

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. fax	re: 1996 Campaign (2 pages)	09/04/1996	Personal Misfile
002. fax	re: profiles [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (2 pages)	09/08/1996	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Speechwriting
Lissa Muscatine
OA/Box Number: 12089

FOLDER TITLE:

HRC - Sanford Community Center, Sioux City 9/10/96

2017-1164-S

rc2860

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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**President Clinton is Leading the Fight
To Crack Down on Gang Violence**
May 13, 1996

"Violent crime is coming down all across America...Our next step in the fight against crime is to take on gangs the way we once took on the mob. . .Let's stick with a strategy that's working and keep the crime rate coming down." - President Clinton, State of the Union Address, January 23, 1996

A Growing Youth Gang Problem in America. A generation ago, fewer than half of our cities reported gang activity. Now 95 percent of our largest cities and 88 percent of smaller cities suffer from gang-related crime, while cities with an emerging gang problem report that up to 90 percent of gang members are juveniles. With the advent of hard drugs like crack and the proliferation of assault weapons on our streets, gangs have become violent street families for too many of our young people.

Clinton Administration Cracking Down on Gangs. Federal prosecutors are working with state and local law enforcement and prosecutors to achieve a number of notable successes around the country. Attorney General Reno presented the President with a new progress report on the fight against gang violence, which details successful federal gang prosecutions across the country. In addition, the President received a briefing from three U.S. Attorneys who have successfully curbed gang problems and prosecuted gang members in Illinois, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Strategies for the Future. In remarks before federal prosecutors, state and local law enforcement and local officials, the President urged the nation's prosecutors to embrace four principles in waging a full-scale assault on gang-related violent crime:

- 1) Use every available tool, such as racketeering statutes, carjacking penalties, etc.
- 2) Improve cooperative efforts among state, local and federal law enforcement agencies
- 3) Involve communities and community police in anti-gang efforts
- 4) Support effective early intervention programs that help keep young people out of gangs in the first place.

A national gang tracking network. President Clinton announced funding for the first step of a National Gang Tracking Network. This computerized network will provide federal, state, local and municipal law enforcement agencies with the ability to share and exchange gang information quickly and efficiently.

A juvenile violence/ anti-drug use legislative package. In addition to taking executive action, President Clinton has sent legislative proposals to Congress to help stop the rise of youth violence and drug use, including:

- * Trying juvenile offenders as adults for violent and drug crimes
- * A new strategy to stop the spread of methamphetamine
- * Reinstating the ban on guns in schools
- * A \$75 million grant program for juvenile drug and gun courts
- * Increasing the penalties for drug dealers who sell drugs to children, or use children to sell drugs
- * Restoring the ability of the courts to enhance the sentences of criminals convicted of using or carrying a firearm in connection with a drug-related or violent crime.

A call for citizen involvement. We cannot leave the responsibility for making our streets safe to the police alone. That is why President Clinton has called for one million new citizen volunteers to join the 100,000 new police we are putting on the street, to help our neighborhood watch groups make our communities safe.

The Clinton Administration's Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative

July 8, 1996

"In my State of the Union address I challenged our country to focus on the problem of youth violence.... We're fighting with a strategy that is coordinated and unrelenting, that does rely upon national, state and local prosecutors and police and, above all, on citizens working with us."

-President Bill Clinton, May 13, 1996

- * Today, President Clinton is announcing a seventeen city crackdown on crime gun traffickers, specifically targeted at those who peddle their arms to kids. It will entail a Federal and local law enforcement partnership -- between police chiefs, local prosecutors, and federal investigators and prosecutors -- that will trace firearms found on youths back to the crime gun traffickers.
- * Firearms violence is a scourge on our society. Homicides committed by young people with firearms have nearly tripled since 1985, and other types of gun-related violence have been on the rise. Too many guns are in the hands of our nation's children.
- * Working in cooperation with state and local law enforcement in unprecedented fashion, federal law enforcement has successfully disrupted numerous illicit gun markets across the country over the last three years.
- * This new initiative will strengthen those ongoing efforts to clamp down on these illegal markets, especially those that provide crime guns to kids. In these seventeen cities, for the first time, every time a gun is used in a crime and seized by law enforcement, it will be tracked through a national tracing system. Law enforcement will use that trace information to help identify and locate illegal gun traffickers.
- * The program utilizes an innovative computer software system -- developed by the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) -- that examines crime gun trace information and provides law enforcement with crucial investigative leads about the sources of these guns. By analyzing patterns of gun trafficking that exist in an area, law enforcement can develop more effective strategies to target illegal gun traffickers for prosecution, particularly those who put guns into the hands of our nation's young people.
- * President Clinton will direct Attorney General Reno and Secretary Rubin to implement this program in seventeen pilot cities. In addition, they will work with law enforcement at every level to ensure that all crime guns seized in each of these cities are traced and will develop joint investigative and prosecutive strategies to combat the problem of illegal gun trafficking. Reno and Rubin will also report back on the first-year accomplishments of this project.
- * This new initiative builds upon existing Clinton Administration partnerships with state and local law enforcement, such as the very successful Anti-Violent Crime Initiative, which was launched two years ago and has resulted in numerous important prosecutions. It is also another step by the Clinton Administration -- like the Brady Law, the 1994 Crime Bill and assault weapons ban, and the Gun-Free Schools Act -- to reduce firearm violence in our streets and schools.

* The seventeen pilot cities, each of diverse location and size, have been selected because of a committed record of fighting youth firearm violence. They include:

* Atlanta, GA	* Boston, MA	* Baltimore, MD	* Birmingham, AL
* Bridgeport, AL	* Cleveland, OH	* Inglewood, CA	* Jersey City, NJ
* Memphis, TN	* Milwaukee, WI	* New York, NY	* Richmond, VA
* Salinas, CA	* San Antonio, TX	* Seattle, WA	* St. Louis, MO
* Washington, DC			

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HISTORY OF THE BOOKER WASHINGTON COMMUNITY CENTER

&

SANFORD COMMUNITY CENTER

On Firday, October 13, 1933 at 8 P.M., a mass meeting was held at 722½ West 7th. Street. The Booster Men's club held this meeting to inform the public and to dedicate the name of an organization for a social center to be know as the Booker Washington Community Center, name at a previous time by several men of the Booster Club. Approximately one hundred(100) citizens attended this meeting. Speakers for the occasion were the Honourable Mayor W.D. Hayes of Sioux City and the Rev. Mr. E. Henry of Philadelphia, Pa. Short remarks were made by Miss Mary E.Treglia, Executive Sac'y of the Community House, and Mr. S. E. Gilbert. President of the Booster Men's Club.

On December 7, 1933 the By-Laws and the Constitution were received and adopted. Papers of Incorporation were presented to the board by Dr. M.E. Whitlock to be endorsed by Miss Treglia and to be signed by a Notary Public and members of the Board, legal from date of organization which is October 26, 1933 A.D. The organization was to be known as the Booker T. Washington Community Center. (Not Social)

HISTORY

During this period Mrs. Sanford became very involved in the Minority Community and all deprived and disadvantage people. Through her involvement ~~sensitivity to human needs~~, her belief in the worth of individual and her sense of justice combined with Art Sanford's practical genius, his executive ability and his vital interest in people, the Sanford Community Center became a reality.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sanford have endeavored to promote interracial understanding and to make known the problems of all minority groups. ~~The Sanford Center is a symbol and instrument by which communication~~ of ideas and a better understanding can be provided to promote the goals of human justice.

THE SCOPE OF THE PROGRAM

- The intrinsic aim of the Sanford Center is to strengthen the home:
- ① first, by encouraging individuals to develop and maintain self respect, respect for others, and a sense of personal responsibility in every phase of the activities program.
 - ② Secondly, by providing guidance in such homemaking skills as cooking, baking, sewing, child care, discipline, remodeling, and repair.
 - ③ And thirdly, by lending a helping hand or giving a word of encouragement to individuals who have suffered a setback and are frustrated or discouraged.

In the sphere of community life, Sanford Center serves as a meeting place for groups that can't conveniently meet in a home. Groups representing every age from kindergarden through retirement regularly meet at the Center to participate in their respective activities.

The Sanford Center has also enjoyed the privilege of bringing ambitious young people and employers together to fill employment needs.

The school drop-out problem is of concern and efforts are made to influence young people to remain in school or to return to school.

To fill youngsters idle hours during June, July, and August, the Sanford Center opens its playground for supervised activities embracing sports, games, imaginative play, and crafts.

SANFORD CENTER PHILOSOPHY

The Sanford Center is a Neighborhood Settlement House. Our primary functions are to serve the neighborhood in which we are located with a variety of programs. These programs will range from individual counseling to neighborhood group meetings and community organization meetings. Our primary intent is to work with the youth and develop programs which will build the character of all young people who are involved.

Listed below are just a few of the programs that the Sanford Center is involved in which contributes to our overall philosophy:

-  A. Arts and crafts for age groups 6-12 years.
- B. Play-ground programs for age groups 6-12 years.
- C. Field trips for age groups 6-18 years.
- D. Co-operative camp programs with other agencies for ages 9-18 years.
-  E. Senior and Junior Teen Clubs that develop positive self image, social and moral character.
-  F. Job development for Minorities and the economically disadvantaged.
-  G. Individual and group counseling for elementary and teenage youngsters.
-  H. Co-operative athletic programs with other United Way Agencies.
- I. Positive working relationships with law enforcement agencies and the school system.
- J. Provide a meeting place for adults.
- K. Provide a meeting place for the majority of the black organizations.
- L. Elderly clubs, pot-luck, cards, and speakers.
- M. Resolution of problems in discrimination: housing, jobs, school, law enforcement, and other perceived forms of discrimination.
-  N. Promote racial harmony.

FACT SHEET ON THE SANFORD COMMUNITY CENTER

→ What about
Federal funds?

A. Funding source

1. Siouxland United Way	\$114,000
2. State Department of Human Services	\$340,000
3. State Juvenile Justice Committee	\$50,000
4. Private Donations	\$12,000

B. The Center has a Board of Directors of 15 members who come from the neighborhood and City at large.

C. The youth program begin with youngster K through 12. The Youngsters are made up of many different racial group, Black, Native American, Asian, White, and Espanic.

D. Our programs range from our Afterschool program to the Elderly Outreach program.

E. The newest program that we have is our Alternative School Program. The object the program is continue the youngster education; therefore any youngster who is expelled From school for what ever reason is assigned by the school system and their parents to our program. We coordinate their studies from the shool they were expelled and we continue their until that explosions is finished.

F. We houses the Head Start program in our lower level and have for the last 10 years. It is for the first time an all day program has been developed for these youngsters. This program is ran by the Woodbury Community Action agency.

→ Community based outreach program (see fact sheet) ?

6:41 pm

Attn: Brenda (202) 456-5340

Fr: Stacy, rm 919
site

Here is more background information. This fax should include the following

(1) Bios for the greeters at the community center

- a. Brian Tenold (student)
- b. Tiesha Gritten (student)
- c. Dan Conway (adult greeter)

* You should've already received bio info on:

- d. George Boykin *
- e. Darnel Green

(bios on daycare center greeters are on their way!)

(2) More background information on the Daycare center

- a. Director's Report
- b. Parent / Other Info

(3) More Comm Center info

- a. Info on Crime Bill cops
- b. More history on the center

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My name is Brian Tenold. I was born in (b)(6) and raised my entire life in Sioux City, IA. Currently, I am a junior at North High School in Sioux City; play varsity soccer, and am employed at a fast food restaurant here in town. I also take extra credit classes in auto body work at the Individual Learning Center.

While enrolled at Woodrow Wilson Middle School, I was exposed to gang activity and surrounded by negative influence from some of my peers. Fortunately, I was introduced to the Outreach Program and its specialists. Through this program, I met George Youl Sayavong. He and his team taught me self-respect, raised my self-esteem, showed me the importance of education, and gave me reasons to eliminate negative activities from my life in order to meet the challenge of our world and its society.

Thanks to the Sanford Community Center and its Outreach Program and the Self-Start Summer program, I was given the opportunity to learn the value of making money the honest way; I also was given the chance to instill the values of responsibility and accountability.

Social security number

(b)(6)

Tieesha Griffen is a bright, fourteen year old, African American female who is liked by all who come in contact with her.

I have had the pleasure of working with her all three years while she attended West Middle School, now she has moved on to West High School where she is a freshmen.

While being involved with the Outreach Program at West Middle, Tieesha participated in the Sanford Center's Self - Start Summer Program and Steppers, not to mention playing soccer over the summer for West High School.



SANFORD CENTER

1700 GENEVA STREET SIOUX CITY, IOWA 51103 PHONE 252-0581 or 252-0582
GEORGE W. BOYKIN - EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

SUMMARY HISTORY OF THE SANFORD CENTERS GANG OUTREACH PROGRAM

I began this program in April of 1993 after some discussion with Daniel Conway who was then the State Juvenile Probation Director for this area, Leo Miller the Sheriff of Woodbury County, the principle of Woodrow Wilson, and the Superintendent of the Sioux City Community School District.

Woodrow was a school in crisis and almost out of control. There was very little teaching going on in the school because there were youngsters in the classrooms constantly disrupting the entire class, students coming in the building from other schools wondering the halls and disturbing classes. There were threats of gang fights during school time and afterschool. There were parents coming into the school threatening the lives of students, and teacher. The teacher were afraid to come work and some were requesting transfers. Parents were afraid to send their youngsters to the school because it was unsafe.

The early part of April 1993 I hired three Outreach Specialist to act as Crisis Intervention Workers. They were to be support for the staff and advocate for the youth, and to resolve any problem that would arise with students, and parents. From April to the end of that academic year we took more than a dozen weapons from youngsters. They prevented two gang fights, and was able to find out about a Drive-By shooting planned for the end of the year.

In 1994-95 academic year there was no weapons brought to school. In 1995-96 Woodrow was selected as FINE (Fists in the Nation in Education), Woodrow was among seven (7) in the State of Iowa as one of the best in education.

Woodbury County and the Sanford Center has currently submitted an application to the Department of Education to expand our Outreach program to our elementary schools. We feel that if we can work with these youngsters earlier particularly if they are already identifying with gangs we stand a better chance of getting them out of gangs and keeping them in school. The grant is for \$366,000 to hire six (6) additional workers.



SANFORD CENTER

1700 GENEVA STREET SIOUX CITY, IOWA 51103 PHONE 252-0581 or 252-0582
GEORGE W. BOYKIN - EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT FUNDS

The federal dollars to law enforcement has been very important to our City and particularly to the Sanford Community Center. There has been more than a half dozen new policemen hire specifically to work in targeted neighborhoods. This new program is called the **COMMUNITY ACTION SUPPORT TEAM** or C.A.S.T. program. One of their primary goals is to walk the the neighborhoods meeting the residence and establishing relationships with agencies like the Sanford Community Center.

These officers have been very important to our Center because they have participated in our programs for the youth and as a results of their involvement their relationships with the youth has greatly improved.

These officers organized a night basketball league at our Center for boys and girls this summer. This was a City wide league named the Siouxland 7-Star Basketball League. The league focused on 7 goals: they were **SELF-DISCIPLINE, SELF-WORTH, DRUG FREE, RESPECT, RACIAL HARMONY, AND COMMITMENT TO EDUCATION.** These officers organized and helped raise money for equipment and plaques for each one of the youngsters that participated. This program would not have happened if it had not been for the C.A.S.T. Officers.

DANIEL J. CONWAY III
2321 COLLINS STREET
SIOUX CITY, IOWA 51103
(712) 258-8124

Date of Birth:

(b)(6)

Birthplace:**Age:**

54

Marital status:

Married, 28 years, wife, Rose Marie

Children:

Son, Daniel, age 27

Daughters, Theresa, age 26, Angela, age 19

Education:Master of Social Work
University of Utah, 1974**Military Experience:**

1963 - 1967 United States Air Force

Vietnam Veteran, January 1965 - January 1966

Vocational Experience:**Chief Juvenile Court Officer**

Third Judicial District Juvenile Court Services

Sioux City, Iowa

October, 1979 to Present

Currently responsible for supervision of 60 staff members, both state employees and contract services for sixteen counties in Northwest Iowa.

This particular position requires administrative, financial, and casework responsibilities for delinquent and pre-delinquent children throughout Northwest Iowa.

Director, Woodbury County Juvenile Detention Center

Sioux City, Iowa

May, 1978 - October, 1979

Responsible for the development and implementation of the first Juvenile Detention Center in Sioux City, Iowa. The Detention and Receiving Center incorporated the concept of removing children from the custody of the police and having a central location where 24 hour intakes could take place.

Social Service Administrator, Pine Canyon Ranch for Boys Residential Treatment Facility
Salt Lake City, Utah
January, 1975 - May, 1978

Direct supervision of 24 delinquent children and implementation of social, educational, and recreational programs for children in that facility.

Caseworker, South Dakota Department of Social Services
Chamberlain, South Dakota
1970 - 1973

Direct caseload responsibilities of children and adult clients on the Crow Creek Indian Reservation. This caseload involved direct supervision of both delinquent and children in need of assistance, along with protective service referrals.

Personal Philosophy:

During the past 26 years of working with troubled children, both as a caseworker and later as an administrator and policy-maker, I have seen tremendous changes in the way we attempt to address the problems of our youth. In the past five years, the whole direction and philosophy of providing services to delinquent children has shifted from that of sending children away to "get fixed" to one of community based, family centered responsibility and treatment. This shift has forced educators, juvenile court personnel, private providers, the business community and social service agencies to mutually address areas of concern. Many of the communities in northwest Iowa are working together to face the growing problem of gangs, drugs, and the increasing violent nature of young people in our communities.

Innovative programming such as day treatment, tracking and monitoring, life skills development, along with a commitment to keep children in school, home, and the community have reduced considerably the number of children that are placed away in expensive residential treatment facilities. Drugs, violence, truancy, and rising delinquency rates are really symptomatic of the problems that have plagued our families and communities for years -- lack of employment, poor housing, institutional racism, and inequitable educational opportunity.

The reality of this is that agencies, both public and private, are equipped to only deal within the realm of their unique responsibilities and expertise. As communities form coalitions, the breadth of addressing the problem hopefully will expand to someday address causal factors.

Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry 33:103-110 (1994)

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1876-1877, 1878-1879, 1880-1881, 1882-1883, 1884-1885, 1886-1887, 1888-1889, 1890-1891, 1892-1893, 1894-1895, 1896-1897, 1898-1899, 1900-1901, 1902-1903, 1904-1905, 1906-1907, 1908-1909, 1910-1911, 1912-1913, 1914-1915, 1916-1917, 1918-1919, 1920-1921, 1922-1923, 1924-1925, 1926-1927, 1928-1929, 1930-1931, 1932-1933, 1934-1935, 1936-1937, 1938-1939, 1940-1941, 1942-1943, 1944-1945, 1946-1947, 1948-1949, 1950-1951, 1952-1953, 1954-1955, 1956-1957, 1958-1959, 1960-1961, 1962-1963, 1964-1965, 1966-1967, 1968-1969, 1970-1971, 1972-1973, 1974-1975, 1976-1977, 1978-1979, 1980-1981, 1982-1983, 1984-1985, 1986-1987, 1988-1989, 1990-1991, 1992-1993, 1994-1995, 1996-1997, 1998-1999, 2000-2001, 2002-2003, 2004-2005, 2006-2007, 2008-2009, 2010-2011, 2012-2013, 2014-2015, 2016-2017, 2018-2019, 2020-2021, 2022-2023, 2024-2025, 2026-2027, 2028-2029, 2030-2031, 2032-2033, 2034-2035, 2036-2037, 2038-2039, 2040-2041, 2042-2043, 2044-2045, 2046-2047, 2048-2049, 2050-2051, 2052-2053, 2054-2055, 2056-2057, 2058-2059, 2060-2061, 2062-2063, 2064-2065, 2066-2067, 2068-2069, 2070-2071, 2072-2073, 2074-2075, 2076-2077, 2078-2079, 2080-2081, 2082-2083, 2084-2085, 2086-2087, 2088-2089, 2090-2091, 2092-2093, 2094-2095, 2096-2097, 2098-2099, 2100-2101, 2102-2103, 2104-2105, 2106-2107, 2108-2109, 2110-2111, 2112-2113, 2114-2115, 2116-2117, 2118-2119, 2120-2121, 2122-2123, 2124-2125, 2126-2127, 2128-2129, 2130-2131, 2132-2133, 2134-2135, 2136-2137, 2138-2139, 2140-2141, 2142-2143, 2144-2145, 2146-2147, 2148-2149, 2150-2151, 2152-2153, 2154-2155, 2156-2157, 2158-2159, 2160-2161, 2162-2163, 2164-2165, 2166-2167, 2168-2169, 2170-2171, 2172-2173, 2174-2175, 2176-2177, 2178-2179, 2180-2181, 2182-2183, 2184-2185, 2186-2187, 2188-2189, 2190-2191, 2192-2193, 2194-2195, 2196-2197, 2198-2199, 2200-2201, 2202-2203, 2204-2205, 2206-2207, 2208-2209, 2210-2211, 2212-2213, 2214-2215, 2216-2217, 2218-2219, 2220-2221, 2222-2223, 2224-2225, 2226-2227, 2228-2229, 2230-2231, 2232-2233, 2234-2235, 2236-2237, 2238-2239, 2240-2241, 2242-2243, 2244-2245, 2246-2247, 2248-2249, 2250-2251, 2252-2253, 2254-2255, 2256-2257, 2258-2259, 2260-2261, 2262-2263, 2264-2265, 2266-2267, 2268-2269, 2270-2271, 2272-2273, 2274-2275, 2276-2277, 2278-2279, 2280-2281, 2282-2283, 2284-2285, 2286-2287, 2288-2289, 2290-2291, 2292-2293, 2294-2295, 2296-2297, 2298-2299, 2300-2301, 2302-2303, 2304-2305, 2306-2307, 2308-2309, 2310-2311, 2312-2313, 2314-2315, 2316-2317, 2318-2319, 2320-2321, 2322-2323, 2324-2325, 2326-2327, 2328-2329, 2330-2331, 2332-2333, 2334-2335, 2336-2337, 2338-2339, 2340-2341, 2342-2343, 2344-2345, 2346-2347, 2348-2349, 2350-2351, 2352-2353, 2354-2355, 2356-2357, 2358-2359, 2360-2361, 2362-2363, 2364-2365, 2366-2367, 2368-2369, 2370-2371, 2372-2373, 2374-2375, 2376-2377, 2378-2379, 2380-2381, 2382-2383, 2384-2385, 2386-2387, 2388-2389, 2390-2391, 2392-2393, 2394-2395, 2396-2397, 2398-2399, 2400-2401, 2402-2403, 2404-2405, 2406-2407, 2408-2409, 2410-2411, 2412-2413, 2414-2415, 2416-2417, 2418-2419, 2420-2421, 2422-2423, 2424-2425, 2426-2427, 2428-2429, 2430-2431, 2432-2433, 2434-2435, 2436-2437, 2438-2439, 2440-2441, 2442-2443, 2444-2445, 2446-2447, 2448-2449, 2450-2451, 2452-2453, 2454-2455, 2456-2457, 2458-2459, 2460-2461, 2462-2463, 2464-2465, 2466-2467, 2468-2469, 2470-2471, 2472-2473, 2474-2475, 2476-2477, 2478-2479, 2480-2481, 2482-2483, 2484-2485, 2486-2487, 2488-2489, 2490-2491, 2492-2493, 2494-2495, 2496-2497, 2498-2499, 2500-2501, 2502-2503, 2504-2505, 2506-2507, 2508-2509, 2510-2511, 2512-2513, 2514-2515, 2516-2517, 2518-2519, 2520-2521, 2522-2523, 2524-2525, 2526-2527, 2528-2529, 2530-2531, 2532-2533, 2534-2535, 2536-2537, 2538-2539, 2540-2541, 2542-2543, 2544-2545, 2546-2547, 2548-2549, 2550-2551, 2552-2553, 2554-2555, 2556-2557, 2558-2559, 2560-2561, 2562-2563, 2564-2565, 2566-2567, 2568-2569, 2570-2571, 2572-2573, 2574-2575, 2576-2577, 2578-2579, 2580-2581, 2582-2583, 2584-2585, 2586-2587, 2588-2589, 2590-2591, 2592-2593, 2594-2595, 2596-2597, 2598-2599, 2600-2601, 2602-2603, 2604-2605, 2606-2607, 2608-2609, 2610-2611, 2612-2613, 2614-2615, 2616-2617, 2618-2619, 26

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Amphipods are the most diverse group of invertebrates in the benthic realm, and they play a significant role in the food web of aquatic ecosystems. They are found in a wide range of habitats, from shallow coastal waters to deep-sea hydrothermal vents. Amphipods are important for their role in the food chain, as they are consumed by a variety of predators, including fish, crustaceans, and mollusks. They also play a role in the decomposition of organic matter and the cycling of nutrients in the environment. Amphipods are sensitive to changes in water quality and habitat, making them useful as bioindicators of environmental health. They are also important for the aquaculture industry, as they are used as live feed for fish and other aquatic animals. Amphipods are a diverse and important group of invertebrates that play a significant role in aquatic ecosystems.

The incidence of child mortality is 13.6 per 1,000 live births, which is lower than all the child mortality in the Child Care Center as well as that of the 19 countries in the region. The infant mortality rate is 10.6 per 1,000 live births, which is lower than all the child mortality in the region. The incidence of one child's death is 1.6 per 100 live births.

On the basis of the results of the present study, it is suggested that the use of a single, short-term, observational study may not be sufficient to establish the long-term effects of the intervention on the health of the study population. Further research is needed to confirm the long-term effects of the intervention on the health of the study population.

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19. The following are all true. If $\mathcal{H}$ is a Hilbert space, $\mathcal{H}^*$ is its dual space, $\mathcal{H}^{**}$ is the bidual space, $\mathcal{H}^{\perp}$ is the orthogonal complement of $\mathcal{H}$ in $\mathcal{H}^{**}$, and $\mathcal{H}^{\perp\perp}$ is the orthogonal complement of $\mathcal{H}^{\perp}$ in $\mathcal{H}^{**}$, then $\mathcal{H}^{\perp\perp} = \mathcal{H}$.

Country	Year	Value
Canada	1998	2.8
United States	1998	2.1
United Kingdom	1998	1.9
France	1998	1.2
Germany	1998	1.1

TOTAL: 50

CHARTERED BY THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Child's Play

Child's Play 7
 Child's Play 14
 Child's Play (boy) 14
 Child's Play (girl) 14
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 Child's Play (boy) 14
 Child's Play (girl) 14

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 Child's Play

The Child's Play Club has provided a list of children's play equipment for the club. The list is as follows:

Child's Play Club (to any person who is a member of the club)
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The Child's Play Club has provided a list of children's play equipment for the club. The list is as follows:

Child's Play

The Child's Play Club has provided a list of children's play equipment for the club. The list is as follows:

Child's Play Club, P.O. Box 200, The Hilton Inn, New York, NY 10001

Subject's name is

and he is a 40 year old male, 5'10" tall, 170 lbs, brown hair, brown eyes, and a mustache. He is a high school graduate and has been employed by the same company for 15 years. He is a member of the local union and has been employed by the same company for 15 years. He is a member of the local union and has been employed by the same company for 15 years. He is a member of the local union and has been employed by the same company for 15 years.

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He is a member of the local union and has been employed by the same company for 15 years.

SANFORD CENTER COMMUNITY BASED OUTREACH PROGRAM
MISSION STATEMENT

The intrinsic aim of the Sanford Center Community Based Outreach Program is to work with primarily minority youngster outside the probation office but within the confines of the Sioux City Community School District. The minority youths who are targeted will be the youth at the middle school level in schools that have the highest enrollment of minority children. This Community Based Outreach Program will not exclude non-minorities children.

GOALS OF THE PROGRAM

1. Keep the child out of the juvenile justice system.
2. Intervene and counsel the children who are pre-delinquent.
3. Intervene and counsel children who are on informal adjustment or adjudicated delinquent.
4. Identify support groups for both children and families.
5. Provide crisis intervention at school, home, or within the community.
6. Provide educational support to the child and families through any resource that is available.
7. Provide recreational support to the child.
8. Provide job skills and employment support to the child.
9. Provide specialized efforts to target youth that are about to become involved in gang activities or who are already involved in gang activities.
10. Provide both prevention modalities while also providing positive role models and direct interventions into the lives of children at risk.

- e) Possible homework program for kids at school or at the Sanford Center.
- f) Assist school authorities in dealing with children exhibiting severe behavioral problems.

The Community Outreach Worker will provide recreational support to the child in the following way:

- a) Provide after school program and summer recreational programs
- b) Attempt to provide recreational equipment such as gloves, balls, musical instruments, and possible health club memberships.
- c) Encourage participation in organized recreational and athletic activities.

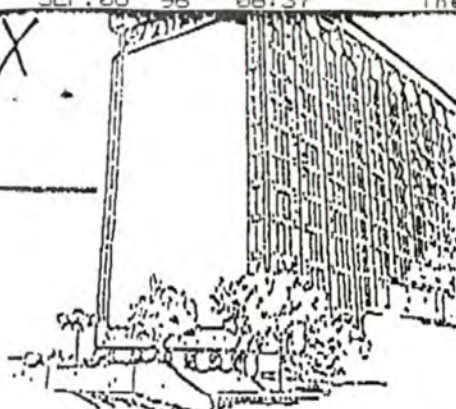
The Community Outreach Worker will provide job skills and employment support in the following way:

- a) Helping to develop good work attitudes and providing career development opportunities.
- b) Development of work programs and work study programs.
- c) Expose children to various employment opportunities.

Overall, the strategy of this program is to coordinate efforts between Juvenile Court Services, school, and community agencies. Programatically, this program will work to provide specialized efforts to target youth that are about to become involved in gang activities. The workers are to provide a strong, structured, supervised approach acting as a catalyst to bring youth together as possible role models.

Overall, the program will provide both prevention modalities while attempting to provide positive role models and direct intervention into the lives of children at risk.

FAX



Sioux City
Hilton

707 Fourth Street
Sioux City, IA 51101
712-277-4101 FAX 712-277-3168

"To find your way around town,
simply find your way
to our lobby..."

Excitation is everything to the Sioux City Hilton. Whether you are in town for business or pleasure, the Hilton is ideally situated to get the most out of your trip. Just 10 minutes from the airport, the Hilton is located downtown-on-the-mall at 707 Fourth Street.

Best Rooms and Suites 193 Luxurious air conditioned guest rooms including one and two bedroom suites with a parlor. All best rooms feature modern decor, 26 channel cable TV, radio, individual room climate controls, private bath and shower, and special VIP room amenities.

Best Services and Special Features Indoor swimming pool, sauna, and jacuzzi covered parking available

SA Today Special business and corporate rates Love suites available Banquet and convention facilities for 10 - 400

Special non-smoking rooms available Complimentary Airport transportation

Erick's Restaurant provides a complete breakfast, lunch, and dinner menu. Hours 6 a.m. - 10 p.m. weekdays and 30 a.m. - 10 p.m. weekends.

Erick's Lounge also located on the first floor, offers a variety of your favorite beverages. Join us Monday - Friday 30 - 7:00 p.m. for an extensive complimentary Hor d'oervres station.

Date: Time:

Number of Pages 4
(including Cover Sheet)

TO: SARA GROTE
Scheduling
FAX NUMBER: 202-456-5340

FROM: NANCY CHESTNUT
Room 1112
712/255-4321 #33

REMARKS: event info: 712/277-3795 (H)
① Childcare - CRITTENTON CENTER
1702 GENEVA ST. Sioux City
Bobbi Peters - Center Director
Charlene Ellis - Child Care Program Dir.
② Outreach program - SANFORD CENTER
1700 GENEVA ST.
George Boykin - Exec. Director
712-252-0581 or 252-0582
712/255-5193 (H)

STELLA SANFORD CHILD CARE CENTER

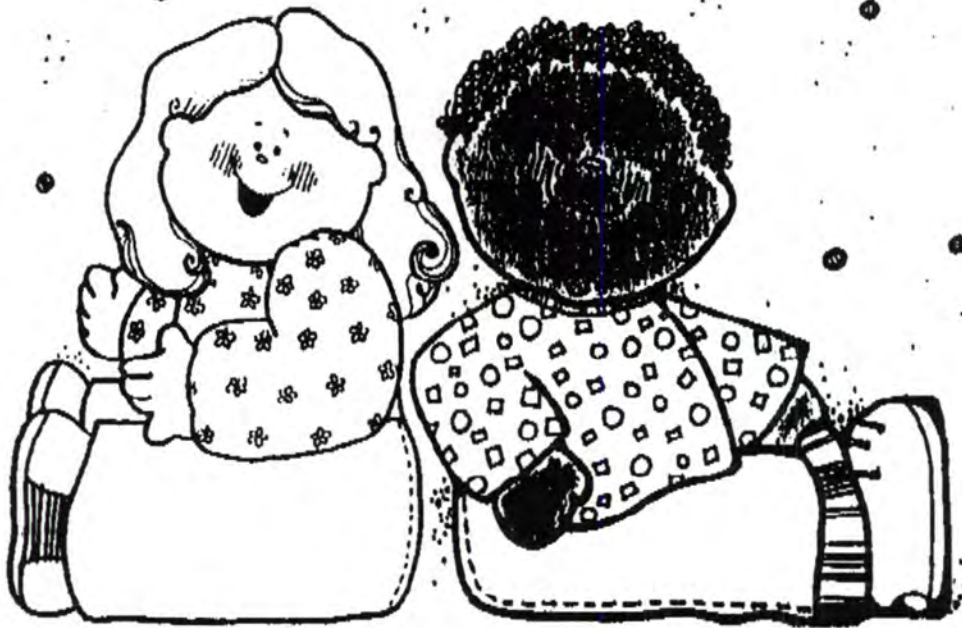
(A Division of the Crittenton Center)

1724 Geneva Street

Sioux City, IA 51103

(712) 255-6832

Handbook for Parents



MISSION STATEMENT: The family is the primary and most fundamental influence on children. Child and family service programs must build upon and strengthen the role of the family. Quality child care services and programs will be available to children and parents of all income levels, with the intent of strengthening the family's system.

PHILOSOPHY: The philosophy at the Stella Sanford Child Care Center is to focus on all areas of development. Primary emphasis is placed on their prosocial development through play, dramatic play, creative play and planned experience, which minimizes competition, encourages successful outcomes, increases self-esteem and encourages cooperation. Studies have shown if a child behaves pro-socially and has a strong self-identity and self-esteem, he will achieve in school to his or her ability.

HOURS OF OPERATION ... The Center is open from 6:30 a.m. until 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. The Center may be closed due to inclement weather (blizzard, hazardous road conditions, etc.); if so, this will be announced on local radio and TV stations beginning at 6:00 a.m..

HOLIDAYS ... The Center is closed on the following legal holidays: New Years Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, 4th of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, the day after Thanksgiving and Christmas Day.

STAFFING ... Classrooms are staffed by teacher assistants and teacher aides. Classroom activities and planning are under the direction of a graduate of a four-year Early Childhood Program. A Social Worker is available for child care concerns. The child to staff ratio at the Center is 6 to 1, which is much higher than the current state requirement.

BUILDING ACCOMMODATIONS ... The Center floor space is 6,100 square feet. There is a multi-purpose room and three classrooms, each with a capacity for twenty children. Each classroom has an entry from the playground, a "cubby" room and an observation area. There is a utility room, a complete kitchen, a reception area/office, a quiet room and staff lounge. Our playground must be entered from inside the building and gates are kept locked at all times.

SCHEDULING and FEES ... The hours and days that your child will attend the Center will be determined during the application process. Five or less hours is considered a half-day and more than 5 hours (up to 10 hours) is considered a full day. The fee schedule for the Stella Sanford Child Care Center is determined by the income of the family and the number of people in the family. A sliding fee schedule is used to determine the monthly fee for each child. A change in income that may affect a change in the fee must be reported.

PAYMENTS ... Invoices are issued weekly and payments are also expected weekly, unless other arrangements have been agreed upon. If payments become three weeks in the rear, private arrangements will need to be made for payment of the overdue balance and pre-payment for the upcoming weeks will be required.

ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE ... Parents are required to bring their child into the building and accompany them to their classroom. A sign-in sheet is located in the front office and parents must sign their child in and out daily. All children must be picked up by 6:00 p.m. We must receive a telephone call from the parent if pick-up is later than usual. The third time that a child is here after 6:00 p.m. without the Center being notified, the parent may be asked to remove the child from the program.

TOYS / ITEMS FROM HOME ... Except for special items that are needed at naptime, we ask that you leave your child's toys at home or in your car. We do not have guns, war toys or other toys of destruction at the Center. If you have a special item that you would like your child to bring to share with the other children (special video, etc.), this must first be cleared with the Director.

CLOTHING ... A second change of play clothing is required for all children. Children play with paints and when outside, may get dirty. Play clothing is recommended and all clothing should be comfortable and free of complicated fasteners. Parents are asked to think of the changing weather and dress your child warmly (sweaters, jackets, hats and mittens)... It is much easier to remove an unneeded item than to put on something you don't have. Finally, please try to put your child's name in outerwear articles to prevent loss. Parents are asked to check their child's cubby daily for soiled clothing.

TRANSPORTATION ... Transportation needs will be addressed on an individual basis if the parent has no available transportation. This will be arranged at the time of the application process. Transportation to and from the Westside schools is provided for the kindergarten children who are enrolled at the Center.

REMOVAL or TERMINATION FROM THE CENTER ... A child may be removed from the Center if:

- (1) *He/she has not adjusted to group care after a reasonable period of time;*
- (2) *He/she is disruptive or might endanger him/herself or others;*
- (3) *The child is absent without notification for more than 5 consecutive days;*
- (4) *The parent fails to make arrangements for late child care payments.*

Prior to any child being removed from the Center, all possible attempts to work with the parents and child will be made.

**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SANFORD COMMUNITY CENTER
SIOUX CITY, IA
SEPTEMBER 10, 1996**

TALKING POINTS

[Acknowledgments: George Boykin, Executive Director of Sanford Community Center]

- Congratulations on 100 years in Sioux City. I've heard many wonderful things about the work being done here at Sanford Community Center and next door at the Day Care Center. I am delighted to have this opportunity to meet and talk with all of you in person.
- It is heartening to visit with so many people who are reaching out to their community and making a positive difference in each others' lives. Sanford Community Center sets one of the best examples of how we can work together to make sure our children are ready to meet the challenges of the 21st century.
- ~~Sometimes the challenges might seem overwhelming.~~ All across America, children are exposed to crime in the streets and violence on our airwaves. They are tempted by the lure of tobacco, alcohol and drugs. Too many are growing up under the burdens of poverty, illiteracy and poor health. ~~All this while having to contend with the pressures of competing in a complicated and fast-paced global economy.~~ *And all to their house*
- But as my husband often says, there is nothing that's wrong with America that's not being fixed by what's right with America. *Here is one example of* In my travels across our country these past four years, I have met people in cities and towns who have stopped wringing their hands and are rolling up their sleeves to get the job done for our children.
- The programs at Sanford -- such as arts and crafts, supervised athletic programs and individual counseling -- offer young people positive alternatives to the challenges they face. *And* I'd like to say a word to the young people who take part in the programs here: we're all very proud of you -- proud of the personal responsibility you exhibit in coming to Sanford.
- As many of you know all too well, youth gangs are a growing problem in America. The work you are doing here is a vital step forward in preventing gang violence. But community centers such as Sanford cannot do it alone. That's why the President is waging a full-scale assault on gang-related crime.
- The President has urged the nation's prosecutors to *use* every available tool in this fight, from enforcing the laws that once took down the ~~mob~~ *mafia* to encouraging cooperation between state, local and federal law enforcement to supporting early intervention

programs to keep kids out of gangs in the first place.

- President Clinton announced funding for a National Gang Tracking Network, a computerized network that will provide federal, state, local and municipal law enforcement agencies with the ability to share and exchange information quickly and efficiently.
- The President has also sent proposals to Congress to:
 - Try juvenile offenders as adults for violent and drug crimes
 - Reinstate the ban on guns in schools
 - Establish a \$75 million grant program for juvenile gun and drug courts
 - Increase the penalties for selling drugs to children, or using children to sell drugs
 - Restoring the ability of the courts to enhance the sentences of criminals convicted of using or carrying a firearm in connection with a drug-related or violent crime
- This is a battle we must all fight together. Law enforcement, educators, community leaders, politicians, parents -- and especially young people -- all have a role to play in preventing gang crime. Thank you for the work you are doing and will continue to do to make sure our children have something to say "yes" to.

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been noticed in the hospital by the second or third day.

As a nation that values the health of women and children, we must not turn our backs on this problem. There is an emerging national consensus that we must put a stop to these so-called "drive-through" deliveries. The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and the American Academy of Pediatrics have issued guidelines recommending a minimum stay of 48 hours following most normal deliveries, and 96 hours following most cesarean sections. Sixteen States have enacted laws to guarantee that level of coverage and 25 more are considering such a move.

A growing number of hospitals have taken it upon themselves to provide the second day of coverage free. And one group of insurers, Blue Cross and Blue Shield Plans of Pennsylvania, has responded to public concerns by voluntarily offering 48-hour minimum coverage. I believe every insurance company should step up to this problem and do what these insurers in Pennsylvania have done.

But in the absence of coverage for all women in all States, we have a responsibility to take action in Washington. Already, a Senate bill and separate House bills have been introduced, most with bipartisan support, to guarantee 48-hour post-partum hospital stays for mothers and their children.

I urge Members of Congress to move legislation forward as soon as possible that makes this protection for mothers and their children the law of the land. No insurance company should be free to make the final judgment about what is medically best for newborns and their mothers. That decision should be left up to doctors, nurses, and mothers themselves. Saving the life and health of mothers and newborns is more important than saving a few dollars.

America's mothers hold a special place in our hearts. They provide the lessons and care that enable all of our children to embrace the opportunities of this great land. They deliver the precious gift of life. Let's give them a Mother's Day gift they richly deserve. Let's guarantee them 48-hour hospital stays to protect their health and the health of their newborn babies. Mothers sacrifice so much for us. It's the least we can do for them.

Happy Mother's Day, and thanks for listening.

NOTE: The address was recorded at 5 p.m. on May 10 at Pennsylvania State University in State College for broadcast at 10:06 a.m. on May 11. A portion of this address could not be verified because the tape was incomplete.

Remarks Announcing the "Anti-Gang and Youth Crime Control Act of 1996"

May 13, 1996

Ladies and gentlemen, let me begin by thanking all of you for coming here and, more importantly, for the work that you are doing. I'm glad that we finally have a chance to talk about these efforts to stop youth violence.

As you know, we were slated to have this event the day that Ron Brown and his delegation tragically lost their lives in the Balkans. Before I go forward, I think I have to acknowledge that today all Americans have heavy hearts over another air tragedy, the one in Miami. We send our prayers, our condolences to the families of those who lost their lives in the Everglades.

The Federal Aviation Administration has been conducting a review of ValuJet since February. Last night the FAA announced it will broaden the review to assure that ValuJet's flights are safe and fully comply with FAA requirements. I have directed Secretary Peña to report to me this week on additional measures the Department of Transportation and the FAA can take to ensure that all our airlines continue to operate at the highest level of safety. I'm determined to do everything I can to make sure that American aviation is the safest in the world.

Now, let me thank the Attorney General and the U.S. attorneys and all of those who worked with them for the work they have done to curb youth violence and gangs. Thanks to the U.S. attorneys and the police chiefs here today, thanks to citizen supporters throughout this country, including a number of ex-gang members who in some communities have been very helpful in this regard, we have been able to see a substantial drop in the crime rate. We are determined

to do all we can to help you and to help our young people.

The crime bill of 1994 employed, as the Attorney General said, police, punishment, and prevention, backed by the best of new technologies and supported by communities. We knew this strategy would work because law enforcement people said it would work. And it is working. The 100,000 police, the Brady bill, the assault weapons ban, the other supports have led to drops in violent crime and murder and rape and robbery—everything across the board, except for crimes committed by young people.

Youth violence is on the rise, as you have noted, not just in large cities, but in small towns. And whenever there has been a dramatic rise in youth crime, it has a terrifying face, organized gangs.

In my State of the Union Address I challenged our country to focus on the problem of youth violence, and I pledged that the United States Government would take on gangs in the way we had taken on the mob decades ago. We're fighting with a strategy that is coordinated and unrelenting, that does rely upon national, State, and local prosecutors and police and, above all, on citizens working with us.

Two weeks ago in Miami, General Barry McCaffrey, our Drug Policy Coordinator, and I set forth our drug strategy. We know what works there, too: education, treatment, stopping drugs at the border, punishing those who sell to the young. We are focusing this strategy more than ever before on young people.

Last Friday, at Penn State University, I asked citizens all across our country to play their role. We know that community policing won't work if we rely on police alone, that we need citizens, too. And I ask one million new citizen volunteers to join the 100,000 new police we are putting on the street. That's just 50 new members for every one of the community police watch organizations across this country today.

Today I want to announce two more steps. First, we have just seen a remarkable demonstration of the National Gang Tracking Network, which is an important part of this strategy. I am pleased to announce that the first step of this network will now be funded

through the Justice Department for use in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Vermont, Maryland, and Florida. Gangs are no longer local. We saw that today with the statement Miss Seymour made about South Carolina. So we say this: The gangs may run to another State, but they cannot hide. And they will find it tougher and tougher to escape the law.

Second, we are proposing legislation designed with valuable help from the U.S. attorneys here, from local law enforcement officials, and lawmakers, especially Senators Biden and Kohl and Congressman Schumer. Our Anti-Gang and Youth Crime Control Act of 1996 will use the very same strategy our Crime bill used to make the juvenile justice system tougher and smarter, and to help our young people stay drug-free and away from guns and gangs and violence. It makes it easier for prosecutors to prosecute violent youth offenders as adults, toughens penalties for possession and use of firearms, reinstates a ban on guns in the schools, reviving a law that was struck down in the courts. It will establish more juvenile drug courts which give nonviolent offenders the chance to get off drugs before they wind up in jail. It will raise the maximum detention to 10 years and give judges flexibility in sentencing. It will harden penalties for those who sell drugs to children or use children to sell drugs.

All this will help, but we also will have to have more parents being more responsible in teaching their children right from wrong and in looking out for them and more communities showing young people that they care, considering things like keeping their schools open more after school.

We know 50 percent of the juvenile crime in this country occurs in the hours after the school day ends. More communities have considered doing what Long Beach, California has done and what the Attorney General is trying to help others do, consider whether setting up a school uniform policy will help to reduce the influence of gangs and help to identify gang members and help to keep the crime rate down and the children safer. Regardless, we've all got a role to play if we're going to move toward a 21st century that is more free of guns and drugs and violent gangs.

The message today to the Bloods, the Crips, to every criminal gang preying on the innocent is clear: We mean to put you out of business, to break the backs of your organization, to stop you from terrorizing our neighborhoods and our children, to put you away for a very long time. We have just begun the job, and we do not intend to stop until we have finished.

Let me say again, this legislation I offer today has been developed with help from law enforcement. It is like the crime bill of 1994, straightforward, commonsense, there are no hidden meanings, there are no poison pills. It relies on partnerships with communities and citizens. And I hope Congress will join us in a bipartisan commitment to save our neighborhoods, our families, and our children from the threat of gangs and gang violence.

This again is something we should be able to do, even this year, in a genuine spirit of bipartisanship, because we know it will work, and we know it will make a profound difference.

Thank you all very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:56 a.m. in the East Room at the White House.

**Executive Order 13002—
Termination of Combat Zone
Designation in Vietnam and Waters
Adjacent Thereto**

May 13, 1996

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 112(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 112(c)(3)), June 30, 1996, as of midnight thereof, is hereby designated as the date of termination of combatant activities in the zone comprised of the area described in Executive Order No. 11216 of April 24, 1965.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
May 13, 1996.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., May 15, 1996]

NOTE: This Executive order was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on May 14, and it was published in the *Federal Register* on May 16.

**Proclamation 6894—Older
Americans Month, 1996**

May 13, 1996

*By the President of the United States
of America*

A Proclamation

America's high standard of living, advanced health care system, and commitment to better nutrition and physical fitness have allowed millions of our citizens the luxury of long and fulfilling lives. Because current estimates indicate that one in six Americans will be 65 or older by the year 2020, our Nation faces new challenges as we seek to address the needs of this growing population of seniors.

Fortunately, many of our older Americans—who have already led the way in setting a sound course for our country's future—are helping us to meet these new challenges as well. Having lived through times of depression and war, peace and prosperity, they have shaped our progress with their achievements. The safety net they created—including Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, and the provisions of the Older Americans Act—helps us to honor our debt to senior citizens and ensures that Americans who have worked hard throughout their lives can look forward to a secure retirement.

Each year, we set aside the month of May as a special time to pay tribute to older Americans and to affirm our obligation to sustain and improve their quality of life. The theme of this year's observance, "Aging: A Lifetime Opportunity," underscores the gifts that older people offer to our country every day. Thanks to senior citizens, our communities are stronger, our Nation is more diverse, and we are better prepared to meet the challenges of the next century.

As we celebrate the contributions of all those in their golden years, let us recognize that long life is a gift we must cherish and a responsibility for which we must prepare. With an eye toward the future and with the example of today's seniors firmly before us,