

- HRC on crime
- Presidents - Crime [Big Crime Speeches]

**From Jean O'Neil, National Crime Prevention Council
202-466-6272 x 128 • Fax 202-296-1356**

**Some Relatively Discrete Thoughts for Mrs. Clinton's Video Message
to Tenth National Youth Crime Prevention Conference**

I'm delighted to greet all of you taking part in the Tenth National Youth Crime Prevention Conference. It's heartening to know that you are gathered not just to worry about problems but to look for solutions that you can put into action in your own communities. My congratulations to each of you and to the National Crime Prevention Council and Youth Crime Watch of America for ten years of producing this gathering.

.....

Your conference brings together people from all walks of life — teachers, police officers, counselors, youth workers, community activists, and students from elementary grades through college. You have created a village of anti-crime people, a village that can lift up not only today's children and young people but succeeding generations.

.....

Prevention does work. We know that individuals, families, neighborhoods, and communities, by working together, prevent crime, reduce its effects, and rebuild and strengthen our society. By reminding yourselves that "Prevention Works" and encouraging each other to "Plug Into Its Power" and learning from each other at this conference, I know you'll return home energized and ready to go. You'll be a powerful inspiration to other adults and youth, a spark that can ignite a blaze of anti-crime activity that strengthens the places where you live, work, and go to school.

FACSIMILE COVER PAGE

To : Carrie Greenstein

From : Jean Oneil

Sent : 3/4/97 at 6:22:42 PM

Pages : 2 (including Cover)

Subject : Mrs. Clinton's Video for 10th Youth CP Conference

Hi --

I hope that these notes are helpful. I'm confident that you've got a far better grip on this than I ever will. I will take your number and check to see whether you need anything, though. I expect to be in the office after 8:30 and will be here all of tomorrow (Wednesday).

Thanks VERY much from all the conference attendees and

Jeanie O'Neil, NCPC



National Crime Prevention Council

To forge a nationwide commitment by people acting individually and together to prevent crime and build safer, more caring communities.

January 8, 1997

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Joseph V. Vittoria, Chairman & CEO†
Avis, Inc., NY

† Advisory Director

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20500

*Building a village
As mother of teenager
she understands...
Thrilled is a conf.
Power of prevention
hopes most tie y
go home energized -*

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

On behalf of the National Crime Prevention Council and Youth Crime Watch of America, it is with great pleasure that we extend an invitation for you to be a keynote speaker for the Tenth National Youth Crime Prevention Conference, "Prevention Works - Plug Into Its Power!" The conference will be held March 19 - 22, 1997 at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Miami, Florida. We are inviting you because of your longstanding advocacy in behalf of our nation's youth. Your presence would help our conference to emphasize that as we nurture our youth, it is critical that we do so in safe and caring communities, which can best be created by youth and adults working together.

Annually, the National Youth Crime Prevention Conference brings together nearly 1,500 youth and adults from around the country to explore youth-driven solutions to youth violence, drugs, and crime and provide recognition for outstanding youth crime prevention programs and crime prevention leaders. The conference is the leading youth-adult gathering of its kind and magnitude in the country. The federal support and collaboration in the development and delivery of the conference is led by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), Office of Justice Programs, US Department of Justice.

We believe that this conference is a model federal-state-local partnership with major financial support coming from the Bureau of Justice Assistance; the City of Coral Gables (FL) Police Department; Metro-Dade Police Department; Ryder System, Inc.; and the Florida Governor's Drug-Free Communities. Also, this year the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America join our Council and Youth Crime Watch as national conference organizers.

Conference attendees include youth, youth leaders, crime prevention practitioners, educators, law enforcement personnel, human service professionals, government program managers, policy makers, and parents. Testimonials of the conference's success can be found across the country at state, regional, and local levels where conference participants have taken back and put into action what they have learned during this three-day skills building, educational, and networking event.

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton

December 31, 1996

Page 2

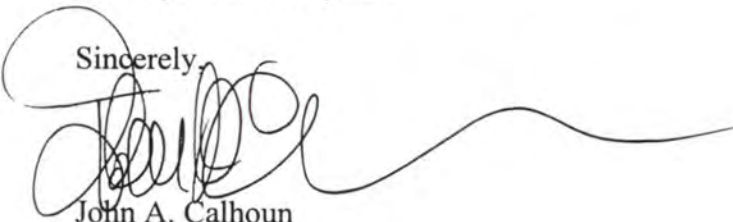
The purposes of the conference are: to educate youth and adults about preventing crime, violence, and drug use; to provide youth a forum to express their visions as today's and tomorrow's leaders; to highlight and support the accomplishments of young people who have successfully steered anti-crime, violence, and/or drug programs; to encourage youth-led crime and drug prevention activities; to promote youth-adult partnerships as a catalyst for community crime prevention; to build strong local and national crime prevention networks; and, to create an exchange network of valuable crime-prevention information.

Last year's Ninth National Youth Crime Prevention Conference held in Miami, Florida, March 20 -23 , hosted over 1,300 conference registrants from more than 35 states. Due to early planning and the wide-spread support we received from our sponsors, we were able to provide a superior conference program. The conference offered over 80 motivational speakers and informative presenters, 46 intensive workshops and panels, seven professional development seminars, an array of interesting exhibits, and fun-filled evening events, including a welcome reception sponsored by the Hard Rock Cafe. This year's program is just as ambitious.

We are very excited about the possibility of your serving as keynote speaker for this year's conference. There are opportunities to address the plenary sessions of the conference at breakfasts Thursday, March 20 or Friday, March 21, or at the luncheons on those days, when typically 1,100 are in the room. For the closing session on Saturday, March 22 in which stars Edward James Olmos and Malik Yoba are due to participate, we now expect about 700 persons.

As you consider our request, we ask that any questions you may have be directed to Mr. Terry Modglin, our Program Manager for the Conference (ext. 129), or Michelle Cotton, our Conference Co-Coordinator (ext. 152). Thank you again . We anxiously await your reply. And thank you again for consistently calling this country to pay attention to the needs and development of its youth.

Sincerely,



John A. Calhoun
Executive Director

cc: Youth Crime Watch of America
Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
VIDEOTAPED REMARKS FOR THE NATIONAL NEIGHBORHOOD COALITION
ANNUAL FUNDRAISER
SEPTEMBER 13, 1996

Good evening. I want to thank the National Neighborhood Coalition for honoring me tonight. I'm delighted to join Congresswoman Marcy Kaptur in her support of neighborhood-based self-help strategies. Congratulations, Marcy.

In the last four years I've had the opportunity to travel around our country and I've seen some of the programs that are solving the social problems we face. Highbridge Communicare Center in the South Bronx provides basic medical services to the poor residents of the area; Wyandotte (WHY-an-dot) Countians (COWN-tee-ans) Against Crime in Kansas City is closing down drug houses and providing recreation for its young people; Morningside Gardens, a racially mixed housing complex in Harlem offers an array of services to its residents and places a special emphasis on giving young people a stake in the life of their community. These are success stories because individual citizens assumed responsibility for the well-being of their neighbors, and neighborhoods pulled together for the greater good of the community as a whole.

I'm proud to say that government is also playing a role. Whether by providing tax incentives, encouraging investment and public-private partnerships, or creating safe streets through community policing, the President is working to empower our nation's distressed urban communities. The neighborhood is the basic building block for creating caring communities and a better quality of life for all. Citizens and strong neighborhoods are what make America work. I applaud the National Neighborhood Coalition's efforts to educate and inform our national leadership about what it takes to build and sustain vital neighborhoods. Your coalition of national organizations and legislative and grassroots leaders provides a powerful voice in Washington, one that must continue to be heard. I send best wishes for your success and I look forward to working with you in the future.

###

**REMARKS OF THE FIRST LADY
BENEFIT LUNCHEON OF MOTHERS AGAINST VIOLENCE IN AMERICA
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
JUNE 24, 1996**

It's always a pleasure to be in Seattle, but even more so for an occasion such as this one.

Back in 1994, I met with my friend Pam Eakes, along with several founding members of Mothers Against Violence in America and mothers whose children were victims of crime. I came away from that meeting so encouraged. Here were women who, despite their heavy hearts, were determined to create a world in which others would not suffer at the hand of senseless and often random acts. Unselfishly, courageously and intelligently they looked beyond their personal suffering for the greater good of us all. Today, in just three years, MAVIA [Mah-vee-ah] is a grassroots leader creating partnerships of peace among families, communities, law enforcement, businesses, schools and local government agencies around the nation.

We know that innovative partnerships can yield some of the most effective strategies for reducing crime and violence. Many of you are aware of Seattle's Partners against Youth Gun Violence. Fondly known as "Cops and Docs," it teaches middle school children about the trauma of gunshot wounds and their dangers. I can't help but think that these kinds of programs have contributed to the 41 percent drop in incidents involving firearms in Washington public schools.

These encouraging statistics are not surprising because Washington has a history of leading the rest of the nation with innovative efforts to reduce crime and violence. Perhaps there is something in the coffee you love so much. Or perhaps it is because you are blessed with outstanding leaders like Patty Murray, Alene Moris, Pam Eakes, Police Chief Norm Stamper, and the young people we recognize here today.

I wish -- I just wish -- every child in America could grow up today with the sense of personal security that I, and many of you, had when we were kids.

I was raised in a typical middle class suburb of Chicago. My brothers and I rode our bikes everywhere -- to the library, to the movie theater, to the shops, to restaurants. Sometimes we would leave at 9 in the morning and come back at 6, just in time for dinner. Our parents seldom had to worry about us. If they couldn't find us, they'd call a neighbor who likely knew where we

were.

Not that we were under the illusion that the world was entirely safe. We were under strict instructions never to get in a stranger's car. Remembering this admonition, my brother Hugh once declined a ride from a policeman in his patrol car who wanted to drive him home one day.

By the time my daughter was growing up, that sense of security was beginning to vanish. I remember one warm spring afternoon when Chelsea was about nine, she and a friend were riding their bikes around the governor's mansion in Little Rock. They came inside to ask if they could bike to the public library ten blocks away. I had made many trips to my local library at their age, unaccompanied and unafraid. Tears welled up in my eyes as I told my daughter no. I just didn't feel it was safe. So I put down what I was doing and gave them a ride.

I'm not suggesting that we can recreate the past. We can't. But we can build a society in which values -- civility, decency, respect for human life and individuality -- prevail again. And we also can do something about social problems that are the root of so many violent crimes.

Earlier today, I was in Nashville with the President for the annual family conference hosted by Vice President and Mrs. Gore. Over the past few years, the conference has helped political leaders, policy makers, advocates and everyday citizens think of new strategies for strengthening families. And one particular focus has been the negative influences of the mass media, an issue that Tipper Gore has been a leader on for almost two decades.

I think this subject has great relevance to all of you in this room. Since the 1950's, a steady stream of articles, books, and studies have documented the harm television does to children. The American Psychological Association's Commission on Violence and Youth concluded that "viewing violence increases violence" and "prolonged viewing of media violence can lead to emotional desensitization toward violence."

Television is a fact of life. With hundreds of channels available 24 hours a day, our children are just one click of the remote control button away from images that of violence, gratuitous sex, and a glorification of dysfunctional behavior.

That is why I commend MAVIA's efforts to discourage violent programming and messages through your "Speak-Up" resource handbook for parents and last year's conference on media violence.

On this issue, the President is behind you 100 percent. Earlier this year, he met with executives from the media and entertainment industry and announced a breakthrough agreement to develop a voluntary ratings system that, along with the V-Chip, will help parents protect their children from violence and adult content on TV.

More recently, he announced that he is inviting the leaders of the television networks and the nation's pre-eminent children's programming experts to come to the White House to discuss ways to improve the quality and quantity of children's programming. And, we are hopeful that the FCC will soon agree to a proposed rule requiring every television station to air three hours of children's programming per week.

Clearly, it is up to parents to exercise more responsibility when it comes to what their children watch on television. But as parents we must also demand that the media executives who produce and broadcast violent programming take more responsibility themselves.

As far as I'm concerned, shows like the "Mighty Morphin Power Rangers" have no place on any listing of children's shows. There is no excuse for a program that depicts hundreds of acts of violence in each episode and teaches children that the best -- in fact the only -- way to resolve conflict is through violence. As one expert said of the "Mighty Morphin Power Rangers," the show is "devoid of any enriching value." It is one of the most violent programs on television today.

Even a 10-year-old boy who participated in a roundtable we had last year about television violence told me that his playmates "just pretend they are Mighty Morphin Power Rangers the X-Men and then they'll just go around pretending they're killing each other or such things and think nothing of it."

Now I'm not against businesses making a profit. And I'm not against freedom of creative expression. But at some point, media executives need to ask themselves whether they are subverting values for the bottom line. You can still make money without harming children. And it is time for our media executives to take greater responsibility and show more accountability for the enormous power they wield in our children's lives.

Although we remember today the lives lost and damaged by crime, we must recognize how far we've come -- and how much we have accomplished in reducing crime and assisting crime victims.

First and foremost, the crime rate has been down for the past three years.

Second, crime victims' rights are no longer a novel idea. Victim Assistance programs, which were few in number in the late 1960's and generally served rape victims and battered women, now number in the thousands and serve all types of crime victims.

Twenty years ago there were few victim compensation programs. Today, every state has a program to help reimburse victims for mental health, medical, funeral and other expenses. Today we have a Crime Victims Fund -- money from federal criminal offenders -- which has provided over \$1 billion to crime victims programs in the past decade and \$5.4 million to Washington in this fiscal year.

But in a sea of statistics the one that encourages me the most is this one: since the passage of the Brady Bill, 60,000 felons, fugitives and stalkers have not been able to buy handguns. It proves that we can do something about the unacceptable level of crime and violence in our communities.

The President has sought to make our streets safer, to strengthen our families and communities, and to stem the tide of violence: The Brady Bill, the Assault Weapons Ban, the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act, the Violence Against Women Act, the Safe and Drug-Free School Act, the Domestic Violence Hotline, the Anti-Terrorism Bill, and the one-strike crime initiative, to return the rule of law to public housing.

He has proposed the National Gang Tracking Network and Anti-Gang and Youth Violence Control Act 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 last month, the President signed Megan's Law. There is no greater right than a parent's right to raise a child in safety and love. With the signing of Megan's Law, every state in the country will be required to tell a community when a dangerous sexual predator enters its midst. Building on that, the President has asked the Attorney General to come up with a plan that will enable police officers in every state to share information and track sex offenders nationwide.

Many of these laws and initiatives were the result of effective anti-crime advocates -- survivors of violent crime who were able to turn their pain and anger into power and action, much like Mothers Against Violence in America.

You are making a difference. You are helping bring peace and security to millions of families across our country. And we are eternally grateful for your efforts.

Thank you all very much. And godspeed.

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SENATE SPOUSES LUNCHEON
RUSSELL BUILDING
MAY 21, 1996

[Acknowledgments: Tricia Lott, luncheon chair; Lois Breaux, luncheon co-chair]

- I want to thank you all for the grace you bring to the always challenging, yet often hard-to-define role of political spouse.
- We all share a common bond not just as spouses of elected officials but as people who believe in the ethic of public service that is the foundation of our democracy.
- Though I'm sure I've met most of you at official functions, I'm very glad for this opportunity to meet you in a setting where we can shed our identities as Democrats or Republicans, and get to know and respect each other as real people with careers, children to raise, and households to run.
- At a time when the demands of modern life are stressful and many, it's wonderful that this group has continued to honor its longstanding commitment to serving the larger community and helping the Red Cross assist our country's most disadvantaged citizens. You have truly made a difference in the lives of many homeless citizens, sick children, seniors.

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**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
LUNCHEON WITH GOVERNORS' SPOUSES
YELLOW OVAL ROOM (PRIVATE RESIDENCE)
FEBRUARY 5, 1996**

TALKING POINTS

[Acknowledgements: Sue Ann Thompson, Chair; Sandy Miller, Vice Chair; Martha Carper, Heather Merrill, Nancy Jones Schafer, and Maga Rossello. You may want to note the birth of twins to Governor and Susan Bayh on November 8, Governor and Mrs. Graves' adoption of Katie Preston Graveson on October 14, the birth of a son to Heather Merrill, and Susan Roosevelt Weld's trip to Beijing as a delegate to the United Nations World Conference on Women]

Breast Cancer and Mammograms

☒ I would like to thank all of you for the time and commitment you have given to the issue of breast cancer. Anything we can do to inform and educate the public about breast cancer is a great service not only to women, but to their families as well.

☒ The threat of breast cancer is on the rise in this country. We all know someone -- a grandmother, mother, sister, aunt, daughter, friend, or in my case, a mother-in-law -- who has suffered or is suffering from this illness. But through information and outreach, we can encourage more women to take care of their own health -- through self-examination and regular mammograms.

Children and Violence

☒ I am also pleased to know that you have been focusing on the prevention of youth violence this past year. While the overall crime rate has gone down in the past three years, violent crimes committed by youthful offenders has been on the rise across the country.

☒ In the neighborhood where I grew up, if a child fell from a tree, or a fight broke out between kids, someone else's parent was likely to run out of the nearest house to help. Too often today, that kind of support from a neighbor or extended family member is hard to come by.

☒ One of the greatest challenges facing us today is how to recreate some sense of community and trust and mutual responsibility for our children. Every individual and every institution in our society has the opportunity and the responsibility to do what they can to better the lives of children.

###

LM 2/27

HRC VIDEO REQUEST FORM

DATE TO BE RECORDED 2/9

YES NO APPROVED BY: HRC PS MW MV /CONFIRMED

ORGANIZATION	National Crime Prevention Council
DATE OF EVENT	MARCH 20, 21, 22
LOCATION	Miami, FL
EVENT	National Conf. youth conference
WHITE HOUSE STAFF CONTACT	Melanne
CONTACTS	nancy Gost Terrence Modglin / 202-466-6272 ^X 129
BILL TO	
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NOTES	



National Crime Prevention Council

To forge a nationwide commitment by people acting individually and together to prevent crime and build safer, more caring communities.

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January 8, 1997

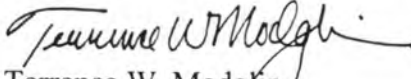
Ms. Patti Doyle
Director of Scheduling for the First Lady
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Old Executive Office Building, Room 185 1/2
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. Doyle:

Enclosed is an invitation for the First Lady to be a keynote speaker at our annual National Youth Crime Prevention Conference in Miami, Florida March 20, 21, or 22, 1997. This conference offers an opportunity to speak to youth and adults from 35 states. It is the premier conference of its kind in the nation. We ask that you give us every consideration for the First Lady's agenda.

If you have any questions about our request, please do not hesitate to contact me at 202-466-6272, extension 129. We had the Attorney General as a closing keynoter last year, but we have never had a First Lady at any of our nine conferences. It would be a thrill for the youth and the adult leaders to see Mrs. Clinton there.

Sincerely,


Terrence W. Modglin
Conference Co-Manager

cc: Michelle Cotton, NCPC Co-Coordinator

*Holly -
another
request. (Video)
Patti*



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Neil Watson Stewart, President
Stewart's Unlimited, Inc., SC

Joseph V. Vittoria, Chairman & CEO †
Avis, Inc., NY

† Advisory Director

Contact:

Terrence
Modglin

202-466-6272 x129
Terrence

Video

January 22, 1997

**Ms. Melanne Verveer
Deputy Chief of Staff
Office of the First Lady
Old Executive Office Building, Room #100
Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500**

Dear Ms. *Melanne* Verveer:

Thought you might be interested in seeing this in light of our inv
First Lady.

Sincerely,

Terrence
**Terrence W. Modglin
Conference Co-Manager**

cc: Michelle Cotton, NCP Co-Coordinator

TWM:maa

Enclosures

National Crime Prevention Council: Your Public Safety Partner

NCPC Staff

The National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) is a private, nonprofit, tax-exempt organization whose mission is to enable people to prevent crime and build safer, more caring communities. NCPC accomplishes this through demonstration programs, training and technical assistance (T/TA), public education, advertising campaigns (McGruff the Crimedog), and publications. NCPC builds partnerships with communities, national and state organizations and others committed to taking action and building crime prevention activities. One such partnership is with the Corporation for National Service.

Based on NCPC's history, NCPC was recruited by CNS to produce the first publication on public safety for AmeriCorps, *National Service and Public Safety*, published in March 1994. In addition, CNS contracted in 1994 with NCPC to provide technical assistance to 90 Summer of Safety sites. This began a series of agreements with NCPC to work with CNS and AmeriCorps sites. NCPC developed a comprehensive T/TA strategy for all AmeriCorps Public Safety sites and developed the Public Safety Skills Development Center. NCPC continues to provide training, technical assistance, information and services on public safety and crime prevention to all CNS funded programs.

"An axiom we live by at NCPC is that help comes in many forms," explains Gary Lacy, Director of National Service Programs at NCPC. "We provide a continuum of assistance ranging from the quick phone consultation on a particular topic to on-site workshops and specialized trainings or technical assistance. Each site has different issues and may require different kinds of assistance. We shape our approach around the specific needs expressed by each program, and we come up with solutions and ideas together."

Another principle that guides NCPC's work is the belief that, in the end, programs must be responsible for their own development and growth. "Around here, capacity building is a key phrase," says Stacy Rosen, NCPC Program Specialist. "We're interested in helping programs become stronger, but we don't swoop down with a magic formula. We help sites construct a strategy and a framework for achieving long-term quality they can maintain. We like to develop an on-going relationship with the folks at program sites, but, ultimately, we're building capacity at the local level."

On-site Technical Assistance

NCPC trainers travel to sites across the country as requested by programs and approved by CNS. Typically, NCPC talks with as many primary stakeholders in the process as possible, and gives a great amount of attention to real community needs. The on-site assistance may take the form of an informal needs assessment session to target specific work areas, or it may be a highly organized training in which stakeholders develop a formal work plan to address issues that have been clearly defined. At Operation Shoestring, an AmeriCorps program that serves disadvantaged families in Jackson, Mississippi, NCPC played just that role.

Operation Shoestring operates education, public safety, and early childhood development programs. Ann Scott, project director, asked NCPC to help with the community policing component of the program. NCPC responded by conducting an assessment visit -- a standard procedure to gather information about the problem. After several meetings and telephone discussions, two approaches were determined for assistance: (1) to work with a neighborhood association to develop a community mobilization plan, and (2) to facilitate a process between Shoestring staff and the Jackson Police department to develop a strategy for getting the community policing program off the ground.

Robert Coates, NCPC's director of community policing, met in Jackson with the neighborhood association to assess their training needs. Along with Operation Shoestring staff, he also met with Jackson's Chief of Police who agreed to work with Operation Shoestring to help develop a community policing program. During the upcoming months, NCPC will facilitate a day-long training workshop on community mobilization for the Jackson residents and AmeriCorps staff.

Teleconferencing and Phone Consultation

A particularly valuable aspect of NCPC's T/TA is the ability to connect Public Safety sites with other sites who share common public safety concerns. This often happens informally during site visits or during a phone consultation where a shared issue comes up in conversation. NCPC has also developed a formal mechanism to establish this type of peer exchange through a Teleconferencing Network.

For the past several months, NCPC has worked with CNS' Margaret McLaughlin to develop a domestic violence affinity group. It has now evolved into a monthly problem-solving and technical assistance effort that allows programs to join in and help their peers with advice and information. NCPC hopes to start other public safety affinity groups around such issues as community policing, victim assistance and youth/gang violence.

Specialized Workshops

Over the 1995-96 service year, NCPC will conduct several specialized workshops on topics of importance to Public Safety sites such as youth violence prevention, conflict management or other topics identified by the field. Workshops will be developed based on site needs and delivered in central locations in different regions of the country.

Resource Materials

NCPC has written and published a number of resource documents on areas of concern to Public Safety sites, as well as developed a capacity to locate vast resources outside the agency. With just a phone call, e-mail, or fax, NCPC staff can help locate the information and answers you're looking for. From a quick question about a team building activity to a broad question about youth violence prevention strategies, we can put your hands on workbooks, action plans, background materials, and research.

How to Contact NCPC

To make initial contact with NCPC, call, write, fax or e-mail either Gary Lacy, Director of National Service Programs, or Stacy Rosen, Program Specialist.

Address: 1700 K Street, Suite 801, Washington, DC 20006.

Fax: 202-785-0698.

Gary's phone and e-mail: 202-466-6272, ext. 163; lacy@mail.ncpc.org

Stacy's phone and e-mail: 202-466-6272, ext. 160; rosen@mail.ncpc.org

back to [Table of Contents](#)

Now, that's what I'm asking you to do. Go out of here and engage these people and say, "Listen, we are moving this economy, we're moving on the problems of the country, we're changing the way the Government works, but we had better behave as citizens the way we try to teach our children to behave as human beings and the way we try to run the rest of our lives." You do that, and the Democrats are coming back.

Thank you, and God bless you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:22 a.m. at the Convention Center. In his remarks, he referred to Don Fowler, chairman, Democratic National Committee; Bill Press, chairman, and Arlene Holt, first vice chair, California Democratic Party; Willie L. Brown, Jr., California State Assembly speaker; and Bill Lockyer, California State Senate president pro tem.

Remarks at the National Education Association School Safety Summit in Los Angeles, California

April 8, 1995

Thank you. Thank you for your welcome. Thank you for your work. Thank you for that very moving film. Thank you, Keith Geiger, for your introduction and for your outstanding leadership of this organization. You know, Keith Geiger is quite a gardener, and it's quite a beautiful day. It shows you how devoted he is that he's even inside, much less giving a speech. [Laughter] Thank you, Dick Riley, for such a wonderful job as Secretary of Education and for those fine remarks. Senator Carol Moseley-Braun, I'm delighted to see you. We're a little out of place here today. It's actually a pretty good time to be in Washington, DC. The cherry blossoms are out—and so is Congress. [Laughter] It's a pretty good time to be there. [Laughter] I know there are a lot of Los Angeles county supervisors and city council members here today, and I see your distinguished police chief. I know there are other—[applause]—and I thank you for being here, sir.

I also know that this is not just a gathering of teachers. There are a lot of school support folks here and parents and police officers and concerned citizens about a subject that I care

a great deal about as you could see from the film that was put together by the NEA.

Shortly before the New Hampshire primary in 1992, I was walking in a hotel one night in New York, and some of you may remember, since you helped me, that I was not doing very well then, and my political obituary was being written over and over again. [Laughter] "Will he fall into single digits in New Hampshire, or will he hang on at 11 percent?" And I was feeling pretty sorry for myself. And we were having this big fundraiser in New York, and for all I knew, there wouldn't be three people there. And they took me in the back way, you know, and I walked through the kitchen, totally preoccupied with my own problems.

And all of a sudden this gentleman who was working in the hotel came up to me and said, "Governor, my boy, who is 10, he studies politics in the school, and he says I should vote for you." "So," he says, "I'm going to vote for you." "But" he said, "I want you to do something for me." I said, "What is it?" He said, "I want you to make my boy free."

I said, "Well, what do you mean?" He said, "Well, I came here from another country, and we were very poor there, but at least we were free." He said, "Now we live in a place where we have a park across the street, but my boy can't go to the park unless I go with him to protect him. We have a neighborhood school that's just down the street, but my boy can't go to school unless I walk with him. If my boy is not safe, he is not free. So, if I vote for you as he asks, will you make my boy free?"

And the first thing I felt, frankly, was shame that I was preoccupied with my own problems. And the second thing I thought was, you know, how can we have learning in this country until our children are free?

Now, we're having this huge debate in Washington about what the role of Government ought to be. Yesterday at the American Newspaper Editors Association in Dallas, I had a chance to say where I stood on the issues remaining, both in the Republican contract and in the New Covenant that I ran on in 1992.

We know that we have a lot of economic challenges, that we have to grow the middle

class and shrink the under class and make America a good place for a new generation of entrepreneurs. We know that the Government is not well-organized for the information age and it needs to be less bureaucratic and more flexible.

But we also know, I take it, that there are two great obligations that we must, we must pursue as a people, and they are related and they come together here. The first is that we have to enhance the security of our people, not only beyond our borders, but here at home as well. And the second is that we have to empower them all through education to succeed in a world where education, more than ever before, is the key, not only to whether a society succeeds, but whether individuals can live up to their own dreams.

Today, you are coming to talk about both things. You can't succeed in school if you're not secure when you're there, and we can't expect our schools to be safe unless we do more to make our communities safe and our homes safe. So you are dealing with two of the great questions of this time. I applaud you for doing it. This is a very impressive program, and I wish you well.

Last year I fought hard to pass that crime bill because it was comprehensive, because it did have tougher punishment and more prisons, but it also put another 100,000 police on our street in community settings so we could lower crime and make people safer, because it had provisions for making our schools safer, because it had a domestic violence component for violence against women and children.

And the Secretary and I fought very hard for the Safe and Drug Free Schools Act which would provide funds to over 90 percent in our school districts to help to keep the schools safe, whether it would be in the form of security officers or security equipment or other things designed to make our schools safer and more free of drugs.

As we debate all these issues, it's important not to forget that the first mission of Government is to keep its citizens safe within rules of law, and our second mission is to meet the challenges of the time. The challenges of this time are the challenges of education. And we cannot do one without the other.

One of the most disturbing things in America today is the fact that there's so much social tension growing directly out the fact that most wages for most middle class people have been stagnant for more than 10 years. More than half the American people today are working a longer workweek for the same or lower wages they were making 15 years ago.

When you think about every political issue that's being faced in this country that is divisive, if you just imagine that fact, it explains a lot. It explains a lot about the anxiety, the resentment, the frustrations that people have in this country.

But whatever the debates are, we have to say, let's don't do stupid things. Let's invest more time, effort, resources, organization, and passion into making our people safer and educating our people better.

I want to cut spending. Senator Carol Moseley-Braun could tell you the story. We just had—I was just with Senator Boxer up at the California Democratic Convention, and she was talking about this. We had a big debate about how we could lower the spending in this year's budget more, in the so-called rescission bill to pay for the California earthquake costs and some other expenses we had and reduce the deficit a little more. And we got this bill originally from the House that was going to cut all kinds of education funding and cut funding for safe and drug-free schools, at a time when drug use is going back up among young people who have forgotten that is not only illegal, it is dangerous and stupid, and violence is a real problem.

So we worked and worked and worked. When the bill got over to the Senate, the Senate Republicans put some money back in, and then we insisted, if you're one of the Democrats to let it come to a vote, they'd have to put some more money—put the money back. So the money got put back.

But my point is, that in Washington, where we're so far away from these problems—you heard—I can't remember whether it was Keith or whoever, said it out here, that a lot of people who might pontificate about schools, never have been in a classroom. Well, I have been. I dare say I've probably spent more hours in more classrooms in more States than any person who ever had

the privilege of holding this office. And it is so easy to see where people in Washington—they get on a tear—that judgment goes out the window.

The Republicans used to attack the Democrats because they said they never met a program they didn't like. They were great at starting programs, but they couldn't stop them. Their solution to everything was to spend more money on it. Well, now the rage is, we never met a program we did like, and their solution to everything is spend less money on it. What we need is judgment. What we need is judgment. We need to reduce the deficit, but we need to invest more in education and we need to invest more in security. Because those two things, together, will determine our future.

I think you had somebody from the Centers of Disease Control in Atlanta earlier today. They are releasing today their preliminary report on school-related violent deaths. They have identified 105 violent school-related deaths in just the last 2 years. And they've shown that violence threatens schools and communities of all shapes and sizes. We know there are common elements to violent deaths among young people; the victim and the assailant usually know each other, they are usually the same race, and they're usually male. The incident starts as an argument, and there's usually a firearm involved.

Schoolyard fights have been around as long as schoolyards. But it used to be, when I got in them at least, that when kids got in fights, they found with their fists and adults broke them up.

Today, there are guns on the playground, guns in the classroom, guns on the bus. And as was pointed out in the film, 7 times more often, there are knives there. So as a result, serious injury and death and terror are far more likely to occur.

You know, the thing about being young is you think you're going to live forever, whatever is inside you working around is rushing at high tide, and the future is what happens 5 minutes from now. [Laughter] That's why our job is to calm people down and make them think about what happens 5 years and 10 years and 15 years from now. And we all have a fair chance to do it, unless they can do unlimited damage in the 5 seconds be-

tween when they start and when somebody else can get there. With a knife or a gun you can do unlimited damage.

I'll never forget when I was running for President, I gave a speech in New York City at a school. And I was talking about Martin Luther King, and everybody seemed so moved. And 2 weeks later, a kid got killed right in the same place I was standing.

I met a young man in northern California who had changed schools because his school was so violent, with his brother. And they were standing in line to register for class in the other school, and his brother got shot, this time by a stranger, just some nut walked in and got in a fight, his brother happened to be standing in the way.

The CDC found that in 1990, 1 in 24 students carried a gun to school in the 30 days before their study. In 1991, 1 in 18 carried a gun. Last week, the CDC reported that in 1993, 1 in 12 students carried a gun. That's more people than are packing a gun on the street. That's a higher percentage.

This is a national crisis. It requires a national response. It requires all kinds of people to be involved. Guns have no place in our schools and have no place in the hands of our children. If we don't stop this, we can't make the schools safe. We've always had bipartisan support for zero tolerance of guns in our schools. We ought to keep it that way. In 1990, a Democratic Congress passed a law creating gun-free zones around our schools, and President Bush signed it. At this moment, my administration is supporting that law all the way to the Supreme Court.

The crime bill we passed last year makes it a Federal crime for a young person to carry a handgun except when supervised by an adult. Last fall, we passed a law requiring States to adopt a simple but powerful rule: If somebody brings a gun to school, they'll be expelled for a year, no excuses. Senator Feinstein sponsored that law. Zero tolerance works. In 1993 in San Diego, the first year of the policy, the number of guns in schools was cut in half. This school year, authorities have found only five guns in the entire school system. It works.

That's why I directed Secretary Riley to enforce one rule for the whole country. If a State doesn't comply with zero tolerance,

it won't get certain important Federal educational funds, period. I have been very strong in giving more flexibility to schools, more flexibility to school districts, more flexibility to States, and more flexibility to State governments in a whole wide range of areas.

I've given 25 States permission to pursue welfare reform, 7 States permission to pursue big health care reform. And the education legislation we adopted last year, while enshrining then national education goals, gave local schools more flexibility in deciding how to educate their children than ever before. But this problem deserves and, indeed, requires a national response. Zero tolerance, there is no other rational option.

I also want to say something on behalf of the principals and the teachers who are here and even their security forces and their metal detectors. This is not just a school problem, this is a social problem. That's why we have to support the efforts of our police chiefs, our sheriffs, and our others to adopt policies that will lower the crime rate throughout our communities and throughout our country.

That's why it is important to support the work that was done in the crime bill last year. That's why it's important to support the work of people struggling to reduce domestic violence throughout our country. The schools will have violence and weapons and trouble as long as our society has them.

We can do better in the schools; to be sure we can do better. But we have to recognize it will never be a problem that is gone until we do better beyond the schoolhouse door. Parents have to teach their children right from wrong. Parents have to get involved, and community leaders have to get involved. We cannot expect the schools to do it all.

In the end, this country has got to get mobilized around this issue. I just studied about a year ago—I sat down one day and really looked at the differences between the 1980 and the 1990 census. And if you can bear to look at all of those numbers, you can see a lot about what's going on in your country. It is perfectly clear that the middle class in America is splitting apart. And that is what is giving rise to all of these social tensions.

From the year I was born until 1978 or so, we all rose together; in all income groups we rose together. We just about doubled our

income, no matter whether we were in the top 20 percent, the bottom 20 percent, or someplace in between. Except the bottom 20 percent increased almost time and a half what they had been earlier. So we were going up and going together.

Then, in 1978 or thereabouts, an amazing thing started to happen. Income stagnation among a lot of working people meant that for the first time since the end of the Second World War, the middle class started to split apart, so that this idea of the American dream began to be thwarted in family after family after family after family. Don't kid yourselves, that's really behind all this tension on affirmative action. That's really behind a lot of this tension and anxiety on immigration. It's behind a lot of this. There are too many families out here headed by people who think they have done everything they're supposed to do, who are living on the same or lower wages with a high level of job insecurity who don't believe they can do right by their children. Now, that's what's going on.

But the fault line dividing the middle class and the global economy is education. It's education. The only way we can offer hope to people of a successful life in the face of all these changes, the only way we can tell people you can seize all these wonderful things about the global economy is if we can educate everybody. And the only way we can do that is if we can make our schools safe and give childhood back to our children.

If there ever was an example of what I have been trying to preach for 3 or 4 years now, that we need a new covenant among our people of opportunity and responsibility, this is it. Education is an opportunity. Lawfulness is a responsibility. And you cannot have one without the other. I will do everything I can to support you. I ask that you do only this, whether you are a Republican or a Democrat or an Independent, ask our Congress to work with me to find ways to cut this deficit without undermining our investment in either education or security. We must go forward together.

Thank you, and God bless you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:24 p.m. at the Century Plaza Hotel and Towers.

What's it going to be like the next time there's a high-tech collapse and the coasts are in trouble and only the Heartland is doing well? What's it going to be like the next time we have a serious national recession if there is not even a maintenance of effort requirement? If there is not real effort to have work? You know what it's going to be like. You'll have less people moving from welfare to work, more people getting less money, and the most important thing is our children, our future, will be in more difficult circumstances.

You could not design a program that would be too tough on work for me. You could not design a program that would give the States any more flexibility than I want to give them as long as we recognize that we, our American village, have a responsibility to our children and that in the end, our political and economic policies must reinforce the culture we're trying to create. They ought to be profamily and prowork. But if we get in the fix in this country where people cannot succeed as parents without being derelict at work or they cannot succeed at work without being derelict to their children, which is exactly what exists for too many people in America today or that is their deep worry, then we are going to suffer. We are going to suffer economically, and we are going to suffer culturally.

Now, I think this is a huge opportunity. We can save some money and reduce the deficit in this welfare area. I have proposed that. I think we can. I don't believe every penny we're spending is sacrosanct, but I just would say to you we must not walk away, and you should not walk away. And you shouldn't want us to put you in a position to walk away from our fundamental responsibilities. Just imagine all the debates that are going to occur here. Children are not very well organized. Poor children are very poorly organized. They will not do well on balance in all the State legislatures of the country the next time things are really bad and, especially, after all the other budget cuts come down to all the other people who will also be on your doorstep.

We can have welfare reform. We can balance the budget. We can shrink the Government and still be faithful to our fundamental

responsibilities to our children and our future. Let's don't make it either/or. Let's do it all, do it right, and take this country to the next century in good shape.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:38 p.m. at the Stouffer Renaissance Harbor Place. In his remarks, he referred to Gov. Howard Dean of Vermont; Gov. Mike Leavitt of Utah; Gov. Parris N. Glendening of Maryland; Mayor Kurt Schmoke of Baltimore; Gov. Mel Carnahan of Missouri; Gov. Tommy G. Thompson of Wisconsin; Gov. George V. Voinovich of Ohio; and Gov. John A. Kitzhaber of Oregon.

Remarks at the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Recognition Program

June 7, 1995

Jaime, I think I can speak for every adult in this audience today and say that there's not a person here who wouldn't be proud to be your parent when you graduate from high school tomorrow. Thank you, and God bless you for everything you've done. Thank you, Marilyn, for being here. Thank you, Director Brown. And thank you, Secretary Riley.

Ladies and gentlemen, the statement you just heard from this fine young woman, about to begin her life after high school, is as clear an example as I could ever think of, of what I think we ought to be doing as a country. You hear all these debates up here in Washington about whether the government should do this, that, or the other thing, whether our problems are fundamentally to be addressed by political action, or whether all of our problems are just cultural and if people would just simply take responsibility for themselves and do the right thing we wouldn't have any problems, and therefore, we should just ignore any spending call—nothing is really worth investing in, let's just make everybody do the right thing.

The truth is, in the real world we need to do both things. Parents have to set better examples; they have to teach their children. We need to tell young people at the earliest possible age, "There comes a time in life when you cannot blame other people for your own problems, and whatever your dif-

difficulties are, you have to behave and you have to take control of your own lives." But it's also true that, in the meanwhile, somebody has to pay to protect these children if they need protection, to be safe in school, and somebody has to make provision to bring people into the schools who can do the kinds of things that Jaime talked about, who can be the role models, who can talk about how to diffuse conflict, who can talk about how to avoid violence, who can talk about the imperative of staying off of drugs, which is still, I would remind you, at the root of more than half of the problems that we're dealing with in this country today.

So this is one more time a phony, overly politicized debate here. It's not either/or; it is both. And we have responsibilities here, those of us who work here, to make sure that every single child in America has a chance to get out of school safe and educated and be the kind of person that was reflected in what Jaime said here today. We have a partnership obligation to do that for America.

That is at the heart of a lot of arguments we're having here in Washington. Last night I received Congress's rescission bill. The rescission bill cuts spending from this year's budget. I believe we ought to do that and make another down payment on balancing our budget. I've done everything I could to cut this deficit. In 1993, unfortunately, with only Democrats voting for it, we voted for a deficit-reduction program and passed it and I signed it, which reduced the deficit over the 7 year period now popularly discussed by \$1 trillion. I believe in cutting the deficit.

We froze discretionary spending completely, which means every time we gave more money to education, we had to cut something else. And we did it gladly. We cut waste and duplication and bureaucracy and committed to reduce the size of the Federal Government by 270,000 people. But we increased investment in Head Start. We made college loans more available, more affordable. We supported schools with the Goals 2000 programs, which were not mandates from the Federal Government, but were programs like the safe and drug free school program, where we give money to local school districts and they decide how you can make the school safest, how you can make the

schools the most drug free, just the approach the leadership of this new Congress says they favor, let people at the local level make more of their decisions. But we thought we ought to be partners because not every local school district had the money to guarantee safety and the best possible efforts to make children safe, to make them learn how to avoid violence and to stay drug free.

Now, after all this, I can tell you that the budget today would be in balance—today—but for the interest we'll have to pay this year on the debt that was run in the 12 years before I became President. That is the problem. We took leave of our collective financial senses about a dozen years ago and began to put this country in the ditch. And we've got to take it out. But we cannot do it overnight. And we must recognize that the only deficit in this country is not the budget deficit, there's a deficit in this country in the number of drug-free children. There's a deficit in this country in the number of safe schools. There's an education deficit in this country. And we dare not ignore those problems. We can do both. That's the right way to approach this problem.

I worked in good faith with Members of the Congress to craft a rescission bill that would cut spending by a set amount and do it in the right way. I actually agreed with the spending cuts passed by the United States Senate with a bipartisan majority, an overwhelming bipartisan majority, because it protected programs like the drug-free school program, the national service program, the education programs that we're working so hard on. Unfortunately, what happened is after the Senate passed the bill, they went into a closed-door conference with Members of the House who had passed a bill that did cut all these things, and instead of cutting more spending, they took out a lot of education investment. They took out half the drug-free school money and substituted courthouses, highways, and city streets in selected States and congressional districts. In other words, they decided to cut school safety to increase pork.

The bill cuts, as Secretary Riley says, half of the safe and drug-free schools money this year in anticipation of eliminating it altogether next year. Now, I'm sure that all the

people that voted to do it will tell you we favor these efforts, we just think people ought to do the right thing. Well, I think people ought to do the right thing, too. But if Jaime knows what she's talking about, and the chances are she knows a lot more about this than most people who live in Washington, DC, and work for the Federal Government and the Congress of the Executive Branch, in order to do that, we need a partnership. We need public action and personal responsibility.

I cannot in good conscience sign a bill that cuts education to save pet congressional projects. That is old politics; it is wrong. It wasn't a good policy when we were increasing spending on everything. It is a terrible policy if you're going to cut education to put pork back in. If we're going to cut spending to balance the budget, we must be even more careful about how we spend the money we do have. And we have to put education and our children and their future first.

So in just a few moments, I'm going to go over there and veto that bill. But I want to say this: I lived and worked here for 2 years with a crowd that had the "just say no" philosophy, and unfortunately, it wasn't about drugs. Just say no, and then go out and tell the American people nothing is happening, even when it is. And a lot of people in our party think, "Well, that policy benefited them so much at the polls last November, why don't we do it? Why don't we just say no now? That seems to be what's popular." It may be popular in the short run, but it is wrong for America.

I do not want to just say no. I have not said no to this. I agreed to the spending cuts passed by the Senate by Republicans and Democrats. And so what I'm going to do when I veto this, is to say yes. I'm going to send this bill right back. And this bill says, "Take out the pork; put back the education; send it on over. Let's cut spending and protect education and protect safe and drug-free schools."

I want to say one other thing, too. In this so-called spending cut bill, at the last moment there was also, I think, a very bad environmental provision added, which says that no environmental laws will apply for the next 3 years to any cutting of so-called salvaged

timber in our forests, and we'll just have the taxpayers pay for whatever damage occurs to the environment. Well, ladies and gentlemen, we're here on education, but the most proenvironment people in America are the children of America. And they know they've got the biggest dog in that hunt, as we say back home, because they're going to be around here longer and their children will be around here longer. Nobody has worked any harder than I have to start logging again in our country's forests in an appropriate way. Suspending all the environmental laws of the country for 3 years is not the appropriate way.

So what I want to do is to say to the Congress, "Look, just put the education back in; take the pork out." I'm for, actually, slightly more spending cuts than they are—that's their wind blowing, not mine. [Laughter] The nice thing is—now you'll all look at the chart. [Laughter] You can see I'm actually for slightly bigger spending cuts than they are. I just don't think we ought to use this spending bill to do something bad to the environment, and I certainly don't think we ought to use it to cut out half the safe and drug-free schools money to build courthouses and city streets and pet highway projects. That is not good judgment. We need a partnership here. This is the right thing we should be doing.

Let me just say one other thing about this cutting spending. I have now seen two separate news reports in which the majority in Congress, according to some of their members, say that they have decided not to pass the line-item veto after all, after campaigning on it for a dozen years now. This line-item veto is a tool that would permit the President to single out special pork projects, veto them, send them back to Congress, and Congress would be able to override the veto. But they would have to vote on these projects separately instead of burying them in big bills that a President cannot in good conscience veto.

Now, that line-item veto was part of their Contract With America and a part that I embraced. President Reagan was for it. President Bush was for it. The House passed it on President Reagan's birthday. They talked about what an urgent thing it was. Now they say they don't think they ought to give it to

me this year because I might use it. [Laughter]

Well, today I am sending a letter to the Speaker of the House and the Senate Majority Leader, asking them once again to send me the line-item veto. They have said they were for it for a dozen years. They have portrayed it as the salvation of all of our problems. It's not the salvation, but it's an important part of it. And they say they're worried that I might line-item veto special tax breaks instead of special spending increases. It's six of one and half dozen of the other. But I'll make them a deal: If they'll send me the line-item veto this year, I will not line-item any tax cuts they sign. If they pass all these big tax cuts and wreck education and Medicare to cut taxes, I'll veto the whole thing. But I've already said that. But I will not—if they'll send it to me this year, I won't use it on any tax legislation. I will only use it on spending.

So I ask them again: Send me the bill. Send me the bill. Send me the line-item veto, and I will see whether America agrees that what we ought to do is to protect education, to protect things designed to enhance our security like safe and drug-free schools, to protect the welfare and the future of our children, and I will show you, once again, that there is nobody who wants to reduce the deficit and to balance the budget more than I do. I just want our incomes to go up and our future to be stronger and our kids to be healthier and better educated when we do it. Send it back here, let me sign it, and let's get to work and prove we're serious.

I want to say again that the primary purpose of this event is to honor all of you who have worked to make the safe and drug-free schools program work. I don't think I have had any more moving experiences than going into schools in this country over the last several years—and I began to do it not only when I was Governor in my own State but in other schools—see people succeeding against all the odds because their schools are safe and drug free. I have been into schools in very high crime areas, where the children come to school every day and there are no weapons in the lockers and there are no drugs in use and children do not fight in the schools. I know this can be done.

I also know that this requires good management, good discipline, but also special skills and sometimes extra resources in the poorer school districts of our country. And I know that we can't afford to be satisfied even with the stories that are here, the wonderful good stories that we honor today. What we want is, next year, to have every school do as well as you have done. That's what you want, too, isn't it? And that's why we have to support programs like this.

As I said, we let the school districts decide how to spend the money, whether it's on metal detectors and increased security or drug education and gang prevention and violence prevention techniques.

Our children do need a constant drum beat to remind them that drugs are wrong, illegal, not safe, will put you in jail, and can cost you your life. I know that. I have had this scourge in my own family, and I know that no amount of help from anybody else will ever replace people taking responsibility for themselves and saying, "I will not be destroyed by my own behavior." But I also know that very few people make that decision once they're in trouble without a little help and support and discipline from people who understand how to deal with this problem. And I think you know that, as well.

I do not believe that our children are inherently violent, although violence is going up dramatically among young people even as the crime rate drops. And I do believe that there are some cultural reasons for it. I think we do get deadened to violence if we're overexposed to it as children, collectively in show after show on television and movie after movie. I believe all that. But that's not an excuse to leave assault weapons on the street or keep police officers out of the school or not do what we can and we must to change that. So it's not either/or, it is both.

I am very pleased with the work that Secretary Riley, that Director Brown, that Attorney General Reno have done. We're working hard now to try to find a way to comply with the Supreme Court's decision, saying that the present law making it illegal for anyone to have a gun within a thousand feet of a school is not constitutional and to try to find a way to make it constitutional so that all of our

States will have this protection and not just some.

I also am proud of the fact that we fought last year for a law requiring States to expel students for a year if they bring guns to school, no excuses, zero tolerance. That's something the Government ought to stand for. If we're not for zero tolerance for guns in the schools, what are we for? There should be zero tolerance for guns and for drugs in our schools.

So let me say in closing, perhaps the most meaningful things said here today were said by Jaime. I want you all to think about her tomorrow when she graduates from high school. Then I want you to think about all the kids in this country that are in the grip of drugs and gangs and guns and violence. I want you to think about all the teachers who wonder every year whether they should continue to teach because they are having to deal with these problems and they don't feel that their schools are either organized to deal with it, supporting them in dealing with it, or bringing in the other people and resources who can deal with it. And I want you to ask yourself, is there a courthouse in America, is there a city street in America, is there a single solitary special highway project in America worth the price, worth the risk that we will not have more children like her? The answer is clearly no, no, no, no.

Now, I would like to ask Jaime Chambron to come up and receive her award; Marilyn Green, a wonderful teacher, to come up and receive her award; and John Torres, a D.A.R.E. officer who represents people who are literally beloved by school children all over America, who changed their lives because of their role models, to come up here and receive his award.

Let me again say to all of you I am profoundly grateful to you. I am asking for an end to the word wars and the artificial divisions here. You are being honored because you are making a difference in people's lives. That's what we got hired to do. And if we could get every American on the solution side of the problems we'd be a lot better off. I hope this veto, plus this substitute, will be a good start in bringing all of us back to the

solution side of the problems, beginning with education and safe and drug-free schools.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

[At this point, the President presented the awards.]

The President. Thank you for being here. Thank you, students, for being here. We're adjourned. Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:49 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Jaime Chambron, Largo High School student, Largo, FL.

Statement on the Commission on Immigration Reform

June 7, 1995

Having met this morning with Chair Barbara Jordan, I want to congratulate the Commission on Immigration Reform for its recommendation on legal immigration. Consistent with my own views, the Commission's recommendations are pro-family, pro-work, pro-naturalization. As with the Commission's first report on illegal immigration, which we are now aggressively implementing, the Commission has again laid out a roadmap for the Congress to consider. It appears to reflect a balanced immigration policy that makes the most of our diversity while protecting the American workforce so that we can better compete in the emerging global economy. The administration looks forward to working with Congress on this issue.

Statement on Senate Passage of Antiterrorism Legislation

June 7, 1995

I am gratified that the Senate has passed a sweeping, bipartisan antiterrorism bill, as I called for in the wake of the bombing in Oklahoma City. This legislation will give law enforcement the tools it needs to do everything possible to prevent this kind of tragedy from happening again. It will also help us prosecute and punish terrorists more effectively. I urge the House to do its part and get a bill on my desk without delay.

preserve our ability to implement the current forest plans and their standards and to protect other natural resources.

The agencies responsible for this program will, under my direction, carry the program out to achieve the timber sales volume goals in the legislation to the fullest possible extent. The financial resources to do that are already available through the timber salvage sale fund.

I would hope that by working together we could achieve a full array of forest health, timber salvage and environmental objectives appropriate for such a program.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

NOTE: This letter was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary on June 30, but was not issued as a White House press release.

Remarks on Receiving the Abraham Lincoln Courage Award in Chicago

June 30, 1995

Thank you so much, Mike Robbins. Thank you for your presentation. Thank you much more for your courage and for your willingness to come back to work after being wounded 11 times. A lot of Americans wouldn't do that, and we appreciate you for doing it.

We thank you, Officer Jackson, Officer Bubalo. We thank the representatives of the Fraternal Order of Police who are here from Chicago and the State of Illinois, Bill Nolan and Sgt. Keith Turney. Thank you, Commander O'Shield. I hope you don't decide to run for President anytime soon after that reception you got when you were introduced—[laughter]—or mayor or anything else. [Laughter]

I want to thank Mark Karlin for what he said and for his long and often lonely battle against handgun violence.

The First Lady and I are delighted to be here with you today. I do want to introduce just one person of the many who came with me today because he carries on our part of the bargain fighting for law enforcement and against violence in Washington. Under Secretary of the Treasury Ron Noble, who is

back here with me. Ron, stand up. Thank you very much.

I thank Superintendent Rodriguez for his outstanding leadership. Senator, thank you for what you said and for what you have done. To all the other distinguished officials who are here, I thank you. I want to say a special word of thanks to the mayor for his leadership and for his willingness to roll up his sleeves and actually solve problems.

You know, I like listening to the mayor talk because he never tries to be flowery, he just says what he has to say. [Laughter] But when he gets finished talking, you don't have any doubt about what he just said. [Laughter] And I like it because he's interested in doing things and giving other people the power to do things and bringing people together. That means a lot to me. We need more in Washington of what you have here in Chicago and in this Austin neighborhood.

I thank the other dignitaries who are here. Congressman, Bishop, thank you for coming. And ladies and gentlemen, I want to say a special word of thanks to some young people who are here from the "I Have A Dream" Program and the AmeriCorps volunteers who are working with them. Where are they? They're over there.

The "I Have A Dream" Program was founded in New York by a friend of Hillary's and mine named Eugene Lange, who believed that if you would reach young people in grade school and tell them that if they'd stay in school and stay off drugs and make their grades, you'd guarantee them that they could go all the way through college. That's what the "I Have A Dream" Program is about. And those kids in this neighborhood are part of that, and our national service program is helping. And I'm proud of them.

Ladies and gentlemen, it's already been said by Officer Robbins and others, but really this award ought to be given today to the officer who was killed here just a few months ago, Daniel Doffyn, and to his partner, and to Mike Robbins and his partner, and to all those who are willing to put their lives upon the line.

You heard the superintendent say it a moment ago, but Officer Doffyn and his partner, Officer Bubalo, were standing just where we stand today, getting ready to go

to work, when they heard a call on the radio that said men were breaking into an apartment building just across the street. They were rookie officers who answered the call. They found gang members from another neighborhood who had come to disrupt this neighborhood. They were stopping one of the suspects when another came upon them. He murdered Officer Doffyn. He critically wounded his partner. He did it with a TEK-9 semiautomatic, one of the weapons banned in the 1994 crime bill.

Officer Doffyn was like me in one important respect, the most important of all. He had a daughter, an 8-year-old daughter who now will have to live with the memory of her father and his sacrifice.

When we talk about these issues and the decisions we ought to make on them, we're a long way, in Washington, DC, from the streets of Austin neighborhood. We'd be a lot better off if we had to vote on issues in front of the place where the police officer was killed.

I know that even from the worst tragedies, some good can spring. After the awful, awful bombing in Oklahoma City a lot of the meanness went out of America, and we all began to ask ourselves again, what can we do to do a better job for our country? What can we do to reach across the lines that are dividing us? What can we do to minimize the hatred and extremism in our own country?

I'm told that after Officer Doffyn was killed, children from Howe Elementary School across the street came to the police station to make sure their favorite police officers were safe, and that some of the officers took the children home in squad cars to reassure them and make sure they were okay. Now, outside this neighborhood that might surprise some people, but I've learned enough from the mayor and others about what you're doing here to know that you've been working for a long time to build that kind of community. Your mission statement—I wish every neighborhood in America had a mission statement—your mission statement says you want to make your neighborhood safe, prosperous, secure, productive, and proud. That's what I want for America.

In this neighborhood the words "community" and "policing" mean the same thing because the men and women of the 15th are the community and they understand that the best way to lower the crime rate is to prevent crime, to stop it from happening in the first place. They are working with you to set up a drug court to help people who get in trouble find a way to get out of trouble and go on to productive lives, not just go to prison. They are working with you to reach out to your children, to help them stay off drugs and stay out of gangs. They are watching out for you as you watch out for one another.

So many of you have taken responsibility for this neighborhood and your lives, and you are getting results. Crime is down across the board. I drove through these streets today and I saw homes, schools, businesses, churches, police stations, all doing their part to keep you safe and pull you together.

Despite the sadness that we all feel today, you should all be very proud. And you should be committed to keeping this community strong and to saving the lives and futures of these children.

When I ran for President, I promised that I would do everything I could to help you in this effort. Part of it was trying to restore the economy and bring opportunities to places that had been too long denied them, which is why I worked with the mayor and others to put an empowerment zone in Chicago, to try to prove that we could bring jobs and incomes and a future to people. But a big part of it was just trying to restore a simple sense of security to people who work hard and obey the law and are doing the best with their own lives.

The mayor referred to this, and Senator Simon knows it well because he was there for the whole time, but the Congress actually debated a crime bill for 6 years without doing anything about it, because there was always some political objection on the right or the left for getting together and doing something that would make a lot of sense at the grass-roots level a long way from Washington. Well, we passed the crime bill, and it was largely written by the police officers of America. And it had a requirement that we put 100,000 more police on the street, a 20 percent increase of people walking the beat,

working in the neighborhoods, helping to prevent crime in the first place.

I can tell you, that bill just passed late last year, but we are already—we already have given law enforcement agencies in this country enough grants to hire more than 20,000 new police. We're moving ahead of schedule to do that.

The second thing we did was to try and give law enforcement and community officials the tools they need to help save kids, to give children something to say yes to as well as something to say no to. The law enforcement people in this country knew that we needed tougher punishment, we needed greater protection. We passed the "three strikes and you're out" law. We passed the law strengthening the death penalty provisions, especially for people who kill law enforcement officers in the line of duty. But we also did what the law enforcement officers told us to do, which is to give them and community activists the tools to reach children early, to get them on the right path in life, to give them schools and jobs and opportunities and a future.

And yes, we took on the gun issue. And I want to say a little more about that in a minute, but it's been mentioned already. We passed the Brady law, which requires people to wait 5 days while we check the criminal and mental health histories of people who want to buy handguns, unless there is a computerized instant record check in place in a State. And we did ban 19 kinds of assault weapons and any identical copycats that might be made of them, for the obvious reasons you know.

I'll never forget—Mayor, you probably remember this—but we came here in 1994, and we sat at a panel in which people from your health care institutions told us that the mortality rate from gunshot wounds was dramatically increasing because the average victim had more bullets in his body when they showed up at the hospital. Why? Because of these assault weapons. I learned that in a hearing in Chicago from people who make a living working in emergency rooms, seeing people like Officers Robbins and Jackson every day. So yes, we did that.

And as we remember Officer Doffyn, I say there is at least one more thing we must do.

Today I am announcing support for legislation that will ban armor-piercing bullets of all kinds.

Senator Simon referred to what we are trying to keep—and he's right, we do ban some kinds of armor-piercing bullets, thanks to him and others. But you need to know the law is written, in my opinion, in the wrong way. Today the law is written to ban ammunition based on what it's made of. If it contains certain materials, then it's off the street. Now, that's a good thing, but it's not good enough because clever people have figured out how to design ammunition made from common materials that do just as much damage. This legislation will change that. It will see to it that we judge ammunition not based on what it's made of but based on how much harm it can do. That should be the test. And the test should be simple and straightforward. If a bullet can rip through a bullet-proof vest like a knife through hot butter, then it ought to be history. We should ban it.

Many Members of the United States Congress, Senator Moynihan, Senator Biden, Bradley, Cole, Congressman Schumer from New York, have joined Senator Simon and others for a long time in trying to deal with these issues. Now, I know this will be controversial among some, just like the Brady bill was, just like the assault weapons ban was. But I want to tell you something, folks. There's a reason that I decided that I should be the first President ever to take on these issues while in office rather than later. [Laughter] And I say that—I'm grateful for the support we've received from former Presidents. I'm grateful that Ronald Reagan stood up for the Brady bill and Jim Brady. I am grateful that President Bush resigned from the NRA when they called Federal officials "jackbooted thugs." We should applaud them. [Applause] We should applaud them.

But I want you to know the reason I decided to do it, apart from just—first of all, I was sick and tired of reading stories about young children in tough neighborhoods who were straight-A students, being gunned down standing by a bus stop. I got tired of reading that. You know, I got tired of reading all these high school kids and junior high school kids thinking about what kind of funerals

they were going to have because they knew so many kids that had been shot. I got tired of reading about it.

But there's another reason. I come from a place where more than half the people live in towns of 10,000 or less, where more than half the people have never been to a city as big as Chicago, and more than half the people have a hunting or a fishing license or both. When I was—long before I was a teenager, I had fired a .22 at cans and birds in bird season. I grew up thinking of guns as a part of my culture and not something evil or bad that would ever be used to kill people.

I understand the kind of folks who have formed the basis of a lot of the opposition to this gun legislation because they never see what you live with every day. They literally don't experience it. So I understood that. But you know, what my position is, is very different. I don't think this is—I don't think the Brady bill or the assault weapons ban or the cop-killer bullet legislation is about the right to keep and bear arms. I think it's about whether we as Americans are willing, those of us who are law-abiding, to undergo some minor inconveniences so we can solve our problems together and keep our kids alive and have a safer future and be fair to our police officers. That's what this is about.

And it's interesting, you know, most of the people who oppose the Brady bill and oppose the assault weapons ban, they don't mind walking through an airport metal detector. But I'm old enough to remember when those metal detectors were first put in when you walk through an airport. Now, we don't think about it today, do we? Even though most of us would never consider carrying a gun on an airplane, much less a bomb, we go through the metal detectors, and we don't think anything about it. Why? Because it is a minor sacrifice to get on a safe airplane.

There was a decision made by the Supreme Court the other day that's somewhat controversial, but I support it. I want to tell you about it because it's the same point. The Supreme Court said it was all right for a school district to require young people who wanted to be on the football team to undergo drug testing, not because we think most kids are bad—they're not—not because most of

them are using drugs—they're not—but because drugs are tearing the heart out of the children of America. It is a privilege to play on a sports team or be in the school band or do anything else like that, and it is a minor inconvenience for young people to take a stand to help to get drugs out of our schools.

Now, that's what I think about this. So I say to all the people who own guns and don't feel like they're ever going to do anything wrong and just want us to punish criminals, it is no big deal if you have to wait a few days to get the next handgun. You will survive. And it's a good thing.

And I say to all the people who love to hunt and shoot in shooting contests, you will be able to do it, and you will find a way to do it even without the TEK-9's. It's worth it to get the Uzis out of the high schools and off the streets, and the bullets out of the bodies of these police officers we celebrate today. It is worth it. It is worth it.

Nobody is interfering with your right to hunt or to enter into any kind of sporting contest or to do whatever else you want to do. But this is a minor, minor change that's good for all of us. And sooner or later, those of us who live in disparate areas of the country with different experiences have got to realize we have common obligations to the common good. And everybody in the smallest rural hamlet in my State is going to be better off if kids don't get killed on the streets of Chicago and police officers don't get gunned down because we got rid of assault weapons and we got rid of cop-killer bullets. We're going to be better off if that happens.

And you know, let me just say one other thing to everybody who objects to this today. I'm almost 50 years old. I have never seen a deer, a duck, or a wild turkey wearing a Kevlar vest in my life. You do not need—*[laughter]*—you do not need these bullets.

So I ask you all to support this. I ask you to oppose the efforts of the lobbies in Washington to lift the ban on assault weapons. I ask you to oppose their efforts to roll back the crime bill; oppose their efforts to keep us from getting all these horrible police-killing bullets out of our lives; and, as Senator Simon said, oppose their efforts to indiscriminately say all felons can have their guns back.

We live in the freest nation the world has ever known, because over 219 years we have found ways to agree on discipline, restraint, and order, to preserve our liberty. And all, all systems of discipline, restraint, and order affect the law-abiding and the lawless equally. That is the point.

So I ask you all today to remember that. I accept this award today, even though I don't feel like I deserve it, because I just did my duty. And I knew because of my childhood and the life I live and the State I governed what the issues were, what the stakes were, and what the forces in play were in this battle over the Brady bill, the assault weapons ban, and the cop-killer bullet issue.

Most of the people on the other side of this issue are good people. But they don't have your experience. And it is time for them to think about you. It is time for them to make minor concessions so that you can have major advances in safety, in security, in the future of your children, in the security of your police officers, in the Austin neighborhood, in Chicago, Illinois, and throughout the United States of America. It is time for us to pull together on this issue and do the right thing.

Abraham Lincoln, who saved our Republic, said something very important in his first inaugural. When the country was coming apart at the seams over the issue of slavery and we were headed smack-dab into a Civil War, and when half the people in the country hated him and he'd been elected President with only 39 percent of the vote, he had the understanding to say, "We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies."

So I say to you today, my friends: Let us stand up for the future of our children. Let us stand up for the security of our police forces and their ability to work with us. And let us say to those who disagree, we ask you for a minor contribution to a major public good. Let us not be enemies but friends.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:05 a.m. at the 15th District Police Headquarters. In his remarks, he referred to Mike Robbins, Talmadge Jackson, and Milan Bubalo, Chicago police officers wounded in the line of duty; Bill Nolan, president, Chicago Fraternal Order of Police; Sgt. Keith Turney, chairman of the trustees, Illinois State Fraternal

Order of Police; Leroy O'Shield, commander, 15th District, Chicago Police Dept.; Mark Karlin, president, Illinois Council Against Handgun Violence, which sponsored the award; Matt Rodriguez, Chicago Superintendent of Police; and Bishop Shepard Little, Church of God in Christ.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the "Saving Law Enforcement Officers' Lives Act of 1995"

June 30, 1995

To the Congress of the United States:

Today I am transmitting for your immediate consideration and passage the "Saving Law Enforcement Officers' Lives Act of 1995." This Act would limit the manufacture, importation, and distribution of handgun ammunition that serves little sporting purpose, but which kills law enforcement officers. The details of this proposal are described in the enclosed section-by-section analysis.

Existing law already provides for limits on ammunition based on the specific materials from which it is made. It does not, however, address the problem of excessively powerful ammunition based on its performance.

Criminals should not have access to handgun ammunition that will pierce the bullet-proof vests worn by law enforcement officers. That is the standard by which so-called "cop-killer" bullets are judged. My proposal would limit the availability of this ammunition.

The process of designating such ammunition should be a careful one and should be undertaken in close consultation with all those who are affected, including representatives of law enforcement, sporting groups, the industries that manufacture bullet-proof vests and ammunition, and the academic research community. For that reason, the legislation requires the Secretary of the Treasury to consult with the appropriate groups before regulations are promulgated. The legislation also provides for congressional review of the proposed regulations before they take effect.

This legislation will save the lives of law enforcement officers without affecting the needs of legitimate sporting enthusiasts. I

necessary to apply economic pressure to UNITA.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
September 18, 1995.

**Executive Order 12972—
Amendment to Executive Order No.
12958**

September 18, 1995

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to amend Executive Order No. 12958, it is hereby ordered that the definition of "agency" in section 1.1(i) of such order is hereby amended to read as follows: "(i) "Agency" means any "Executive agency" as defined in 5 U.S.C. 105; any "Military department" as defined in 5 U.S.C. 102; and any other entity within the executive branch that comes into the possession of classified information."

William J. Clinton

The White House,
September 18, 1995.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:33 p.m., September 19, 1995]

NOTE: This Executive order was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on September 19, and it was published in the *Federal Register* on September 21.

**Letter to the Chair of the Federal
Communications Commission on the
Children's Television Act of 1990**

September 18, 1995

Dear Chairman Hundt:

The Children's Television Act of 1990 recognizes the power and value of television's influence on our nation's children. The Act sets forth a reasonable exchange—it requires commercial broadcasters to honor their public trust by offering programming that enhances children's learning. The dissemination of true educational programming across the public airwaves is a priceless gift to our children.

The American public had every reason to believe that when the Children's Television Act was signed into law, programming specifically designed to benefit children would become an important part of the choices on every broadcast channel. The American public has been disappointed, and American children have lost countless opportunities to learn and to be challenged intellectually.

I urge you again to review the purpose of the Children's Television Act and the broadcast programming our children are offered today. To paraphrase former FCC Commissioner Newton Minow, if we can't figure out how the public interest standard relates to children, the youngest of whom can't read or write, and all of whom are dependent in every way on adults, then we will never figure out the meaning of the public interest standard.

I believe the public interest should require broadcasters to air at least three hours per week, and preferably more, of quality children's programming at reasonable times of the day. The FCC and the broadcast industry have an unequalled opportunity to redefine how television can serve the public interest, especially with respect to our children. I urge you to do so.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

NOTE: This letter was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on September 19.

**Remarks to the Community in
Jacksonville, Florida**

September 19, 1995

Thank you so much. Wow! Sheriff Glover, I don't ever want to be on the ballot against you. I'm glad to be here.

Thank you, Congresswoman Corrine Brown, for your friendship and your support, and thank you for your support of the crime bill, which has made our streets safer and made the children's future here more secure. Thank you, Governor Chiles, for being my friend and adviser and for your leadership. And thank you, Lieutenant Governor MacKay, for your long support and your leadership here. Mayor Delaney, we are de-

lighted to be here in this great and growing community. I want to thank you and the State's attorney, Harry Shorstein, and all the other local officials here.

And I want to say, as President, it's a particular honor for me to be here in Jacksonville not only because this is a vibrant, growing city that did get a professional football team—[*applause*]. Don't be discouraged by the rough starts. I've had a lot of rough starts in my life. The opera is not over.

I want to also say a special word of thanks to the people of Jacksonville for the remarkable contribution that has been made by this community over so many years to the national defense of the United States. We are grateful for that, and we continue to be grateful for that.

I want to say a special word of appreciation, too, to Florida's own, our Attorney General, Janet Reno, for the wonderful job that she has done as the Attorney General of the United States. And the Director of our COPS program, who is also here on my far left, Joe Brann, from California, who has come to Washington as a chief of police to work with us to get these police officers out in the United States. I thank them for being here, and I thank them for their leadership.

I want to thank all the schools that are represented here. I have a list. I may miss some, but I think we're joined by Kite Elementary School, Lake Forest Elementary, Moncrease Elementary, Ribalt Middle School, Raines and Ribalt High School, and the Edward Waters College Choir, thank you.

I'd also like to thank one more person—Police Officer Larisa Crenshaw, who walked down the street with me today, because she and these other officers in uniform behind me, they're what we're here to talk about. I thank her, and I thank these people for being willing to serve your community in law enforcement.

You know, when I ran for President in 1992, I had a vision of what I wanted America to look like as we enter the 21st century. I want this to be a high-opportunity country for all Americans, where entrepreneurs can flourish, where people who work hard can be in the middle class, where we shrink the under class and give everybody who is willing

to do what it takes to make the most of their own lives a chance to do it. I wanted us to have strong families and strong communities, with good education systems, good health care, a clean environment. But I knew that in order to do that we first had to tackle the problems of crime and drugs. Without safe streets, safe schools, and safe homes, America will never be what it ought to be.

We've worked hard for the last 2½ years to bring the deficit down, to invest more in education, to deal with all of these issues I talked about, and we've got more jobs and less crime in America than we had 2½ years ago. And I think that's pretty good evidence that our strategy is working to move this country forward.

On the issue of crime, I was astonished when I got to Washington, having been a Governor for 12 years—if there was one issue that had nothing to do with partisan politics all my life, it was crime. I never met a Republican or a Democrat that wanted to be a victim of crime. I couldn't imagine that there would ever be any partisan issue there. When I was a Governor, when I was attorney general, we all worked together on issues affecting public safety. And I can see that's what you do here in Jacksonville. When I got to Washington, I discovered that even though the violent crime rate had tripled from the 1960's to the 1990's, they had been fighting partisan battles over the crime bill for 6 long years—hot air in Washington, more crime on the streets.

In 1994, we ended the hot air and the partisan bickering and passed the crime bill, and crime is going down on the streets of America. The crime bill featured more police, helped the States to build more prisons, stronger punishment for people who deserve it but also more prevention to give our young people something to say yes to as well as something to say no to, the chance to avoid getting into trouble in the first place.

We made "three strikes and you're out" the law of the land. What that means is that people who are serious career criminals now will go to jail for the rest of their careers so they can't get out and continue to do violence and to victimize people. We banned deadly assault weapons from our streets and from our schools, while protecting hundreds

of sporting weapons for law-abiding hunters and sports men and women in this country. It was a good balance and the right one to strike.

We created an office to combat the problems of violence against women, in the home and on the street, a special problem in the United States and one the First Lady talked about when she went to China and represented us so well there just a few days ago.

The most important thing we did was to give the communities of this country the ability to hire 100,000 police officers to do what these 31 police officers behind me are going to do, to walk up and down the streets of America, like Marvin Street, to talk to neighbors, to talk to people, to get them involved in keeping their communities safe and free of crime.

We give the communities the resources they need to put the police officers on the street, and people like Sheriff Glover all over America take responsibility to train and deploy those officers. Then the officers help ordinary citizens, like the folks I just visited with, walking up and down the street, to find the commitment to do their part in fighting against crime.

If we're going to make our streets safe, if we're going to do what we have to do to give our children a chance at a future, we have got to have the help of grassroots citizens who are willing to work with police officers. If we can get them on the streets, you've got to help them do their jobs. In the 6 months since community police officers started patrolling this neighborhood, in 6 months, violent and property crimes have dropped by more than 8 percent in just 6 months. And they're just beginning.

What I want you to know is that, just like Sheriff Glover said that Jacksonville could do anything, America can do this. We do not have to put up with the high rates of crime we have. We do not have to put up with the high rates of drug abuse among our children we have. We can do something about it. You have evidence on this street, in this neighborhood. We can do something about it.

All over America today, the crime rate is down, the murder rate is down. We see people making progress to take control of their own lives, their families, their neighbor-

hoods, their schools, and get this country going in the right direction.

But let me tell you, there are also troubling signs on the horizon. And I'll just give you two. While drug use is down among people between the ages of 18 and 34, casual drug use, marijuana, among teenagers is going back up again. While the crime rate is down all over America and the murder rate is down, violent crime among teenagers is going up again.

The Justice Department issued a report the other day which showed that while the overall crime rate is down, violent crime among juveniles is going up, and a majority of members of gangs say that they think they are justified in shooting someone who treats them with disrespect. We actually had a case in another city not very long ago where a 16-year-old boy shot a 12-year-old boy who was sort of the neighborhood comic. And he thought the 12-year-old boy was treating him with disrespect.

Whatever happened to "count to 10" before you do something you might later regret? Whatever happened to kids being taught that sticks and stones can break your bones, but words can never hurt you? Whatever happened to people defining self-respect based on what they believe about themselves, not what somebody else says about them? Shoot, if the President followed that rule, he wouldn't have any respect. [*Laughter*]

You think about it. It's a big problem. Look at what happened in Los Angeles over the weekend. A family took one wrong turn and because they were in the wrong place, gang members felt they had the right to shoot at them and take their lives, kill an innocent child.

So what I want to tell you is, this is a moment of great hope. We know we can lower the crime rate. We know we can lower the murder rate. We know we can reduce drug abuse and drug dealing in our neighborhood. We know we can take our streets back. We know how to do it. Your sheriff has proved that he can do it, working with you, if you will help him. We know how to do this. This is one of the most important things that has happened to America in the last 20 years. We don't believe we are helpless in the face

of crime anymore. We know we can turn it around. But we also know that the job is not yet done.

Therefore, to go back to what the Congresswoman said at the beginning, we fought through one partisan political battle to get this crime bill. I heard people say on the floor of Congress that the crime bill was a fraud, that it wouldn't help to lower the crime rate, that we would never get 20,000 police on the street in 6 years, and we were promising 100,000 in 6 years. Well, in one year, we're over 25,000, and we're going to make it on time, ahead of the budget, ahead of the schedule.

And we now have a consensus among the American people. I believe that we ought to keep on lowering the crime rate. I don't believe—I haven't heard the first person write me a letter and say, "Dear Mr. President, I don't like the fact that the crime rate is going down. Please stop what you're doing." [Laughter] I haven't gotten one letter saying that.

Now, in Washington the Congress is trying to balance the budget. I support that. We ought to balance the budget. We never had a permanent deficit until the 12 years before I became President. We have taken the deficit from \$290 billion a year when I took office to \$160 billion this year, more than 40 percent reduction. And I want to finish the job.

We can balance the budget, and we should. But what I want to tell you is, we do not have to destroy our commitment to the education of our young people, to the training of unemployed people, to the economic future of America. We do not have to have dramatic increases in the health care costs of elderly people when 75 percent of them are living on less than \$24,000 a year. We do not have to sacrifice the environmental and public health and safety protections that give us clean air, clean water, and safe food. We do not have to do any of this to balance the budget.

I have given the Congress a balanced budget plan which does not do any of these things. And we certainly—we certainly do not have to come off of our commitment to put 100,000 police officers on the street and have more and more stories like the ones I heard walking up and down Marvin Street

today. We owe it to America to balance the budget and to reduce the crime rate until Americans are safe in their streets, safe in their homes, safe in their schools.

So I ask you, because you are fortunate enough to live in this growing and vibrant community, because you are fortunate enough to have elected leaders that work together across party lines and know that crime is an American problem and a human problem, because you are fortunate enough to have a sheriff who has proved to you that community policing works, because you are fortunate enough to have experienced a drop in the crime rate, I ask you to join with me and say to the United States Congress, this is not about partisan politics. We are lowering the crime rate in America. If we have more jobs and lower crime, America is going to be a better place. So let's continue to do that. Let's continue to do that.

And let us say: Balance the budget, yes. But do it and still send us our police officers, because we want our children to have a healthy, safe, strong, drug-free, crime-free, violence-free future. And now we know we can do it. Let's don't stop. Let's keep on until the job's done.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:47 a.m. at the Carvill Park Community Center. In his remarks, he referred to Sheriff Nathaniel Glover of Duval County; Gov. Lawton Chiles and Lt. Gov. Buddy MacKay of Florida; Mayor John A. Delaney of Jacksonville; and Joseph Brann, Director, Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), Department of Justice.

Remarks on Departure From Jacksonville

September 19, 1995

Thank you very much. Thank you for coming out. Thank you for waiting in the hot sun. Thank you, Governor Chiles. Thank you, Lieutenant Governor MacKay. I thank your State's attorney for being here, and Congresswoman Corrine Brown, I thank you for being here. It's wonderful to see all of you.

You heard Governor Chiles say that we have just been with Sheriff Glover in one of the neighborhoods here in Jacksonville. I

regardless of their race or ethnic origin. We will continue to champion and improve programs that break down barriers to adoption through aggressive recruitment of families, financial aid to support placements, and technical assistance to agencies committed to special needs adoption.

As we observe National Adoption Month, we celebrate these achievements and recognize the rewards of adoption, but we must also remember that much work remains to be done. Citizens from all communities and organizations from the public and private sectors must join together to renew our commitment to finding permanent homes for each one of America's children.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim November 1995, as National Adoption Month. I urge the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate activities and programs and to participate in efforts to find permanent homes for waiting children.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:52 a.m., November 2, 1995]

NOTE: This proclamation was published in the *Federal Register* on November 3.

Statement on Signing Biotechnology Process Patent Legislation

November 1, 1995

I am pleased to sign into law S. 1111, a bill to provide enhanced protection of biotechnology process patents. This bill will update current patent law to provide the protection American biotechnology companies need to continue developing new products. American consumers will benefit from improvements in the diagnosis, cure, or treat-

ment of disease and from the production of healthier, more abundant foods.

Process patents are especially important in biotechnology, since part of the genius of that field is to produce commercial quantities of breakthrough products through new and inventive processes. If the innovative process used to make a biotechnology product is not protected by patent, American biotechnology will remain vulnerable to foreign imitation. This bill will provide necessary new protection for processes, spurring innovation and keeping American jobs in America.

In less than two decades, the biotechnology industry has created more than 100,000 high-wage American jobs and it now generates annual sales of over \$7 billion. Originating in the United States, biotechnology has already produced life-saving drugs that dissolve blood clots in heart attack victims and treat anemia in patients suffering from chronic kidney failure. It has helped produce disease-resistant plants, more nutritious foods, effective waste treatment systems, and methods to clean and protect the environment. American companies working to commercialize breakthrough products should not be required to face unfair competition from overseas.

This bill addresses the need for current patent laws to keep pace with the rapid growth in biotechnology. It was passed with the strong support of this Administration and broad bipartisan support in the Congress. I am pleased to sign S. 1111 into law to ensure the continued development of important products for American consumers and continued U.S. job growth in this field.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
November 1, 1995.

NOTE: S. 1111, approved November 1, was assigned Public Law No. 104-41.

Remarks to the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America Forum

November 2, 1995

Thank you, Jim, my good friend Jim Burke. Thank you for devoting your life to this cause. Thank you, Alvah Chapman, CADCA's

founding chair, who first talked to me about this some years ago now. Thank you, Lee Brown, for your distinguished work for all Americans and all American children. Thank you, Marni Vliet. I thank all the families who are here today who have sustained losses, and I want to say a special word of thanks to Lori Plank for having the courage to be here, just 2 weeks after she lost her husband, along with her husband's parents and her beautiful child. I thank them for coming and for devoting themselves to the proposition that the best way they can honor Ed Plank is to do whatever can be done to stop this madness from killing more Americans.

Let me say to all of you that this issue is especially close to me. Most of you, because of what you do, probably know I grew up in an alcoholic home, and I have a brother I love very much who could have been killed by the cocaine habit he had. This is madness, pure and simple. And we all have to do whatever we can to get it out of our lives.

We have to deal with the question of law enforcement and punishment. We have to deal with education and treatment and prevention. We have to deal with all those things that can be done by the President and all those things that can be done by legislators at the national, State, and local level. But in the end, this problem will be changed when America changes, when we assume responsibility for ourselves, our families, and our communities. And therefore, what you are doing—what you are doing—and what other Americans are doing in attempting to assert that sort of responsibility over their own lives for their families and for their communities is the most important thing that can be done in America today. And it is up to the rest of us to support you as well as we possibly can.

Of course, parents have a special role to play because we all know that the best crime prevention, the best antidrug program in this country always has been a good family with strong parents. We know that it is the Government's job to uphold the law, to promote order, but parents must teach right from wrong, and we must all support that. And where the parents are not there or cannot do it, then the community must step in and

do their best, which is what so many of you are trying to do.

I want to say again that I thank Lee Brown for the work he has done to get the urgent message out to our young people that they are wrong if they think that drug use is not dangerous as well as illegal and that they have the power to do something about it. That message has to be repeated over and over and over again. It is one of the cruel ironies of this battle that drug use has stabilized or is actually declining among young adults, but casual drug use, especially marijuana, continues to go up among teenagers. We have to get that message out there. We owe it to the generation of young people, some of whom are in this audience today.

I also want to say that we know that here in Washington, there are things that we can and must do to try to deal with the problems of the drug supply as well as the law enforcement problems in our country. And we have developed a strategy to tackle this problem from top to bottom. We began by taking on the notorious Cali cartel, the biggest drug cartel in the world. For years, the Cali cartel pumped drugs into the American economy and into the veins of the American people with impunity. But after years of operating largely untouched by Colombian law enforcement, I am proud to say that seven of the eight top drug traffickers in the Cali cocaine cartel were arrested by Colombian authorities with our support and cooperation in 1995.

Investigative activity by United States enforcement agencies provided much of the evidence against the Cali kingpins. We are also using our military and our law enforcement activities beyond our borders in other ways. We are working more closely together among ourselves and with other countries. We are beginning to have a real impact.

But we know that cutting off the supply is only half the equation. As long as the demand remains great in America, people will figure out how to provide some supply. We have to take more steps here in this country to reduce demand. We have to take more steps to punish people who are making a killing by killing other people. And we have to take more steps to empower people like you to do the education, the treatment, and the

prevention work that will turn this generation of young people away from this madness.

A year ago with the enactment of the crime bill we attempted to give the American people the tools they need to do what has to be done here at home. We put more police on the street, and we did more to get guns and drugs and children off the street.

The 100,000 police commitment of the Federal Government is running ahead of schedule and under budget. The crime rate is down in almost every State in America, in no small measure because people are out there in uniform, walking the streets in the communities, doing what they can to help prevent crime. More and more law enforcement officers are in our schools through programs like the D.A.R.E. program, trying to help educate children and prevent the drug problem from taking hold.

"Three strikes and you're out" is now the law of the land, and more and more career criminals are being tried under it and convicted under it. We are taking steps against the terrible problems of violence against women. And the crime bill, together with the education bills that were passed in our budget, have increased our commitment to drug treatment as well as to education and other prevention strategies, which is also important.

Throughout, there has been an emphasis on community empowerment. If you think about what your National Government does directly—well, we do the national defense directly. We do some law enforcement directly. We do some things directly through the mail, the Social Security checks, the Medicare checks. But a lot of what we do—in the form of education, in the form of protecting the environment, in the form of promoting law enforcement and safe streets, in the form of growing the economy—a lot of what we do, we do in partnership with individuals at the community level. And we have tried to focus on that very sharply. So we've tried to bring down the size of the Federal bureaucracy but to increase the commitment of the Federal Government at the grassroots level so you could do what needs to be done.

You know, this is beginning to work. We know that for the first time in a long time, as I said, the crime rate is down. There is

a greater responsibility ethic in the country. There's a stronger sense of family in the country. There's a stronger sense of community in the country.

In addition to the crime rate being down, you might be interested to know that over the last 3 years, the welfare rolls are down, the food stamp rolls are down, the teen pregnancy rate has come down 2 years in a row, and the poverty rate is down. Child support payments are up 40 percent, and the college loan delinquency rate is down by 50 percent. There is a real sense that this country is coming back together around core values, and that's very important.

Having said that, we know that crime, welfare, poverty, violence, and drug abuse are still far too high. We know that random juvenile violence and casual juvenile drug use are both going up, even as the overall statistics seem to be getting better. There's still too many of our children out there raising themselves. There are too many kids out there who aren't a part of something wholesome and positive and bigger than themselves; the people are not taking responsibility for their future and trying to help them take responsibility for themselves. And there is still way too much violence in this country, as the tragic example of the Plank family shows.

So let me say—and Jim made a reference to it, but it is in this context that I want you all to see and make your own judgments about the budget battle now raging in Washington. We do have to continue to bring this deficit down, and we do need to balance our budget. I'm proud of the fact that it's gone from a \$290 billion a year budget to \$164 billion a year budget in just 3 years. And I'm—you might be interested to know that as a percentage of our income, the United States now has the lowest budget deficit of any industrial country in the world except for Norway, in the entire world today.

Now, that doesn't mean that we don't need to do more. We built up such a huge debt in the 1980's and early nineties. We need to do more. But it means we have to do it in a way that's consistent with our values. Why do we need to eliminate the deficit? Because we want to grow the economy and raise incomes and give our children a brighter future. But we have to do it in a way that

looks to our values, give people a chance to make the most of their own lives, to strengthen families, to reward work and family, and to help communities solve their problems. That is the purpose of this.

That's why I have said repeatedly I think it is a mistake to balance the budget if we cut education or if we harm the health care system or undermine the environment or weaken law enforcement or raise taxes on working families. I don't think those should be options. If you look at the work at which you are involved, you are doing this work, but it makes a difference if the Nation is contributing to law enforcement. It makes a difference if a nation is contributing to drug education. It makes a real difference if the Nation is contributing to the treatment programs. All these things matter.

We simply cannot balance the budget in a way that puts our children at risk or that weakens our resolve to fight the drug problem. And we do not have to do that. We cannot walk away from the fight against drugs and violence. We have to walk right into it. If the Plank family, bearing the burden of their grief only 2 weeks old, have the courage to come here and stand up for making America a better place to live, a drug-free place to live, a violence-free place to live; if these other families that have sustained their terrible losses have the courage to come here, surely the rest of us can have the courage and vision and wisdom to say, we can deal with our budget problems in Washington without walking away from our values and our responsibilities.

Let me say that one of the things that concerns me most as President is to see the economy coming back and all these indicators that society is getting healthier, and then to see underneath it that juvenile violence is still going up and that casual juvenile drug use is still going up. If we don't turn that around, then all of these directions could be brought to a screeching halt as more and more of these juveniles become adults.

And I told the Attorney General that in terms of law enforcement we need to focus on the problem of juvenile violence more than ever before to see what can be done there. We can't tolerate the killing of an innocent child by gang members simply because

her parents drove down the wrong street. We can't tolerate the killing of innocent children in schools, or what happened in Maryland not very long ago, an honor student standing at a bus stop just happened to be in the way, in the crossfire of two gangs that took a notion to shoot at each other. We can't tolerate the shooting of one youth by another simply because the killer felt that he was shown disrespect and therefore had a right to shoot another child. That is not the America I grew up in. That is not the America that won World War II or the cold war or that stood for freedom and opportunity for the whole world. And that is not the America we can afford to leave to our children.

We also have to deal with this whole problem of casual drug use. You heard Jim Burke talk about it; you heard Lee Brown talk about it. There's a lot of evidence that young people simply have—starting in about 1991, began to believe that some kinds of casual drug use simply weren't dangerous and didn't have to be countenanced very seriously. That is not true. It is not true because as a pure medical matter, marijuana is more toxic than ever before, because people who do it are now mixing it with other things, like huffing all these dangerous fumes, because very often they get into other drugs. We have got to do something about it.

Most of our children are busy building good lives. Most of our kids are more than happy to show up for activities like this. They're not involved in violent activities. They're doing well in their schools. They, I would say, should be applauded. I think that we forget sometimes—[*applause*]
—what we need to ask these young people to do is what these young people are doing here. If the kids are doing well—and the vast majority are—if the kids are emphasizing the importance of staying in school and staying drug-free—as the vast majority are—we need to ask more of them to do what these young people are, to be an example to their peers, because many of them can have far more influence over young people their age than the rest of us old fogies can. [*Laughter*] And we need to applaud them and give them encouragement.

The other thing I want to say, just to reemphasize what Jim Copple said and what Jim

Burke said, we need every community in America to be a part of this alliance. Every community in America should have a group that's a part of this alliance, because we know that we can make a difference. It is simply not true that you cannot whip this problem. And a lot of you are living evidence of that.

The citizens of Pierce County, Washington, for example, who have the safe streets campaign to combat illegal drug and gang activity and violence that accompanies these problems, they know their efforts are making a difference. They have closed down over 600 drug dealing locations in 12 communities and reduced calls to 911 by 23,000.

Not just an urban problem, Hamilton, Missouri, citizens are banding together, using such innovations as a youth peer court in conflict mediation beginning in the 4th grade to educate and empower young people. There's a lot of things you folks are doing that are working. And as I look out at this whole array of energetic, wide-eyed, upbeat, positive people, I think to myself: The real problem we have in America is that we have not learned yet to figure out how to take a solution that works in one community and put it into every community which is not doing anything. So I want to say to you, I want you to keep up the good work, but we have to find a way to say to every community in America, "If something is working somewhere else, you're really doing your children and your future a disservice if you haven't done it in your community." Every community in America should be a part of this alliance.

In an attempt to facilitate greater progress in dealing with the problems of juvenile violence and juvenile drug use, I will convene a White House Leadership Conference on Adolescent Drug Use and Violence in January. We want to bring together people like you to highlight successes in local communities, and we want to help you build a true, national coalition to combat drugs and violence. You'll be hearing more about that in the coming weeks.

One of the things we want to highlight is the positive role the media can play in the fight against drugs. Every day, as many of us have said, the children of this country are bombarded with messages that tell them it's

cool, sexy, attractive to drink and smoke and do drugs. But conversely, let's not forget, that the media can also play a very positive role in influencing the attitudes of our young people about the harmfulness and the unacceptability of using drugs. The Partnership for a Drug-Free America, which Jim Burke has led so ably, has proven that over and over again. The media has donated over \$2 billion in support of partnership antidrug messages on television and radio, in print and outdoor billboards. Lee Brown has been able to enlist the support of a number of sports and television celebrities in new TV and radio public service campaign spots aimed at our Nation's youth, telling them they do have the power to stay drug-free.

So these messages are working to change attitudes. They can make a difference. So what I want to say is, just like I want every community in the country to have an organization that's a member of CADCA, and I want you to go out to all them and get it done, just as I want the vast majority of our young people who are doing the right thing with their lives to do what these young people are doing and reach out to other kids and help them. We ask the media across this Nation, when it comes to the fight against drugs, turn up the volume.

I also ask you not to forget that the media is not a national thing entirely. Lee Brown and Bill Clinton and Jim Burke and Jim Copple and all the rest, we can go to the networks and to the large media centers and say, "Will you help us do this?". But the media in America is a many-faceted thing. And there are things that can be done in your community by people who are more than willing to help if you ask them to do it.

Oftentimes, too many of our young people spend too much time relating to the media as opposed to other people. They don't have enough time for a lot of things that time ought to be spent on, and too much time sitting in front of the television. We need to ask for help to turn up the volume. I have been profoundly impressed by the number of positive things that our media has done to help us in this battle. We need to come up with systematic plans in every community to do more.

So that's it. I feel pretty good about the future of this country, and you should, too. This is a very great country. We go through difficult periods from time to time. We will always have some bad people, as any society does. There will always be a measure of tragedy, as is the lot of human nature, as the Scripture teaches us. But America is coming back together. America is moving forward economically. But America dare not forget that our children are the future of this country. And if we want America to be the strongest, greatest nation in the world in the 21st century, we have got—we have got to stamp out this madness.

And you have to do your part; I have to do mine. In the end, we know that what you do to get people to take control of their own lives, their families' lives, and their community lives will tell the tale.

I think we are moving in the right direction. We know we've just got too many kids out there that are still raising themselves, and we have to help that. But if we do it—if we do it, we can make the service and the sacrifice of people like Trooper Plank a shining memory in the life of our country. We owe it to them. Let's deliver.

Thank you, and God bless you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:55 a.m. at the J.W. Marriott Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Lori Plank, widow of Maryland State Trooper Ed Plank, killed in the line of duty; and James E. Copple, president, and Marni Vliet, board chair, Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America.

Statement on Congressional Action on Proposed Environmental Legislation

November 2, 1995

Today's vote on the 17 special interest environmental riders is a step in the right direction, but we still have a long way to go if we are to stop Congress' assault on public health and the environment.

Even with the elimination of the riders, the Republican budget still dismantles vital protections that keep our Nation healthy, safe, and secure. It still cuts funding for enforcement of environmental laws in half.

America cannot protect the environment if we gut enforcement of anti-pollution laws.

As important as today's vote was, Congress' responsibility does not end here. Now, Congressional Republicans must take the next steps and change their bill to fully protect public health and the environment. As we balance the budget in the interest of our children, we must not leave them a world that is more polluted and less livable.

Proclamation 6847—National American Indian Heritage Month, 1995

November 2, 1995

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

November is traditionally the season for thanksgiving in America, the time when we reflect on the abundance with which we have been blessed. It is especially fitting, then, that we set aside this month to pause and reflect on the many gifts bestowed on our land and our heritage by American Indians and Alaska Natives.

American Indians have a great reverence for the earth and its bounty, and they generously shared their knowledge and their food with the early European settlers in our country. We still enjoy that harvest today, with an agricultural industry that supports America and the world with the corn, potatoes, beans, cotton, and countless other crops first cultivated on this continent by American Indians.

A second and equally precious gift is that of courage. American Indians and Alaska Natives have fought and died for the United States of America in time of war, answering the call to service to defend our freedoms. The Navajo, Lakota, and Dakota Codetalkers were crucial to our victory in the Pacific during World War II, and it was a Pima Indian, Ira Hayes, who helped to raise the American flag on Iwo Jima. They and so many others have endured separation, hardship, and sacrifice so that the world might know peace.

The gift of wisdom is one that our society has struggled to learn. Living in harmony with nature instead of seeking domination,