The law enforcement officers were asked a wide-ranging array questions which tested a variety of claims by both gun control advocates and critics. There were questions regarding capital punishment, violence on television, and the chief cause of violence throughout the country. The questions probed officers' views on waiting periods, background checks, gun bans, and their understanding of what constitutes an "assault weapon."

The results found that law enforcement officers resoundingly reject gun control laws as effective measures in deterring violent crime, and strongly support the right of citizens to own firearms:

- **96.4 percent strongly supported firearms ownership for self-protection**
- **95.8 percent rejected an outright ban on all firearms**
- **90.1 percent agreed that there is a Constitutional right to own a firearm**

Significantly, the results of the survey showed that a Brady Bill-type waiting period does not have anywhere near the support of law enforcement that its backers claim:

- **86.5 percent felt waiting periods would only affect law-abiding citizens -- that criminals will still be able to obtain handguns illegally whenever they want**
- **When asked to choose between the two, 69.4 percent of survey respondents preferred an instant point-of- purchase criminal background check or no check at all vs. 23.1 percent for a waiting period on the purchase of a handgun**

The Southern States PBA membership volunteered more than 20 different views as to the most pressing cause for the upsurge of violent crime in the United States. The top two were:

- **Substance Abuse (48.1 percent)**
- **ineffectiveness of the judicial and correctional systems (24.5 percent)**

Stricter gun control laws were seen as the **least effective** means of controlling violent crime while tougher sentences including the death penalty and increased police presence were seen as the **most effective** deterrents.

Copies of the entire analysis (nearly 100 pages) including charts, graphs, cross tabulations, etc., are available from LEAA at the address below.

Southern States PBA Crime Control and Gun Control Survey Results

Landmark Law Enforcement Survey Shows Rank-and-File Officers DO NOT Support Gun Control

In a comprehensive effort to find out how its nearly 11,000 law enforcement members really feel about gun and crime control, Southern States Police Benevolent Association became the nation's first major law enforcement group to conduct a professional, scientific survey of its membership.

Southern States PBA has traditionally maintained a neutral position on gun control, but decided to poll its membership to resolve the controversy over claims by pressure groups on both sides of the issue as to the position of law enforcement.

"We simply had enough of every special interest group, including a number of national police organizations, claiming they spoke for rank-and-file officers on the subject of gun control," said Southern States PBA President Jack Roberts. "The only way to know how law enforcement feels about gun control is to ask them. And that's exactly what we did. What our members told us may be quite an eye-opener for some people, but it won't be to anyone who is in touch with street cops."

To ensure that the survey would accurately reflect its members views, a professional research firm, Spectrum Resources, Inc., of Tallahassee, Florida, was employed. "Our survey methodology was configured to preserve the objectivity of the Southern States PBA and to elicit accurate sentiments of the officers polled," Scott Maddox, president of the firm, said.

The results found that law enforcement officers resoundingly reject gun control laws as effective measures in deterring violent crime, and strongly support the right of citizens to own firearms.

Editor's Note: The survey was conducted in June of 1993. Out of 10,614 surveys mailed, 3,824 total responses were received, which is a response rate of 36%. Copies of the entire analysis of the survey (nearly 100 pages) including charts, graphs, cross tabulations, etc., are available from either LEAA or Southern States PBA. To obtain a copy, write to either organization and enclose a note requesting the survey with your name and address and include a \$5.00 check to cover printing and postage. LEAA's address is on the table of contents page.

1) In general, what do you think is the most pressing cause of violent crime in the United States today?			2a) How effective has the U.S. Congress been in dealing with violent crime? Has Congress been very effective, somewhat effective, only minimally effective, or not effective at all in dealing with violent crime?		
No. of Resp.	Percentage				
3641	95.2%	TOTALS	3812	99.7%	Totals
1637	45.0	Drugs	3	0.1	Very Effective
386	10.6	Family Values/ Decline Of Family	246	5.6	Somewhat Effective
151	4.1	Courts, Inadequate Sentencing	1796	47.1	Only Minimally Effective
370	10.2	Early Release/ Lack Of Punishment	1751	45.9	Not Effective At All
39	1.1	Alcohol	48	1.3	Not Sure
62	1.7	Punishment Does Not Fit The Crime	2b) Please indicate which of the following options would be least effective in reducing violent crime? (pick only one option)		
139	3.8	Breakdown Of Criminal Justice System	3798	99.3%	Totals
35	1.0	Lack Of Education/ Ignorance	435	11.5	Stop Early Release
38	1.0	Federal Judges/ Politicians	230	6.1	The Death Penalty
51	1.4	Television	188	4.9	More Police On The Streets
72	2.0	Crack Cocaine	226	6.0	Tougher Judges And Sentences
80	2.2	Lack Of Religion/ Attention To God	2481	65.3	Stricter Gun Control Laws
28	0.8	Money	238	6.3	Not Sure
31	0.9	Youthful Offenders	3a) There should be an immediate criminal background check on handgun purchases right at the gun shop.		
21	0.6	Racial/Ethnic Problems	3818	99.8%	Totals
40	1.1	Guns/Firearms	1813	47.5	Strongly Agree
117	3.2	No Fear Of Being Caught Or Punished	1330	34.8	Agree
156	4.3	Unemployment/ U.S.. Economy	448	11.7	Disagree
54	1.5	Liberalism/ Criminal Rights Favored	141	3.7	Strongly Disagree
134	3.7	Other	86	2.3	Not Sure

continued on page 32

Southern States PBA Crime Control and Gun Control Survey Results

Continued from Page 31

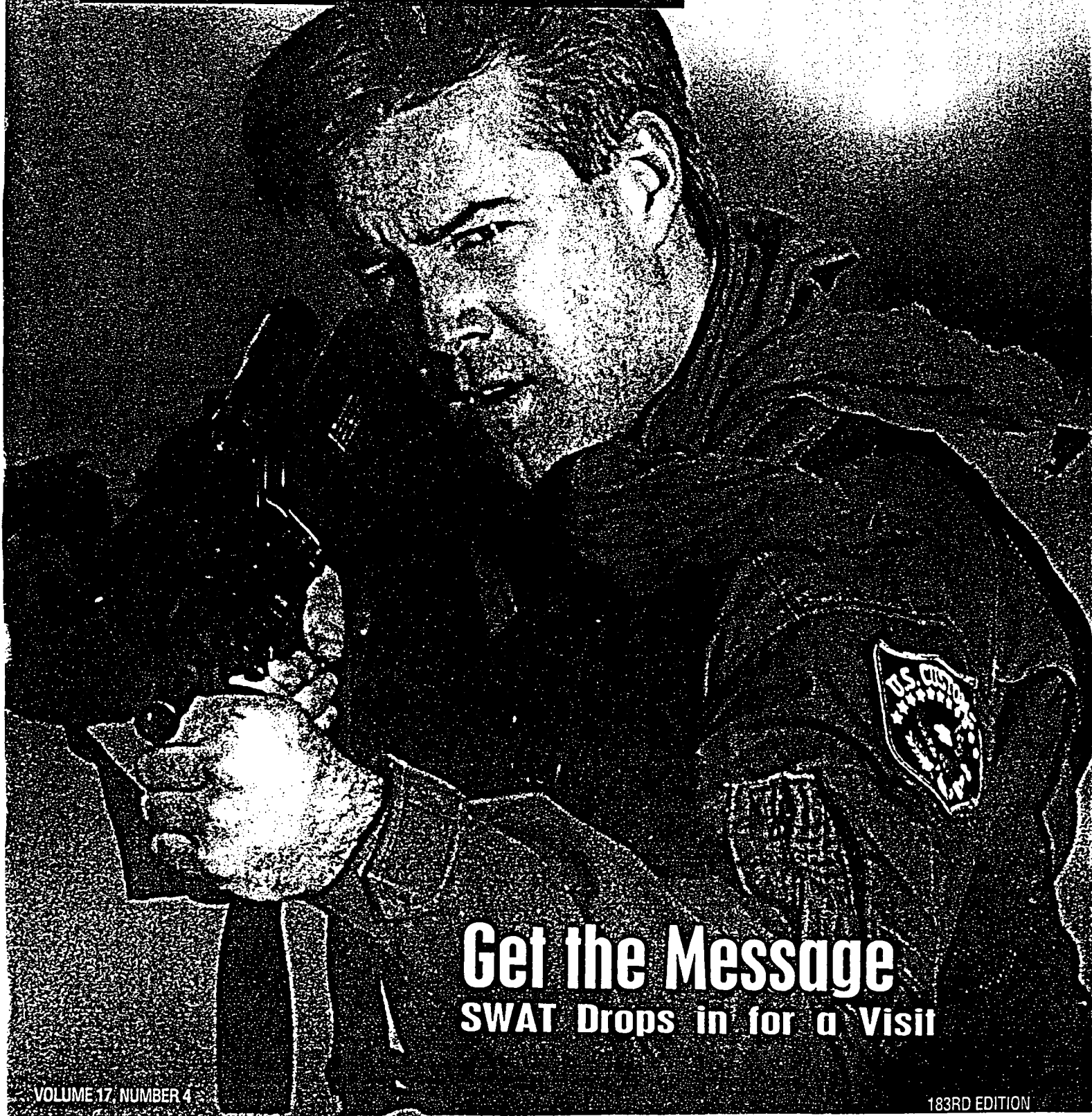
<i>3b) Other than for police and military, all guns should be outlawed.</i>			<i>3i) Based on my own experience, if the laws on handgun ownership were stricter than they are now, the overall number of violent crimes would be reduced.</i>		
3820	99.9%	Totals	3817	99.8%	Totals
69	1.8	Strongly Agree	284	7.4	Strongly Agree
64	1.7	Agree	653	17.1	Agree
1069	28.0	Disagree	1380	36.2	Disagree
2591	67.8	Strongly Disagree	1324	34.7	Strongly Disagree
27	0.7	Not Sure	176	4.6	Not Sure
<i>3c) The entire criminal justice system needs major reform.</i>			<i>3j) A gun is not an assault weapon if it fires only one bullet each time the trigger is pulled.</i>		
3821	99.9%	Totals	3807	99.6%	Totals
2283	59.7	Strongly Agree	893	23.5	Strongly Agree
1138	29.8	Agree	981	25.8	Agree
313	8.2	Disagree	1039	27.3	Disagree
25	0.7	Strongly Disagree	734	19.3	Strongly Disagree
62	1.6	Not Sure	160	4.2	Not Sure
<i>3d) The U.S. Constitution guarantees every law-abiding citizen the right to own a gun.</i>			<i>4) All things considered, which of the following two options would you prefer -- a bill requiring a five-day waiting period on the purchase of handguns, or a bill requiring an immediate criminal background check at the time of the sale?</i>		
3820	99.9%	Totals	3811	99.7%	Totals
2249	58.9	Strongly Agree	881	23.1	Waiting Period
1190	31.2	Agree	2430	63.8	Instant Check
222	5.8	Disagree	213	5.6	Neither
94	2.5	Strongly Disagree	80	2.1	No Opinion/ Not Sure
65	1.7	Not Sure	207	5.4	Both
<i>3e) People should have the right to own a gun for self-protection.</i>			<i>5) Aside from your department-issued sidearm, do you have guns of any kind in your home?</i>		
3819	99.9%	Totals	3805	99.5%	Totals
2540	66.5	Strongly Agree	3247	85.3	Yes
1140	29.9	Agree	329	8.6	Refuse To Answer
91	2.4	Disagree	229	6.0	No
19	0.5	Strongly Disagree			
29	0.8	Not Sure			
<i>3f) A waiting period to purchase handguns will only affect law-abiding citizens -- criminals will still be able to obtain handguns illegally whenever they want.</i>			<i>6) How many years have you served in law enforcement?</i>		
3798	99.3%	Totals	3818	99.8%	Totals
2201	59.5	Strongly Agree	248	0.5	0-2 Years
1024	27.0	Agree	811	21.2	2-5 Years
382	10.1	Disagree	1015	26.6	5-10 Years
92	2.4	Strongly Disagree	1744	45.7	10 Years or more
39	1.0	Not Sure			
<i>3g) The Federal government should take legal action to curb the amount of violence on television.</i>			<i>7) Are you a sworn or non-sworn employee?</i>		
3818	99.8%	Totals	3806	99.5%	Totals
962	25.2	Strongly Agree	3687	96.9	Sworn
1468	38.4	Agree	119	3.1	Non-Sworn
939	24.6	Disagree			
224	5.9	Strongly Disagree			
225	5.9	Not Sure			
<i>3h) A Federal law should be passed allowing qualified law enforcement officers to carry a concealed firearm anywhere in the United States.</i>			<i>8) In general, do you serve in a rural or in an urban area?</i>		
3814	99.7%	Totals	3804	99.5%	Totals
2852	74.8	Strongly Agree	1237	32.5	Rural
742	19.5	Agree	2440	64.1	Urban
129	3.4	Disagree	127	3.3	Mixed Urban/Rural
27	0.7	Strongly Disagree			
64	1.7	Not Sure			

APRIL 1993

THREE DOLLARS

POLICE

THE LAW OFFICER'S MAGAZINE



Get the Message
SWAT Drops in for a Visit

VOLUME 17, NUMBER 4

183RD EDITION

Funny You Should Ask

Last November, POLICE published a "Vote by Mail Survey" asking for your opinion on gun laws and crimes. "If gun control affects you or your job as a police officer, please answer this questionnaire," we wrote. "If" could be the understated qualifier of the year.

Over 300 of you responded, many at length and with great feeling. We'd like to share our findings and some of your thoughts here.

But first, a warning: This is an informal survey. Researchers, officials and advocates on either side of the issue should not use these results out of their very unscientific context. We don't even know for certain that the responses are from police officers (although we assume they are). What we sought were ideas from individual rank-and-file law enforcers.

Does gun ownership by citizens negatively affect your job? Does it decrease public safety? Does it increase public safety? Ninety percent of respondents said no to the first two questions, and 88 percent said yes to the third. Citizens with guns endanger neither each other nor you, and often serve the public good. Several respondents referred to the Los Angeles riots or, as this writer did, Hurricane Andrew as an argument for an armed citizenry: "Armed homeowners took the burden off law enforcement ... and proved that they are a welcome force in keeping law and order ... when we are not strong enough to do it ourselves."

Another wrote that many instances of citizens using guns to deter crime do not get reported. "On three separate occasions a potential adversary decided to leave me alone when he realized that I was armed," he said.

Do you support any assault weapons bill that would ban importation and U.S. manufacture of specific semiautomatic assault weapons? Eighty-five percent of

respondents do not and, almost unanimously, cite the same reasons. These were specified in an essay question requesting "reasons for or against controlling the purchase of assault-type weapons."

"Assault weapons are controlled under the National Firearms Act of 1937!" noted one respondent. "A semiautomatic *is not* an assault weapon *by definition*, only by sensationalist news media distortion."

Another wrote, "Boy, do I hate this term 'assault weapons'! I suppose there could be a meaningful discussion of this issue if there was a single definition of the phrase."

A California reserve officer wrote, "I doubt a definition that has any validity can be agreed upon, because

the criteria used thus far are ... so general as to include almost all semiautomatic long arms. ... The weapons identified as assault weapons were chosen ... on the basis of their militaristic appearance."

They look scary, many of you agreed—certainly not cause for a law against them. But a sergeant from Salt Lake County commented on an attitude that a mean-looking weapon can foster: "The sense of 'power' you have holding an assault rifle is much different than holding a 30.06 deer rifle. Looks will take control of thoughts."

Many respondents addressed this question via the Second Amendment's "right to bear arms." But a Los Angeles sheriff's deputy and former

Survey Response



1. Do you support the Brady Bill, including a waiting period and background check before a handgun can be sold?

23%YES 77%NO

2. Do you support any assault weapons bill that would ban importation and U.S. manufacture of specific semiautomatic assault weapons?

15%YES 85%NO

3. Does gun ownership by citizens increase public safety?

85%YES 15%NO

4. Does gun ownership by citizens decrease public safety?

10%YES 90%NO

5. Does gun ownership by citizens negatively affect your job?

10%YES 90%NO

6. Should training or certification of gun owners be required by law?

48%YES 52%NO

NRA member would "ban anything that doesn't serve a useful purpose. ... The 'it's my right' crap doesn't cut it when cops are dying. 'Sporting?' Please."

"Well, guess what?" another California officer wrote. "The Second Amendment was not drafted to protect hunting or sport shooting. It was drafted to ensure that people had the ability to kill other people. Deer and pheasant do not become tyrants. People do. ... Those who suggest at least registering such things as assault rifles miss the whole point. If the government has the names of everyone who owns a weapon, then those weapons become useless either as a deterrent against tyranny or as a means of removing it."

Do you support the Brady bill, including a waiting period and background check before a handgun can be sold? Seventy-seven percent of respondents said no, a few with reservations. A fish and game officer from New Mexico wrote: "If a National Felon Registry could be established, it would serve many useful ... purposes ... and if firearms dealers could be connected into the system, to provide background checks, *that* would get my support." Others suggested an instant background check would provide some measure of safeguard without impeding legitimate gun purchases.

Respondents were most evenly split on this question: Should training or certification of gun owners be required by law? Fifty-two percent said no. Since many of the written comments supported education and training programs, the "nay" may have been directed at the "required" aspect. Several writers suggested a licensing program similar to a driver's license. Calling it a "gun owner's certificate," one described a program in which prospective gun owners pass a firearms safety course and background check. The certificate would allow the holder to instantly purchase a firearm over

the counter. Others thought firearms safety should be a mandatory high school class.

In your opinion, what is the key to reducing gun-related crimes? Overwhelmingly, among both camps, respondents felt criminals, not gun owners, should be held responsible for crimes. That led almost unanimously to a second area of improvement, the justice system. Enforce the existing laws, sentence criminals swiftly, enhance penalties for gun-related crimes, allow no plea bargains and make the criminals serve their entire term.

A few thought the question misplaced the emphasis. "The problem is violence," wrote one. "The symptom is gun-related crime, and it is only a symptom."

A Eureka, Calif., officer who agreed with that assessment added, "The key to reducing violent crimes lies in reducing the glorification of violence." Others echoed the sentiment, that more assault weapons show up in Hollywood movies than on the streets, distorting the image of their "sexiness."

One answer in particular summed up the thoughts of many, separate respondents. This Maryland park ranger wrote, "I believe catching the criminals before they become violent and teaching them that the system is difficult to beat and that they will be punished for their crimes, coupled with rehabilitative programs and a chance to become a productive member of society with a job and abode, would do more to fight gun-related crime and crime in general than any gun control would do."

A final word for those who wrote to complain that neither police management nor police organizations represent the rank and file view: Send copies of the letters you sent us to all the people in the article. You can't be heard if you don't speak up.

—Katy Benson

FROM THE EDITOR

Of those readers responding to the Gun Control Survey questionnaire published in the March issue, 75 percent do not favor gun control legislation. Top management support it to a greater extent, with street officers opposing it by as much as 85%. Many wrote in to this effect, explaining their positions in great detail. We were impressed by the thought-provoking, eloquent letters we received from all over the country. I'd like to share with you some of the most resounding responses.

"Gun control does not equal less crime," said many law enforcement professionals. No one is in support of violent crime. Many pointed to places with the strictest laws on the books—Washington and New York—that also have the highest crime rates. "Criminals will always get guns," say our readers, and they will get them as they always do—illegally. One officer suggested a federal law to prevent firearms purchases across state lines.

We received a flurry of comments about the Second Amendment and the right to bear arms. The popular view is that the Second Amendment is "clear" and that "any infringement to that right is a blow to freedom." In regard to the wording of the Second Amendment: "*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.*" one reader commented that "some people attempt to confuse the issue by melting the sentence together." Quite a few of those polled tempered their response of no limit by recommending that there should be some reasonable limit on firearms, i.e., for mentally unstable persons or convicted felons.

"An automobile in the hands of an impaired driver" was a common response to the weapon you feel threatened by most. An inanimate object is nothing to fear but the criminal mind is frightening. Many non-firearms topped the most-feared weapon list including knives, baseball bats and bar glasses. In addition, others wryly suggested lawyers, reporters and congressmen.

On a humorous note, one reader wrote: "My guess is that it would work out that an automobile accident is more than 10 times likely to kill you (than a gun); and by actual statistics heart disease is 16 times more likely to kill you than an automobile accident. You are actually much safer than gun control advocates would like you to believe, just by staying away from greasy foods."

Another reader summed up the gun control dilemma succinctly by saying, "I think the root of the problem we are facing and now trying to fix with more gun control laws is being overlooked. This root is the family structure and [lack of] morality prevalent in life in America. In the 19th century, the family structure was strong with its own deterrent influence of penalties, etcetera. Today's population . . . tries to legislate the conduct to the point where it restricts the rights of all the citizens."

As for alternatives, recommendations for "mandatory imprisonment," "no plea bargaining," and "stiffer penalties" for those using a gun in the commission of a crime, were by far in the lead as popular responses. Other suggestions included "training schools similar to those found in Germany," "gun taxes," and "annual shooting re-qualification." All in all, readers contend, it's time to get tough on the criminal not on the law-abiding citizen. Take a look at The Gun Control Survey on page 14. I think you'll find it interesting and useful. And thanks for all your input.



Donna Rogers
Executive Editor

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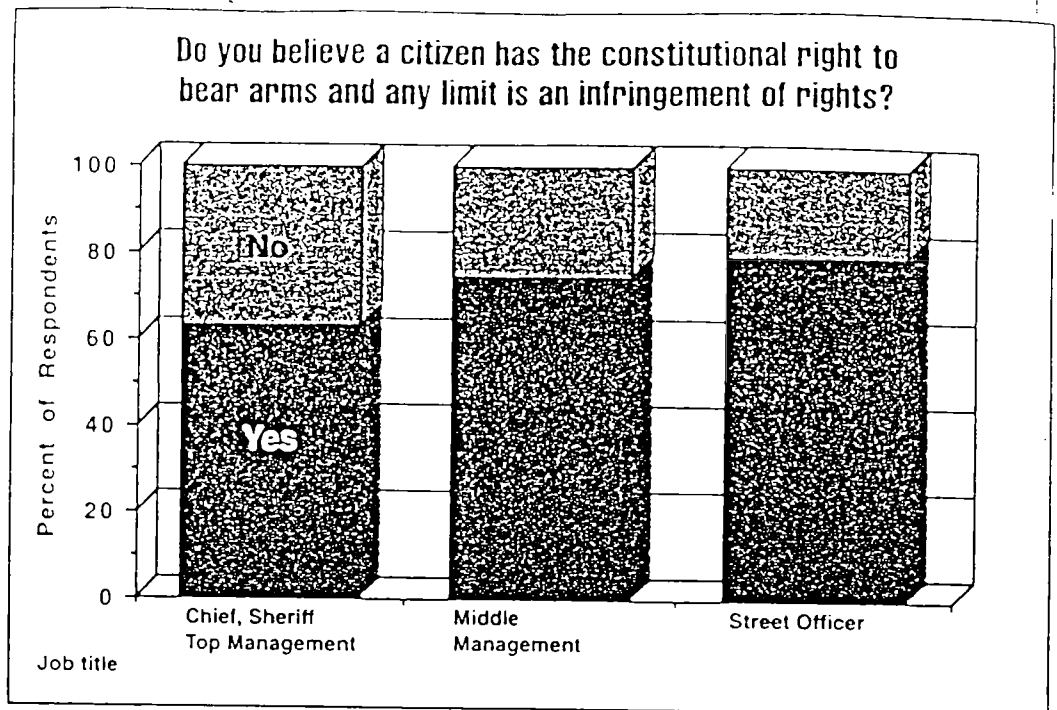
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75% of law enforcement professionals vehemently oppose gun control, according to the results of a poll of 2,000 police managers and street officers.



The Law Enforcement Technology GUN CONTROL SURVEY

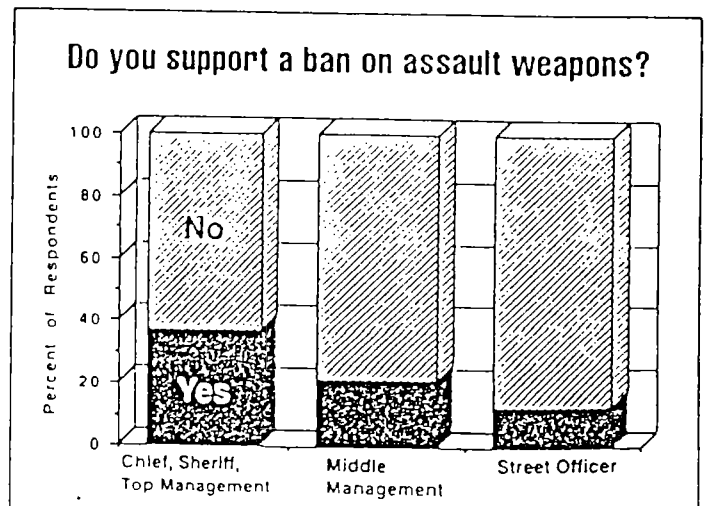
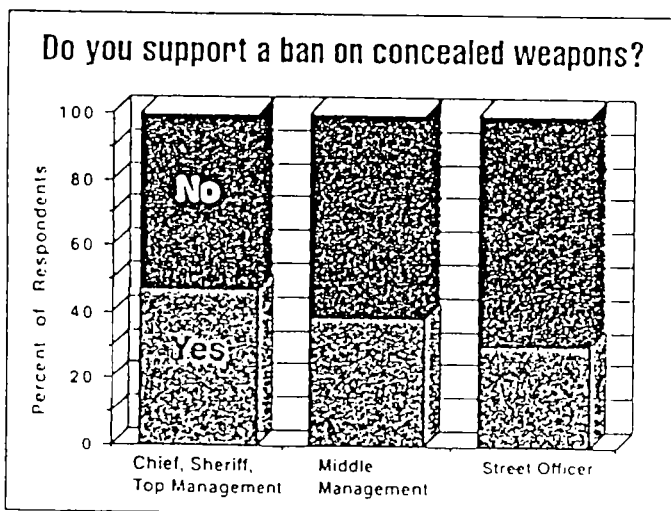
Nearly 2,000 of *Law Enforcement Technology's* 25,000 subscribers have responded to the "Gun Control Survey" published in the March issue of the magazine.

Responses to the survey—which may be the only one of its kind—show that 77.4% of the police chiefs, sheriffs, law enforcement top and middle managers and street officers who responded believe citizens have a constitutional right to bear arms and that gun control would infringe on this right. Most cited the 2nd Amendment, and the need for citizens to be able to defend themselves against "criminals,

an invading army or a tyrannical government."

Overall, the majority of respondents (84.6%) feel that gun control does not lessen crime, and many (78.2%) expressed the opinion that "criminals will always get guns." Most of those who commented on the question agreed with one respondent, who noted, "Gun control will only affect those who abide by the law. Criminals, by their very nature, do not abide by laws—they break them."

Of those responding, 21.1% were chiefs, sheriffs or top management; 37.1% were middle management; and 41.8% were street officers. All three groups were overwhelmingly





From: Daniel N. Rosenblatt
Executive Director
515 N. Washington St.
Alexandria, VA 22314-2357
703/836-6767, Ext. 201
Fax: 703/836-4543

To: José

Date: 3/2/95

One of my Board Members just sent this
to me. Thought you should be aware of it.

Those guys are clowns... survey is useless... questions
posed can produce only certain kinds of results.

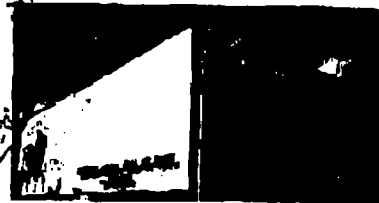
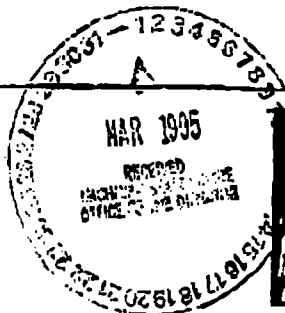
They'll publish an absurd results document
that will confuse everybody about where
real chips stand. FYI.

Best,
- Dan



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February 1995

Dear Chief, Sheriff, State
or Federal Command Officer:

Enclosed is the 8th Annual Survey of the 21,000 local, county, state and federal law enforcement agencies. It is possibly one of the most important documents that will cross your desk this year!

As far as we know, we remain the only organization which seeks your views on crime and justice with the promise of confidentiality.

We read. We hear from the media. We listen to the political representatives who state positions which will effect our nation but rarely does anyone take the time to ask every command officer about opinions on major issues that shape the future of our nation.

This is what makes the National Association of Chiefs of Police the only reliable source of reflecting what you believe is right or justified in the law enforcement and criminal justice community.

Thousands upon thousands of men and women in law enforcement have come to trust us and to join the only organization that cares about the United States first, last and always.

We take no federal grants.

We enroll no members from outside of the United States!

It takes no genius to see that in a few years local law enforcement will be under the control of federal bureaucrats and, in the future, a UN Police Force in our own backyard.

(over, please)

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You will find enclosed a membership nomination form (if you are not already a member) to join the National Association of Chiefs of Police.

Think of what we have already accomplished:

- a. Introduced the original bill that increases line-of-duty death benefits which offer aid to families when tragedy strikes.
- b. Exposed corruption in the Department of Justice not only from the late Director Hoover, but more recently with the U.S. Marshals Service.
- c. Fought to keep the enforcement of laws within the state, county and community. Exposed legislators taking bribes for votes.
- d. Saw to it that the law enforcement memorial built in Washington, D.C., included the names of our dead when the original design left them off.

We could go on. Our battle is with critics who are corrupt or without morals.

America needs at least one voice that speaks out for duty and country.

We ask you to complete the survey and mail it back now so we can be sure your vote is counted. You need not be a member to respond to this important survey.

We urge you to join this non-profit, American association of command officers who are not part of a conspiracy to destroy the rights of all Americans

Sincerely,



DENNIS RAY MARTIN
President

P.S. If you enroll as a new member now, we will send you a special gift called "Z-Alert," which acts as an alarm, flashlight and personal safety device. You must use the form enclosed and join now. Send a check, money order or purchase form for billing.



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THIS IS NOT AN INVOICE. This is a formal invitation which includes our magazine. It is designed to submit for payment as part of our paper-reduction program. Dues are tax deductible as a 501(c)(3) organization to the full extent allowed by law. This organization does not lobby. About 2% of dues are used to study any new legislation and to attend congressional hearings as observers.

CONFIDENTIAL SURVEY

8th Annual Law Enforcement Command Officers Opinion Poll

Purpose and Instructions:

As a public service, we invite 18,000 police chiefs, 3,100 county sheriffs, and 1,250 federal, state and local agencies to express their concerned opinions with respect to crime and the criminal justice system. While we ask for your name, department and number of law enforcement personnel you represent, that data is held in strict confidence. The opinions expressed are entered into a secured computer, the results are then issued in a generic form. Only results are published, no attributions are given.

Completion of the form provided will take between 10 - 12 minutes of your time. However, the totality of results are often the sole opportunity you have to significantly express your views. Some 91% of all police departments have a staff of 50 or less. On average, command officers have a tenure of 3.2 years. The future of our safety is in your hands nationwide.

Death Penalty

1. Do you believe that the death penalty serves as a deterrent to certain types of crimes? ☐ Yes ☐ No
2. Do you believe that after conviction and sentencing of the death penalty, that a maximum of no more than 5 years, including the period for appeals, should be set for carrying out an execution? ☐ Yes ☐ No
3. There are about 10 states which do not have a death penalty at present. In some instances while it has passed the state legislature, the governor of the state has vetoed the death penalty bill. Do you believe that this single elected official should be able to override the majority of public opinion? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Crime Bill of 1994 in General

4. The Violent Crime Control Act of 1994 (Clinton Bill) has added 60 more federal crimes in which the government may seek the death penalty. Among the crimes would be "drug lords" as well as persons who kill federal agents and other similar crimes. Do you believe that the passage of these 60 new federal death penalty crimes was truly intended to be a deterrent to protect federal officers, as opposed to a public relations effort to show that the administration is "tough on crime"? ☐ Yes ☐ No
5. In order to provide funding for the 1994 Crime Bill over the next 5 years, the Office of Management and Budget indicates that 250,000 federal employees will have to be reduced to provide the \$30 billion. Included, for example, is the reduction of 500 employees of BATF (Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms). Do you believe that the present administration will be able to lower taxes and provide the \$30 billion as promised? ☐ Yes ☐ No
6. During the next 5 years the federal government has promised to provide funding for 100,000 additional local police officers to selected departments to promote what is called "community policing." Local government (the first year) will pay for 25% of the salary, then 30%, then 75%, and finally at the end of the period 100% of the salary. Local states and communities will have to train and fund the differences. Do you believe that such local funding will be possible, based on your present police budget and projected budgets over the next 5 years? ☐ Yes ☐ No
7. The 100,000 new officers are to play a major role in what is called "community policing." For the purpose of this question, the term shall mean: "that officers will be assigned a neighborhood, encouraged to walk a beat and meet persons in high crime areas and to encourage public relations and a feeling of safety." Do you believe that "community policing" as described can be successful and affordable in your community if federal funding ends in 5 years? ☐ Yes ☐ No
8. Under the addition of 100,000 new officers for the "community policing" program, are you aware that on a 40 hour a week basis that it takes 5.5 officers per day to cover a 24 hour shift. Not all 21,000 police departments will be given funding for the 5 years. The fact is that crime has increased 300% in the past ten years and we have fewer police officers than 10 years ago. Taking all this into consideration, do you believe that the crime bill as passed is actually going to reduce crime in the United States? ☐ Yes ☐ No
9. A popular program called "Three Strikes and You're Out" provides a life term prison sentence for felons convicted of two state felonies and finally a federal felony in which they will be placed in prison for life. Do you favor this "Three Strike" idea? ☐ Yes ☐ No
10. Some \$6.9 billion has been set aside for "crime prevention" programs such as nighttime basketball or programs to take gangs off the streets and provide good examples and training to youths. In recent elections there has been a desire to take this funding away for other uses. Do you favor the \$6.9 billion to be used for its original "crime prevention" use under the Clinton Crime Bill? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Firearms

11. The Brady Bill, now law, requires a 5-day waiting period for gun purchases, as well as the option (not requirement) of a background check by local police or sheriffs. Do you believe that the new federal 5-day waiting period will prevent criminals from obtaining illegal weapons within hours any day of the week on the street? ☐ Yes ☐ No

(over)

12. Has the Brady Bill, now adopted as law, prevented a criminal, drug user or mentally unstable person from obtaining a handgun in your community? ☐ Yes ☐ No

13. The present crime bill now bans 19 "semiautomatics" and any copies of these weapons as well as gun clips that hold no more than 10 rounds of ammunition. The effective date does not effect the millions of similar firearms or gun clips already owned. Do you believe that this ban will in any way effect criminals from either the purchase of illegal semiautomatics or firearm clips holding more than rounds? ☐ Yes ☐ No

14. The law imposes a ban on the sale of "handguns" to juveniles. Do you believe that juvenile criminals will now find it difficult impossible to purchase a "handgun" for their use in crimes? ☐ Yes ☐ No

15. Do you believe that any law-abiding citizen, under the Second Amendment, has the right to purchase a firearm for sport or a defense under your state laws? ☐ Yes ☐ No

16. Do you believe that your police department is able to respond to emergency calls where a person is being threatened with a firearm or deadly weapon in time to save that person from serious injury or death? ☐ Yes ☐ No

17. Do you believe that any certified police officer (federal, state, county or municipal) should be permitted to carry his firearm from state to state, both on official duty and off duty as proposed in Congress? ☐ Yes ☐ No

General Crime Questions

18. Do you believe that both police and the public have the right to use deadly force when their own lives or those of their families are in danger of serious bodily harm? ☐ Yes ☐ No

19. Do you feel that citizens and police should be allowed to use deadly force to prevent theft of property and valuables? ☐ Yes ☐ No

20. "Boot Camps" for prison inmates (youthful offenders) have been authorized in the new Crime Bill. However, studies show that few, if any, have reduced the return of repeat offenders after release. Do you favor strict prison time with limited access to TV and recreational items such as body building equipment and gyms, and generally, a return to punishment and hard labor? ☐ Yes ☐ No

21. Recent books on the "life-style" of the late J. Edgar Hoover allege many violations of federal laws including wiretaps, blackmailed working relations with "mob" figures, abuse of federal funds and special agents in the FBI doing personal errands. Do you believe that based on the many books written about Mr. Hoover and his tactics that it should be reason for the removal of his name from the F. headquarters? ☐ Yes ☐ No

22. Recently in the case of the U.S. vs. Herbert Bryant, he stated under oath that monies donated to the U.S. Marshals Memorial Fund were "co-mixed with federal monies for parties and other non official activities." Do you believe that the U.S. Senate should hold public hearings asking for the release of the inspector general's investigation (now being held from public access) by the Justice Department? ☐ Yes ☐ No

23. In a letter to a deputy marshal who had complained of very "serious civil rights violations", (one being a prisoner who was shot eight times in the back while trying to escape) the Chief U.S. Marshal indicated they could only "recall" the incident. They kept records of the shooting since it was about fifteen years ago. In another more recent incident 141 shots were fired at an escapee prisoner. No records are available as to who did the shooting. By your own police standards would your department maintain such limited shooting records of this nature permanently? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Police Stress

23. Based on studies by the National Institute of Health, law enforcement officers have been found to die at an earlier age than the general population. From constant stress, change of working hours, change of supervisors and policy. Would you agree that stress is a major problem from your own personal experience that should be given priority? ☐ Yes ☐ No

24. Most recently 13 officers in New York City committed suicide. Nationally, twice as many law enforcement officers take their own lives than are killed in the line of duty. (About 300 officers killed themselves based on national studies). Has an officer you have known either taken his/her life (suicide) or presented behavior of "stress" that should be monitored more carefully in a confidential manner for signs of possible suicide? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Thank you. Please return this form in the envelope that is enclosed. Your name, department or other data other than the result will be confidential. We believe that in this way you can express your views without fear of political pressure. This is a project of the National Association of Chiefs of Police, 1000 Connecticut Ave., Suite #9, Washington, D.C., 20036.

Date _____ Submitted by _____ Rank _____

Department _____ State _____ Total No. of Officers _____

CONFIDENTIAL - PLEASE RETURN IN SEALED ENVELOPE.

U P D A T E

NRA AIDS NEW GUN GROUP

BY ELIZA NEWLIN

The National Rifle Association (NRA), largely abandoned by mainstream police organizations, has helped launch a law enforcement group to provide backing during Senate debate on the Brady gun control bill.

The Law Enforcement Alliance of America (LEAA), based in Falls Church, Va., was virtually unknown when, on the day of the House's May 8 vote on the bill, it took out a full-page advertisement opposing the Brady bill in *The Washington Post*, at the cost of \$41,065. The LEAA, headed by NRA board member Leroy Pyle, a San Jose police officer until March, purports to represent the "average cop," who, the group contends, opposes the Brady bill.

The bill, which requires a seven-day waiting period before handgun purchases, has extensive police support. House Members approved the legislation, 239-186, despite a massive and costly NRA lobbying effort that featured such familiar NRA tactics as mass mailings, telephone blitzes and warnings of negative campaign advertising against lawmakers who backed the bill. (See this issue, p. 1210.)

The measure was heavily supported by mainstream police organizations, including the 217,000-member Fraternal Order of Police, the 130,000-member National Association of Police Organizations and the 15,000-member International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Small wonder, then, that the NRA was ready to help the LEAA get off the ground. Executive director Pyle, a former NRA man of the year who spent 18 years with the San Jose Police Department, said the LEAA gets its funds from its members and from "generous samaritans." Asked about NRA backing, Pyle said the association offered "a very welcome contribution" to get the LEAA started.

Pyle said the group, which incorporated in February, now has more than 5,000 members, representing both citizens and police officers who pay \$5-\$10 in annual dues.

"We represent the line officer, the

working stiff," Pyle said. He dismissed mainstream police backing for the Brady bill as the viewpoint of a few politically driven law enforcement leaders.

But some police officers and law enforcement organizations see the LEAA as a group that represents NRA interests over those of the police.

"One of the reasons the Brady bill passed is that law enforcement stood solidly behind it," said William E. (Bill) Martos, a patrolman who was Pyle's colleague on the San Jose police force. "And I believe the LEAA is specifically designed to counter that perception."

Martos said Pyle told him shortly before leaving the police force that his salary at the LEAA would be somewhere between that of a lieutenant and a captain, which comes to about \$65,000 a year. (As a patrolman, Pyle earned roughly \$50,000.)

Martos said he was convinced that Pyle had essentially become "a lobbyist for the NRA. For someone to set him up in an office with a fax machine, copying machine, telephone lines, moving expenses from here [San Jose] to Falls Church, requires a considerable amount of seed money. It's certainly not money that he had on his own."

But NRA legislative spokesman Trey Hodgkins described the LEAA as "a separate entity" and said he is unaware of any particularly close ties between it and the NRA, other than Pyle's role in both organizations.

Most national police organizations broke ranks with the NRA in 1986 over legislation to ban "cop killer" Teflon-coated bullets that pierce protective vests. The NRA opposed the bill.

For the NRA, soliciting police backing has been an uphill battle ever since. Hodgkins admitted that some police organizations have distanced themselves from the association, refusing to allow officers to participate in the NRA's extensive firearms training workshops.

To mainstream police groups such as the Fraternal Order of Police, the LEAA represents another NRA attempt to manufacture police support, the group's president, Dewey R. Stokes, said. The Miami-based National Association of

Chiefs of Police is another anti-gun-control group with NRA ties, Stokes said. The association, headed by Gerald S. Arenberg, who has operated several police-related groups out of his North Miami office, mailed its annual membership poll to every Member of Congress this year; it showed overwhelming opposition to the Brady bill.

Stokes said that "the NRA has bought their way into that organization. Arenberg has a close tie with the NRA, and it's because of M-O-N-E-Y. And the NRA has plenty of money."

But Arenberg said that he receives no financial support from the NRA, and Hodgkins said Arenberg's group is "entirely independent" of the NRA.

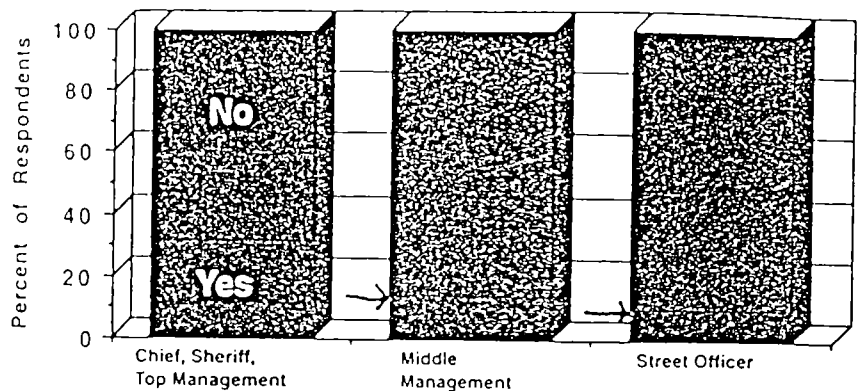
Pyle characterized talk of an LEAA-NRA relationship as "sour grapes." He added, however, that more anti-Brady bill ads can be expected. ■

against a ban on assault weapons (78.7%), and 92.9% felt that handguns should be used by private citizens for personal protection.

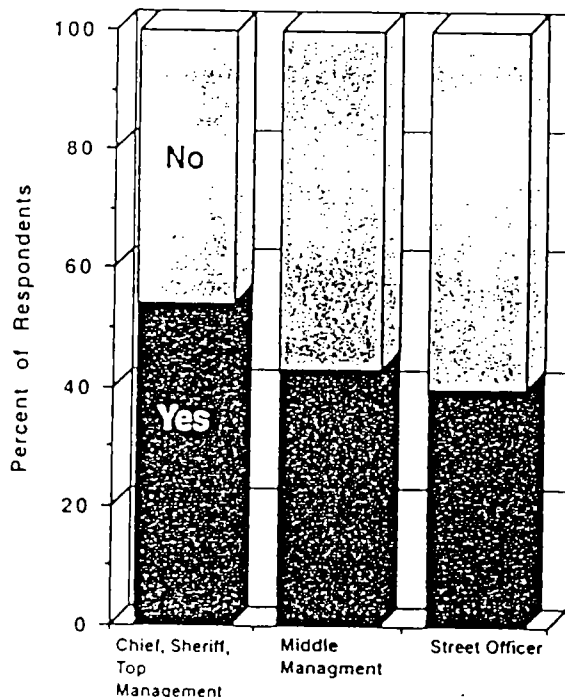
A ban on concealed weapons was supported by only 37.5%, with those against it (62.5%) concluding, "it's too restrictive," and "punishes the good majority for the acts of a few."

Respondents repeatedly pointed out that gun control laws "don't address the real issue of crime—the criminal," and many asserted the need for

In your opinion, does gun control lessen crime?



Do you support a waiting period for handgun purchases?



Should private citizens use handguns for personal protection?

	Yes	No
Chief, Sheriff, and Top Management	92.7%	7.3%
Middle Managers	91.1%	8.9%
Street Officers	94.5%	5.5%

"enforcement of existing laws" and "mandatory jail sentences" with "no plea bargaining." Survey participants questioned "Why are lawmakers afraid of tough sentences?" and many asserted the need to limit paroles, and curtail probation and work release programs.

Of those surveyed, 78.5% are in favor of a computerized background check on those purchasing firearms. "This system could work, but only if we had a national computer clearinghouse shared state to state," said one officer.

(But only 44.2% support a waiting period prior to handgun purchases, because "criminals have no waiting period.")

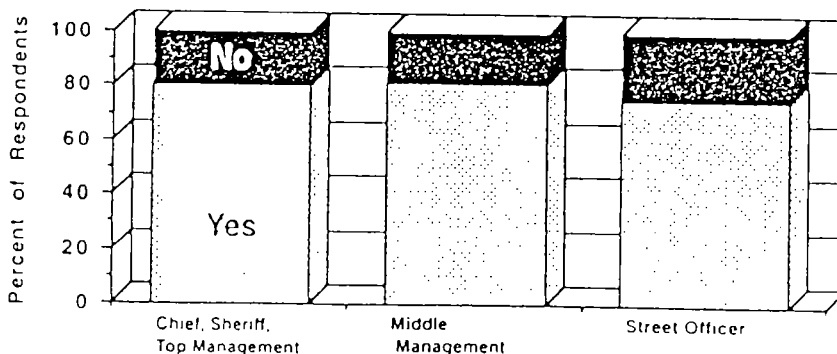
Although the survey was brief and concise, many of those who filled it out felt so strongly about the subject of gun control that they expanded their responses into lengthy letters—detailing the reasons they are against it.

In general, those surveyed felt that efforts to restrict gun control have not been successful in the past and they pointed

out that some of the states with the strictest gun statutes have high crime rates anyway. Whether laws restrict gun purchases or not, they said, guns are still available illegally on the street.

"When Cain killed Abel, I don't think he used an AK-47—crime will happen, weapon or not," said one respondent. But others felt stiffer penalties, mandatory sentences and enforcement of "hundreds of gun laws" already on the books could help deter crime. Overall, they said, the answer is gun control by stiffer enforcement, not more gun control legislation.

Would you be in favor of a background check for firearms purchases if computerized?



Compiled by the LET staff and Horizon Research, Inc.



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST 18, 1994

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MEDIA REMINDER

LAW ENFORCEMENT OPPOSED TO CLINTON

**** UPDATING SPEAKER LIST ****

ATTN: ALL MEDIA DAYBOOKS

WHAT: LEAA NEWS CONFERENCE.

WHY: To showcase law enforcement opposition to President Clinton's Crime Bill, directly contradicting claims by President Clinton and the White House.

WHO: Jim Fotis, Executive Director, Law Enforcement Alliance of America.
Jones Moore, Legislative Director, California Correctional Peace Officers Association (largest corrections union in America).
John W. Chapman, President, Fraternal Order of Police Lodge #32, Killeen, Tex. (first uniformed officer on scene at Luby's Cafeteria shooting in Killeen in 1991).
Bryant Jennings, President, Memphis, Tenn. Police Association.
Richard Mack, Sheriff, Graham County, Ariz. (won a judgement in Arizona federal court against the Brady Act).
Sgt. Bill Seaman, Treasurer, Trenton, N.J. Police Superior Officers Association.
Christine Long-Wagner, Co-Chair, LEAA Victims' Rights Committee
Patrolman Joseph D. Nocera, 2nd Vice President, New Jersey Police Benevolent Association, Local #11. (victim of violent rape).

Congressman Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) -- CONFIRMED.
Congressman Bill McCollum (R-Fla.) -- CONFIRMED.

WHERE: HOUSE TRIANGLE. If it rains, ROOM HC5, U.S. CAPITOL

WHEN: TODAY, 10:00 AM.

CONTACT: For more information please contact Keith Appell at (703)-683-5004.

Law Enforcement Alliance of America, Inc.

7700 Leesburg Pike, Suite 421 • Falls Church, VA 22043 • (703) 847 COPS • (800) 766-8578

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The NRA Woos the Cops

The gun lobby tries to patch things up

As part of a bold new strategy, the gun lobby has the nation's police in its sights. In the past decade, many cops have squared off against the National Rifle Association over gun control. Top cops around the country demanded strict legislation to outlaw assault weapons and control the sale of handguns. The pressure from the police helped pass limited gun-control bills last summer. Hoping to win their old allies back, the NRA has launched an ad campaign in Texas. "These ads are appealing to Americans to show that the NRA is a law-and-order organization that also enjoys guns," says Ron DeLord, a state lobbyist for police issues in Austin.

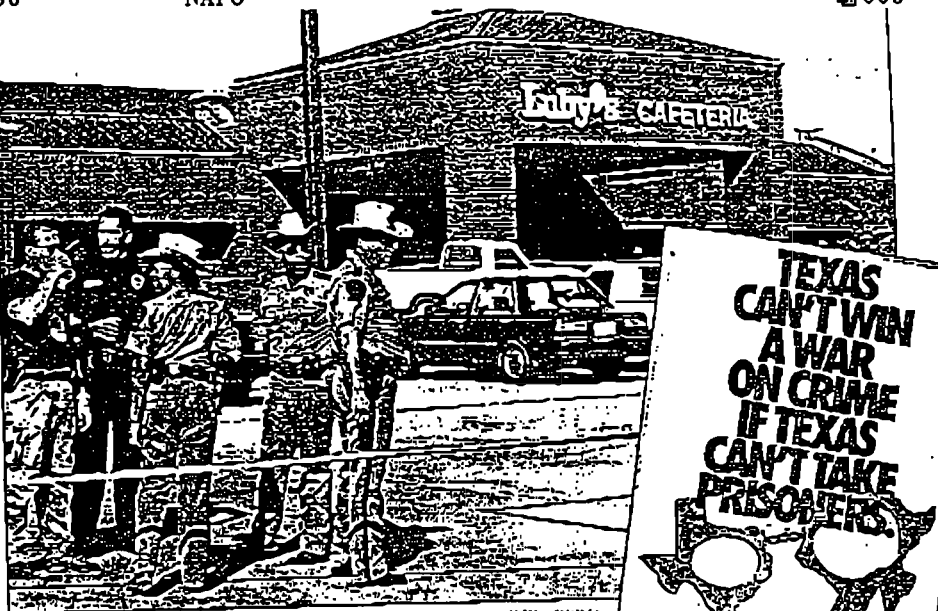
The NRA believes that it can reach police officers with the message that "gun control is not crime control." In Texas last month, the NRA developed and circulated an ad calling for new prisons, a cause dear to Texas cops. The NRA also publishes *The Badge*, a newsletter that covers police matters, circulated free to 145,000 officers and agencies around the country. The organization offers college scholarships to the children of police officers who are members of the NRA and has introduced a \$25,000 life-insurance policy for officers killed on duty.

But has the damage been too severe to

repair? The divisive issue has not simply been the NRA's advocacy of the unhampered sale of handguns, so often used in robberies. The organization alienated police officers in the early '80s when it opposed legislation banning the sale of armor-piercing bullets, a danger to cops wearing bulletproof vests. And as foreign-made machine guns increasingly became the weapons of choice in big-city street wars, the NRA opposed any effort to curb their import and sale. "These battles made the NRA look like a fringe element way off on the right," says DeLord.

Some of the NRA's tactics have already backfired. Last summer the organization supported an opponent of gun control for the presidency of the Fraternal Order of Police, the nation's largest police union, which has a membership of 230,000. The NRA admits to publishing a flattering profile of the candidate in *The Badge*, but it denies incumbent FOP president Dewey

Will gun control make a difference? After the Luby's massacre, the NRA's ad



BOB DAEMENRICH—SYGMA

Stokes's charges that the NRA financed lavish parties for his opponent at the national conference in Pittsburgh last August. In the end Stokes won by nearly a 3-1 margin. "They spent a lot of money to influence the election," he says, "and it got some of our members upset." In another controversial move, the NRA helped establish an entirely new police brotherhood last year. Growing out of an existing group of police officers within the NRA, the Law Enforcement Alliance of America in Falls Church, Va., has already recruited 15,000 cops. Opponents call the LEAA a "straw group" for the NRA, but the gun lobby says the charge is untrue. "We've given them some seed money," says Jim Baker, an NRA spokesman in Washington, "but the LEAA stands on its own hind legs."

Many police officers believe that the LEAA will become the key weapon in the NRA's new strategy. "The NRA is going to have its straw groups say 'We represent the police,' to confuse the issue and the legislators," says DeLord. One thing seems certain: it will take a lot of resistance to make the NRA back off. "We have been behind the eight ball," says Baker, "and we're trying to rectify that." But ultimately neither the NRA nor the police will determine the future of gun control. It's largely in the hands of people like George Hennard, who killed 23 people at Luby's Cafeteria in Killeen, Texas, last fall—and an American public sickened by so much bloodshed.

PETER ANNIN in Houston

Battling Over the Buffalo

Call it a correctness collision. Western environmentalists have fought unsuccessfully for the last few



MARK PETERS FOR NEWSWEEK

Oh, give me a home

years to block the slaughter of bison that stray from their sanctuary in Yellowstone Park. Montana law permits killing the animals because they can infect livestock with brucellosis, a serious bacterial disease. In recent weeks state game wardens shot 136 of the animals on a private ranch bordering the park. A 1989 hunt eliminated almost 600 of the 1,000-head herd.

But wildlife advocates are now doing battle with a surprising adversary: Native Americans. Northern Chey-

enne and other regional tribes use bison for food, clothing and ritual—much as they did a century ago when millions of bison blanketed the Great Plains. "We believe the buffalo was put here for our purposes," says Fort Peck tribal chairman Cabel Shields. The Fund for Animals, a group trying to save the buffalo, says it intends no slight to Native Americans. But Donald John Schubert, the fund's director of investigations, says carcasses can be had when the animals die naturally. Right now, says Schubert, tribes are jumping on "the killing bandwagon."

Monica,

'Think Jose' would
want to see this (garbage)?

— Jen
9/29

Jose -

Thought you
might want to
look through this.
You can discard
when done.

Monica

CRAIG SHIRLEY & ASSOCIATES, INC.

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

CRAIG SHIRLEY & ASSOCIATES, INC.

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For Immediate Release:
September 13, 1994

For More Information:
Adam Dubitsky

EXPERTS CONVICT CLINTON "CRIME" PACKAGE PUBLIC URGED TO SENTENCE GUILTY CONGRESS ON ELECTION DAY

Alexandria, VA -- Pointing to wasteful spending, empty promises and public opposition, a coalition of crime experts, law enforcement officials, policy specialists and public opinion authorities are detailing fatal flaws in the deficient anti-crime legislation and urging public action at the polls in November.

"As President Clinton enacted legislation to fight criminals with art classes, dance lessons and basketballs, a majority of American voters are eagerly waiting for November when they can begin to put a stop to soft-on-crime politics," said Bill Myers, American Legislative Exchange Council Foundation.

"The crime bill is a large increase in federal expenditures at a time when the federal government is already spending too much money with too little effect. This bill will do more damage to American taxpayers than to criminals," said Grover Norquist, President, Americans for Tax Reform.

"We have spent over \$2.5 trillion on social programs to get at the 'root causes' of crime and, as the crime rates amply demonstrate, these efforts have failed. The Congress and the President are leading us down the same social-programs-as-crime-prevention path, a path that ends in failure," said Stephen Moore, Director of Fiscal Policy, Cato Institute.

"The Clinton pork bill will not make our streets any safer," said Jim Fotis, Executive Director, Law Enforcement Alliance of America. "The Clinton pork bill promises 100,000 new police, but it only fully funds 20,000 new officers. When federal funding dries up after a few years, states will be forced to reduce their police force again, add a new tax, or cut back on some other essential service," said Fotis.

(more)

"President Clinton is ignoring the American people outright," said Frank Luntz, President, Luntz Research Companies. "Voters don't want more social programs. By a margin of 57% to 38%, voters favor 'stronger punishment' over 'social programs' to prevent crime," said Luntz.

"Today marks the final step in what will be long remembered as a wasted opportunity to make a real difference in the battle against violent crime. State and local law enforcement officials face an unprecedented challenge in this struggle, but the crime bill only offers more federal interference, wastes precious resources, and extends life-support to the broken system of criminal justice," said Paul McNulty, President, First Freedom Coalition and former Director of Policy and Communications, U.S. Department of Justice.

"Not one cent is guaranteed for prison construction. Even if all the money were spent on prison construction, there still will be drastic shortages, resulting in 122,000 serious, violent and repeat offenders not going to prison. Thus, America will suffer 103,000 violent crimes -- murder, rape robbery, and aggravated assault -- every year, needlessly," said Michael Block, Professor of Law and Economics, University of Arizona and former member, U.S. Sentencing Commission.

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The LEAA Advocate

LAW ENFORCEMENT ALLIANCE OF AMERICA

**As President Clinton Greet
Inmates At A Maryland
Prison, LEAA Asks . . .**



**. . . Who Is The President
Listening To . . .
Criminals or Victims?**

SIDE:

- **Crime Bill Amendment Bans Nearly 200 Guns - List Inside**
- **LEAA To Introduce Police Officers Bill of Rights**
- **FOP's Dewey Stokes: Is He For Real?**
- **Kellerman & Handguns: A Study in Academic Deceit**

**THE LAW ENFORCEMENT
ALLIANCE OF AMERICA**



LEAA

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**INFORMATION ON
L.E.A.A.
-- *CRIME BILL* --
September 13, 1994**

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SEPTEMBER 13, 1994

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:
KEITH APPELL (703)-683-5004

Crime Bill Signing Reax:

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGAIN BLASTS CRIME BILL

LEAA: MORE VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME IS THE TRUE COST OF THIS BILL

FALLS CHURCH, VA ---*Law Enforcement Alliance of America* Executive Director Jim Fotis blasted the crime bill signed into law today by President Clinton, tagging it a "cruel joke" that will waste taxpayers' money and will do nothing to stop violent crime.

"Crime still pays in America and a cruel joke has been played on the American taxpayer. We've just been stuck with a \$30 billion price tag for a piece of paper that strikes absolutely no fear in the heart of any criminal," Fotis said.

At a news conference in Washington today, Fotis called the White House bill signing a victory for cynical Washington politics as usual, where politicians posture and pretend they've solved a problem by throwing money at it.

"How many more crime victims, how many more shattered lives will the politics of denial and delusion claim in the years to come as this bill falls on its face?" Fotis said.

Fotis took lawmakers to task for wasting taxpayers' time and money by posturing about failed gun control and social programs instead of real crime control.

"What both law enforcement and the American people wanted was real crime control that got violent criminals off the streets; real crime control that sent the message that crime no longer pays in America. What they got was exactly the opposite -- a \$30 billion monument to The Great Society," Fotis said.

LEAA brought together a coalition of more than 100,000 law enforcement professionals from across the country who opposed this bill and wanted Congress to get it right the first time.

The Law Enforcement Alliance of America represents over 40,000 law enforcement officers, crime victims and concerned citizens nationwide. To schedule and interview with Mr. Fotis please contact Keith Appell at (703)-683-5004.

-- 30 --

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Police Department (ret.)

Brenda Maples,
President
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Police Department

Thomas J. Aveni, Jr.,
First Vice President
Former Gloucester
Township, NJ
Police Officer and
Founder of LEPSA

Richard Beckman,
Second Vice President
Cloverdale, CA
Police Department

Dwight Van Horn,
Third Vice President
Los Angeles, CA
Sheriff's Department

Stephen J. Chand,
Secretary
Old Brookville, NY
Police Department

John Chapman,
Sergeant at Arms
Killeen, TX
Police Department

Ronald Allen,
Board Member
Westfield, NJ
Police Department
Second Vice President,
National P.A.L.

David A. Lindman,
Board Member
Minneapolis, MN
Police Department

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Jack L. Roberts,
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President, Southern
States PBA

Jimmy Trahin,
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Ted Gogol,
Director of Operations

Law Enforcement Alliance of America, Inc.

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THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ALLIANCE OF AMERICA

The Nation's Largest Coalition of Law Enforcement, Crime Victims and Concerned Citizens Dedicated to Making America Safer.



LEAA

Statement by Executive Director, James J. Fotis

The Presidents "Crime Bill", signed into law September 13, 1994.

"The Law Enforcement Alliance of America opposed the so-called "Crime Bill" when it was being debated in Congress and LEAA opposes it now.

Three weeks ago the President stood before the nation pounding his bully pulpit, calling representatives of both parties spineless and derelict of their legislative duties and he claimed that they were ignoring the needs of their constituents because they had not passed his "Crime Bill". He said civilian lives will be lost everyday this bill is not passed. He said violent criminals will be free to wreak havoc on our streets each day this bill is not passed, and then the President left it unsigned while he went on vacation. What hypocrisy!

The President waited to sign this bill because the "Crime Bill" is a sham and a fraud and it has very little to do with giving Law Enforcement the tools they need to get the crooks off our streets.

Street officers and crime victims across the country indicate that the number one way to reduce crime is to make criminals serve the time to which they are sentenced. Does this "Crime Bill" do that? NO!

The President and the Congress should take some pointers from Governor Allen and the Virginia Legislature on how they attack crime. Governor Allen's plan to do away with discretionary and mandatory parole is the type of real crime control that the people want to see at the national level.

Under the President's plan the courts will continue to be bogged down, worse than they are now, because there are no provisions in this plan for additional Judges, Prosecutors, and Parole and Probation Officers - the people who make the Criminal Justice System work.

Law Enforcement, real law enforcement - the men and women who risk their lives daily fighting crime in the streets - opposed this legislation because it was so much social welfare - pure gluttony. Now the President has proved us absolutely correct by waiting three weeks to sign it into law.

In fact a coalition of over 100,000 Law Enforcement professionals was formed in association with LEAA, in opposition to this legislation.

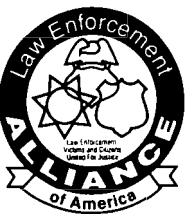
The President should be ashamed of himself for lying to the Congress, to the public, and to Law Enforcement.

I hope that the American public remembers this in November. I can assure you that the over 40,000 members of the Law Enforcement Alliance of America will not soon forget."

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JAMES J. FOTIS

Executive Director

A highly decorated career police officer, James J. Fotis has been Executive Director of the *Law Enforcement Alliance of America* since November of 1991. In that time LEAA membership has grown almost 600 percent.

Fotis retired from the Lynbrook, New York, Police Department in 1989, and remains the highest decorated officer in the history of that department. During his thirteen year career, he received every award offered by that department except the Medal of Valor, which has never been awarded. Fotis' awards include three Congressional Certificates, and several Police Benevolent Association medals.

Fotis holds a Bachelor of Science Degree from the New York Institute of Technology in Behavioral Science/Criminal Justice, and a Masters degree in Human Behavior/Industrial Counseling.

Fotis represented the Lynbrook Police Benevolent Association for 8 years as President, retiring while holding that position after being injured in the line of duty. He also served for five years as Legislative Chairman of the Nassau Police Conference which represents over 1,000 police officers. During his tenure as President he also held the position of Recording Secretary for the Metropolitan Police Conference. This Conference represents the interests of over 30,000 police officers before the New York State legislature.

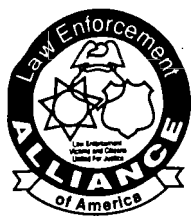
Fotis has been involved with police rights for the past 15 years, and has written and promoted important legislation in New York. In fact, he wrote the first police AIDS protection bill which the conference is still fighting to pass.

Fotis' TV credits include CNN's "**Late Edition with Frank Sesno**" and CNN's "**Morning News**," PBS, LETN, BBC as well as "**Entertainment Tonight**" and the "**Sally Jesse Raphael Show**." Partial radio credits include the "**G. Gordon Liddy Show**," "**Larry King Show**," Jack Anderson's "**Watch on Washington**," the "**Jim Bohannon Show**" on Mutual Radio, the "**Gil Gross Show**" on the CBS Radio Network, and multiple appearances on The Independent Broadcasting Network (79 stations). Fotis has published op-eds in *USA TODAY*, *The Washington Post*, *The CQ Researcher* (published by *Congressional Quarterly*), and he has been quoted numerous times in *The New York Times*, *The Los Angeles Times*, *The Wall Street Journal* and *The San Francisco Chronicle*.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES OPPOSING THE CRIME BILL

*Representing Over 100,000 Police Officers
(as of August 18, 1994)*

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Texas State Lodge of the FOP

Oklahoma Sheriff's Association

The Law Enforcement Alliance of America

California Correctional Peace Officers Association

Kentucky State Chapter of the FOP

The National Association of Chiefs of Police

New Jersey Police Benevolent Association, Local # 11

FOP Lodge #3, Bisbee, Arizona

State Police Association of Massachusetts

Richard Mack, Graham County, Arizona - Sheriff

Southern States Police Benevolent Association

(representing police officers from: GA, AL, MI, TN, NC, SC, KY, VA)

FOP Lodge # 22, Fostoria, Ohio

Bob Lutz, Bloomington, Minnesota - Chief of Police

Massachusetts Police Union Legislative League

(representing 78 different Massachusetts police organizations)

Jay Apperson, Federal Prosecutor, Eastern District of Virginia

FOP Lodge # 32, Killeen, Texas

Police Superior Officers Association, Trenton, New Jersey

FOP Lodge #50, Colorado River, Arizona

Samuel W. Frank, Orange County, Vermont - Sheriff

Boston Police Patrolman's Association

FOP Lodge #39, Harris County, Texas

Memphis Police Association, Memphis, Tennessee

FOP Lodge #3, Louisiana

American Federation of Police

Bob Macy, Past President, National Association of District Attorneys

Governor Fife Symington, Governor of Arizona

FOP Lodge #6, Louisville, Kentucky

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST 22, 1994

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:
KEITH APPELL (703)-683-5004



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Ted Gogol,
Director of Operations

Were Cops Forced to Lobby Against Their Will?

**SENATE WARNED: WHITE HOUSE SHOW OF
LAW ENFORCEMENT SUPPORT MISLEADING**

FALLS CHURCH, VA --- Today's *Washington Post* reports that twelve on-duty Washington, D.C. police officers "were sent to Capitol Hill in uniform yesterday at the request of the White House" to lobby for passage of the crime bill, which many in the law enforcement community oppose.

"This is not the first time this has happened. When President Clinton went to Minneapolis and posed with police officers the day after the crime bill was initially defeated, they had to bring in on-duty officers from the following Minneapolis Police Department units: RECAP, DOWNTOWN, SAFE and TSD," said Jim Fotis, Executive Director of the Law Enforcement Alliance of America.

Just two weeks ago, an Arlington County, Va. resident filed suit against the Arlington County Police Department and Chief William K. Stover claiming county funds were used to pay salaries of cops forced to lobby for the assault weapon ban at the U.S. Capitol. The suit charges these funds were "unlawful expenditures" and seeks reimbursement of the money to Arlington County Taxpayers.

Fotis said a very strong possibility exists that local law enforcement officers have been forced to lobby in favor of the crime bill against their will. He pointed out that LEAA has brought many cops to Capitol Hill to lobby against the crime bill, countering erroneous White House claims that cops unanimously support it. Fotis urged the Senate to listen to what law enforcement officers around the country are saying and "go slow" on the bill.

"Many of these officers were, in effect, compelled to lobby against their will and as more comes out about this story there may be deeper legal and ethical ramifications for the White House. The Senate needs to take the time and listen to law enforcement officers who oppose this bill and why," Fotis said.

Fotis also pointed out that LEAA has obtained a copy of a May 3 memo to D.C. Police Department District Commanders regarding lobbying for passage of the assault weapons ban on May 5 at the U.S. Capitol, directing the commanders to "compel as many on duty uniformed members to attend this assembly as manpower will allow."

"A national law enforcement coalition, representing over 100,000 rank-and-file law enforcement officers, proves that law enforcement is against this bill as it stands. It has been the White House which has inaccurately claimed that law enforcement unanimously supports the crime bill, and now the evidence is coming out that this so-called 'support' has been trumped up all along," Fotis said.

For copies of the D.C. police directive and the complaint filed in Arlington County Circuit Court, please contact Keith Appell at (703)-683-5004.



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST 24, 1994

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:
KEITH APPELL (703)-683-5004

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Treasurer
President, Southern
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President, Memphis
Police Assoc.

Jimmy Trahin,
Board Member
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Police Department (ret.)

Ted Gogol,
Director of Operations

LIST OF POLICE GROUPS OPPOSING CRIME BILL NOW TOPS 100,000 OFFICERS

BILL VIOLATES CIVIL SERVICE STANDARDS

FALLS CHURCH, VA --- The *Law Enforcement Alliance of America* today released the newest list of police organizations opposing the crime bill. The total of law enforcement officers now opposed to the bill has exceeded 100,000 nationwide.

Fraternal Order of Police, Texas State Chapter
Fraternal Order of Police, Kentucky State Chapter
Fraternal Order of Police Lodge #39, Harris County (Houston), Tex.
Fraternal Order of Police Lodge #6, Louisville, Ky.
Fraternal Order of Police Lodge #22, Fostoria, Ohio
Fraternal Order of Police Lodge #3, Bisbee, Ariz.
Fraternal Order of Police Lodge #50, Colorado River, Ariz.
Fraternal Order of Police Lodge #32, Killeen, Tex.
Fraternal Order of Police Lodge #3, Louisiana
Law Enforcement Alliance of America
California Correctional Peace Officers Association (the largest correctional officers union in America)
Southern States Police Benevolent Association (representing police officers from nine southern states: Ark., Ga., Ala., Miss., Tenn., N.C., S.C., Ky., and Va.)
National Association of Chiefs of Police
Oklahoma Sheriffs Association
State Police Association of Massachusetts
Police Superior Officers Association, Trenton, N.J.
American Federation of Police
Boston Police Patrolman's Association
Memphis Police Association
New Jersey Police Benevolent Association, Local #11
Massachusetts Police Union Legislative League (representing 78 different Massachusetts police unions)

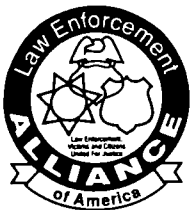
LEAA Executive Director Jim Fotis also noted the current crime bill's provision for new police officers, as well as the new "Police Corps," actually violates civil service standards on the books in many states.

"Police Corps members will supposedly be given grants and positions with police departments before attending college, which violates the entire concept of civil service regulations. The hiring requirements for the 100,000 new police violates these same standards -- which were developed to ensure politics would be removed from hiring police officers. This crime bill forces the nearly 19,000 police agencies to conform to one rigid set of Washington-dictated regulations which will inevitably lead to the lowering of hiring standards," Fotis said.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST 15, 1994

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:
KEITH APPELL (703)-683-5004



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LAW ENFORCEMENT REJECTS CLINTON'S SOFT ON CRIME, FEEL-GOOD PROVISIONS

OPPOSITION MOUNTS AS DETAILS BECOME KNOWN

FALLS CHURCH, VA --- *Law Enforcement Alliance of America* Executive Director Jim Fotis is urging President Clinton to "get with the program" and support an anti-crime bill that law enforcement experts and crime victims want and desperately need.

"The President's comments, to this point, show that he continues to live in denial -- out of touch with the reality of violent crime. Law enforcement has rejected the billions of dollars in social spending projects that have failed to reduce crime since the 1960s," Fotis said.

Fotis emphasized that President Clinton's own FBI Director, Louis Freeh, has publicly expressed doubt -- along with many mayors and police officials -- that there is funding for 100,000 new police officers.

"The one great concern I'd had is for the funding for the 100,000 police officers, which comes from downsizing the federal government and specifically the FBI and the DEA," Freeh told the *Buffalo News* last week.

Fotis also pointed out that the bill Clinton continues to push for is, in the words of federal prosecutor Jay Apperson, "the drug dealer's best friend."

It guts one of the most effective law enforcement tools to induce cooperation against high-level drug traffickers -- 'mandatory minimums' -- and, incredibly, authorizes the wholesale release from prison of potentially thousands of convicted drug traffickers, putting them back on the street," Apperson wrote in the *Wall Street Journal* last week.

Fotis noted that the more law enforcement examines Clinton's bill, opposition mounts against it.

"Already, the National Association of Chiefs of Police, Boston Police Patrolman Association, Massachusetts Police Union Legislative League (representing 78 police groups), Memphis Police Association, American Federation of Police and an increasing number of Fraternal Order of Police lodges -- in open defiance of their national organization -- have come out in opposition to this bill," Fotis said.

The Law Enforcement Alliance of America represents over 40,000 law enforcement officers, crime victims and concerned citizens nationwide. To schedule an interview with Mr. Fotis please contact Keith Appell at (703)-683-5004.



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BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON LEAA

LEAA: PRO-LAW ENFORCEMENT, PRO-VICTIMS' RIGHTS

The Law Enforcement Alliance of America is the nations largest, non profit, non-partisan coalition of law enforcement professionals, crime victims and private citizens, united to implement, at all levels of government, a legislative agenda that preserves the rights of all law-abiding citizens while enacting proven countermeasures to violent crime.

Legislatively, LEAA focuses on three areas:

- Assistance to law enforcement to allow maximum efficiency in the execution of their duties.
- Primacy of crime victims' rights above those of the criminal.
- Meaningful criminal justice reform that targets criminal behavior rather than restricts the liberty of individual, non-criminal citizens.

LEAA rejects gun control as incompatible with our anti-crime agenda. Gun control penalizes honest citizens, does nothing to disarm or punish violent criminals, and undermines every community's ability to create and sustain a comprehensive and cooperative working partnership between citizens and law enforcement.

LEAA works to further its membership's interests through testimony before federal, state, and local legislative bodies; direct interaction with public officials; grassroots efforts involving its membership and allied organizations; and aggressive public and media relations campaigns.

LEAA's advocacy of law enforcement and crime victim issues is fiercely independent and completely member-driven. LEAA's allegiance is to its membership, not to any political party, union, or national organization.

LEAA's non-partisan status allows consensus and coalition building at every legislative level.

LEAA works with and accepts memberships from a broad spectrum of private citizens and law enforcement agencies, including local chapters of virtually every national law enforcement union and fraternal organization. LEAA's membership includes rank-and-file law enforcement and management alike.

- continued -

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LEAA'S ANTI-CRIME AGENDA: ACCOUNTABILITY DRIVEN

LEAA's anti-crime agenda dismisses the ineffective and counter-productive programs and policies that eviscerated the nation's criminal justice system beginning in the late 1960's. Specifically, LEAA rejects sociological and psychological apologist theories that ignore a person's accountability for his or her behavior and redirects blame for crime and violence toward the community or other convenient scapegoats.

LEAA's crime control policies are based on our membership's collective wisdom and experience in dealing with non-criminal citizens, whether through so-called gun control or other rights-eroding measures, which have no impact on crime. Such failed theories encourage crime by making society twice the victim: First, as the victim of a criminal act, and Second, as a victim of government confiscating individual liberty under the pretense of increasing security.

LEAA: REAL SOLUTIONS FOR REAL PROBLEMS

LEAA is steadfast in its opposition to meaningless symbolic legislation. LEAA supports legislative measures that are proven and effective as real solutions to real problems. A prime example of ineffective, symbolic legislative posturing is the gun control issue. LEAA believes that disarming criminals is directly related to enforcing blanket federal and state ordinances forbidding criminal possession and use of arms and exacting severe penalties including lengthy prison terms. Rarely, if ever, are these measures enforced.

Because law enforcement cannot provide comprehensive round-the-clock protection for individuals or the community, LEAA sees government restrictions on firearms ownership as not only ineffective in disarming criminals, but another act of victimization of those citizens most prone to criminal predation.

For crime to be deterred, LEAA believes criminals must fear not only the criminal justice system but also potential victims.

HISTORY OF LEAA

The Law Enforcement Alliance of America was formed in November, 1990, when law enforcement officers from around the nation met with New Jersey Police Officer Tom Aveni to create a broad-based entity to address a range of problems with potential legislative and political solutions confronting law enforcement and crime victims. These problems had been identified during the brief, but promising existence of the group, LEPSA (Law Enforcement for the Preservation of the Second Amendment), founded by Aveni. LEPSA was dissolved and merged into LEAA at the meeting.

From LEPSA's 1000 founding members, LEAA has grown in barely four years to more than 40,000 (plus) members and is proud of its impressive record of accomplishments.

LEAA'S LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

In a few short years, LEAA has emerged as the nation's most legislatively aggressive law enforcement and crime victim organization.

CONGRESSIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT CAUCUS

Thanks to an LEAA-inspired initiative by Michigan Representative Bart Stupak, a former Michigan State Trooper, law enforcement now has in its corner, the Congressional Law Enforcement Caucus, a friendly forum of legislators who prior to coming to Congress served in law enforcement.

POLICE OFFICERS' BILL OF RIGHTS -- HR 4179

In 1971, Senator George McGovern proposed a "Policeman's Bill of Rights" contemporaneously with a measure backed by the Fraternal Order of Police. McGovern's patronizing bill offered little more than an education-assistance subsidy for officers he felt were armed with but "token education" to handle the complexities of the job.

On April 12, 1994, the LEAA-crafted "Police Officers Bill of Rights", HR 4179, was introduced by Rep. Bart Stupak (D-MI) to provide officers with statutory "due process" procedures and standards during internal investigations.

PRISON INMATE REFORM ACT - HR 4087

Known as the "Weight" bill, HR 4087, the "Prison Inmate Training Reform" Act, was introduced at LEAA's request by Ohio Rep. Deborah Pryce following the use, by rioting Lucasville, Ohio inmates, of Olympic free weights to batter down a prison wall protecting corrections officers. One corrections officer was murdered and a number of others were brutally beaten and savagely mutilated.

HR 4087 protects corrections officers, inmates, and the community by removing all weight building equipment, including free weights, as well as prohibiting boxing, martial arts and other hand-to-hand combat training from federal prisons. This will help to prevent inmates from "bulking up" and turning into more menacing predators better able to victimize innocents and it will stop them from learning and practicing techniques to disarm police officers and use their weapons against them (all currently funded at taxpayers expense).

COMMUNITY PROTECTION INITIATIVE - HR 1277

How do you add nearly half a million armed, trained law enforcement officers to the nation's streets without spending a single taxpayer dollar? LEAA's answer is HR 1277, the "Community Protection Initiative" introduced on behalf of LEAA by Rep. Randy Cunningham (R-CA). Drafted by LEAA, HR 1277 allows qualified, off-duty and retired law enforcement officers to carry firearms (at their own risk) throughout the nation. Criminals beware!

CRIME VICTIMS BILL OF RIGHTS

Working in conjunction with the American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC) and other national victims' rights groups, LEAA helped launch a nationwide effort to provide state legislatures with model "Crime Victim Bill of Rights" legislation. LEAA members including Atlanta Police Officer Tina Dillard, twice shot by violent criminals, came to Washington, D.C., to commemorate Victim Rights Week and introduce the Bill of Rights initiative to the media and the public.

TIME - WARNER "COP KILLER" CAMPAIGN

While other national law enforcement groups made token protests, LEAA undertook a successful national media and public relations campaign against Rapper ICE T and his "Cop Killer" recording under the Time - Warner record label. LEAA drew national attention by forcing ICE T, and his inflammatory "song" urging gangs to kill police, off the market and from the communication conglomerates payroll.

LEAA continues to gain national credibility as evidenced by the increasing number of invitations by federal and state legislative bodies to testify on behalf of law enforcement and requests from the media to comment on a range of public safety issues.

LEAA: MEMBER BENEFITS

LEAA members receive LEAA's critically acclaimed quarterly magazine, *The LEAA Advocate*, complete with updates on our legislative activities, information about pending legislation, and reports on new equipment and personal protection items. Members also get attractive window decals for their home or car so they can identify themselves as supporters of law enforcement and crime victims. Most importantly, LEAA members can directly participate in the legislative process working to secure rights for themselves, their families and friends, their communities, and their colleagues.



AMERICAN LEGISLATIVE EXCHANGE COUNCIL

NEWS RELEASE

STATEMENT BY

WILLIAM C. MYERS
VICE PRESIDENT, RESEARCH & PLANNING
THE ALEC FOUNDATION

The 2,500 Democrat and Republican state legislators who form the American Legislative Exchange Council have a long-standing, proven commitment to fighting crime. They were the backbone in state efforts this year to abolish parole, to dedicate resources to law enforcement, to establish truth in sentencing standards, and to aid victims of crime. They have been doing all this where it matters -- at the state and local level where more than 90% of crimes are adjudicated. And, for years, they have been doing it without fanfare, well before Washington discovered the crime issue.

That is why the opposition of these legislators to the federal crime bill is important. Last month, ALECs legislators issued a resolution beseeching Congress to reject this so-called crime bill and redirect its energy to real crime control. These state lawmakers know what works in battling crime and they are convinced that this legislation represents the triumph of politics and pork over crime control and cops. This crime bill is, itself, a crime: a crime against taxpayers who will shoulder the financial burden; a crime against law enforcement which will be further diverted from public protection to paperwork; and a crime against victims of violent crime who will bear the real cost of all this misdirected legislation.

At ALEC, we are also startled and dismayed by the mountain of mandates included in this bill, mandates that will force states to redirect their attention and scarce resources from real crime fighting to social programs, compliance reporting and schemes that have not purpose other than political posturing.

It is tragic that this bill has become law and it will be more tragic still if any public official, anywhere, acts on the mistaken belief that it will help control crime.

September 13, 1994

CRAIG SHIRLEY & ASSOCIATES, INC.

1002 King Street
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EXPERTS CONVICT CLINTON "CRIME" PACKAGE

SPEAKERS (in order of appearance)

- MODERATED BY KELLYANNE FITZPATRICK, ESQ.,
Senior Account Executive, The Luntz Research Companies.
- 1. STEPHEN MOORE,
Director of Fiscal Policy at the CATO Institute.
- 2. MICHAEL BLOCK,
Former member of the U.S. Sentencing Commission, now Professor
of Law and Economics at the University of Arizona.
- 3. PAUL MCNULTY,
Former Director of Policy and Communication at the Dept. of Justice,
now President of the First Freedom Coalition.
- 4. GROVER NORQUIST,
President, Americans for Tax Reform.
- 5. JIM FOTIS,
13-year veteran police officer, now Executive Director of the Law
Enforcement Alliance of America, Representing over 40,000 law
enforcement officers, crime victims and concerned citizens.
- 6. BILL MYERS,
Vice President of the American Legislative Exchange Council -- or
"ALEC" -- Foundation. ALEC is a bi-partisan membership organization
representing 2,500 state legislators, with chapters in all 50 states.
- 7. FRANK LUNTZ,
President, The Luntz Research Companies, a polling firm that
researched public opinion before, during and after the crime bill.
- 8. DON DIVINE,
Consulting Director, American Conservative Union.

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For Immediate Release: September 13, 1994

*** * TODAY AT 2 PM * ***

EXPERTS CONVICT CLINTON "CRIME" PACKAGE

PUBLIC URGED TO SENTENCE GUILTY CONGRESS ON ELECTION DAY

Washington, D.C. -- Pointing to wasteful spending, empty promises and public opposition, a coalition of crime experts, law enforcement officials, policy specialists and public opinion authorities will detail fatal flaws in the deficient anti-crime legislation and urge public action at a news conference today, September 13th at 2 pm in the First Amendment room at the National Press Club, 529 14th Street, NW, Washington, D.C..

Speakers include:

Paul McNulty, President, First Freedom Coalition and former Director of Policy and Communications, U.S. Department of Justice.

Stephen Moore, Director of Fiscal Policy, Cato Institute

James Fotis, Executive Director, Law Enforcement Alliance of America

Frank Luntz, President, The Luntz Research Companies

Kellyanne Fitzpatrick, Senior Account Executive, The Luntz Research Companies

Michael Block, Professor of Law and Economics, University of Arizona and former member, U.S. Sentencing Commission.

Bill Myers, Vice President of the American Legislative Exchange Council Foundation.

Don DeVine, Consulting Director, American Conservative Union

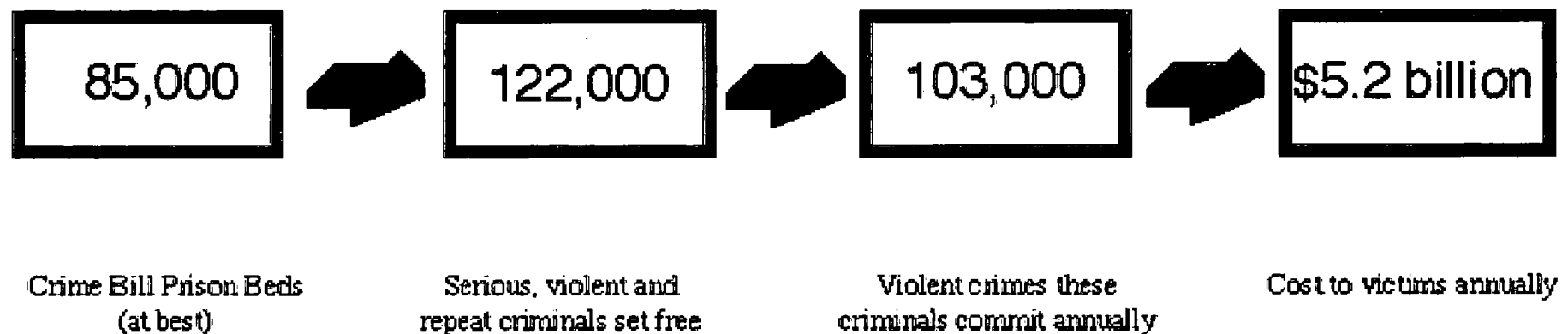
Grover Norquist, President, Americans for Tax Reform

##

What Politicians

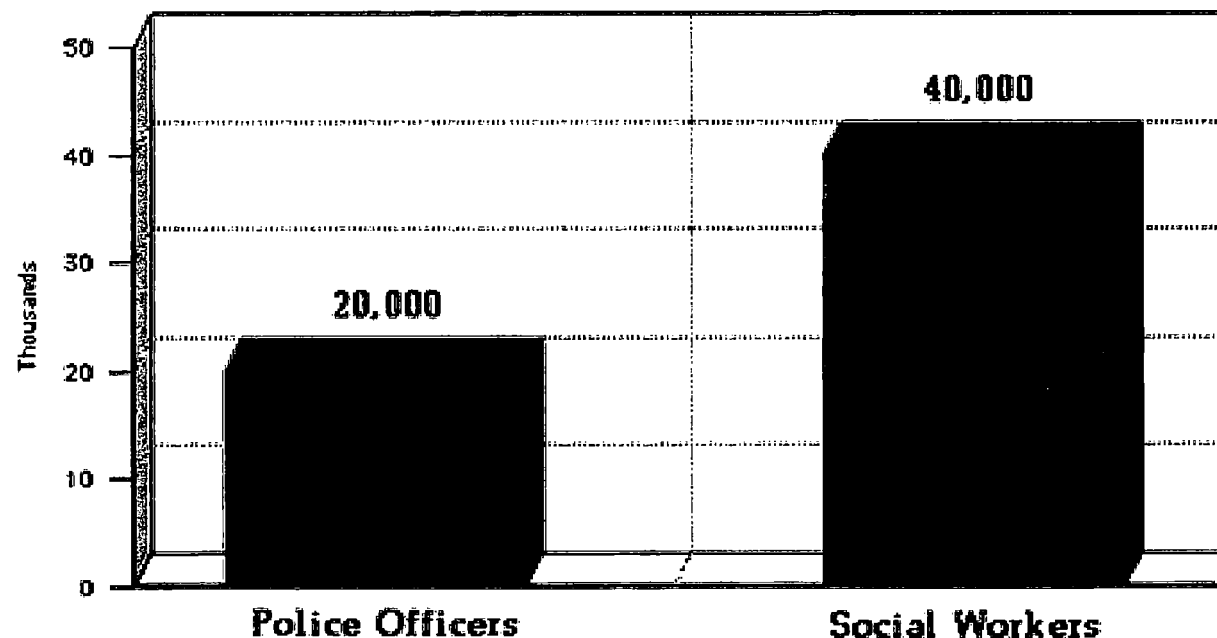
Aren't Telling Americans About

Crime Bill Prison Spending



The Crime Bill: Few Cops, Many Social Workers

Potential Hiring Under the Crime Bill



Note: This figure is for illustrative purposes only, since there is considerable uncertainty about how the funds would actually be spent.
Source: Scott Hodge, "The Crime Bill: Few Cops, Many Social Workers," Issue Bulletin No. 201, Heritage Foundation, August 2, 1994.



LAW ENFORCEMENT ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES OPPOSING THE CRIME BILL

*Representing Over 100,000 Police Officers
(as of August 18, 1994)*

LEAA OFFICERS

James J. Folia,
Executive Director
Lynbrook, NY
Police Department (ret.)

Brenda Maples,
President
Memphis, TN
Police Department

Thomas J. Aveni, Jr.,
First Vice President
Former Gloucester
Township, NJ
Police Officer and
Founder of LEPSA

Richard Beckman,
Second Vice President
Cloverdale, CA
Police Department

Dwight Van Horn,
Third Vice President
Los Angeles, CA
Sheriff's Department

Stephen J. Chand,
Secretary
Old Brookville, NY
Police Department

John Chapman,
Sergeant at Arms
Killeen, TX
Police Department

Ronald Allen,
Board Member
Westfield, NJ
Police Department
Second Vice President,
National P.A.L.

David A. Lindman,
Board Member
Minneapolis, MN
Police Department

Ray Maples,
Board Member
Memphis, TN
Police Department
President, Memphis
Police Association

Jack L. Roberts,
Board Member
President, Southern
States PBA

Jimmy Trahin,
Board Member
Los Angeles, CA
Police Department (ret.)

Ted Gogol,
Director of Operations

Texas State Lodge of the FOP

Oklahoma Sheriff's Association

The Law Enforcement Alliance of America

California Correctional Peace Officers Association

Kentucky State Chapter of the FOP

The National Association of Chiefs of Police

New Jersey Police Benevolent Association, Local # 11

FOP Lodge #3, Bisbee, Arizona

State Police Association of Massachusetts

Richard Mack, Graham County, Arizona - Sheriff

Southern States Police Benevolent Association

(representing police officers from: GA, AL, MI, TN, NC, SC, KY, VA)

FOP Lodge # 22, Fostoria, Ohio

Bob Lutz, Bloomington, Minnesota - Chief of Police

Massachusetts Police Union Legislative League

(representing 78 different Massachusetts police organizations)

Jay Apperson, Federal Prosecutor, Eastern District of Virginia

FOP Lodge # 32, Killeen, Texas

Police Superior Officers Association, Trenton, New Jersey

FOP Lodge #50, Colorado River, Arizona

Samuel W. Frank, Orange County, Vermont - Sheriff

Boston Police Patrolman's Association

FOP Lodge #39, Harris County, Texas

Memphis Police Association, Memphis, Tennessee

FOP Lodge #3, Louisiana

American Federation of Police

Bob Macy, Past President, National Association of District Attorneys

Governor Fife Symington, Governor of Arizona

FOP Lodge #6, Louisville, Kentucky

Law Enforcement Alliance of America, Inc.

7700 Leesburg Pike, Suite 421 • Falls Church, VA 22043 • (703) 847-COPS • (800) 766-8578

The Law Enforcement Alliance of America (LEAA) is recognized by the United States Treasury Department as a non-profit organization under IRS Code Section 501 (c) (4).
Due to LEAA's legislative activities, contributions and gifts to LEAA are not tax-deductible.



**RESOLUTION CONCERNING
NATIONAL CRIME LEGISLATION PENDING IN CONGRESS**

WHEREAS, over the last three decades, violent crime in America has increased over 500 percent; and

WHEREAS, over the last three decades, the federal government has spent over \$2.5 trillion on social welfare programs, an amount equivalent to twenty Marshall Plans; and

WHEREAS, it is obvious that this investment of national treasure has been wasted as far as controlling crime, especially violent crime, is concerned; and

WHEREAS, the current crime bill before Congress earmarks almost half its funding for similar social welfare programs which have been proven failures, namely, at least \$9.2 billion in Sixties-style programs to "prevent crime," self-esteem courses, midnight basketball, prison drug treatment programs, "family unit demonstration projects" in which children live in jail with offender parents, and other dead-end programs; and

WHEREAS, the so-called Racial Justice Act provisions of the crime bill would in practice nullify state death penalty laws; and

WHEREAS, the current crime bill means more federal intrusion into and control over state and local law enforcement, the classification of more crimes as federal offenses, and the establishment of new, unfunded, or partially funded, mandates on the states; and

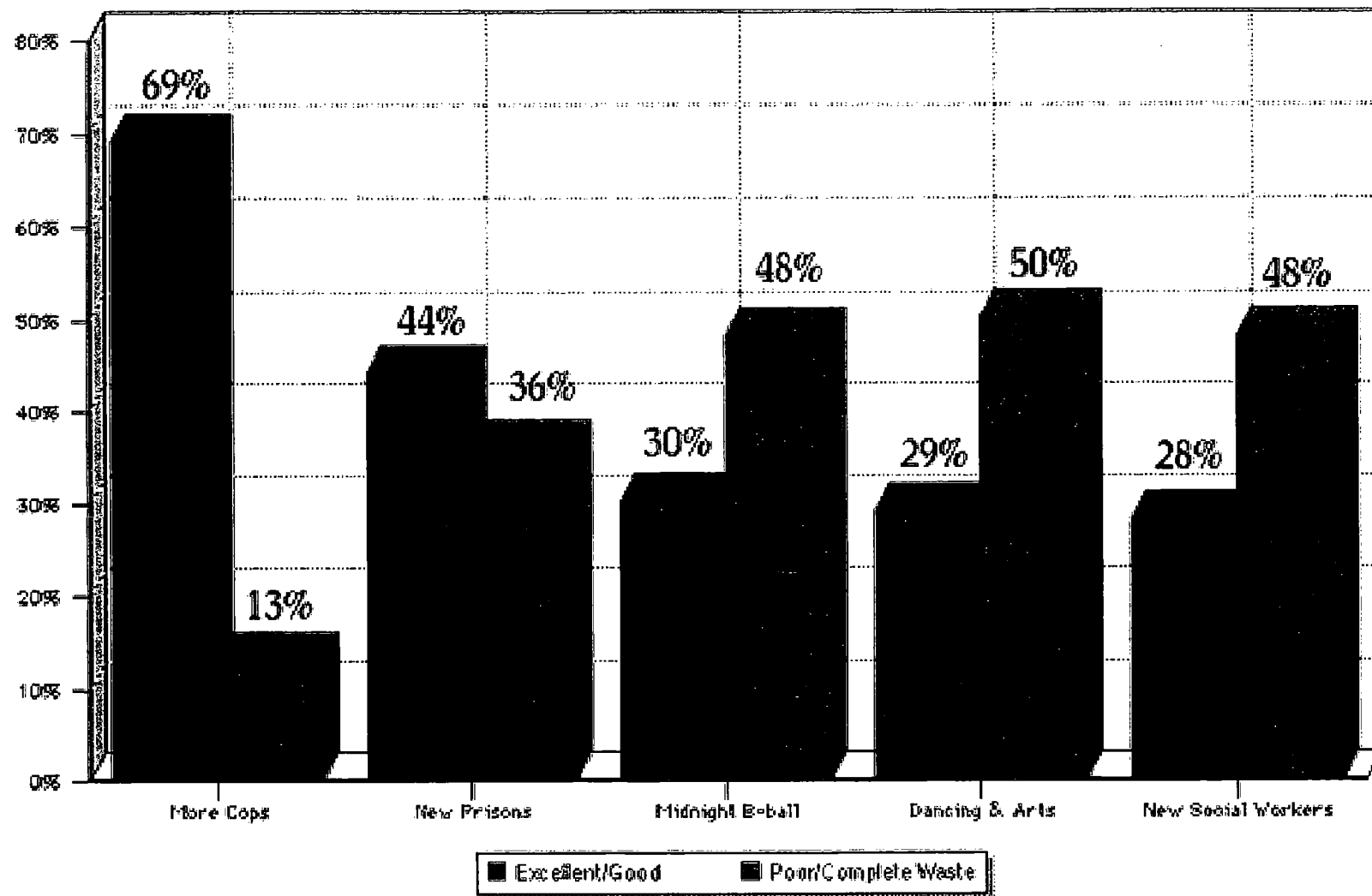
WHEREAS, the enactment of the current legislation before Congress will not attenuate the violence of crime, and will not restore public order.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the American Legislative Exchange Council urges Congress to reject the current crime bill.

National Crime Bill Survey

August 1994

How wise is it to spend federal tax dollars on the following measures to fight crime...



National Crime Bill Survey
August 1994

Preferred Crime Prevention Measure

