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# FOIA MARKER

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**Record Group/Collection:** George H.W. Bush Presidential Records  
**Collection/Office of Origin:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File Backup Files  
**Subseries:** Chron File, 1989-1993

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**OA/ID Number:** 13835  
**Folder ID Number:** 13835-008

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**Folder Title:**  
Crime--St. Louis, Missouri 9/28/92 [OA 7581][2]

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# OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

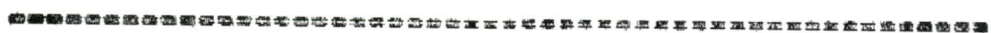
ST. LOUIS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT  
 CITY OF ST. LOUIS  
 1200 CLARK STREET  
 ST. LOUIS, MO 63103

\*\*\* FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET \*\*\*

TO: Jeannie Burton

ATTN: \_\_\_\_\_

FROM: Chief Clarence Harmon



THIS IS PAGE ONE OF 30 PAGES. IF  
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COL. CLARENCE HARMON, CHIEF OF POLICE

# METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF ST. LOUIS • 1200 CLARK AVENUE • ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63103

To: Jeannie Bunton 202-456-6218

To: Rich McClure 314-340-7292

This is the information we discussed on the phone about Fox Park and the St. Louis Police Community Orientated Problem Solving Philosophy.

Included is material on School Assistance Program W.A.R. (St. Louis Version of D.A.R.E.) Curfew and Truency Enforcement Program and C.O.P.S. anecdotes.

Note:

The population of the Fox Park neighborhood is 5100 residents.

Chief Clarence Harmon

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. List	Contact list for possible church stops in St. Louis, Missouri; contains personal telephone numbers. (3 pp.)	09/24/92	P-6, (b)(6)	

**Collection:**

**Record Group:** Bush Presidential Records  
**Office:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File, Backup  
**Subseries:**  
**WHORM Cat.:**  
**File Location:** Crime / St. Louis MO 9/23/92 [2]

<p><b>Date Closed:</b> 12/9/2004  <b>FOIA/SYS Case #:</b>  <b>Re-review Case #:</b> 2004-2265-S  <b>P-2/P-5 Review Case #:</b></p>	<p><b>OA/ID Number:</b> 07581</p>
<p><b>MR Case #:</b>  <b>MR Disposition:</b>  <b>Disposition Date:</b></p>	<p><b>Appeal Case #:</b>  <b>Appeal Disposition:</b>  <b>Disposition Date:</b></p>

### RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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- (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

# Keys to the City



Problem Solving in the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department

JULY, 1992

VOLUME 1, No. 1

## 🔑 Noise (Persons)

The Seventh District was experiencing an on-going problem in Visitation Park with people playing basketball at all hours of the night. Residents were making complaints on a regular basis.

The area officers were issuing summonses for violations of the park curfew and in some cases even made arrests in an attempt to curb the activity.

Police Officer David Pryor then suggested that something could be done with the lights around the basketball courts as this seemed to attract the players.

The City Street Department was contacted and the problem was explained. They agreed to turn off the lighting around the courts and as of this writing, the problem has ceased and the citizens are very content.

## 🔑 Derelict Autos

Third District Police Officer Guy Sextro received several complaints concerning derelict autos parked in the 2300 block of Virginia. During his investigation, he discovered that 90% of the derelict vehicles parked in the surrounding four block area were registered to the same person.

After attempts to resolve the issue with the owner failed, Guy began strictly enforcing parking violations in the area. One week later, the derelict autos began to disappear.

During a follow-up tour in the area, Guy discovered that several autos were relocated by the owner just

eight blocks from the original area. The autos were again targeted and cited for parking violations.

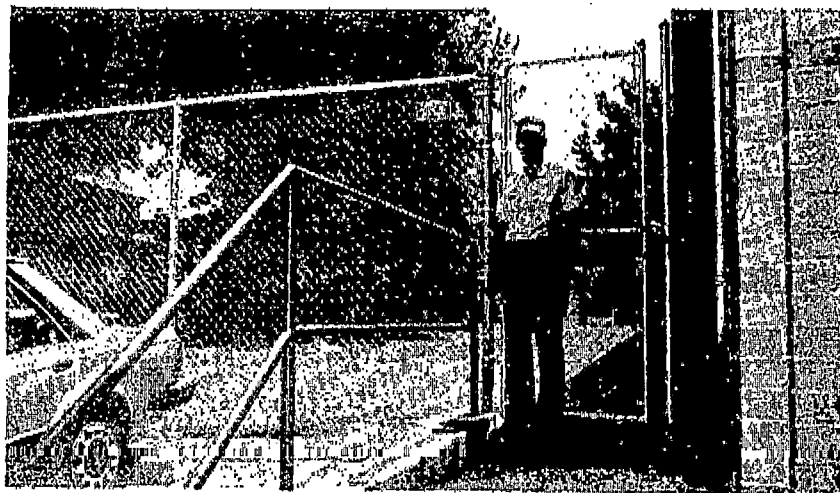
Rather than comply with the ordinances, the owner of the vehicles lodged a complaint against Guy with a City official. After speaking with Guy, the City official inspected the area with him. The official agreed that the vehicles were in violation and the matter had to be corrected.

Follow-up by Guy shows progress in the removal of the autos.

## 🔑 Purse Snatching and Drug Dealing

Police Officers Wayne Gray and Guy Sextro of the Third District were made aware of a problem of drug dealing behind the National Food Store in the 2700 block of S. Grand Blvd. The activity was occurring on Alhambra Court, a one-block street behind the store.

Concerned residents also told the officers that the thieves who were snatching women's purses in front of the store were making their escape across an open field next to the store. The easement gave them a ready escape route to Alhambra Court where they could take the valuables from the purses and discard them. The residents circulated, signed, and delivered a petition to the store management to erect a fence cutting off this escape route. Guy met with the store managers and arranged a meeting among the police officers, the neighbors, and the store managers. The store management, eager to work with the neighborhood, told the officers and the residents to select any style fence and promised to pay for its installation. Within the last few weeks, an 8' cyclone fence has been put up and the complaints of purse snatchings and drug dealing have all but disappeared.



Pictured above is Police Officer Guy Sextro standing near a fence which was erected behind a food store to hinder purse snatchers and drug dealers.

## Key Shoplifting

Police Officer Gary Hurst of the Ninth District noticed an unusually high number of shoplifting arrests and complaints from the Woolworth's at 3601 Olive St. in the Grand Center neighborhood. After analyzing the complaints in police records and meeting with store owners and security officers, Gary developed a multifaceted strategy to try to reduce shoplifting complaints. He created a cardboard cutout of a uniformed St. Louis police officer which he placed at the entrance to the store. The cutout display served as a subtle warning to would-be shoplifters that the police were interested in their actions. Woolworth's management printed warning signs against shoplifting and posted them conspicuously throughout the store. Gary suggested that the security officer stop persons suspected of stealing items and check their bags at the exit to the store. Noticing that shoplifting complaints occurred most frequently on Tuesdays, Gary asked some arrested shoplifters why they stole on Tuesdays. He learned it was common knowledge that Tuesday was the security guard's day off. At Gary's suggestion, the security guard staggered his day off schedule. Finally, Gary made random stops into the store on his normal rounds. Store records and preliminary analysis of police records suggest a reduction in the number of theft complaints from the store since these steps were implemented. A more careful evaluation of the impact is forthcoming. The measures taken were well tailored to the problem. They had not previously been implemented by the store's management perhaps because they had become resigned to a certain level of theft.

## Key Auto Theft

In 1991 the St. Louis Police Department took reports of over 9,000 stolen automobiles. Although the vast majority of the autos are recovered,

the costs to citizens and City government are enormous. For most people, an automobile is the single largest and most expensive personal property they own. Having it stolen can have a devastating emotional impact on the owner. It leads many victims to conclude that their neighborhood or the City is not a safe place to live.

The Police Department's Auto Theft Unit has recognized for several years now that the majority of auto thefts are not committed by professional thieves, but by juveniles who have discovered how to quickly steal a car and use it for joyriding or to commit other crimes. Sgt. Larry Liggett and his commander, Lt. Jim Seego, have become convinced that prevention methods must be promoted if we are to significantly reduce thefts. They estimate that it cost the Police Department over one million dollars just in officers' time last year to take auto theft reports and recover stolen autos. This figure does not include additional administrative costs or the costs of injuries and lawsuits arising from pursuits of stolen autos. In addition, the resources of the court system and the juvenile corrections system are similarly drained. Rising insurance premiums compound the total cost of the problem to St. Louis citizens.

Working with the City Department of Public Safety and Operation SafeStreet, the Auto Theft Unit solicited the assistance of beat officers. Police Officers Ed Naeger and John Roussin were experiencing high rates of auto thefts in the Cook Avenue and Finney Avenue neighborhoods west of Grand Boulevard. They too were looking for ways to prevent thefts. With funding assistance from the City, the Auto Theft Unit and the beat officers have begun installing metal collars on the steering columns of all General Motors cars in that neighborhood. GM cars have a defective design in the steering column that allows thieves to steal the car in less than thirty seconds. GM has been very slow to change this

design. They also have begun enrolling car owners in the C.A.T. Program. This gives the police permission to stop that vehicle if it is being driven during late night hours. Officers who see the identifying sticker on the car during those hours can presume that the car has been stolen because the owner does not normally drive it at that time.

Because of the officers' close working relationship with the residents of the area, they have been able to install far more anti-theft collars and affix more stickers than most previous efforts. Their goal is to saturate the entire area with theft prevention measures. With help from the University of Missouri-St. Louis, they will measure the expected reduction in thefts of cars from that area. Recently First District Police Officers Dave Menendez, Gary Warm and Robert Sanneman have also gotten involved in this effort.

## Key Drug House

Police Officers Steve Lewis and William Gaines of the Sixth District were informed about a problem of drug dealing and loud parties in an abandoned building in the 4400 block of Farlin Avenue. They were notified about the problem from two separate sources: From residents at a neighborhood meeting attended by the officers and from Officer Richard Bergmeier, a night watch officer. Working with the ConServe officer, the police officers discovered that it was owned by an unknown, but clearly absentee landlord. The simple solution to the problem was to have the building boarded up more securely by the City. Complaints at that location have ceased for the time being.

## Street Prostitution

The 4100-4500 blocks of Olive St., Washington St., Westminster Place, and Delmar Blvd. in the City's Ninth District have long been plagued with the problem of street prostitution. The prostitution-related problems of robberies of johns, harassment of pedestrians, fights between prostitutes, and a climate of intimidation and neglect have given Ninth District officers trouble for as long as anyone can remember. The Department's most veteran officers can recall dealing with this problem from the time they joined the Department.

A few months ago Captain Robert Bauman, the commanding officer of the Ninth District, asked some of his officers to assess the problem as it exists today. Some officers were initially of the opinion that the problem was not as severe today as it was a few years ago. But the Captain and Lt. Tomi Filla, who was asked to lead the effort, recognized that they needed to look deeper into the problem. They decided to survey the residents who live in the area, something that had rarely, if ever, been done. Going door to door, the police officers talked to the neighbors and learned that they had long been concerned with the problem. Ironically, some residents claimed that the problem was a frequent subject of neighborhood meetings, but until now they had not considered involving the police directly in their discussions. The officers have gathered information on the number and type of complaints, the volume of enforcement activity, and the results of criminal or ordinance charges for prostitution. The officers' attention to the problem has generated an enthusiastic response from most residents. The project is still in the information gathering stage although already the officers have begun exploring some innovative approaches to dealing with the problem.

Their strategy will likely involve some enforcement of the law with cooperation from the Circuit Attorney's and City Counselor's Offices, referrals to organizations that help prostitutes who want to get out of the business, publicity of the arrests of customers, and coordination with other government agencies that also deal regularly with the prostitutes. Although the project is a long way from complete, the officers involved have already recognized that occasional prostitution crackdowns and sweeps have had limited impact.

## Drug House

Using creative, effective ideas, Mobile Reserve Officers Simon Risk and Gary Hill successfully closed a drug house in the 4900 block of Geraldine in the Sixth District. Before choosing a problem, Simon and Gary felt it important to speak with the residents of a particular area, hoping to learn their concerns. After attending a neighborhood meeting in the Walnut Park area, the officers quickly discovered that a drug house in the 4900 block of Geraldine was creating anxiety among the residents. The drug house seemed to attract a lot of foot traffic, which not only intimidated the residents, but created several street disturbances. The second most popular concern was the vacant buildings and lots in the same block. These areas were cluttered with garbage and trash. Neighbors feared that the children might injure themselves playing in or around the buildings.

To show the residents that something could be done immediately, the officers began their project by cleaning up the vacant lots and buildings. After contacting the proper city agencies, the lots were cleaned and the buildings boarded up. Simon noted that showing photographs of the targeted area to city officials seemed to hasten the cleanup.

The next step was to investigate the drug house.

Their analysis showed that the owner of the house was an elderly man who had been arrested several times on drug-related charges. Because of the man's age, the Circuit Attorney's office felt it could not obtain a conviction in court. Therefore, the charges were never issued.

The officers also discovered that the owner was eight months behind on his mortgage payments on the house. The mortgage company was informed of the dilapidated condition of the property and that the home was being used to distribute narcotics.

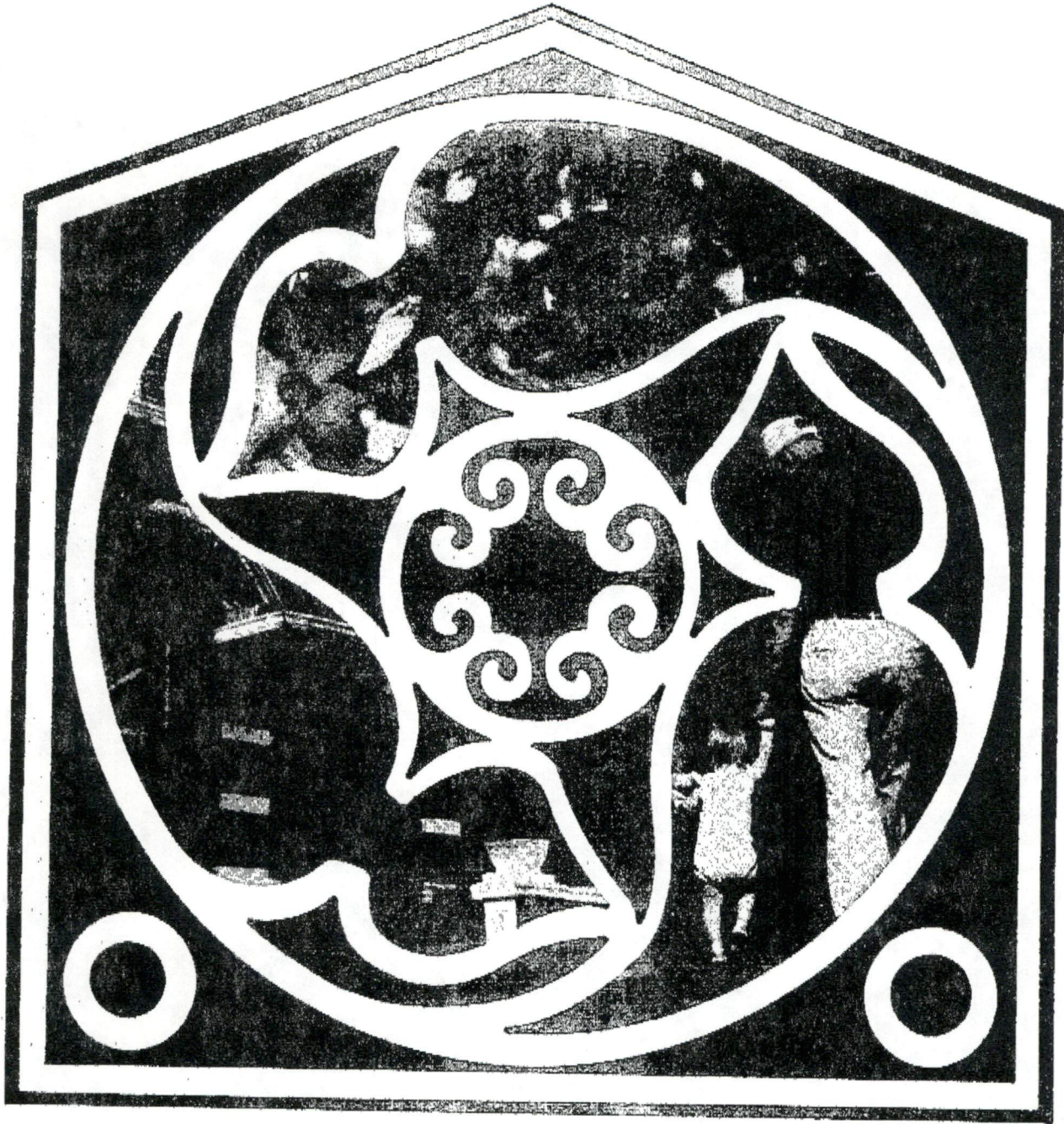
Curbing the pedestrian traffic was the next stage. Simon and Gary began to enforce all ordinances in the area. The pedestrians were stopped, interviewed, and summonses were issued for: drinking in public, urinating in public, peace disturbances, blocking traffic (subjects standing in the street), and littering.

Persons violating these ordinances were issued a city court summons and booked. Soon the word was out that visiting this drug house posed additional risks to customers.

Acting on information they received from the officers, the mortgage company foreclosed on the property and evicted its occupant. The building was then boarded up and the yard cleaned. With the dope house gone, the disruptive foot traffic and disturbances disappeared.



*Keys to the City is a regular publication of the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department designed to share examples of good police-community problem solving in the City of St. Louis. Project descriptions should be sent to Mike Scott in Room 607 of Headquarters by departmental or electronic mail. Inquiries can also be directed to 444-5681.*



# DeSales



## FAITH IN A COMMUNITY

The steeple of St. Francis DeSales Church, rising 300 feet above the near South Side St. Louis streets, symbolizes the hope its immigrant builders felt for their futures and the reverence for tradition they brought from Europe. In 1975, in a similar spirit of faith and tradition, St. Francis DeSales Church established the DeSales Community Housing Corporation.

DeSales Housing, with foresight and faith, has anchored the Tower Grove East and Fox Park communities by encouraging both financial and emotional investment in the area. Although no longer affiliated with St. Francis DeSales Church, the DeSales Community Housing Corporation continues to operate as a not-for-profit agency, using Federal Community Development Block Grant Funds, private donations and developer and property management fees to provide services that help maintain its city neighborhood.

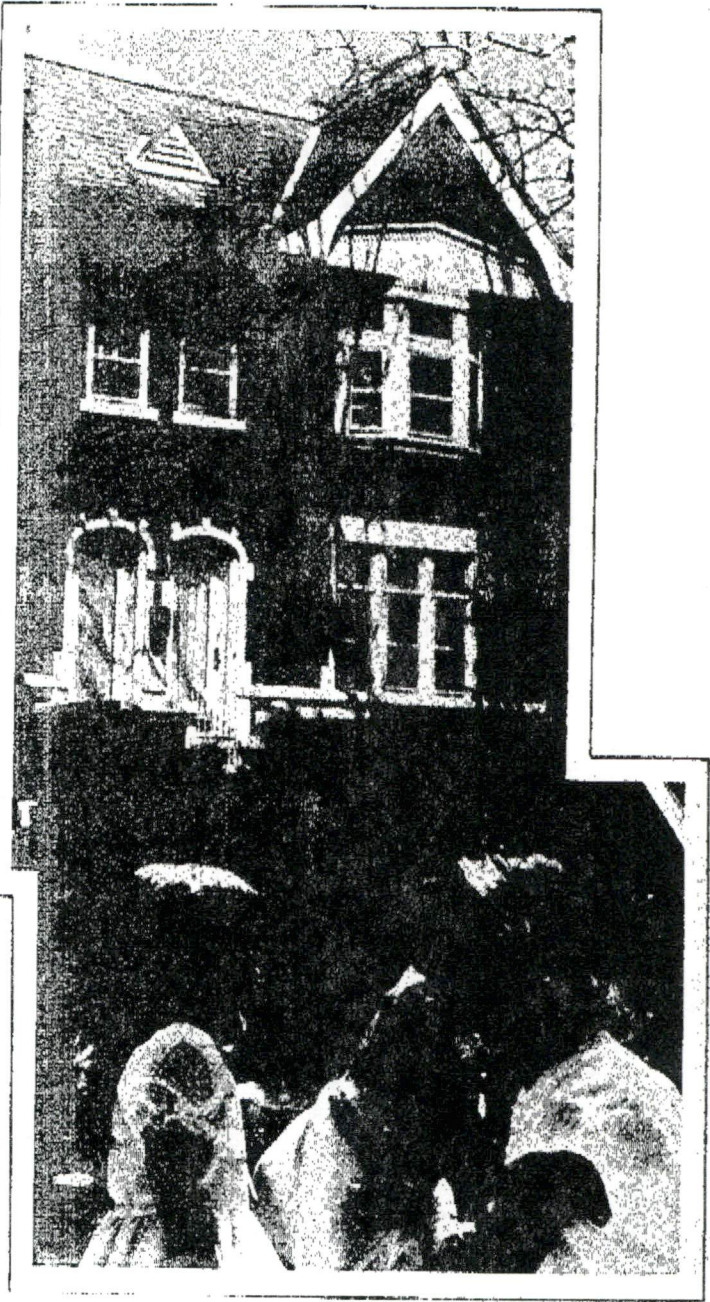
Since the beginning, DeSales has worked to:

- encourage private and public reinvestment in the area to maintain the historic housing stock.
- stimulate real estate purchases and residential rentals by new residents to strengthen the housing market.
- acquire blighted and abandoned properties to include in the inventory or ready-to-rehab buildings.

As one of the first housing corporations in the city, DeSales has been successful in securing a substantial loan pool to acquire and hold for renovation derelict properties in the Fox Park and Tower Grove East neighborhoods. To date, it has leveraged over \$10 million in neighborhood reinvestment. Since the early 1980s, DeSales has received over \$40,000 in grants for research, marketing and aesthetic improvements.

DeSales is sensitive to more than the community's housing needs. In 1981, it developed, with the Five Church Older Adult Center, a \$100,000 senior center which provides a variety of services to the area's elderly. In 1985, DeSales published, **A Grand Heritage**, by Nini Harris, and continues to sell this popular account of the history of St. Louis' near South Side.

While seeing the neighborhood strengthen and stabilize is its greatest satisfaction, DeSales is also proud of being awarded the 1986 Community Development Projects of the Year Award by the Missouri Community Development Society.



*"The DeSales area is not unlike a small town -- interesting, caring neighbors, a variety of beautiful homes with shaded yards, a historic park complete with a Victorian handstand and Sunday afternoon concerts as well as a thriving business district. What more could you ask for?"*

Darrell Carroll  
DeSales Community Housing Corporation

## AS DESALES MADE A DIFFERENCE?

A tour of the DeSales community can only evoke an overwhelming "Yes"! Houses are freshly painted and tuckpointed. Pedestrians share the sidewalks with tricycles and baby carriages. New businesses open monthly, while established ones thrive. People obviously live and work here.

One longtime resident says, "We've seen the neighborhood go through some rough times. But ever since DeSales started working, the neighborhood has been improving. Now we've got to keep it moving ahead."

Two influential organizations, impressed with DeSales success, have targeted the area for additional investment and long term commitment. Mercantile Bank's Tower Grove Neighborhood Program will help with marketing and technical assistance. Neighborhood Housing Services has chosen Tower Grove East and Fox Park as target areas for a broad range of organizational development assistance, low interest home improvement loans and on-site technical assistance.

A few years ago the Near South Side was tired and old, then DeSales' efforts breathed in new life. With its vitality restored, the commu-

# PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR CITY LIVING

The DeSales Community Housing Corporation provides resources to make city living a sound choice. To stimulate the area housing market, DeSales will:

- provide information on various development incentives including investment tax credits for historic rehabilitation and property tax abatement.
- acquaint new and potential residents with neighborhood schools, churches, social organizations and lending institutions.
- maintain an inventory of ready-to-rehab buildings for purchase by developers and individuals.
- identify target blocks in the neighborhood for concentrated revitalization efforts.
- market the Tower Grove East and Fox Park neighborhoods to developers, realtors, potential businesses and residents.
- provide housing referrals and technical assistance to homeowners, renters, contractors and developers.
- assist in securing funds from the Community Development Agency for the For-Sale Incentive Program as well as for the Housing Implementation Program.
- cooperate with city agencies to monitor the status of neglected properties and acquire vacant buildings in conjunction with Operation Impact.

DeSales supports revitalization efforts outside its neighborhood boundaries. It planned the Old House Fair-St. Louis, a metropolitan wide rehab trade show, and serves as a regional office of Operation Brightside.



*"The City of St. Louis is on its way back and this urban rebirth is no more evident than in the DeSales area*

*Sparked by the DeSales Community Housing Corporation, residents and businesses are experiencing a resurgence of pride and spirit unmatched anywhere in the city."*

Richard A. Gephardt  
Congressman

*"I enjoy the convenience to my daughter's school, my work place and the ease of access to all parts of the metropolitan area. Furthermore, I enjoy the pace of the City around me. I'm close to shops and yet I have the quiet of my neighborhood"*

Louise Bauschard  
Director, Women's Self Help Center  
DeSales Homeowner



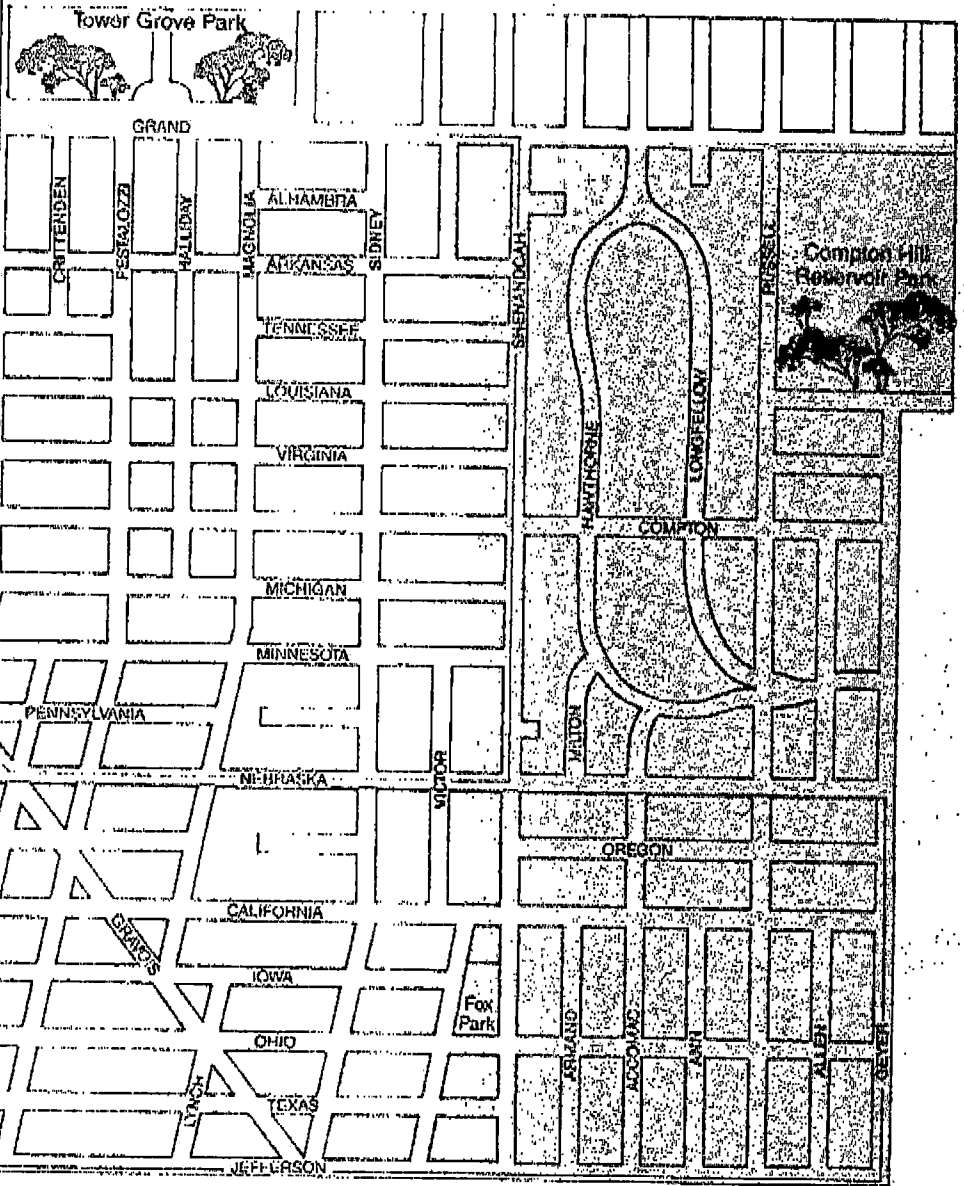
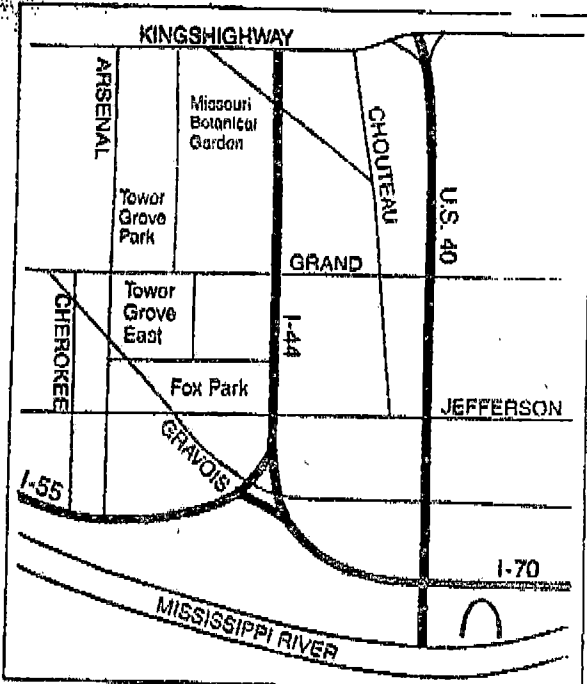
## CITY LIFE: A VIABLE CHOICE

What has given DeSales the stamina to rebuild its community? Pride, of course, has fueled its drive, but so has common sense. In an era where hours of commuting eat into work and leisure time, DeSales' residents can live and work in the same community.

The Near South Side is minutes away from the Downtown business district and its shopping, recreational and cultural offerings. Major highways are within blocks. Near, too, are world-renowned medical facilities and a major university. For those who long for green space, Tower Grove Park and the Missouri Botanical Garden are but a stroll away.

For many, quality of life makes urban living special. The area offers a variety of residences -- from elegant Victorian homes to sound and affordable multi-family structures. Corner stores and small businesses insure that even running errands is a personal experience. Community spirit runs high among residents, making the DeSales area a neighborhood in the true sense of the word.

Diversity of housing and people bring vitality to a neighborhood. DeSales Community Housing Corporation realized years ago that



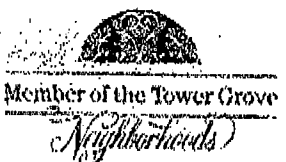
### LEGEND

DeSales Housing Corporation Serves:

Tower Grove East Neighborhood

Fox Park Neighborhood

Compton Hill Historic District



DeSales Community Housing Corporation wishes to thank:

CITICORP  
 Cliff Kelly, Inc.  
 Steep Up St. Louis  
 Trotter-Gorman, Inc.



**DeSales**  
 COMMUNITY  
 HOUSING  
 CORPORATION

2901 Sidney

**Drug-Free Schools and Communities**  
**MIDDLE SCHOOL COMPONENT OF THE**  
**WAR PROGRAM**

**Juvenile Responsibility and Law/Law Enforcement**  
**Officer Program**  
**1992-1993**

Today's young people face a wide range of complex problems and issues in their lives. An escalating incidence of drug and alcohol abuse among young and old alike, the rising rate of suicide and homicide among teens, and teenage pregnancy are only a few of these difficult problems. It is important for young people to realize their powerful role in responding to these problems. The goal of this program is to reinforce lessons on consequences of crime to the victims, the community, and to teach problem solving skills.

This goal will be accomplished by a pilot program in selected middle schools in the St. Louis Public School District, working with a police officer.

The objectives of the officer in the program will be to:

1. Assist students in understanding the role of a police officer in enforcing laws, especially related to drugs, and alcohol and crime.
2. Assist students in understanding the importance of their roles and responsibilities to solve their own problems, using problems-solving strategies.
3. Assist students in understanding the relationship of the Juvenile Justice System and the law enforcement officer.
4. Assist students in understanding the consequences of crime and its effect on the individual involved, the victim(s) and the community, especially relating to drugs, alcohol, tobacco, criminal and violence-related activities.

The law enforcement (WAR) officer will be assigned to selected middle schools, working with 6th, 7th, 8th & special education students, utilizing existing Drug-Free schools and Communities resources, Juvenile Responsibility and Law text, Violence Prevention materials and working with the Drug-Free School Team Leader and other identified staff, as per the school principal.

The middle school officer will be a part of the District's We are Responsible (WAR) program, working with both the program coordinators. Specific middle school concepts/assistance will be provided by the Middle/High school Drug-Free Schools Coordinator.

**CAN WE  
HELP?**

Contact us if you need . . .

- o More information on alcohol and other drug abuse prevention;
- o Program planning assistance;
- o Training for teachers, principals, parents, or members of the community;
- o Community resource persons to visit your schools;
- o Instructional resources.

Mabel T. Edmonds, Coordinator  
 Preschool/Elementary Drug Free Schools  
 and Communities Program  
 Law & Citizenship Education Unit  
 Division of State & Federal Programs  
 St. Louis Public Schools  
 5183 Raymond  
 St. Louis, Missouri 63113

(314) 361-5500

Lt. Thomas Malecek, Commander  
 Juvenile Division  
 St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department  
 1200 Clark Street  
 St. Louis, Missouri 63101

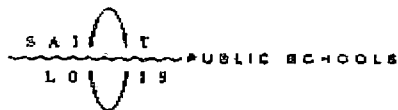
(314) 444-5327

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**CITY OF ST. LOUIS  
BOARD OF POLICE  
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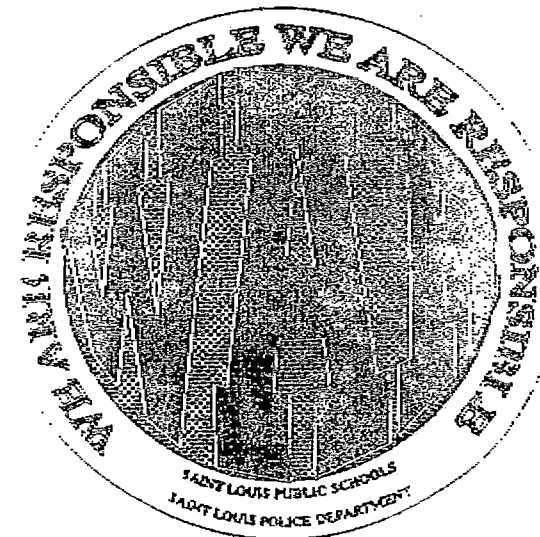
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 Chief of Police



**WE ARE  
RESPONSIBLE  
(W.A.R.)  
PROGRAM**

**Working Together  
To Make a Difference**



**A Collaborative  
Drug Education/Prevention and  
Responsible Behavior Program of  
the St. Louis Metropolitan Police  
Department and the  
St. Louis Public Schools**

## PREVENTION IN PERSPECTIVE

While there has been a decline in the use of some drugs by school-age youth, drug use continues to be a serious problem in our schools and communities.

*Alcohol use, for example, continues at unacceptably high levels among high school students, and in some communities, crack cocaine has drawn children into a deadly world of drug dealing and drug use. The nation faces an unprecedented assault by new drugs as well as drugs that are significantly more powerful than those available 10 to 15 years ago. These drugs are affecting all segments of society.* ("Learning to Live Drug Free," U.S. Department of Education, 1990).

One of the most frightening findings of recent surveys is the extent of alcohol and other drug use among younger age groups. For example, a survey of elementary students conducted by *Weekly Reader* found that "... about one-third of the fourth graders queried reported that beer, wine, or liquor was a 'big problem' among children their age" (Rosiak, J. "Effective Learning Demands Drug-Free Schools." *NAESP Bulletin*, March 1987).

*Only by working together--every school and every community in the nation--can we teach our children that drug use is dangerous, that it is not the norm for youth, and that it destroys the fabric of our democratic society* ("Learning to Live Drug Free," U.S. Department of Education, 1990).

## PURPOSES AND OBJECTIVES

The We Are Responsible (W.A.R.) Program is a cooperative effort between the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department and the St. Louis Public Schools. The W.A.R. Program is designed to: build self esteem; increase student knowledge about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol and other drugs; promote health and safety; develop problem-solving and decision-making skills; teach peer resistance strategies; enhance positive character development; establish positive relationships; and encourage responsible behavior. Program activities reinforce the basic skills and provide opportunities for students to take responsibility and help themselves, their families, their peers, and the community. The program reaches approximately 30,000 students each year. It also serves nonpublic schools upon request.

This drug awareness and responsible behavior program serves students in preschool through grade five. It is one component of the St. Louis Public School District's Preschool/Elementary Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program which:

- o Focuses on prevention by building awareness and encouraging responsible behavior in young children.
- o Provides parents and teachers with training and assistance.
- o Integrates prevention activities with the existing instructional program.
- o Mobilizes community resources.

## PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Nine specially trained W.A.R. Police Officers are assigned to work full time in every elementary school in the District from September through June of each school year. Each officer is responsible for working with students, teachers, and parents in 7-10 elementary schools in one or more of the nine police districts in the city of St. Louis.

The officers spend 4-6 weeks in each school during the school year visiting every class from the preschool level through grade five. They make classroom presentations using specially designed lessons; interact with students formally and informally in the lunchroom, on the playground, and at assemblies; meet with school staff to plan collaborative activities and provide information; work with parents; and involve the community in special projects. Lessons are integrated into the regular school curriculum, and teacher representatives work with the officers to coordinate program activities.

During their visits to schools W.A.R. Officers also meet with the entire school staff to explain the program and work with the principal and team leader to plan activities which involve staff, students, parents and the community.

The program is funded by the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department and a "Drug Free Schools and Communities" grant from the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

*St. Louis Police Department  
Police School Assistance Grant*

SUMMARY

Under the terms of this grant fourteen police officers would be assigned to selected St. Louis public schools and their surrounding neighborhoods for the purpose of providing more concentrated and better coordinated police services. Each of the fourteen police officers would work as a member of a team of professionals, including a public health official and school officials, to promote public safety in and around the schools. The goal is to create a more secure and safe environment in an area defined in this proposal as the school beat. The program would enhance the community-oriented policing concepts that have been initiated in various neighborhoods throughout the city. The team approach would promote cooperation among those agencies that have a shared responsibility for ensuring the health and safety of students. The team will further promote a sense of personal responsibility among the students to enable the students to resolve conflict without resort to violence and to discourage behavior that disrupts the learning environment. The teams will focus on a variety of behavioral problems, including carrying weapons, gang activity, fighting, alcohol abuse, drug abuse, and vandalism.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

School settings and the particular concerns of students present significant challenges to the police and other officials who seek to influence students' behavior in positive ways. Many students, especially those in high school and middle schools, are not receptive to the dictates of authority figures. They often are intimidated or distrusting of authority figures and consequently many important messages regarding safety and responsibility are not effectively communicated to the students. Police officers, public health practitioners, and school officials are challenged to develop innovative means by which to communicate with teenagers. To a large extent, teenagers are more influenced by their peers than by authority figures. Experience has demonstrated, however, that persons in authority can influence peer pressure indirectly by involving students in decision making and by making students more accountable for the conduct of themselves and their peers.

From the perspective of the police, a high percentage of complaints, and a significant percentage of criminal conduct, is attributable to young persons in their teens. Not all, but many of the teenagers causing or having behavioral problems are attending school, at least part of the time. Accordingly, the school setting is a logical place of intervention. Many school officials complain that behavioral problems, some of which are manifested by criminal conduct, are extremely disruptive to the learning environment of a school. The presence of weapons in the school, fights in and

around the school building, and the availability of drugs and alcohol all contribute to a tense and intimidating atmosphere, one not conducive to scholastic concentration. In this sense, every student is affected to some degree by the behavior of a few.

The advent of youth gangs has further jeopardized the physical safety of school children, both in the school setting and in their own neighborhoods. Gangs concentrate around schools as the natural setting to recruit and victimize students. Some children are afraid to even attend school. The peer pressure of gangs, whether real or imagined, can inhibit some teenagers from completing their education. Gangs count on intimidation to feed their numbers, and spread their activities into a wider circle of influence.

Public health concerns such as teenage pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, injuries from violence, and substance abuse are associated with crime and delinquency concerns of the police. Teenage mothers have a very difficult time making it in society and may turn to illegal activities to support themselves and their children. Teenage fathers tend to lack a sense of responsibility for their children, contributing to a home environment that fosters further delinquent behavior among the children. Many studies have demonstrated the relationship between alcohol and drug abuse and crime, delinquency, and suicide, all important concerns of public safety officials as well. Increasingly, it has become clear that students' physical, mental, and emotional health, which are of primary concern to public health officials; students' delinquent behavior, which are of primary concern to police officials; and students' scholastic capacity, which is of primary concern to school officials, are interrelated. Responses to these concerns should therefore also be interrelated.

### GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the grant is to enable police officers to concentrate attention on certain high schools and middle schools and the immediate surrounding neighborhood in order to provide a safer and more secure learning and living environment. The specific objectives are several:

1. To identify school-related problems that jeopardize students' and neighbors safety and security jointly with public health officials and school officials.
2. To target intervention strategies at those problems that are of mutual concern to police, school, and public health officers.
3. To inspire students to resolve conflict in non-violent ways.
4. To reduce both the volume and severity of incidents associated with assaultive and disorderly conduct in and around the schools.

5. To identify students whose conduct or social environment indicates a high risk for serious delinquent behavior if not corrected.
6. To improve the feelings of security among the students, the teachers, and the neighbors of the schools.

### SELECTION OF THE TARGET SCHOOLS

Preliminary discussions between the Police Department and the Board of Education's Director of Security helped identify those schools where this initiative appears most viable. There was general agreement to include all of the non-magnet high schools. The preliminary list of schools included:

Roosevelt High School	3230 Hartford St.
Vashon High School	3405 Bell Ave.
Beaumont (New Location)	3836 Natural Bridge
Northwest	5140 Riverview
Sumner	4248 Cottage
O'Fallon	5101 McRee

In addition the proposed budget would permit participation at eight additional schools. The particular schools that will be targeted under this grant have yet to be identified because of year end deliberations on the budget of the school district. The final selection of the target schools will be made by the Chief of Police, the Schools Superintendent, and the Director of Health and Hospitals. The selection criteria will include current indicators of a high prevalence of the kinds of problems identified above and the availability of public health and school officials to cooperate in the team approach proposed. Police officers will be selected as school beat officers on the basis of their interest, prior relevant work experience, and capacity to relate effectively with teenage students.

### THE TEAM APPROACH

The police officers will work with public health professionals in the Department of Public Health's Teen Age Health Consultant (TAHC) program; other police officers from the Police Department's Juvenile Division, We Are Responsible (W.A.R.) program (drug education), and Gang Unit; and school security officials and guidance counselors. They will meet regularly with each other, students, and school administrators to coordinate their efforts.

The police officers will function in much the same capacity as other officers who have been trained in the principles and methods of Community-Oriented Problem Solving (C.O.P.S.). They will be responsible for providing general police services to the entire

neighborhood in the few blocks surrounding and including the school. The exact size of each beat will be determined by assessing the volume of work in and around the schools. Every effort will be made to maximize the police officers' ability to focus on long term efforts in the school. The police officer will be responsible for the following kinds of activities:

1. Meeting regularly with TAHC counselors, school officials, and students to identify areas of concern and particular problems demanding attention.
2. Provide emergency police response to incidents of violence and crime.
3. Coordinate activities of the various other police officials including other district officers and officers involved in school programs.
4. Develop innovative programs to address conflict in the schools.
5. Address neighborhood problems, particularly those associated with school activities. This may include nuisance complaints by residents such as congregation of students at unsupervised sites, and the identification of vacant buildings, derelict vehicles, and health and safety code violations that present a threat to students as they travel to and from school.

The officers will work forty hours per week with flexible times so that the officer can be present at the times most appropriate given the particular nature of issues and problems in the school. The officers will be supervised by and arrange their schedules with their regularly assigned supervisor. To allow fourteen police officers to dedicate their time to these school beats, other police officers will cover the remainder of the police beat outside the designated school beat. This coverage will be handled on an overtime basis. The majority of the funding under this grant will pay those overtime costs.

Specially equipped bicycles will be available to the police officers to provide them mobility throughout the neighborhood. These will allow officers to respond quickly to emergency requests for service outside the school while permitting the officers to keep in contact with students. Bicycles permit police officers many more opportunities to communicate in non-threatening ways to students than would constant use of a patrol car. Officers will also be furnished digital pagers so that school officials and neighborhood residents can keep in contact with the officers.

The St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department has increased enforcement of "Curfew Ordinance" in an effort to control an awful crime problem in the city.

The Curfew Center Program is a cooperative effort with the St. Louis Public Schools which occur on a location in a school where officers can be stationed at intervals. The centers will then contact a parent/guardian in charge of the tenant. This program has been successful in cooperation of activity by the department with 1000 cases apprehended during the last school year.

The benefits derived from this program are multi; it identifies at risk juveniles, identifies dropouts, curtails gang activity, creates more responsible parents/students and identifies families in need.

The Curfew Center Program is using funding from the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Administration of Public Safety of the amount of \$25,000.00. These funds are used to provide staffing of these curfew centers strategically located within the city.

These centers provide a place for the patrol officer(s) to take the violation. Personnel at the center will then contact a parent/guardian to respond and take charge of the juvenile curfew violation. It is expected that enforcement of curfew ordinances will double due to this program.

The benefits of this program in any one area stresses parental responsibility as well as removing the juvenile from the streets during very dangerous hours.

Both of these programs are possible due to cooperation between the police department, court system and the juvenile court, and is a perfect example of what a cooperation between government agencies can accomplish.

## Disturbances

Officer Jim Carroll, from the Third District Fox Park neighborhood, was told by residents of the 2600 block of Oregon that they felt "terrorized" by neighborhood kids. The juveniles were roaming the streets during all hours of the day and night, creating disturbances. Jim quickly identified the problem juveniles and their homes. Two homes seems to be the worst. Although each of the homes was separate project, Jim worked on them simultaneously.

Jim discovered that both buildings were owned by absentee landlords. In both cases, the mothers of the juveniles not only refused to help solve the problem, but refused to acknowledge that a problem existed. Jim then approached the landlords of each building and described the problem to them.

In the one case, the landlord claimed he would help in any way, but proved slow to act. By contacting the utility companies, Jim discovered that the electricity to this particular house had been disconnected, but noticed that the tenant had unlawfully tapped into another electric line. Union Electric was contacted and was eager to assist the officer in correcting this problem. Next, Jim contacted the City Housing Court. A representative inspected the premises and issued several summonses for various violations. Eventually, the building was condemned and the occupants moved. The owner has since refurbished the property and has agreed to work with the neighborhood to prevent future problems.

At the second location, the

landlord refused to cooperate with the neighborhood. Once again, Jim contacted the utility companies and learned that the water at this location was disconnected. He advised the Water Division that the water was on and requested an inspection. The water was once again disconnected. He then notified the Child Abuse Hot Line and informed them of the living conditions in the home. Because of the building's dilapidated condition, the Building Division was requested to make an inspection of the property. The bank that held the mortgage on the property was also informed of its condition. Ten days later, the property was condemned and the bank foreclosed on the mortgage. The house was auctioned off and is currently being renovated by its new owner.

## Disorderly Tavern

At a meeting of the West Belle/North Sarah neighborhood organization, Mobile Reserve Officers Simon Risk and Gary Hill learned that the residents were very upset about the problems arising from the Shangri-La Lounge located at N. Sarah and Hodiament. The residents told the officers that the front of the lounge had become a meeting place for prostitutes and their patrons. Some patrons would purchase alcohol from the lounge and drink it in a nearby park. Because of the large groups that gathered in the area numerous fights and disturbances were reported each night. Some residents reported that on occasion they were accosted by intoxicated persons coming from the bar. They were hesitant to let their children play

in the park, fearing they might be harmed by a drunken patron. Calls for police service in this area ranged from drinking on the street to shootings.

To establish some control of the area, Simon and Gary strictly enforced several ordinances and statutes in the target area. Anyone caught drinking on the street, creating a disturbance, demonstrating for purpose of prostitution or fighting would be arrested and booked downtown. Soon, it was known on the street that violators were booked rather than released with a summons. This tactic seemed to reduce the foot traffic in the area.

Next, the officers talked with the owner of the lounge and explained the concerns of the area residents. The owner claimed she could not control what happened outside her establishment and argued that it was not her concern or responsibility. Receiving no cooperation from the owner, Gary and Simon began preparing a case against the Shangri-La Lounge. They hoped to prove that the lounge was a general detriment to the community and that several liquor, state and local laws were being routinely violated. Knowing that if the case were to be heard at an Excise Commissioner's hearing, the officers would need excellent documentation and cooperation from the local residents if they were to prevail.

After securing the Television Section's video camera, equipped with a night vision lens, and a surveillance vehicle from the Intelligence Division, the officers set up

see TAVERN, p. 2

**TAVERN, from p.1**  
surveillance in front of the lounge. After just two nights of taping, Simon and Gary recorded several violations of city and state liquor laws on video tape. They also recorded an incident in which a man in a wheelchair was assaulted. The local block unit captain was contacted and with his help the residents from the area attended the Excise Commissioner's hearing. The video tapes, along with two full days of testimony from area residents, convinced Commissioner Robert Kraiberg to deny a renewal of the liquor license for the Shangri-La. Without a liquor license the lounge closed. The work of the officers and the residents received a good deal of coverage by the local media.

The local closing of the lounge brought an almost immediate halt to foot traffic in the area. The park is now being used by the local school to form ball leagues.

### Property Damage

Two Tower Grove East neighbors contacted Third District Officer Guy Sextro with a complaint of property damage. The neighbors lived in adjacent houses with a grassy easement between them. Someone was driving through the easement, creating deep ruts and erosion. Guy discovered that the passageway was being used by another resident to enter his property. Although the grassy area was never designed for vehicle traffic, its purpose was to facilitate utility repair and maintenance.

Because the right-of-way was occasionally used by service vehicles, blocking it off was not the answer. Instead, Guy and the residents agreed that erecting a portable barrier might be the answer.

The utility companies agreed that a portable, locked barricade could be used. A three-post barricade was designed with connecting, draped chains. The end posts were set in concrete. The center post was removable when unlocked.

The cost of the project was shared by the residents. The ruts have been filled and the area cleaned.

### Hazardous Waste and Unsafe Building

Fourth District Police Officers Dan Crowe and Rock Nilhas received a complaint of raw sewage draining into the alley behind 2501-2523 Cass Avenue. A 175 foot stream of sewage had formed and was coming from a storm pipe in the rear of the building. Several dead rats laid in or next to the stream. A local businessman explained to the officers that he had notified the Health Department over a month earlier and that officials had cited the occupant of the building for a violation. Dan and Rock contacted the Metropolitan Sewer District, the City Health Department and the St. Louis Rat Control Center and asked them to respond immediately to the site. Members of the Metropolitan Sewer District told the officers that the sewage runoff was caused by a blockage inside the building. They offered to run a free dye test to locate the blockage, but the owner of the building refused to allow this claiming he would correct the problem. The Health Department decided to cite the owner again.

The following day, Rock and Dan began to gather information on the owner and the building. At City Hall they learned that the occupant of the building was not the true owner. City records also showed that the building had been condemned in 1987, making it unlawful to occupy or conduct a business in the building. Police Department records of calls for service showed numerous complaints at this location, including one for a shooting. The officers learned that the building was being used to operate auto repair and body shop. The man operating the business had five outstanding bench warrants, including two for bad checks and two for operating a business without a license.

Officials from the City

Building Division advised the officers to enforce all violations. The following day Dan and Rock returned to 2515 Cass accompanied by a building inspector. After arresting the occupant for the outstanding warrants, they made an inspection of the building. As the officers toured the building, they took still photographs of many violations. They documented improper plumbing, fire code violations, and occupancy violations. The occupant was warned about the violation of the condemnation order.

The very next day the occupant was back in the building conducting his business. Rock and Dan responded and issued the proper summonses. The officers kept in contact with the various city agencies, keeping them informed of the violations and seeking their advice and assistance. They also interviewed the workers at 2515 Cass, attempting to prove that they were paid employees. Later that week, the officers made a follow-up inspection. They found that the occupant was again doing business. This time, he was issued a summons for the violations and booked.

That week the Chief of Police and the City Building commissioner were served with a temporary restraining order prohibiting members of the Police Department and the Buildings Division from any further contact with the occupant. A court hearing on the restraining order would be held two weeks later.

Preparing for the hearing, Dan and Rock gathered additional information. They learned that the condemnation order had been lifted in error by a Building Division supervisor a few years ago. Nonetheless, knowing of the continued violations of codes, the officers asked the City Lighting Division to send a truck, equipped with a bucket lift, to the rear of 2515 Cass. Because the building had no roof, the officers used the lift to raise them over the wall. From there, they were able to videotape 45 minutes of numerous ordinance and

see HAZARDOUS, p. 3

**HAZARDOUS**, from p. 2 code violations. At the court hearing, the videotape was offered into evidence. After viewing the tape, the attorneys agreed to dissolve the temporary restraining order. The occupant was then given thirty days to clean up the building and acquire the proper permits.

Follow-up inspections by the officers show little cleanup progress. The officers are prepared in the event they need to take the occupant back to court.

Dan notes that their successful progress on this problem has depended on perseverance and attending to details. Checking on the ownership of the property, researching code violations, following up every day at the problem location, having other concerned agencies respond to the location to note violations, following up with each agency, attending all court hearings, documenting their efforts, and recording violations on film have all been vital to their progress. Dan and Rock acknowledged the help from the following agencies: Metropolitan Sewer District, City Health Inspector, City Water Division, Union Electric Company, City Rat Control, Fire Department, City Lighting, Laclede Gas Company, Internal Revenue Service, City Courts #2 and #3, Civil Courts #2 and #27, and the Police Department's Legal Division.

### **Burglary, Vandalism, Panhandling, Littering, Drunk & Disorderly**

More than a year ago, Ninth District Officers George Jonas and Fred Lengerer became involved in problem solving policing. After hearing about this new philosophy from their supervisors, Fred and George decided to adopt a project of their own. Because of their night watch assignment, they wanted to choose a project that they were familiar with and one that could be

managed during their tour of duty. Although the officers are assigned to separate patrol vehicles, they decided to combine their efforts and attack this common problem.

Using information from the Department's "Land Track" (computerized crime mapping) and H.S.I. systems, Fred and George identified the problem of burglaries and repeated acts of vandalism to businesses. These incidents were occurring in the 2600 to 3600 blocks of Washington and Locust. This ten-block area is home to 106 small businesses. The problem is compounded by the large number of transient and homeless people roaming the area. Most every night, vagrants can be found sleeping in the doorways of the local businesses. The Harbor Light and Salvation Army facilities are located in the center of the target area. From the beginning, Fred and George realized that reaching a long term solution to the problem would require working with the homeless in the area.

The first step was to establish a more accurate time frame when the crimes were occurring. To do this, the officers checked each building at the beginning of their shift and again at a later, predetermined time. By creating a Field Interview (F.I.R.) file, George and Fred identified the vagrants and homeless people in the area. Select laws were strictly enforced in the target area to assert some controls on the illegal behavior of some offenders. To communicate with the owners of the businesses, George and Fred wrote letters of introduction. They described the problem they were working on and asked for the business owners' cooperation. To hasten their building checks, the officers requested that the business owners place decals on all the store windows. At a glance, the officers could then tell if the window was intact. They also asked the owners to stencil the street addresses on the rear of the building so they could be seen from the alley.

After analyzing the burglaries in the area, three distinct methods of entry were discovered: smashing windows, entering through the roof or second floor windows, and using a vehicle to crash through the overhead doors in the rear of the buildings. Fred and George then sent information about products that might safeguard against these types of entry to the businesses. The officers conducted a survey of the lights in the area that revealed thirty-two burned out lamps. City Lighting was contacted and to date they have repaired 25 of the fixtures.

Believing that an increased police presence might help reduce the number of incidents of burglary and vandalism, Fred and George parked an extra patrol car at various locations inside the target area. They hoped that this would deter crime by giving the impression that the police were present.

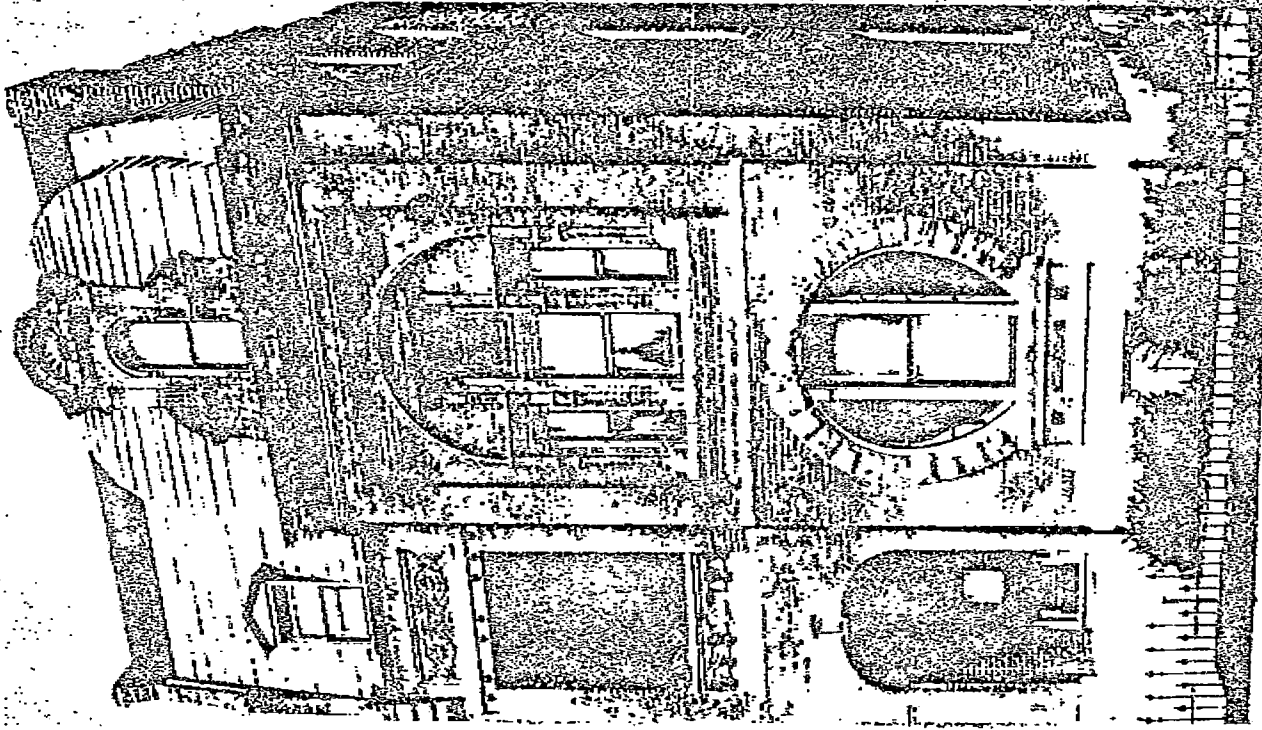
By the officers' calculations, reported crime in the target area was reduced by about one-third of the levels prior to implementing their strategy.

To seek solutions to the problems of begging, drinking in public, and littering of beer bottles in the downtown and near downtown area, the officers requested a meeting with several city court judges and Dave Miller of the City Counselor's Office. Joined by Fourth District Officers Dan Crowe and Rock Nilhas, the group decided to use the city's alternative work release program as an option for defendants convicted of these violations. "Project Pride" gives defendants the option to pay a \$100 fine or do four hours of community service cleaning up the downtown streets and alleys. The monthly cleanup, supervised by these officers, tailors the punishment to fit the offense; gives the courts an appropriate, enforceable sanction; gives the community cleaner streets; and allows defendants to do something that enhances community pride.

EXPLORE THE VARIANTS OF GUY WINEYER

# FOX PARK

One of the family  
in Tower Grove Neighborhoods





# FOX PARK

One of the finest  
of Tower Grove Neighborhoods

## ABOUT CITY LIVING

A revitalized City of St. Louis has gained nationwide attention and acclaim. The renaissance of its neighborhoods, the rebirth of Downtown, extensive renovations, scores of brand new developments... the City's evolution has created a home for every taste, budget and style!

When you "Explore the Values of City Living" you'll find property and investment value, affordability, lifestyle quality and diversity, good neighbors, and a safe and secure environment.

This brochure is your guide to the values of City Living in St. Louis' Fox Park neighborhood. Produced by the City Living Program and Operation Conserv, with the assistance of the Fox Park Neighborhood Association and DeSales Community Housing Corporation. It provides information on the housing and services available in the Fox Park neighborhood.

We invite you to be at home in the City and at home in Fox Park!

## ABOUT FOX PARK NEIGHBORHOOD



St. Louis City's Fox Park neighborhood is a small town feeling right in the middle of the City. Fox Park is fun, historic, enjoyable, a family kind of place. Fox Park is convenient - near to Downtown offices, shopping, and entertainment, and has major interstates highways. And, best of all, Fox Park offers unique opportunities for first time homebuyers with its wide diversity of affordable housing.

Fox Park is for those who seek that special feeling that comes from a close-knit and progressive community. Add to this the benefits of special finance and purchase programs working to make City housing even more affordable - and you'll see that Fox Park has it all. Explore the values of the Fox Park neighborhood!

## ABOUT FOX PARK HOUSING

Boasting historically and architecturally significant, well-built brick structures with fine interior detailing, Fox Park offers a wide range of affordable purchase and rental housing options.

Houses in good to fully updated condition are priced from \$40,000 to \$100,000. Available for complete rehab are shells priced from \$25,000. Rental prices in the area range from traditional multi-family building apartments at \$250 per month to around \$550 per month for fully renovated contemporary updates.

## AFFORDABLE FOX PARK

Value, affordability, diversity of housing stock and lifestyle options - the proven benefits of City Living and of Fox Park - and, along with getting more house for your money, Fox Park offers many financial incentives and special purchase programs - unique to the City of St. Louis - to make your new home even more affordable.

Among these programs are the For-Sale-Incentive Program (FSIP) which in many cases provides money that can be used to help pay points and closing costs, tax abatement on many new and related properties that can save thousands of dollars for home owners and a variety of special assistance programs offering unique opportunities to home buyers of all incomes.



## LIVING IN FOX PARK

Fox Park neighborhood's proximity to a wide variety of services - entertainment, schools, shopping, churches - makes the area an enjoyable as well as convenient place to live.

Downtown shopping at St. Louis Center in Union Station. Interesting and diverse merchants along South Grand Avenue. Entertainment and dining and restaurants. The nearness of beautiful Tower Grove Park and Shaw's Garden. Churches, such as the historic St. Francis DeSales, schools, and other services, all work together to make Fox Park a proud member of the family of Tower Grove neighborhoods.

Many educational opportunities are available to Fox Park residents. In addition to the traditional programs offered by the St. Louis Public School system, including the innovative Magnet Schools program, many first quality private and parochial schools provide before and after school care, preschool, kindergarten, elementary and secondary school programs.

For information about schools in the Fox Park area, contact St. Louis Public Schools, 771-4400, Terra Christian School, 664-6430, Alessandri Lutheran School, 771-7776, Notre Dame Elementary School, 770-0683, St. Elizabeth Academy, 771-4134, Lower Grove Christian School, 770-0726, and St. Ann's, 774-2270.



## THE HISTORY OF FOX PARK

Fox Park takes its name from the small neighborhood park on Shenandoah Avenue. From its beginnings in the early 1800s first and second-generation German settlers - many of whom were building craftsmen - put their mark on Fox Park, investing in well-built and affordable homes. Those early residents have left a legacy that well serves today's discerning and enthusiastic homebuyer.

Amazed by the soaring 300-foot steeple of St. Francis DeSales Church, Fox Park neighborhood's interesting and significant architecture earned Historic District designation of the area in 1983.

## FOX PARK TODAY...

Fox Park today is experiencing an ongoing revitalization. Over \$10,000,000 have been invested in housing in the area over the past five years. Now home to many young families attracted by the sense of community and its convenient location, Fox Park holds a secure and important place in the City's future of diversity and vibrant neighborhoods.

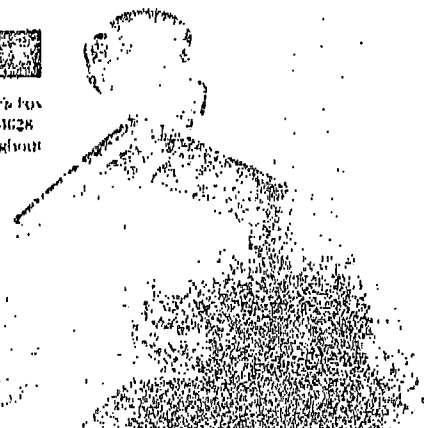
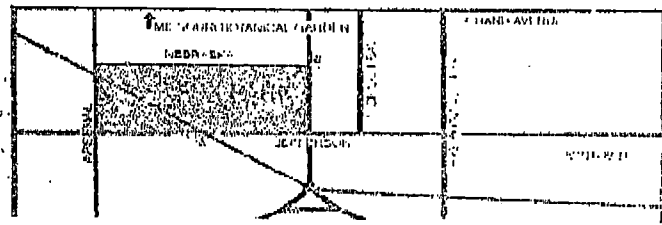
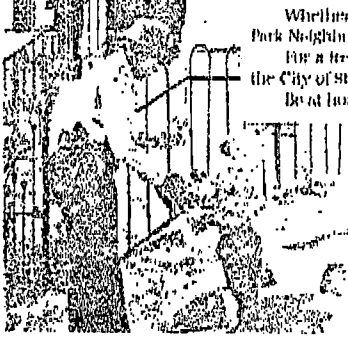
Currently receiving special attention as one of the areas targeted by the City's Operation Conserv, concentrated services, Fox Park is experiencing a broad enhancement of City services. These include the introduction of police walking patrols and other enhancements that serve to ensure future neighborhood improvements, safety and security in the area.

Neighborhood residents are working with City staff on a master plan for the area that will promote yet control development, so that the original character of Fox Park never will be lost.



## FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT FOX PARK

Whether you're a potential homebuyer, owner or realtor interested in learning more about St. Louis City's Fox Park Neighborhood, call the DeSales Community Housing Corporation, 770-5141 or Operation Conserv, 622-3628. For a free Brochure on City Living throughout the wide range of housing opportunities available throughout the City of St. Louis, call 421-CITY. Be at home in Fox Park - and at home in the City!





Blacksburg

I would like to name a few of these people that made our life on the block what it was due to the invasion of the drug dealers.

It would be impossible to name every one of them, some of them undercover agents, a few even know by name, but still leave it up to you to discover the individuals involved in the bust and I will name the ones I can remember.

Captains

1. Chief Clarence Dorman
2. Captain Everett Pace, third dist. commander.
3. Sgt. Gary and Co. 2 dist.
4. Officer Hank Roberts, 2nd dist.
5. Officer Gary Winston, 2nd dist.
6. Officer Hank Ferguson, 2nd dist.

Sergeants

1. Sgt. Ryan Lister

The following divisions, Bobbie Reserve seem to be especially helpful on a one to one basis with me and my wife in solving the problem without our direct assistance. They were also responsible for safeguarding our lives and property when we were threatened by the drug dealers for calling the police.

1. Lt. Joseph Richardson, commander of Bobbie Reserve.
2. Officer Dan Bell
3. Officer John Strang

As I said, these people are great. I would also like to thank the Mayors office for their cooperation in this matter.

I would also like to thank Alderman Marie J. Abouserie, 9th Ward.

Father Joseph Roelle.

Thank you in advance and may God bless.

John & Ellice Mergaux  
1924 Ohio St.  
St. Louis, Mo. 63116

(314) 775-5117

*John E. Mergaux*  
*E. Donald M. Mergaux*

FOX PARK NEIGHBORHOOD  
(ST. LOUIS, MO)

POPULATION (1990): 5,092 (See Attachment 1 for greater detail)

BOUNDARIES: (See Attachment 2 for City map)

- North - Interstate 44
- South - Gravois
- East - Jefferson
- West - Nebraska

CRIMES AGAINST PERSON (FOX PARK NEIGHBORHOOD VS. CITY TOTAL):

Period	MURDER		RAPE		ROBBERY		AGGR. ASLT.	
	Fox Park	City	Fox Park	City	Fox Park	City	Fox Park	City
6-1-89 thru 12-31-89	0	92	1	214	36	2644	67	4957
1-1-90 thru 12-31-90	1	177	2	331	46	4708	72	8466
1-1-91 thru 12-31-91	2	260	9	342	85	5294	94	8180
1-1-92 thru 8-31-92	1	111	5	252	19	3189	67	5264
	<i>4</i>		<i>17</i>		<i>185</i>			

Compiled by:

Planning and Development Div.  
Information Services Section  
Metropolitan Police Dept.,  
City of St. Louis

POPULATION (1990)

FOX PARK NEIGHBORHOOD

24-FOX PARK

	1990	% of 1990		1990	% of 1990
Area in acres	232.5		Households	1,954	
Total persons	5,092		1 person	632	32.3%
0-4	536	10.5%	2 person	495	25.3%
5-14	963	18.9%	3 person	311	15.9%
15-17	246	4.8%	4 person	258	13.2%
18-24	552	10.8%	5 person	132	6.8%
25-34	1,037	20.4%	6 person	74	3.8%
35-49	897	17.6%	7 or more	52	2.7%
50-64	484	9.5%	Female headed households	897	45.9%
65-84	348	6.8%	Persons per household	2.61	
85+	29	0.6%	Families	1,155	
White	2,724	53.5%	Female headed families	542	46.9%
0-4 (1)	196	7.2%	Persons per family	3.40	
5-14	355	13.0%	Housing units	2,618	
15-17	84	3.1%	Occupied	1,954	74.6%
18-24	259	9.5%	Owner occupied (2)	604	30.9%
25-34	548	20.1%	Renter occupied	1,350	69.1%
35-49	574	21.1%	Vacant	664	25.4%
50-64	376	13.8%	Owner occupied by race		
65-84	306	11.2%	White	505	83.6%
85+	26	1.0%	Black	84	13.9%
Black	2,112	41.5%	Native American	4	0.7%
0-4	317	15.0%	Asian	7	1.2%
5-14	563	26.7%	Other	4	0.7%
15-17	142	6.7%	Renter occupied by race		
18-24	239	11.3%	White	736	54.5%
25-34	439	20.8%	Black	551	40.8%
35-49	281	13.3%	Native American	9	0.7%
50-64	91	4.3%	Asian	34	2.5%
65-84	38	1.8%	Other	20	1.5%
85+	2	0.1%	Average median value	\$35,463	
Asian	145	2.8%	Average median rent	\$233	
0-4	10	6.9%	Units in structure		
5-14	23	15.9%	1 (detached)	454	17.3%
15-17	14	9.7%	1 (attached)	105	4.0%
18-24	32	22.1%	2	971	37.1%
25-34	28	19.3%	3 or 4	823	31.4%
35-49	29	20.0%	5 to 9	189	7.2%
50-64	8	5.5%	10 to 19	34	1.3%
65-84	1	0.7%	20 to 49	25	1.0%
85+	0	0.0%	50 or More	0	0.0%

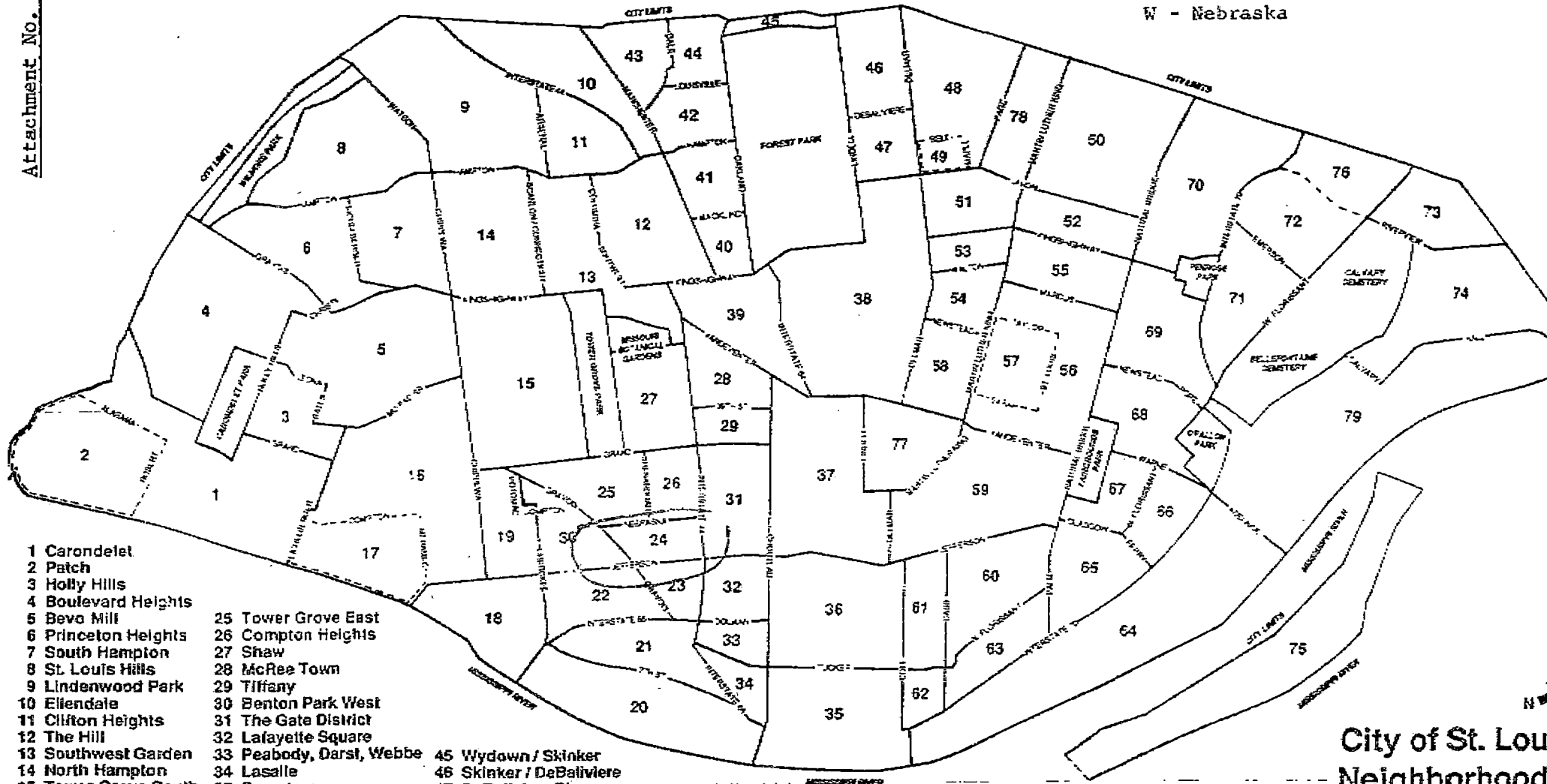
(1) Percentages in racial breakdowns are with respect to that racial group

(2) Renter & owner occupancy rates are with respect to total occupied units

**FOX PARK NEIGHBORHOOD BOUNDARIES**

N - Interstate 44  
 S - Gravois  
 E - Jefferson  
 W - Nebraska

SEP-24-92 THU 17:19 COL RITO KRAFT P.30 Attachment No. 2



- |                      |                          |                                 |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Carondelet         | 25 Tower Grove East      | 45 Wydown / Skinker             |
| 2 Patch              | 26 Compton Heights       | 46 Skinker / DeBaliviere        |
| 3 Holly Hills        | 27 Shaw                  | 47 DeBaliviere Place            |
| 4 Boulevard Heights  | 28 McRee Town            | 48 West End                     |
| 5 Bevo Mill          | 29 Tiffany               | 49 Visitation Park              |
| 6 Princeton Heights  | 30 Benton Park West      | 50 Wells / Goodfellow           |
| 7 South Hampton      | 31 The Gate District     | 51 Academy                      |
| 8 St. Louis Hills    | 32 Lafayette Square      | 52 Kingsway West                |
| 9 Lindenwood Park    | 33 Peabody, Darst, Webbe | 53 Fountain Park                |
| 10 Eliendale         | 34 LaSalle               | 54 Lewis Place                  |
| 11 Clifton Heights   | 35 Downtown              | 55 Kingsway East                |
| 12 The Hill          | 36 Downtown West         | 56 The Greater Ville            |
| 13 Southwest Garden  | 37 Midtown               | 57 The Ville                    |
| 14 North Hampton     | 38 Central West End      | 58 Vandeventer                  |
| 15 Tower Grove South | 39 Forest Park Southeast | 59 Jeff Vander Lou              |
| 16 Dutchtown         | 40 Kings Oak             | 60 St. Louis Place              |
| 17 Mount Pleasant    | 41 Chellenham            | 61 Carr Square                  |
| 18 Marine Villa      | 42 Clayton / Tamm        | 62 Columbus Square              |
| 19 Gravois Park      | 43 Franz Park            | 63 Old North St. Louis          |
| 20 Kosciusko         | 44 Hi-Point              | 64 Near North Riverfront        |
| 21 Souard            |                          | 65 Hyde Park                    |
| 22 Benton Park       |                          | 66 College Hill                 |
| 23 McKinley / Fox    |                          | 67 Fairground Neighborhood      |
| 24 Fox Park          |                          | 68 O'Fallon                     |
|                      |                          | 69 Penrose                      |
|                      |                          | 70 Mark Twain / I-70 Industrial |
|                      |                          | 71 Mark Twain                   |
|                      |                          | 72 Walnut Park East             |
|                      |                          | 73 North Point                  |
|                      |                          | 74 Baden                        |
|                      |                          | 75 Riverview                    |
|                      |                          | 76 Walnut Park West             |
|                      |                          | 77 Covenant Blu / Grand Center  |
|                      |                          | 78 Hamilton Heights             |
|                      |                          | 79 North Riverfront             |

**City of St. Lou  
 Neighborhood**

Revised July 21, 1992

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

September 27, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: STEVE PROVOST

FROM: KEN ASKEW 

SUBJECT: PROPOSED REMARKS TO FOX PARK COMMUNITY

I. SUMMARY

On Monday, September 28th at 10:00 a.m., you will deliver remarks, to 500 community members in the St. Francis DeSales Catholic Church Parish Hall in Fox Park, Missouri.

II. DISCUSSION

Your remarks (approximately 18 minutes / teleprompter) focus on crime, and reflect the current status of your crime bill.

(Askew/Bunton)  
September 27, 1992  
1:00 p.m.  
CRIME

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DeSALES CATHOLIC CHURCH  
FOX PARK, MISSOURI  
SEPTEMBER 28, 1992  
10:00 A.M.

Thank you for that kind introduction, and good morning,  
everybody.

It's delightful to be in Fox Park. St. Louis is such a  
friendly city. It really warms my heart. So thank you for your  
wonderful Missouri welcome.

I want to apologize to everyone who was counting on the  
usual Sunday Bingo game last night. I hear the Secret Service  
spoiled your fun when they had to check out the building. Well,  
I'm sorry you missed the game, but it was smart to stay away.  
Believe me, you don't want to be jumping up suddenly and yelling  
"Bingo!" around these guys.//

I want to talk to you today about what I consider  
government's first and most-basic function.

I know what you're thinking. You've been listening to that  
other fellow... and all you can think about is taxes. Well, I'm  
not going to talk about taxes today. But I think it's only fair  
to warn you that for years down in Arkansas, my opponent has been  
trying to declare April 15th a religious holiday.//

But what I do want to talk about is the fundamental duty of  
our government... to protect every American citizen from violence  
-- at home, on the streets, and abroad.

Now... that's nothing new. Security is one big reason government was created in the first place.

What's new... are the terrible forms violence has taken recently... beyond anything our founding fathers could've imagined.

A whole generation has grown up with the threat of nuclear terror hanging like a sword over its head. And it's been horrible. Our kids had nightmares. It seemed like it would never end.

Well, it did end. And today I can stand up here and say something no President could ever say before.

The Cold War is over. Freedom finished first.//

Now, we need to win the peace... right here at home and in the streets of Fox Park.//

What's the point, after all... of winning a Cold War if our grandparents and grandchildren lock themselves behind the bars on their windows, afraid to come out from a jail called home?

Now, I'm not saying we haven't made progress against violent crime. We certainly have. We've slowed it dramatically the past twelve years. And we're beginning to turn the tide on the drugs that so often fuel it.

But we got soft on crime in the 1960s, and we paid for it. By the time we cracked down again in the 80s, violent crime had gone up 400% in twenty years. Since we cracked down, it's gone up just 27% in a little over ten years, and the overall crime index is actually down.

So we've stemmed the tide... prevented millions of crimes... but of course, that's not enough. It's never enough.

The face of crime is changing fast, and we need our laws to react just as quickly... so we can beat it.

Carjacking, for a timely example -- a brand-new word for a brand-new crime. Someone figured out it's easy to steal a car when it's already running, with the keys in the ignition. Of course, the owner's behind the wheel. So they use a gun.

It makes me sick to think about it... but just a few weeks ago, in a nice neighborhood near Baltimore, a woman was sitting in her car at a stop sign. In broad daylight, two men forced her out of her car and drove off.

But she hung onto her seat-belt from outside the car. What mother wouldn't? Because her baby was in the back seat. The mother was dragged for almost two miles. The thieves tried to knock her off by banging into a fence. And she finally died.

And you know what they did with her little baby? They tossed her out of the car like so much trash.

Miraculously, that baby survived.

And you know what? America's going to survive, too. We don't have to put up with this kind of depravity.//

These people have no place in a decent society. And as far as this President's concerned, they can go to jail... they can stay in jail... and they can rot in jail.//

And for that to happen, we need tough laws that don't bend over backwards protecting the criminal... while saying to the victim, "Tough luck, buddy."//

Now, my opponent has learned to talk tough on crime. But let me tell you: When push comes to shove, what he really believes is that same old hogwash that says it's society's fault when someone gets mugged. And society should suffer.

Well, maybe that's why most inmates in Arkansas serve less than one-fifth of their sentence. Maybe that's why violent crime in Arkansas went up almost 60 percent in the 80s -- over twice the national average. Maybe that's why, in the 80s, Arkansas had the nation's biggest increase in overall crime -- and the third-biggest in violent crime.

If you don't believe me... just ask the Fraternal Order of Police in Little Rock, Arkansas. They're endorsing me for President. Because they know my record.

And because they know better than anyone... that we're all vulnerable: Men, women, children; white, black, brown; young, old; rich and poor. To a bullet or a blade -- we all look just the same.

And Americans deserve a government that goes after the problem -- that prevents and punishes crime, and helps victims.//

That's why I want to see America make a move at the Federal level... to step forward and support state and local police around the country -- in real, concrete ways. We need to help them fight.//

That's why, twelve-hundred and one days ago, on June 15, 1989 -- the same day Gorbachev first hinted the Berlin Wall might come down -- I sent a comprehensive Crime Bill to Capitol Hill. I offered the hand of partnership to Congress, and asked it to help me fight crime on a national level.

You know, since I first sent that bill to the Hill in 1989, here in the United States, we've had almost 60,000 murders, 260,000 rapes, 1,600,000 robberies and 2,600,000 assaults. 506 of those violent crimes took place right here in Fox Park.

I know the numbers are staggering. I know that Americans sit down in front of their TVs at night... watch the news and say... why doesn't somebody do something about this incredible mess? People are dying in the streets, for God's sake.

Well... twelve-hundred and one days later... Congress still hasn't acted on my Bill.

I think if they had a glacier on Capitol Hill, they'd name it "Speedy."//

But frustrating as this Crime Bill has been for me... it's still my job as President to get results. There are good people on both sides of the issue, working in good faith for a compromise... and I will not rest until this matter is settled.

This very week, we're close to an agreement on a bill the Congress could send me -- and I will sign. The Comprehensive Bill could include, for example, a workable death-penalty provision for horrible murders... committed by terrorists, assassins, drug lords and others of that nature.

But when it comes to crime, we always -- always -- have more to do. We can never rest.

So I want you to know what's on my crime agenda. I'm not asking for anything but common sense and reasonable justice... especially for women, children and elderly victims of crime.

Specifically, I want to help our states do the following eight things:

One, apprehend and severely punish carjackers, like the ones I just described. I want to make carjacking a Federal offense with harsh penalties. I want thugs who take cars at gunpoint to stay in a cell so long that when they get out -- they're too old to drive.//

Two, call deadbeat dads onto the carpet. Right now, a single mother here in Missouri can be struggling to keep the kids fed and clothed on her small salary... while their father's up in Chicago, picking out a new Chevy truck with terrycloth pom-poms and a gun rack. He could be six months behind in child-support, but no one can touch him because he's over state lines. Well, I think that's a disgrace, and it's about time the long arm of the law reaches out over that state line... taps that deadbeat dad on the shoulder... and says loud and clear -- time to pay up, buddy. Cough up the cash or go to jail.

Three, strengthen laws dealing with sexual and domestic violence. To start with, we need to protect the victim's privacy. It's cruel to put her in the spotlight. And I want repeat sex and domestic-violence offenders behind bars until

trial. Today, even a repeat offender can get arrested and be out on bond hours later... stalking his next victim... or beating his wife and kids for turning him in. I want him detained until trial, and I want the prosecution to be able to use past convictions against him. Right now, so-called little details -- like the fact he's a three-time loser -- can't even be mentioned in court. And that's wrong. Let him pay for what he's done.//

Four, crack down on gang violence. I want gangs to be reclassified under the law as criminal enterprises, just like any other organized crime. That way, we can go after the leaders, and we can deal harshly with them, and we can untie the hands of good cops so they can clean up decent neighborhoods. I also want to toughen the penalties for using juveniles in crimes. Gangs right now can send under-age kids out to do their dirty work, because they're minors and they'll get off if they're caught. I think the older gang members should be punished harshly for treating these little kids like bullet fodder.//

Five, protection for the elderly. It's absurd that the folks who've contributed to this society all through their lives have to live in terror when they're old and frail, just because some young punks see them as an easy target. They're as low as the thugs who pick on children, and I want to beef up the laws that put them behind bars so they're not on the streets mugging grandmothers. Instead, they'd be in front of a police camera... mugging pictures for their criminal files.//

Six, Habeas Corpus reform. Habeas Corpus is a fancy way of saying, if you're found guilty of something, you can challenge the decision in court. It's supposed to protect the innocent, but it's turned into a ridiculous perversion of the law. Criminal lawyers use it to postpone justice. A guilty verdict can mean seemingly endless appeals that choke our courts and delay justice. It's about time we put a stop to this travesty. Let them have one Habeas Corpus petition and be done with it.//

Seven, a Federal death penalty. I think certain acts of violence deserve the ultimate penalty. I'm talking about assassinations, murder for hire, terrorism and other depraved acts. These people are merchants of death, who trade in death... so when they kill someone, let's complete the transaction.//

And eight, firearms. This one's short and sweet. I want tougher penalties for any crime committed with a gun. Period.//

(Brief pause.)

Now, I'm not saying that tougher laws are going to fix everything. I'm a firm believer in justice, but I think punishment is only part of the solution.

The other part has a more human face.

Tomorrow's criminals are still just kids today. And while I believe in resources for law enforcement... and in reform for law enforcement... I also believe that at some point early in life, a youngster at a critical juncture can be steered to a life of right... or a life of terrible wrong. It all depends on the kind of soil you plant these kids in... and how you nourish them.

That's why I believe our weed-and-seed program is so very crucial. Weed-and-seed means going into a rough neighborhood... eradicating the 'weeds' of violent crime that can choke a young life... and replacing them with 'seeds' of social opportunity and reform.

That's what Operation Crackdown is all about: The Federal Government, working with local law enforcement, reclaiming crack houses and giving them back to the community.

And that's what your COPS program, here in Fox Park, is all about, too, on a local level. Real people making real changes in your own neighborhood.

You know, just the other day, only a few blocks from here, police officers raided a crack house on Ohio Avenue. And as those officers came out of the house with those drug-dealers handcuffed, the neighbors -- maybe some of you -- came out to their porches and gave those police a standing ovation and a cheer.

That's what this country's hungry for. Americans want to take crime out of their neighborhoods... and put the neighbors back. We've got to weed the poison growth from the soil... and in its place, plant the seeds of hope.

I know you just want to be able to walk down to Worth's Market, or down to Fox Park for a stroll, or over to Bartlett's Grocery Store for a newspaper or Mary's Restaurant for a cup of coffee ((even if she is a Democrat))... and you want to do it

knowing you're safe in your own neighborhood, that you've helped build and kept alive.

I think John Mirgaux said it best. He lives near that old crack house over on Ohio. And he said he and his wife Eleanor had been thinking about selling their house and just moving away from the drugs and all the ugly crime.

But you know... he's lived in Fox Hill his whole life. It's his neighborhood.

And after the raid... he and Eleanor did some thinking. And he put it this way. He said:

"You know, I've been waiting for this to happen. Now... we're going to make a stand."

Please join us... join John and Eleanor... and Ohio Avenue... and Fox Park... and St. Louis... and Missouri... and this whole United States... and make a stand against crime today.

Because the people deserve it.

Thank you... thank you all for listening... God bless Fox Park, Missouri... and God bless the United States of America.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

September 27, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: STEVE PROVOST

FROM: KEN ASKEW 

SUBJECT: PROPOSED REMARKS TO FOX PARK COMMUNITY

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FOX PARK, MISSOURI  
SEPTEMBER 28, 1992  
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Thank you for that kind introduction, and good morning,  
everybody.

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friendly city. It really warms my heart. So thank you for your  
wonderful Missouri welcome.

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usual Sunday Bingo game last night. I hear the Secret Service  
spoiled your fun when they had to check out the building. Well,  
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That's what Operation Crackdown is all about: The Federal Government, working with local law enforcement, reclaiming crack houses and giving them back to the community.

And that's what your COPS program, here in Fox Park, is all about, too, on a local level. Real people making real changes in your own neighborhood.

You know, just the other day, only a few blocks from here, police officers raided a crack house on Ohio Avenue. And as those officers came out of the house with those drug-dealers handcuffed, the neighbors -- maybe some of you -- came out to their porches and gave those police a standing ovation and a cheer.

That's what this country's hungry for. Americans want to take crime out of their neighborhoods... and put the neighbors back. We've got to weed the poison growth from the soil... and in its place, plant the seeds of hope.

I know you just want to be able to walk down to Worth's Market, or down to Fox Park for a stroll, or over to Bartlett's Grocery Store for a newspaper or Mary's Restaurant for a cup of coffee ((even if she is a Democrat))... and you want to do it

knowing you're safe in your own neighborhood, that you've helped build and kept alive.

I think John Mirgaux said it best. He lives near that old crack house over on Ohio. And he said he and his wife Eleanor had been thinking about selling their house and just moving away from the drugs and all the ugly crime.

But you know... he's lived in Fox Hill his whole life. It's his neighborhood.

And after the raid... he and Eleanor did some thinking. And he put it this way. He said:

"You know, I've been waiting for this to happen. Now... we're going to make a stand."

Please join us... join John and Eleanor... and Ohio Avenue... and Fox Park... and St. Louis... and Missouri... and this whole United States... and make a stand against crime today.

Because the people deserve it.

Thank you... thank you all for listening... God bless Fox Park, Missouri... and God bless the United States of America.

(Askew/Bunton)  
September 25, 1992  
12:00 p.m.  
CRIME

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS:

DeSALE CATHOLIC CHURCH  
FOX PARK, MISSOURI  
SEPTEMBER 28, 1992  
10:00 A.M.

Thank you for that kind introduction, and good morning,  
everybody.

It's delightful to be in <sup>FOX PARK.</sup> St. Louis, such a friendly city. It really warms my heart. So thank you for your wonderful Missouri welcome.

And I'm afraid I have to apologize to everyone who was counting on the usual Sunday-evening Bingo game (last night). I hear the Secret Service spoiled your fun when they had to check out the building. Well, I'm sorry you missed the game, but believe me, it was smart to stay away. You don't want to be shouting out or making sudden moves around these guys. ("Bingo" could take on a whole new meaning.)

*I've got a [B-Q-92] winning call --*

*long set up*

I want to talk to you today about what I consider government's most-basic and maybe its most-important function.

I know what you're thinking. You've been listening to that other fellow... and all you can think about is taxes. Well, I'm not going to talk about taxes today. But I think it's only fair to warn you that for years (down) in Arkansas, my opponent has been trying to declare April 15th a religious holiday.

But what I do want to talk about is the fundamental duty of our government... to protect every American citizen from violence -- at home, on the streets, and abroad.

Now... that's nothing new. Security's one big reason government was created in the first place.

What's new... are the terrible forms violence has taken recently... beyond anything our founding fathers could've imagined.

A whole generation has grown up with the threat of nuclear terror hanging like a sword over its head. And it's been horrible. Our kids had nightmares. It seemed like it would never end.

Well, it did end. And today I can stand up here and say something no President could ever say before.

The Cold War is over. Freedom finished first.//

Now, we need to win the peace... right here at home and in the streets of Fox Park.//

What's the point, after all... of winning a Cold War if our grandparents and grandchildren lock themselves behind the bars on their windows, afraid to come out from a jail called home?

Now, I'm not saying we haven't made progress against violent crime. We certainly have. We've slowed it dramatically the past twelve years. And we're beginning to turn the tide on the drugs that often fuels it. ((Insert brief description of our greatest areas of progress.))

But the face of crime is changing fast, and we need our laws to react just as fast, if we're ever going to beat it.

Carjacking, for a timely example -- a brand-new word for a brand-new crime. Someone figured out it's easy to steal a car when it's already running, with the keys in the ignition. Of course, that means the owner's behind the wheel. So they use a gun.

It makes me sick to think about it... but just a few weeks ago, in a middle-class suburb of Washington. D.C., a Federal Chemist employee -- ~~she worked at (2)~~ -- was sitting in her car at a red stop sign ~~in broad daylight~~ (Chicago Tribune 9/21/92; Pl; Bob Greene) light at (time of day). Two men ~~(stuck a gun in her face)~~ pushed her out, and took off. <sup>9/8/92 Wash. Post NEWS</sup> <sup>(WASH. POST/NEWS)</sup> <sup>Savage, Maryland</sup> <sup>Research</sup> <sup>\*(Wash. Post; 9/17/92; Graciela Sevilla P. M1)</sup> <sup>\*(WASH. POST.)</sup>

But she hung on to the car. And you know why? Because her baby was in the back seat. <sup>(almost 2) (Wash. post)</sup>

She was dragged for miles. The thieves tried to knock her off by banging into a <sup>fence (NYT.)</sup> guard rail. And finally, they did. She fell off. Dead.

And you know what they did with her <sup>22 (WASH. POST)</sup> ((~~2~~-month-old)) baby?

~~(At forty miles an hour) -- (they threw her out the window like so much trash. Never even slowed down.)~~ <sup>]"tossed from car" (Wash. post)</sup>

The miracle is, that baby survived.

And you know what? America's going to survive, too. We don't have to put up with this kind of depravity.//

These people have no place in a decent society. And as far as this President's concerned, they can go to jail... they can stay in jail... and they can stew in jail.//

JUST THIS MORNIN, CARJACKERS STOLE THE CAR OF A WOMAN TAKING HER SMALL DAUGHTER TO HER FIRST DAY OF NURSERY/SCHOOL. THEY DRAGGED THE WOMAN TO HER DEATH -- AND TOSSED HER BABY OUT THE WINDOW

TOO MUCH  
DETAIL

But how do we do it? How do we respond to these horrible new forms of crime?

Well, we've had a comprehensive crime strategy in place for some time now... and it's effective. But criminals are working overtime. So it's time to dramatically step up our efforts and stare down the realities of crime in 1992.

And so today I'm challenging Congress to action.

→ \* P.5  
1201  
Twelve-hundred and fifteen days ago, on June 15, 1989, back when ((notable occurrence on or around that day)), I sent a comprehensive Crime Bill to Congress.

GORBACHEV / BOMN SAID BERLIN WALL MIGHT COME DOWN HINTED THE

CLERK'S OFFICE 2226

It never came back.

I've followed up with new versions... tried to work something out with Congress... and still -- nothing.

You know, since I first sent that bill to the Hill in 1989, there have been ((X number of rapes, X number of murders, X number of assaults and X number of robberies)) in the United States. (X number) of those violent crimes took place right here in Fox Park.

259,046

59,535

2,643,441

1,634,093

FBI/UCR VICKY MAJOR 324-5015

506

I know the numbers are staggering. I know that Americans sit down in front of their TVs at night... watch the news and say... why doesn't somebody do something about this incredible mess? People are dying in the streets, for God's sake.

Well... you've heard me talk about the gridlock Congress. It's a truly amazing phenomenon. If they had an iceberg over there, they'd nickname it "Speedy."

ON CAPITOL HILL

And liberals in Congress like to say that George Bush won't bend on this, won't bend on that. And I admit that I do stick to my principles.

But it's still my job as President to get results.

So today I'm going to say something you don't hear very often from Washington. I'm going to bend a little, for the good of the country. *GIVE THE CONGRESS A CHANCE TO HELP OUR COUNTRY A LOT.*

Congress wants the Brady Bill. I don't. It calls for a waiting period when someone wants to buy a gun... and I don't think that ~~(kind of stuff)~~ slows a criminal down one bit.

But I do know that some people in Congress genuinely believe the Brady Bill could save some innocent lives. And they won't support my Crime Bill unless I support their Brady Bill.

So today, I'm prepared to break that logjam.

Congress, I sent over to you this morning eight points of action I want included my Crime Bill. Some of them you've seen before, and some of them are new. But I want to make sure they all get into the Bill.

You agree to all of them... you pass the comprehensive Bill within the next thirty days... you add the Brady Bill on to the end... *CRIME*

And I'll sign the whole package into law -- including Brady.

Fair enough? Thirty days doesn't seem too short a notice, in view of those <sup>1,201</sup> twelve-hundred-and-fifteen that've gone by already. I'll give you the Brady Bill wrapped with a ribbon. *?*

Now, folks, in case you're wondering about those eight points I sent over to Congress this morning... let me assure you I'm not asking for anything but common sense and reasonable justice. I want to offer Federal money and support to help States do the following things:

One, apprehend and severely punish carjackers, [like the ones I just described.] I want to make carjacking a Federal offense with harsh penalties. I want thugs who take cars at gunpoint to stay in a cell so long that when they get out -- they've forgotten how to drive.//

(Two, call deadbeat dads onto the carpet. Right now, a single mother here in Missouri can be struggling to keep the kids fed and clothed on her small salary... while their father's over in East St. Louis, picking out a new <sup>pick-up</sup> Chevy truck [with <sup>a bedliner</sup> terrycloth pom-poms and a gun rack.] He could be six months behind in child-support, but no one can touch him because he's over state lines. Well, I think that's a disgrace, and it's about time the long arm of the law reaches out over that state line... taps that deadbeat dad on the shoulder... and says loud and clear -- time to pay up, buddy. Cough up the cash or go to jail.)) [Do we want to hold this section until Wednesday?]

Three, strengthen laws dealing with sexual and domestic violence. To start with, we need to protect the victim's privacy. It's cruel to put her <sup>WHAT ABOUT HER?</sup> in the spotlight. And I want repeat sex and domestic-violence offenders behind bars until trial. Today, even a repeat offender can get arrested and be out

POTUS  
WENT  
SAY  
THIS -

on bond hours later... stalking his next victim... or beating his wife and kids for turning him in. I want him detained until trial, and I want the prosecution to be able to use past convictions against him. Right now, little details -- like the fact he's a three-time loser -- can't even be mentioned in court. And that's wrong. Let him pay for what he's done.//

Four, crack down on gang violence. I want gangs to be reclassified under the law as criminal enterprises, just like any other organized crime. That way, we can go after the leaders, and we can deal harshly with them, and we can untie the hands of good cops so they can clean up decent neighborhoods. I also want to toughen the penalties for using juveniles in crimes. Gangs right now can send underage kids out to do their dirty work, because they're minors and they'll get off if they're caught. I think the older gang members should be punished harshly for treating these little kids like personal slaves.//

Five, protection for the elderly. It's absurd that the folks who've contributed to this society all through their lives have to live in terror when they're old and frail, just because some young punks see them as an easy target. They're as low as the thugs who pick on children, and I want to beef up the laws that put them behind bars so they're not on the streets mugging grandmothers.//

Six, Habeas Corpus reform. Habeas Corpus is a fancy way of saying, if you're found guilty of something, you can appeal the decision to a higher court. It's supposed to protect the

THIS IS THE ONE DAVID KARP @ DOJ SAID TO DROP [7 MORE # FROM] FEDS.

innocent, but it's turned into a ridiculous perversion of the law. Criminal lawyers use it to postpone justice. A guilty verdict means an automatic appeal. It goes on and on, sometimes up to ((ten??)) appeals... keeping criminals on the streets and choking our courts. It's about time we put a stop to this travesty of justice. Let them appeal once and be done with it.//

Seven, a Federal death penalty. I think certain acts of violence deserve the ultimate penalty. I'm talking about assassinations, murder for hire, terrorism and other depraved acts. They're an outrage, and should be treated as such.

And eight, firearms. I want tougher penalties for any crime committed with a gun. Period.//

(Brief pause.)

Now, I'm not saying that tougher laws are going to fix everything. I'm a firm believer in justice, but I think punishment is only part of the solution.

The other part has a more human face.

Tomorrow's criminals are still just kids today. And while I believe in resources for law enforcement... and in reform for law enforcement... I also believe that at some point early in life, a youngster at a critical juncture can be steered to a life of right... or a life of terrible wrong. It all depends on the kind of soil you plant these kids in... and how you nourish them.

That's why I believe our weed-and-seed program is so very crucial. Weed-and-seed means going into a rough neighborhood... eradicating the 'weeds' of violent crime that can choke a young

life... and replacing them with 'seeds' of social opportunity and reform.

That's what Operation Crackdown is all about. Taking a crack house and giving it back to the community.

You know, just the other day, only a few blocks from here, police officers raided a crack house on Ohio Avenue. And as those officers came out of the old ((brownstone?)) with those drug-dealers handcuffed, the neighbors -- maybe some of you -- came out onto their porches and gave those police a standing ovation and a cheer.

← THESE ARE 2 DIFF. THINGS

That's what this country's hungry for. Americans want to take the hoods out of neighborhoods... and give 'em back to the neighbors. We've got to weed the poison growth from the soil... and in its place, plant the seeds of hope.

I know you want to just be able to walk down to Whaley's (Worth's Market) Five and Dime, or Mr. Grady's dry-cleaners (no nearby cleaners), down to Fox Park for a stroll, or over to Peaches and Rufus' (Bartlett's grocery store) for a newspaper and a cup of coffee (Mary's Restaurant (Big Ben))... and you want to do it knowing you're safe in your own neighborhood, that you've helped build and kept alive.

I think John Mirgoux said it best. He lives next to that old crack house over on Ohio. And he said he and his wife Eleanor had been thinking about selling their house and just moving away from the drugs and all the ugly crime.

But you know... he's lived in Fox Hill his whole life. It's his neighborhood.

And after the raid... he and Eleanor did some thinking. And he put it this way. He said:

"You know, I've been waiting for this to happen. Now... we're going to make a stand."

Congress -- do you hear me? It's time to make a stand.

Not next year. Not next month. Now.

Please join me... join John and Eleanor... and Ohio Avenue... and Fox Park... and St. Louis... and Missouri... and this whole United States... and make a stand against crime today.

Thank you... thank you all for listening... God bless Fox Park, Missouri... and God bless the United States of America.

ACKS:

FACT CHECK

(Askew/Bunton)  
September 26, 1992  
11:00 p.m.  
CRIME

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DeSALES CATHOLIC CHURCH  
FOX PARK, MISSOURI  
SEPTEMBER 28, 1992  
10:00 A.M.

Thank you for that kind introduction, and good morning,  
everybody.

It's delightful to be in Fox Park. St. Louis is such a  
friendly city. It really warms my heart. So thank you for your  
wonderful Missouri welcome.

*Fa. Boschroff  
DeSales Church* I want to apologize to everyone who was counting on the  
usual Sunday Bingo game last night. I hear the Secret Service  
spoiled your fun when they had to check out the building. Well,  
I'm sorry you missed the game, but it was smart to stay away.  
Believe me, you don't want to be jumping up suddenly and yelling  
"Bingo!" around these guys.//

I want to talk to you today about what I consider  
government's first and most-basic function.

I know what you're thinking. You've been listening to that  
other fellow... and all you can think about is taxes. Well, I'm  
not going to talk about taxes today. But I think it's only fair  
to warn you that for years down in Arkansas, my opponent has been  
trying to declare April 15th a religious holiday.//

But what I do want to talk about is the fundamental duty of  
our government... to protect every American citizen from violence  
-- at home, on the streets, and abroad.

Now... that's nothing new. Security is one big reason government was created in the first place.

What's new... are the terrible forms violence has taken recently... beyond anything our founding fathers could've imagined.

A whole generation has grown up with the threat of nuclear terror hanging like a sword over its head. And it's been horrible. Our kids had nightmares. It seemed like it would never end.

Well, it did end. And today I can stand up here and say something no President could ever say before.

The Cold War is over. Freedom finished first.//

Now, we need to win the peace... right here at home and in the streets of Fox Park.//

What's the point, after all... of winning a Cold War if our grandparents and grandchildren lock themselves behind the bars on their windows, afraid to come out from a jail called home?

Now, I'm not saying we haven't made progress against violent crime. We certainly have. [We've slowed it dramatically the past twelve years.] And we're beginning to turn the tide on the drugs that so often fuel it.

But the face of crime is changing fast, and we need our laws to react just as quickly... so we can beat it.

Carjacking, for a timely example -- a brand-new word for a brand-new crime. Someone figured out it's easy to steal a car

when it's already running, with the keys in the ignition. Of course, the owner's behind the wheel. So they use a gun. // (PAUSE)

It makes me sick to think about it... but just a few weeks ago, in a comfortable <sup>Savage, Md. not a suburb of DC.</sup> (suburb of Washington. D.C.), a woman was sitting in her car at a stop sign. In broad daylight, <sup>X X</sup> two men stuck a gun in her face, pushed her out, and took off.

But she (hung onto) her seat-belt from outside the car. Her baby was in the back seat. She was dragged for almost two miles. The thieves tried to knock her off by banging into a fence. And she finally fell off and died.

And you know what they did with her little baby? They tossed her out of the car like so much trash.

Miraculously, that baby survived.

And you know what? America's going to survive, too. We don't have to put up with this kind of depravity.//

These people have no place in a decent society. And as far as this President's concerned, they can go to jail... they can stay in jail... and they can rot in jail.//

And for that to happen, we need tough laws that don't bend over backwards protecting the criminal... while saying to the victim, "Tough luck, buddy."//

Now, I'm not here to make a campaign speech. But I do want to say that even though my opponent has learned to talk tough on crime... when push comes to shove, what he really believes is that same old hogwash that says it's society's fault when someone gets mugged. And society should suffer.

Well, maybe that's why most inmates in Arkansas serve less than one-fifth of their sentence. And maybe that's why violent crime in Arkansas has gone up almost 60 percent under the Governor.

^MORE THAN 58

And if you don't believe me... just ask the Fraternal Order of Police in Little Rock, Arkansas. They're endorsing me for President. Because they know my record.

And because they know better than anyone... that we're all vulnerable: Men, women, children; white, black, brown; young, old; rich and poor. To a bullet or a blade -- we all look just the same.

And Americans deserve a government that goes after the problem -- that prevents and punishes crime, and helps victims.//

That why I want to see America make a move at the Federal level... to step forward and support state and local police around the country -- in real, concrete ways. We need to help them fight.//

That's why, twelve-hundred and one days ago, on June 15, 1989 -- the same day Gorbachev first hinted the Berlin Wall might come down -- I sent a comprehensive Crime Bill to Capitol Hill. I offered the hand of partnership to Congress, and asked it to help me fight crime on a national level.

You know, since I first sent that bill to the Hill in 1989, here in the United States, we've had almost 60,000 murders, 260,000 rapes, 1,700,000 robberies and 2,700,000 assaults. 506 of those violent crimes took place right here in Fox Park.

I know the numbers are staggering. I know that Americans sit down in front of their TVs at night... watch the news and say... why doesn't somebody do something about this incredible mess? People are dying in the streets, for God's sake.

Well... twelve-hundred and one days later... Congress still hasn't acted on my Bill.

I think if they had a glacier on Capitol Hill, they'd name it "Speedy."//

But frustrating as this Crime Bill has been for me... it's still my job as President to get results. There are good people on both sides of the issue, working in good faith for a compromise... and I will not rest until this matter is settled.

I'm not willing to go against my principles to get the Bill passed. I'm willing to bend a little, even sign the Brady Bill... but protecting Americans is far too important for petty partisan politics. And when it comes to crime, we always -- always -- have more to do. We can never rest.

So let me say it clearly: There are eight specific items in my Bill I am not willing to withdraw. *Drop this sentence*

I'm not asking for anything but common sense and reasonable justice... especially for women, children and elderly victims of crime.

Specifically, I want to offer ~~Federal money and support to help States~~ *do the* do the following eight things:

One, apprehend and severely punish carjackers, like the ones I just described. I want to make carjacking a Federal offense

FIRST 5 OF 9 ITEMS ARE NOT IN EXISTING CRIME BILL

JANET MALE / BETSY ANDERSON

Some/a lot - most doesn't include #; some only @ Fed. w/ not state

with harsh penalties. I want thugs who take cars at gunpoint to stay in a cell so long that when they get out -- they've forgotten how to drive.//

Two, call deadbeat dads onto the carpet. Right now, a single mother here in Missouri can be struggling to keep the kids fed and clothed on her small salary... while their father's up in Chicago, picking out a new Chevy truck with terrycloth pom-poms and a gun rack. He could be six months behind in child-support, but no one can touch him because he's over state lines. Well, I think that's a disgrace, and it's about time the long arm of the law reaches out over that state line... taps that deadbeat dad on the shoulder... and says loud and clear -- time to pay up, buddy. Cough up the cash or go to jail.

Three, strengthen laws dealing with sexual and domestic violence. To start with, we need to protect the victim's privacy. It's cruel to put her in the spotlight. And I want repeat sex and domestic-violence offenders behind bars until trial. Today, even a repeat offender can get arrested and be out on bond hours later... stalking his next victim... or beating his wife and kids for turning him in. I want him detained until trial, and I want the prosecution to be able to use past convictions against him. Right now, so-called little details -- like the fact he's a three-time loser -- can't even be mentioned in court. And that's wrong. Let him pay for what he's done.//

Four, crack down on gang violence. I want gangs to be reclassified under the law as criminal enterprises, just like any

other organized crime. That way, we can go after the leaders, and we can deal harshly with them, and we can untie the hands of good cops so they can clean up decent neighborhoods. I also want to toughen the penalties for using juveniles in crimes. Gangs right now can send under-age kids out to do their dirty work, because they're minors and they'll get off if they're caught. I think the older gang members should be punished harshly for treating these little kids like bullet fodder.//

Five, protection for the elderly. It's absurd that the folks who've contributed to this society all through their lives have to live in terror when they're old and frail, just because some young punks see them as an easy target. They're as low as the thugs who pick on children, and I want to beef up the laws that put them behind bars so they're not on the streets mugging grandmothers. Instead, they'd be in front of a police camera... mugging pictures for their criminal files.//

Six, Habeas Corpus reform. Habeas Corpus is a fancy way of saying, if you're found guilty of something, you can appeal the decision to a higher court. It's supposed to protect the innocent, but it's turned into a ridiculous perversion of the law. Criminal lawyers use it to postpone justice. A guilty verdict means an automatic appeal. It goes on and on, sometimes up to ((ten??)) appeals... keeping criminals on the streets and choking our courts. It's about time we put a stop to this travesty of justice. Let them appeal ((once?)) and be done with it.//

Seven, a Federal death penalty. I think certain acts of violence deserve the ultimate penalty. I'm talking about assassinations, murder for hire, terrorism and other depraved acts. These people are merchants of death, who trade in death... so when they kill someone, let's complete the transaction.//

And eight, firearms. This one's short and sweet. I want tougher penalties for any crime committed with a gun. Period.//

(Brief pause.)

Now, I'm not saying that tougher laws are going to fix everything. I'm a firm believer in justice, but I think punishment is only part of the solution.

The other part has a more human face.

Tomorrow's criminals are still just kids today. And while I believe in resources for law enforcement... and in reform for law enforcement... I also believe that at some point early in life, a youngster at a critical juncture can be steered to a life of right... or a life of terrible wrong. It all depends on the kind of soil you plant these kids in... and how you nourish them.

That's why I believe our weed-and-seed program is so very crucial. Weed-and-seed means going into a rough neighborhood... eradicating the 'weeds' of violent crime that can choke a young life... and replacing them with 'seeds' of social opportunity and reform.

That's what Operation Crackdown is all about: The Federal Government, working with local law enforcement, reclaiming crack houses and giving them back to the community.

And that's what your COPS program, here in Fox Park, is all about, too, on a local level. Real people making real changes in your own neighborhood.

You know, just the other day, only a few blocks from here, police officers raided a crack house on Ohio Avenue. And as those officers came out of the house with those drug-dealers handcuffed, the neighbors -- maybe some of you -- came out to their porches and gave those police a standing ovation and a cheer.

That's what this country's hungry for. Americans want to take crime out of their neighborhoods... and put the neighbors back. We've got to weed the poison growth from the soil... and in its place, plant the seeds of hope.

I know you want to just be able to walk down to Worth's Market, or down to Fox Park for a stroll, or over to Bartlett's Grocery Store for a newspaper and Mary's Restaurant for a cup of coffee... and you want to do it knowing you're safe in your own neighborhood, that you've helped build and kept alive.

I think John Mirgoux said it best. He lives next to that old crack house over on Ohio. And he said he and his wife Eleanor had been thinking about selling their house and just moving away from the drugs and all the ugly crime.

But you know... he's lived in Fox Hill his whole life. It's his neighborhood.

And after the raid... he and Eleanor did some thinking. And he put it this way. He said:

"You know, I've been waiting for this to happen. Now...  
we're going to make a stand."

Congress -- do you hear me? It's time to make a stand.

Not next year. Not next month. Now.

Please join me... join John and Eleanor... and Ohio  
Avenue... and Fox Park... and St. Louis... and Missouri... and  
this whole United States... and make a stand against crime today.

Because the people deserve it.

Thank you... thank you all for listening... God bless Fox  
Park, Missouri... and God bless the United States of America.

2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The New York Times

September 16, 1992, Wednesday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 21; Column 1; National Desk

LENGTH: 910 words

HEADLINE: F.B.I. Forms Unit to Battle 'Carjacking'

BYLINE: Special to The New York Times

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, Sept. 15

BODY:

The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation said today that the armed theft of cars from drivers was becoming such a serious problem nationwide that his agency was adding it to the list of violent crimes being handled by a special force of agents.

The F.B.I. said the case of a Maryland woman being dragged to her death last week by thieves stealing her car prompted a survey of such carjackings around the country. Officials said the survey found that armed theft of cars in parking garages, shopping center lots and at traffic stops had become so extensive that it should no longer be considered simple auto theft.

From now on, the bureau said, carjackings would be included with gang activity and drug-related violence as crimes investigated by a 300-member arm of the agency formed in January with former foreign counterintelligence agents. The agency said the force would use undercover officers, decoys and informants to pursue carjackers.

"We consider carjacking a violent crime that deserves the full attention of the F.B.I.," the Director, William S. Sessions, said in a statement released today.

But when pressed for numbers, the agency said there were few precise statistics because carjacking is not a specific crime, but rather a blend of auto theft and armed robbery. The agency said that while it had few statistics, its national survey indicated that the problem was most severe in Los Angeles, New York City, Newark, Washington, Houston and San Juan, P.R. Law-enforcement officials say they believe carjacking was first reported in Detroit and Miami sometime within the last five years. From there, it quickly spread across the country.

Last week a bill was introduced in Congress to make carjacking a Federal crime, and Gov. William Donald Schaefer of Maryland said Monday that he would ask state legislators to make carjacking a specific crime carrying a mandatory 15-year sentence.

Carjacking came into particularly sharp focus last week with the death of a 34-year-old mother in a violent auto theft.

The New York Times, September 16, 1992

The victim, Pamela Basu, was taking her 22-month-old daughter to the child's first day of preschool on Sept. 8 when her car was commandeered by two young men at a stop sign. Mrs. Basu's arm became entangled in her seat belt and she was dragged by the car as it sped away.

#### Baby Tossed Out of Car

After a short distance the young men stopped and tossed the toddler, still in her car seat, into the road. They then drove off again, dragging Mrs. Basu for nearly two miles before realizing she was stuck to the car. The driver then ran into a fence in an attempt to dislodge Mrs. Basu. She finally fell free of the seat belt, but by then her internal injuries were so massive that she died.

Her daughter was rescued unhurt by a neighbor. The two young men were arrested later that morning and charged with murder.

The crime shocked Washington area residents but did not deter other carjackers. On Friday alone, there were seven more carjackings, including one by 14- and 15-year-old girls armed with a rusted but loaded 9-millimeter pistol, and another in which a 17-year-old boy was shot dead after trying to steal the car of an off-duty F.B.I. agent.

"Certainly there have been, in Washington, D.C., one carjacking per day as an average since the first of the year," Mr. Sessions said in a television interview this morning.

Some police officials believe last weekend's carjackings indicate the thieves are young people trying to prove their bravado by committing a trendy crime.

#### 'Something of a Fad'

"I think this tends to show that it's something of a fad," says Det. Steven Calarco, who has studied carjacking for Maryland's Montgomery County auto theft unit. "We've had 32 carjackings in 1992. There are no statistics before that because we didn't have the crime.

"But I loaded this category into our computer system last October because I knew it was coming," Detective Calarco said today. "We've established no trends in profiles of the victims, no trends as to the type of car stolen, no trends in time of day, day of week, or location.

"It's a completely opportunistic, violent event," he said. "When you're faced with numbers like that at every twist and turn, the obvious question then is whether this is like any other type of robbery except that it's a car. Then you get your first yes."

But people can try to avoid other forms of armed robbery by staying away from dangerous areas. Law-enforcement officials acknowledge that sooner or later, everyone driving a car has to stop at a red light or park the vehicle.

"What makes this different than other violent crime is that people tend to treat their cars like their homes," said an F.B.I. spokesman, John Collingwood. "They don't give a second thought to safety in their car. Now violent crime has invaded that area."

The New York Times, September 16, 1992

As with other violent personal crime, police and the F.B.I. have advice for motorists on avoiding carjacking -- drive with doors locked and windows closed, be aware of people and surroundings when parking a car, leave enough space between cars at a red light or stop sign to pull away if necessary. They also suggest carrying auto registration in a wallet and keeping house and car keys on separate rings.

"Probably the most important," Bureau Director Sessions said in a television interview this morning, "do not resist a carjacker. Try to simply say, 'Yes, here. Take my keys. Take my car. Thank you.' "

GRAPHIC: Photo: The case of Pamela Basu, a Maryland woman who was dragged to her death last week by thieves stealing her car, has prompted a nationwide survey of carjacking. Nita Eavar, center, Mrs. Basu's sister, and their father, Jageish Davar, left the funeral home last week after services for Mrs. Basu. (Ralph Alswang/The Washington Times)

SUBJECT: ROBBERIES AND THEFTS; AUTOMOBILES; TEENAGERS; MURDERS AND ATTEMPTED MURDERS

ORGANIZATION: FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (FBI)

NAME: SESSIONS, WILLIAM S (DIR); BASU, PAMELA

GEOGRAPHIC: MARYLAND; WASHINGTON (DC)

1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1992 Gannett Company, Inc.  
USA TODAY

September 9, 1992, Wednesday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 1A

LENGTH: 241 words

HEADLINE: Mom dies, child survives latest carjacking

BYLINE: Steve Marshall

KEYWORD: CARJACKING: AUTO THEFT:PAMELA BASU

BODY:

A Maryland woman taking her toddler to her first day of preschool died Tuesday in a carjacking - the latest victim of a violent trend.

Pamela Basu, 34, of Savage, was accosted by two men who climbed into her brown BMW and drove off, dragging her along for about 2 miles.

Carjackings - armed seizures of an occupied vehicle - have occurred in many U.S. cities, including Los Angeles, Atlanta and Detroit - where several people have also died.

New York alone reported more than 1,000 carjackings for each of the past two years.

Police didn't know whether Basu's clothing became entangled or if she hung on to save her 22-month-old daughter.

Witness Catherine Nehring said she saw something "dragging out the driver's side rear door. It looked like ... one of those dummies that they stuff up for Halloween."

Witnesses said the child, strapped in her car seat, was thrown out, but was unharmed.

Police arrested and charged the men with first-degree murder, kidnapping, robbery and felony theft.

Targeted vehicles often are luxury models, starting at around \$ 30,000, says Sean Mooney of the Insurance Information Institute. Thieves "are not stealing the cars for joy riding, this is for profit," he says.

The cars are exported for sale or chopped up for parts: a \$ 15,000 Cadillac may fetch \$ 30,000 just for its parts.

Police advice to carjack victims: "Give him what he wants," says New York City Police Sgt. Ed Burns.

SUBJECT: MURDER; CRIME; AUTOMOBILE

9 things Ponus wants

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David Karp / MK Grant

Policy @ DOJ - 514-3273

COPS

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- Officers assigned to  
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2240 - Records Mgt.

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end of last yr. session Nov.  
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knew out good stuff /

→ Conference bill -  
Sen Thurmond / Gramm  
'92 Bill → kept good  
S1305 new bill  
includes new bill -

Cloture votes -  
House leadership end 91  
January they conf. bill  
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Kit Bond  
11/13/91

ADHOC / KANSAS  
1/23/90

McChes (314-751-3222)

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- Milwaukee most current 89-91 by month
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  - St. Louis
  - NADON annual totals 90-91  
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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

and thank you  
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David  
2 p. 5/4/54

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of book

Doc 3386

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Bochskopf

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St. Louis

TAB 8 / FACT SHEETS  
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FA. PUSKOPF 314-771-3262 PRIVATE #  
CONSOLIDATED SETTLER

= NOTRE DAME **ELEMENTARY**  
on site → Church school

771-  
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AVOID THE  
ANSWERING  
MACHINE

→ PAYCARE - <sup>RUN BY</sup> GUARDIAN ANGEL  
SETTLEMENT

→ SOUTHSIDE WOMEN'S CENTER

→ CATHOLIC HISPANIC CENTER

PARISH 125 YEARS-OLD

PARISH HALL -

USED FOR CLUB MTGS / PUNNER-

DANCES; BENEVOLENT SOCIETY;

De SALES COMMUNITY HOUSING (org -  
independent of Parish (1975) start

NFP - org. 2 projects → first  
mutual housing in St. Louis (federal  
block grant money)

rental property → all around the  
church →

About 2 blocks away -  
Crack house across street from  
church was busted too -

→ neighborhood cooperation, officials,  
associations et. al.

⇒ living in house born in → also  
younger couples moved in through  
mid-80s - "Urban Pioneers"

immigrants from Ea. European  
communities (countries) even Russia

South Grand lot of ethnic  
restaurants - primarily SE Asian  
Thai, Vietnamese, Indian ⊕  
KONKOS COPLERS, Record store -  
C&W type music - 2nd ↑ sales of  
Classical records → welfare to professional  
people / Pr. lawyer, engineer -

Housing - how you deal w/o effects  
crime;

[3-4 mos. ago raided] - no mention  
of the crack  
house across the  
street

St. Louis // Crime

Lead -- David Anderson  
Will Nance  
Neil Burnam

Staff office -- Marriott Pavilion -- St. Louis 314-421-1776

black not the absence but the presence of color ...

BQ/ Missouri -- Ann Wagoner [314-634-5875]

Site -- inner-city neighborhood; down street from church -- huge  
bust closed down crack houses 100 yds from event site --

people in neighborhood involved -- shut them down;

Catholic Church -- parish hall -- St. Francis DeSalle, street  
address Ohio Street, 1895-1912, daycare center on site....and  
school .....

neighborhood watch shut down ...

Audience: 500 people // middle of democratic neighborhood ...  
local law enforcement people, 7th - 8th graders from school

run-down, rough neighborhood... ethnic neighborhood

sorta south St. Louis

-- 10 am remark //

anonymous but in crowd

\*

9TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1992

August 4, 1992, Tuesday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Illinois

LENGTH: 283 words

HEADLINE: Investigators look for links in decapitation killings

DATELINE: EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.

KEYWORD: IL-DECAPITATE

BODY:

Investigators Tuesday tried to determine whether a man charged with threatening a woman and her daughter with a large knife may be linked to recent decapitations of two women.

Gerald Williams, 41, of East St. Louis was arrested Sunday by the Violent Crimes Task Force of Madison and St. Clair Counties. He was held on \$200,000 bond at the St. Clair County jail in Belleville after being charged with attempted robbery.

The charge stemmed from a July 10 incident at the parking lot of the Union Bank in East St. Louis, police said. They said a suspect armed with a large knife threatened a bank employee and her daughter as they got out of their car. A bank security guard thwarted the robbery attempt and fired several shots at the suspect as he fled.

A team of detectives investigating two recent killings has begun to review the incident because a large knife or machete was used in the slayings. Lt. Wayne Watson of the Illinois State Police Division of Criminal Investigation also noted the bank where the attempted robbery occurred is near a dry cleaning store where the most recent victim, Tamadj Griffin, was killed.

Griffin, 17, was found decapitated July 25 in the store where she worked. Ten days earlier, the body of Lisa Ricks, 31, was found behind a downtown pharmacy. Ricks also had been decapitated. The heads of both women, who were from East St. Louis, were found near their bodies.

Watson noted there were some similarities found in the two killings and the attempted robbery, but he said each case was being investigated separately. He declined to call Williams a suspect in either killing, but also noted that possibility had not been ruled out.

20TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1992 Gannett Company, Inc.  
USA TODAY

June 10, 1992, Wednesday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 1A

LENGTH: 1977 words

HEADLINE: MURDER A NATIONAL 'EPIDEMIC' // Doctors vow to wage war on violence

BYLINE: Dennis Cauchon; Desda Moss

KEYWORD: STATISTICS:MURDER RATE:AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

BODY:

For the 26,250 people murdered in the USA last year, it's too late to stop the killing.

But the American Medical Association wants to staunch the flow of blood by attacking murder as a public health problem, not just a crime.

The AMA plans to launch an attack against violence reminiscent of its campaigns against tobacco smoking and automobile accidents.

'Murders will continue to increase until we start treating it like a public health problem,' says George Lundberg, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Murder is the USA's 10th leading killer. It is the leading cause of death among black teen-agers.

'If this were due to a virus, the American people and its leaders would be shouting for a cure,' says former surgeon general C. Everett Koop.

The AMA opened its attack on murder by publishing 69 articles on violence in its 10 academic journals. Many of them focused on young black males, who are more likely to be murdered than die in a car crash.

The studies 'paint a grotesque picture of a society steeped in violence, especially by firearms,' Lundberg says.

Among findings:

- Black male teen-agers are murdered at a rate 11 times greater than white male teens.

- 28% of inner-city high school males surveyed in five cities say they've been threatened with a gun; 17% have actually been shot at; 35% carry guns outside of school.

'While most of us sit around worrying about whether our kids should have toy guns, these kids have real guns,' says Broderick Johnson, president of the Washington, D.C., chapter of Concerned Black Men.

USA TODAY, June 10, 1992

- One-third of gun owners keep their guns loaded; 53% don't keep them locked up.

Loaded and unlocked guns tend to result in accidents, especially among children, or spur-of-the-moment murders.

'We are in a time of crisis. We shouldn't wait for more young people to die,' says Clementine Barfield, founder and president of Save our Sons and Daughters in Detroit.

Researchers proposed various solutions - some conflicting - to reduce the violence.

Koop and Lundberg made the most controversial proposal: gun control. They urged that all gun owners be licensed.

'It's the first step toward turning the epidemic around,' says Lundberg.

Adds Koop: 'Whether it happens depends on the political will in the country and the guts of some people to stand up and be counted.'

The proposal drew sharp criticism from the National Rifle Association. 'It won't work. We've got 20,000 gun laws and, with few exceptions, they have not dealt with the real problem of crime,' says Jim Baker, the NRA's chief lobbyist.

He notes that many areas with the toughest gun laws - such as New York, Massachusetts and Washington, D.C. - have the highest murder rates.

A researcher who's conducting the most extensive study of guns and violence in inner-city schools reluctantly agrees with the NRA that gun control won't make a difference.

'If it were that simple, I'd jump on the bandwagon,' says Tulane University criminologist Joseph Sheley. 'But seeing the studies shows me otherwise.'

He says restricting guns might reduce supply but it wouldn't change the demand. As a result, dangerous organized gun supply networks - essentially organized crime - would take over the gun business if the laws were enforced.

Sheley published the first results of his guns-in-school study in today's American Journal of Diseases of Children.

He surveyed 1,600 inner-city students in 10 high schools in five states. The high schools were chosen because they had a history of gun and violence problems and are not a sample of all urban high schools.

In the survey, 21% of the male students and 12% of female students said they had dealt drugs. Surprisingly, though, only 7% of the students used hard drugs such as heroin, powder cocaine or crack.

'The kids make a distinction. In fact, they ridicule them (hard drug users). But they understand they can make money selling drugs,' says Sheley. 'The kids are sharper than we give them credit for.'

He thinks the study should break the stereotype that most inner-city kids are dealing and doing drugs.

And even the worst schools - which his study focused on - are an oasis from violence compared to the neighborhoods that surround them: 75% of kids who carry guns leave them at home when they come to school.

Another study may help public officials target the areas with the worst violence - especially the 13 most critical cities. The Journal of The American Medical Association identified for the first time the cities with the highest murder rate among black teens.

In the worst - Washington, D.C. - 1 in 440 black male teens is murdered each year.

'This is the first study to show where things are worse,' says researcher Lois Fingerhut of the National Center for Health Statistics.

She says violence can be solved best at the local level. 'These cities need to do something. It can't be a national project,' she says.

While pushing no specific solutions, Fingerhut says, 'We should start with young kids in these cities and prevent them from growing up into a world of violence.'

The researchers base their murder studies on statistics from the National Center for Health Statistics, rather than FBI crime statistics.

The NCHS - part of the Centers for Disease Control - accumulates numbers based on every death certificate in the USA. The FBI counts murders from approximately 80% of USA law enforcement agencies that file reports with it.

The NCHS found murders rose from 21,731 in 1986 to 26,250 in 1991, a 21% increase.

Blacks - male and female - get murdered at a rate 6.6 times that of whites. Of all causes of death, none has a greater racial disparity.

'You've got an awful lot of kids killing each other over self-respect,' says Crime Control Institute chairman Jerry Wilson. 'They don't see taking of human life as a big deal and in many cases see it as a self-defense mechanism. They kill to avoid being killed. It's a form of guerrilla warfare.'

The Journal reported several details that connect the violence to the war on drugs.

In Washington, the number of gunshot victims not only soared, but wounds per patient rose from 1.44 in 1983-87 to 2.04 in 1988-90. This indicates targeted shootings, rather than drunken, spur-of-the-moment attacks.

And greater numbers of patients being treated in inner-city emergency rooms are hurt by gunfire. A study at King-Drew Medical Center in Los Angeles found that in 1985 only 19% of its patients had gunshot wounds; in 1991, it was 51%.

The violence is putting a great strain on hospitals.

Dr. Claude Organ Jr., editor of the AMA's Archives of Surgery and chief surgeon at an inner-city hospital in Oakland, says more money must be spent on inner city trauma care units.

'We spend untold amounts on defense but, when it comes to inner-city problems, we're told we must be cost effective.'

Handguns and violence

Firearms and crime seem to go hand-in-hand. Murders keep climbing in the USA and there are more than 600,000 firearm-related crimes a year:

Murders with guns climb

Firearms - especially handguns - are used in more than half of all murders in the USA:

Year	Murders	Percent committed by guns
1982	19,485	60%
1983	18,673	58%
1984	16,689	59%
1985	17,545	59%
1986	19,257	58%
1987	17,963	59%
1988	17,971	61%
1989	18,954	62%
1990	20,045	64%

Black males are most victimized

Young black males are seven times more likely to be a victim of handgun crimes than the rest of the population. Black women are as likely to be victimized as often as white males, but twice as often as white females:

Age 1,000	Male victims per 1,000		Female victims per	
	white	black	white	black
12-15	1.5	6.4	1.0	2.7
16-19	7.2	24.0	3.4	8.1
20-24	9.7	22.0	3.4	8.6
25-34	5.2	15.0	2.3	6.6
35-49	2.7	7.9	1.3	3.3
50-64	1.6	5.9	1.0	2.4
65+	.6	3.7	.3	.8
Total	3.8	12.2	1.7	4.7

with black teen-agers being the least safe

Black male teen-agers are 11 times more likely to be murdered with guns than white male teens:

Murder rate per 100,000
Black males 85.3
Black females 8.6
White males 7.5
White females 1.7

Where black teens are the least safe

Here are the top 20 metropolitan counties or urban areas - including Washington, D.C. and the cities of St. Louis and Baltimore - where black male teens are most likely to be killed by a gun. The major city in each county is in

parentheses:

County	Murders per 100,000(1)
Washington, D.C.	227
Los Angeles (Los Angeles)	226
Wayne, Mich. (Detroit)	221
Duval, Fla. (Jacksonville)	198
Orleans, La. (New Orleans)	178
Henrico, Va. (Richmond)	169
Brooklyn, N.Y.	165
Jackson, Mo. (Kansas City)	152
St. Louis	148
Broward, Fla. (Fort Lauderdale)	143
Baltimore	132
Manhattan, N.Y.	132
Suffolk, Mass. (Boston)	130
Dade, Fla. (Miami)	129
Caddo, La. (Shreveport)	126
Alameda, Calif. (Oakland)	121
Genesee, Mich. (Flint)	119
Maricopa, Ariz. (Phoenix)	114
Queens, N.Y.	110
Philadelphia (Philadelphia)	103

How guns, violence related

A new study found 90% of violence experienced by youths was among those who deal drugs, carry a gun or have friends who carry guns. The survey of 1,594 high school students in five cities found:

	Male	Female
Deal drugs	21%	16%
Carry gun outside school	35%	11%
Carry gun in school	9%	3%
Threatened with gun	28%	13%
Shot at with gun	17%	5%

1 - 1987-1989

GRAPHIC: GRAPHIC; b/w, USA TODAY, Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Justice Statistics, The Journal of the American Medical Association, Archives of Surgery, American Journal of Diseases of Children (Bar graph; Line graph; Chart); PHOTO; color, Jackson Hill; PHOTO; b/w, Tim Dillon, USA TODAY

CUTLINE: LIFE IN THE BALANCE: Patient is treated in emergency room at New Orleans' Charity Hospital. CUTLINE: KOOP: Gun control depends on 'political will, guts'

TYPE: Cover Story

SUBJECT: RESEARCH; MEDICINE; MURDER; VIOLENCE; GUN; MINORITY; BLACKS

NOTES: See info box at end of text; See sidebar; Some cite drug war in killings

LEVEL 1 - 1 OF 43 STORIES

Copyright 1992 Gannett Company, Inc.  
USA TODAY

September 3, 1992, Thursday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 6A

LENGTH: 3810 words

HEADLINE: ALABAMA

DATELINE: BIRMINGHAM

KEYWORD: WASHINGTON DC

... loss of a driver's license for drunken driving and mandatory jail sentences for repeated drunken driving offenses. ... ST. LOUIS - Latressa Washington, 22, has been charged with first-degree murder in the smothering death of her 3-month-old daughter, Victoria, on Aug. 16.

MONTANA

REEDPOINT - Up to 10,000 ...

LEVEL 1 - 15 OF 43 STORIES

Proprietary to the United Press International 1992

June 24, 1992, Wednesday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Illinois

LENGTH: 551 words

HEADLINE: Gotti sent to tough Illinois prison

DATELINE: MARION, Ill.

KEYWORD: GOTTI

... nation's toughest federal prison in Marion, Ill., less than 24 hours after he was sentenced to life for five murders.

Gotti arrived at the country's most escape proof high security prison, 110 miles southeast of St. Louis, Mo., at 7:35 a.m. and immediately began processing for cellhouse assignment, said Fred Apple, executive assistant to

13TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1992 The New York Times Company  
The New York Times

July 28, 1992, Tuesday, Late Edition - Final

POTUS ON DRUGS/CAMPS

NAMES: George Bush

SECTION: Section A; Page 1; Column 4; National Desk

LENGTH: 2661 words

HEADLINE: THE 1992 CAMPAIGN: Candidates' Records;  
Four Years of Bush's Drug War: New Funds but an Old Strategy

SERIES: The Bush Record -- Eighth article of a series.

BYLINE: By JOSEPH B. TREASTER, Special to The New York Times

DATELINE: ST. LOUIS

BODY:

No American President has come to office with more experience in trying to hold back the tide of drugs than George Bush.

As Director of Central Intelligence under President Gerald R. Ford, Mr. Bush monitored the drug threat worldwide. As Ronald Reagan's Vice President, he led the Administration's anti-drug campaign, often climbing aboard powerful chase boats and helicopters as agents patrolled the Florida coast in the first concerted Federal effort to halt the surging tide of cocaine.

Yet when he designed his own anti-drug strategy, his critics say, Mr. Bush seems to have ignored much of what he learned. Since taking office, Mr. Bush has poured more and more money into tactics that over the last 20 years have repeatedly failed to change the course of the campaign against drugs: trying to stop drugs at the borders, cajoling and threatening drug-producing nations and jailing thousands of Americans for ever longer terms.

Opting for the Visible

Mr. Bush has often spoken of the value of education, treatment and prevention programs to staunch the desire for drugs. But disregarding the near-unanimous advice of independent experts as well as some on the White House staff who say these are the most effective weapons, Mr. Bush has consistently subordinated health and education to law enforcement. These tactics have sometimes produced quick, visible and politically useful results -- most spectacularly, the seizure of Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega in the 1989 invasion of Panama and bringing him to the United States to stand trial on drug charges -- but the benefits have usually been ephemeral at best.

"Reducing the demand for drugs through treatment and education is the most efficient and effective way to address the drug problem," argues Eric E. Sterling, a drug expert who heads the Criminal Justice Policy Foundation in Washington, offering the common wisdom in the field. "This is where the most progress has been made so far. Enforcement has had little effect on the supply or the use of drugs."

The New York Times, July 28, 1992

Since Mr. Bush took office with a pledge, as he put it in his Inaugural Address, to end "this scourge," the Federal anti-drug budget, including the money spent on education and treatment, has doubled, to almost \$12 billion this fiscal year. Still, more than two-thirds of that has been dedicated to enforcement, a ratio little changed from the Reagan years, when most experts argued that America was losing the battle.

"We're recommending dollars for each area of activity in which we will be able to achieve a net gain," Bob Martinez, the director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy and President Bush's top aide on drugs, said in a recent interview. The Federal Government, he added, is in the best position to combat drugs overseas and at the borders, while much of the cost for treatment and education should be borne by cities and states.

Mr. Martinez said the decline in drug use among young people and the middle class proves that the Administration's approach is working.

In fact, during Mr. Bush's first two years in office, the casual use of cocaine, marijuana and other drugs did continue a decline among teen-agers and the middle class, a trend that began in the late 1980's. But in the last half of his term the downturn in middle-class use appears to have stalled.

At the same time, drug use appears to be rising in the gritty inner-city neighborhoods where addiction problems are most severe and where much of the drug-driven crime originates, menacing all of society.

Evidence of that was clear on a recent afternoon in the impoverished north side of St. Louis, one battlefield in what President Bush calls the war on drugs.

#### Like Predatory Birds

On this hot, moist day, hardly anyone was moving on the streets. But like gaunt, predatory birds, little groups of cocaine and heroin dealers lounged on the shady stoops of burned-out buildings, hoping for a breeze and for their first customers of the day.

In the front yard of one broken-down crack house, a 32-year-old dealer stepped away from a sizzling picnic grill. The crack dealer, who identified himself as John C., is one of the prime targets in the drug war. But he doesn't see himself as an enemy of the President -- more a witness, observing and being swept along by powerful forces he does not control. Twice he's been arrested, and each time he has returned to selling crack. The authorities have their job, he says; he has his. At best, it's a stalemate.

"They're not winning the drug war," he argued. "There's never a shortage of cocaine in this city. They could lock up a thousand brothers, even 10,000 brothers. There's always going to be someone new out here selling."

One big reason, he explained, is that "there's nothing else to do: No type of recreation, no work, nothing."

The crack dealer could have been talking about New York or Detroit or almost any big city. Here in St. Louis, as in many other cities, growing numbers of people have been staggering into emergency rooms suffering from adverse

The New York Times, July 28, 1992

reactions to cocaine.

This is a sharp reversal of the downward trend in drug-related health emergencies that started nine months after Mr. Bush took office. Across the nation, emergency room statistics, often regarded as a barometer of drug use, are worse now than when the President launched the most expensive anti-drug crusade in American history almost four years ago, grabbing the issue when public opinion surveys showed an extraordinary level of national concern.

#### New Drugs, New Problems

There are other discouraging signs, as well. At the pale brick St. Louis Regional Medical Center, the local hospital with the highest percentage of patients on welfare, the births of premature and brain-damaged infants to mothers who are using cocaine -- often referred to as "crack babies" -- have more than quadrupled in the last year, to between 20 and 30 a month.

And, as in several other cities, researchers in St. Louis say a new generation is being hooked on a potent blend of heroin that is inhaled like powdered cocaine. ] ✓

"You find a lot of the crack dealers and other young guys, 16 and 17 years old, hanging out on the streets, snorting heroin today," said Dietrich Smith, a researcher in the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Missouri campus in St. Louis.

#### Philosophy Bush Helps Spur Attitude Change

While President Bush doubled anti-drug spending as financing for some other domestic programs lagged, perhaps his greatest contribution, critics and supporters say, has been to help change the attitude that cocaine and some other drugs were an exquisite part of the Good Life -- exciting, sexy, stylish and probably not all that harmful, an idea that flourished in the 1970's and well into the 80's.

As Vice President, during the '88 campaign and early in his Presidency, Mr. Bush hammered away at the evils of drugs. Almost immediately after taking office, President Bush appointed William J. Bennett, a former Secretary of Education and a combative orator, as the head of the newly created Office of National Drug Control Policy. As the President's chief spokesman on drugs, Mr. Bennett seemed to be in the newspapers and on television almost every day preaching the gospel. On Sept. 5, 1989, after eight months in office, Mr. Bush devoted his first prime-time television address to the drug problem, declaring, as he held a package of crack before the cameras, that it was "the toughest domestic challenge we've faced in decades."

By then, though, Federal surveys showed that middle-class sentiment had already begun to shift. One bellwether event had been the cocaine death of the University of Maryland basketball star Len Bias in 1986.

In 1985 Federal surveys showed that 12.2 million people were using cocaine at least occasionally. By 1988 the number had dropped to 8.2 million as the anti-drug message and personal experiences demonstrating the drug's fragile balance between euphoria and destruction had begun mounting. In this sense,

The New York Times, July 28, 1992

cocaine was following a long sociological pattern: when seemingly benign drugs come to be seen as monstrosities, attraction begins turning to revulsion. And so cocaine began to lose its following.

But as the cocaine epidemic began to abate, and events including the recession and the Persian Gulf war captured the public's interest, the President turned his attention to other issues.

Now, present and former Administration officials say, the evidence of failure in the cities and the continued use of cocaine at relatively high levels even among the middle class have begun to make the issue look like a liability.

'Down in the Trenches'

Mr. Martinez, a former Florida governor and friend of the Bush family, says the President is "personally committed, down in the trenches on this one." The proof of that, said John P. Walters, a deputy to Mr. Martinez, is that "he's put his money behind this."

Indeed, no President has even come close to Mr. Bush's anti-drug spending. But critics in Congress argue that much of the money has been wasted. For example, \$2.2 billion is being spent this year to stop the flood of cocaine and heroin into this country. Another three-quarters of a billion is for operations to stop drug production and trafficking in foreign countries -- an idea that Administration strategists decided had not received adequate emphasis.

Still, each year farmers in Latin America and Asia have been producing ever larger crops of coca and opium, and smugglers daily dart through the ever-more elaborate American mazes of patrol boats, planes and electronic barriers.

[And in perhaps the most frustrating setback for law enforcement, Pablo Escobar, thought to be of the world's most powerful drug traffickers, escaped last week from the resort-like Colombian prison where he had been held for a year. Having sought unsuccessfully to extradite him for trial in the United States, the Administration had been counting, at the least, on Mr. Escobar's serving a long prison term in Colombia.]

Mr. Walters attributes a recent rise in the wholesale price of cocaine to the efforts offshore and at the borders. But he acknowledges that the drug remains in abundant supply throughout the United States.

Priorities

Enforcement Put Before Treatment

The Bush strategy divides spending into three categories: offshore law enforcement, domestic law enforcement and the reduction of domestic demand through education and treatment. But most drug experts say that formula actually amounts to a two-way split -- with education and treatment getting the short end.

When Mr. Bush doubled his anti-drug budget, spending for treatment nearly doubled with it, to \$1.9 billion this year. But that left the nation with programs to treat less than a third of the estimated six million heavy drug users. Mr. Martinez argues that the gap is not so great as it seems because, by his estimate, a quarter of the addicts would not accept treatment, and another

The New York Times, July 28, 1992

quarter would be able to get off drugs on their own. But private drug experts say no one can predict how many people would accept treatment until it is available to anyone who wants it.

For now, even police chiefs think more money ought to go into treatment and education. In St. Louis, as in many cities, about half those arrested for all manner of felonies have been using drugs. And Police Chief Clarence Harmon says he is fighting a holding action.

"Part of the problem," he said, "is that we don't have many treatment facilities. I'm told by people on the corrections side that a number of people want to be treated, but there aren't enough facilities. With more treatment and job training and other alternatives we could see a dramatic lowering of the crime rates."

Representative John Conyers, the Detroit Democrat who heads the House Committee on Government Operations which monitors the drug policy office, charges that the President has opted for "the political rather than the scientific approach." But Mr. Conyers said the President was not the only victim of political pressure.

"Drug education and treatment have gained a name as a wimp activity," he said. "If you favor these things, you're a softy."

As deputy director of the National Drug Policy Office until he left last fall, Dr. Herbert D. Kleber lobbied to have financing for treatment and education increased by nearly \$1 billion. He failed and blames the President and Congress alike.

"Treatment is a bipartisan failure," said Dr. Kleber, who is now in charge of substance abuse programs at the Columbia University Medical School. "Clearly, if the President would stake his reputation and say, 'I'm determined to spend 'X' million on treatment,' it would make it much harder for Congress to turn him down. Conversely, if Congress said, 'We're going to embarrass the President, we're going to spend \$500 million on treatment,' it would be hard for him not to go along."

#### Statistics Some Changes, Some Constants

In 1990, a Federal survey of American households showed that 6.2 million Americans had used cocaine at least once that year, down from 8.2 million in 1988 and 12 million at its peak a few years earlier. The same survey indicated that 662,000 Americans had used cocaine at least once a week, down from 862,000 in 1988.

The most recent survey, published in late 1991, showed 6.4 million Americans using cocaine at least once during the year and 654,000 using it at least weekly. Given the survey's margin of error, Federal statisticians said, the 1991 results reflected no change in middle-class cocaine use.

The survey estimates that at least occasional crack use has been steady at one million Americans since data on the drug were first collected in 1988. At the same time, emergency room incidents attributable to cocaine rose 25 percent in the first three quarters of 1991, the latest period for which data are

The New York Times, July 28, 1992

available. The number of heroin incidents increased by 7 percent.

Here in St. Louis, Dr. Corinne Walentik, chief of the neonatology department at the regional medical center, said she is seeing many mothers in their 20's who are newcomers to cocaine. They've given birth to one or two children, free of drugs.

"But they come back for another delivery," she added, "and the kids test positive for cocaine." With too few treatment facilities or other alternatives, "they're an easy victim for the local pusher."

#### Realities

#### Dealer and User: Life on the Edge

While the north side St. Louis crack dealer was talking about his life, reggae music and soft rock drifted from a backyard gathering down the block -- a wake for the victims of a gang killing. Outside the house, four boys were shooting baskets.

"Two of those guys are dealers," the dealer said. He lifted his chin toward a handful of teen-agers in the next yard and said, "They're in the business, too."

In many ways, this dealer epitomizes the heavy cocaine user who is becoming the dominant figure in the nation's drug problem. He lives on the edge. He is not quite homeless; he sleeps in the crack house. But crack keeps him frantic.

He said he clears \$800 or \$900 a week from his drug sales. But he smokes most of it up. He has no savings and no clear idea what he'll be doing tomorrow, except looking for crack. "I could stop," he said. "But I just don't feel like it. I like the feeling I get. I feel spaced out, like a zombie. It's that way for a lot of people. This war on drugs, they might as well forget about that. It a lot worse than they think."

#### The Series So Far

This series began June 25 with an interview with President Bush and an article assessing his record as leader. Other articles evaluated the President's record on issues including foreign affairs, the economy, education, judicial appointments and American policy toward Iraq. The most recent article, on his environmental record, appeared July 4.

GRAPHIC: Photos: Dr. Corinne Walentik, chief of the neonatology department at the regional medical center in St. Louis, sees more mothers, whose earlier children were drug free, having babies who test positive for cocaine. "They're not getting any support services, and they're an easy victim for the local pusher," she said. She fed a six-day-old baby born to a crack-addicted mother.; A cocaine dealer in St. Louis looked out to where he does business and called President Bush's "war on drugs" a bust. "There's never a shortage of cocaine in this city." (Photographs by Peter Newcomb for The New York Times) (pg. A12)

Graph: "Views of the Drug Problem" shows the percentage of adults who cited drugs as the most important problem from '89-'92. (Based on nationwide surveys by The New York Times and CBS News.) (pg. A12)

The New York Times, July 28, 1992

TYPE: Biography; Series

SUBJECT: DRUG ABUSE AND TRAFFIC; ELECTION ISSUES; COCAINE; PUBLIC OPINION;  
FINANCES; BUDGETS AND BUDGETING; PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1992; SURVEYS AND  
SERIES

NAME: TREASTER, JOSEPH B; BUSH, GEORGE (PRES)

GEOGRAPHIC: UNITED STATES

6TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1992 Guardian Publication, Ltd.  
Manchester Guardian Weekly

August 16, 1992

SECTION: Pg. 9

LENGTH: 694 words

HEADLINE: The Clinton road show gets in gear

BYLINE: By Martin Walker in St. Louis

BODY:

THE Democratic campaign's latest charabanc tour of the American heartland, with the motto "On The Road -- To Change America," got under way last week with a restive crew.

Unwilling to repeat its role of prop to Bill Clinton's wholesome imagery of small-town America, the media accompanying the presidential candidate's new bus tour are hunting for a story that begins "Did Clinton peak too soon?"

But they may not be able to send their stories. These wide expanses of the heartland are too far-flung for cellular phones, and there are new sights so pitiful as a bus of media stars staring in disbelief at portable phones that will not connect them with anything.

Mr Clinton began with his first bus tour visit to a minority inner-city community. East St Louis is an American Beirut, an overwhelmingly poor and unemployed black district with a devastating crime rate, and too low a tax base to support a local government.

His promise of college education in return for public service went down well. He talked of local successes, of local sports heroes and school football teams that "showed the old virtues of hard work and dedication still produce the results and the pride".

Mr Clinton promised: "I am not gonna hide out in the White House. I'm gonna come to communities like this, to answer your questions and be accountable. This country is wasting its people at an astonishing rate."

Introduced as "the dynamic duo", Mr Clinton and his vice-presidential candidate, Al Gore, established something more than a rapport with their almost entirely black audience. They spoke of local issues -- a recent slaughter in a local launderette, black kids who get sports scholarships to go to college but never graduate, and local toxic waste dumps.

"The worst environmental dangers seem to be located in the communities with the least economic and political power," Mr Gore said, to strong applause which suggested that if the Clinton-Gore ticket has peaked too soon for the Washington insiders, it is still climbing for the voters in the real America.

The sequel to Bill and Al's excellent adventure, that successful political road show which helped the Democrats to a 30-point poll lead over President Bush, started where the Missouri river flows into the Mississippi, and headed

Manchester Guardian Weekly, August 16, 1992

into the Iowa farm country.

Once the bus left the inner city for the small-town main streets, front porches with fluttering American flags, iced tea, and polite crowds teemed with cute children, the cameras of Mr Clinton's own television crew never stopped rolling. The images of this autumn's advertising campaign were unfolding before our eyes.

But the America that at last looks ready to vote a Democrat back into the White House was the one we had left that morning, the middle America that is hurting.

There is nowhere more middle than St Louis, plumb in the centre of the continent. Missouri has voted for the winner in every presidential election except 1956.

At the turn of the century, St Louis was a Mecca for jazz and American's fastest growing city. But the St Louis Blues have become a civic lament, with the city losing more than half its population in the last 30 years.

Its main hi-tech industry was based around McDonnell-Douglas aerospace, now savaged by 11,000 layoffs after the defence cuts. The car factories have been cut back or closed, and only the vast Anheuser-Busch brewery still prospers. The result is a Budweiser economy -- a lot of froth, not much body, and headaches.

"No more false choices, America. It's not jobs or the ecology, it is creating new jobs, with rising wages, through cleaning up the mess those dead old industries left behind," said Mr Clinton, who so far seems to have an answer for every question.

President Bush's approval rating in the opinion polls has undergone the greatest sustained drop in US polling history, tumbling to a new low of 33 per cent, according to ABC News-Washington Post poll findings. Fully 64 per cent of American adults disapprove of the job he is doing as president, according to the poll, compared with a 90 per cent approval rating after last year's Gulf war.

8TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1992 The Times Mirror Company  
Los Angeles Times

August 6, 1992, Thursday, Home Edition

SECTION: Part A; Page 16; Column 1; National Desk

LENGTH: 801 words

HEADLINE: CLINTON'S 2ND BUS TOUR STARTS WITH BLACK VOTERS;  
CAMPAIGN: CROWD IN EAST ST. LOUIS IS PROBABLY THE MOST RACIALLY DIVERSE  
CANDIDATES WILL ENCOUNTER AS THEY WEND THEIR WAY NORTH TO MINNEAPOLIS.

BYLINE: By SAM FULWOOD III, TIMES STAFF WRITER

DATELINE: EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.

BODY:

As the Bill Clinton-Al Gore campaign kicked off its second bus tour Wednesday and began its trek north along the Mississippi River, the first stop included what is likely to be conspicuously absent in the next two days:

Black people.

Along the campaign route, in the town squares and local meeting halls, relatively few black faces are expected to pop up in the mix of political support for the Democratic presidential ticket as it touches some of the small Midwest towns where campaign officials say Middle America lives.

Thus, the starting point of this second bus tour -- economically hard-pressed, crime-besotted and overwhelmingly black East St. Louis -- was no accidental campaign hit. The crowd of no more than 1,000 that gathered here at the East St. Louis High School gym was expected to be the most racially diverse group Clinton and Gore will see in the next few days, campaign aides sheepishly admitted. It was also, quite probably, the smallest.

Dee Dee Myers, Clinton's campaign spokeswoman, tried to downplay any racial reasons underlying the obvious lessened excitement among blacks for the campaign road show.

"This event (in East St. Louis) wasn't meant to be a large crowd event," she said as Clinton made his way by bus for his next scheduled stop. "Our focus wasn't on the crowd, but the message."

The next event drew an estimated 3,000 people -- the vast majority of them white. They lined the streets and created a Norman Rockwell-like scene in Hannibal, Mo., where Mark Twain lived and wrote of American life. An evening stop in Burlington, Iowa, attracted even more: 6,000 to 10,000 enthusiastic supporters gathered for a riverfront rally in the town of 27,000 people.

This bus trip -- dubbed "On the Road . . . to Change America" by campaign staffers -- kicked off at East St. Louis, about 30 miles from where the first bus tour ended last month.

Los Angeles Times, August 6, 1992

By Friday, the bandwagon will have carried the candidates, about 50 staffers and nearly 200 journalists to Cedar Rapids and Clayton County in Iowa; Prairie du Chien, La Crosse and Chippewa County in Wisconsin, and Minneapolis-St. Paul, where it will end. At most stops along the way, campaign officials concede -- with a bit of irritation at the question -- that black Americans will be few.

"You'll see us go from urban America to rural America to suburban America on this trip," said Rodney Slater, a Clinton campaign adviser and one of the few blacks accompanying the Democratic ticket on the bus trip. "One reason we have no problem doing that is that we're taking the same message everywhere. That's a message of jobs, economic growth and putting Americans first."

But, the aides say, East St. Louis -- so hard-pressed that its black-run town government replaced its traffic lights with four-way stop signs to save on electric bills -- was carefully selected as a symbolic kickoff point because it perfectly matches the theme Clinton wanted on this bus trip. Simply stated, that message to East St. Louis and the rest of urban America is: If they will help send him to Washington, Clinton will direct the federal government to help the town help itself.

And that's what he said from a makeshift stage under the basketball backboard in the school's beloved gym. Pointing to the successes the school's football team has had over the past decade, including banners that proclaimed the 1989 and 1985 teams national champions, Clinton said success could come in other areas in East St. Louis.

"The same kind of spirit that enables a football team to win is what enables people to win academically, what enables people to rid their streets, their blocks, their gyms of crime and violence," he said.

"At some point all of us have to make decisions in our lives to take control, to take our lives back, to take our families back, to take our neighborhoods back, to take our futures back," Clinton said to reverberating applause. "Believe you me, I don't think you can do it alone. You need a President and a national government that's caring, that works, that's committed to helping you and investing in our people."

Although Clinton will stress many of the same points over and over this week, the language of self-improvement -- more often delivered by Clinton or his surrogates before largely black audiences -- is unlikely to be as direct as this political caravan moves into progressively whiter and more economically well-off communities.

Many in the East St. Louis audience were pleased to hear and see the Democratic presidential nominee.

"I'm voting for him, come hell or high water," said the Rev. Johnny Scott, pastor of Mt. Sinai Baptist Church and president of the local NAACP branch. "What other choice do I have? African-Americans have little or no choice about who they are going to support."

GRAPHIC: Photo, All Aboard: The Bill Clinton-Al Gore campaign kicked off its second bus tour with a rally in East St. Louis. The trip will focus on Midwest voters. Above, Hillary and Bill Clinton and Tipper and Al Gore get ready to board the bus. ; Photo, (Orange County Edition, A16) Democratic presidential

Los Angeles Times, August 6, 1992

nominee Bill Clinton's bus caravan rolls along an Illinois highway outside East St. Louis, on its way to Minneapolis. Associated Press

SUBJECT: CLINTON, BILL; GORE, ALBERT JR; PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS -- 1992;  
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS

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The New York Times

July 24, 1992, Friday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 13; Column 1; National Desk

CLINTON ON CRIME

LENGTH: 991 words

HEADLINE: THE 1992 CAMPAIGN: The Democrats;  
Clinton, in Houston Speech, Assails Bush on Crime Issue

BYLINE: By GWEN IFILL, Special to The New York Times

DATELINE: HOUSTON, July 23

BODY:

Gov. Bill Clinton took a page from the Republican playbook today, standing on the steps of City Hall here with uniformed police officers arrayed behind him as he denounced President Bush's record on fighting crime.

Mr. Clinton said the President was guilty of inaction on crime because he had said he would not sign handgun legislation unless it was part of a Republican-crafted legislative package, and he accused the President of talking tough on crime to divide America.

Call for 'Order and Safety'

"We cannot take our country back until we take our neighborhoods back," the Governor said as thousands of onlookers cheered. "Four years ago this crime issue was used to divide America. I want to use it to unite America. I want to be tough on crime and good for civil rights. You can't have civil justice without order and safety."

In alluding to the 1988 campaign, the Democratic Presidential nominee appeared to be referring to the case of Willie Horton, a black prisoner in Massachusetts who escaped while on a weekend furlough and later raped a Maryland woman and stabbed her fiance, both white. But Mr. Clinton did not mention the prisoner by name.

The Horton case became a symbol of Republican advertising that sought to paint the Democrats' 1988 Presidential nominee, Michael S. Dukakis, who was then Governor of Massachusetts, as soft on crime. Democrats also accused the Republicans of race-baiting, a charge the Bush campaign denied.

Mr. Clinton's appearance here today -- he was introduced by the president of the Houston Police Officers' Association -- was clearly designed to pre-empt similar Republican attacks this year.

His appearance was also used to challenge the President here in Houston, which Mr. Bush has adopted as his hometown. Mr. Clinton, who was also scheduled to attend a \$10,000-a-couple fund-raising dinner here, told his supporters that he intends to compete for votes in Texas.

The New York Times, July 24, 1992

"I'm not giving up on Texas because George Bush has a hotel room in this town," the Governor said, drawing laughter from the crowd. Noting that he lived in neighboring Arkansas, he added, "I'm not so sure that I don't have more in common with you than that fellow who claims Texas so he doesn't have to pay taxes in Maine."

Mr. Bush lists a hotel room in the city as his legal residence.

Delivering his speech during a brief downpour, Mr. Clinton called for handgun controls, urged that more police officers be hired and supported drug education and treatment as a way to reduce crime.

"This is a race not just between the past and the future," he said. "It's a difference between action and inaction. Anybody can talk a good game. Al Gore and Bill Clinton have a plan, a vision."

#### Support for Brady Bill

Mr. Clinton made a special point of reiterating his support for the Brady bill, a measure named for former President Ronald Reagan's press secretary, James S. Brady, who was severely wounded when a gunman tried to kill Mr. Reagan in March 1981.

The bill, which would impose a waiting period on the purchase of handguns, was part of an omnibus anti-crime measure that died in a House-Senate conference committee this year. Mr. Bush had said he would consider signing it only if the rest of the anti-crime package reflected the priorities of his Justice Department.

"We have a President who asks men and women to put on uniforms and risk their lives to keep the rest of us safe," Mr. Clinton said, "but he won't risk a little political capital and take a little heat to ask people to wait five or six days to check their criminal records or their mental health history before they get a gun that can kill people."

The Governor's remark drew boos from some people in the crowd.

#### Position Paper on Crime

In a position paper distributed before the speech, Mr. Clinton said that the rate of violent crime in the United States had continued to increase under successive Republican administrations, and that Mr. Bush proposed cutting local law-enforcement aid by \$100 million in his budget for 1992.

"This President used crime to beat the Democrats in 1988, and then he turned around and tried to take \$100 million away from state and local law enforcement," Mr. Clinton said.

In an apparent reference to one section of the paper that dealt with Mr. Bush's record on the Brady bill and was headlined, "Guns for Everybody," Mr. Clinton said: "It is crazy to believe that we shouldn't at least try to give our police officers a fair fight in the fight to keep our streets safe. That's why I believe you ought to be for the Brady bill."

The New York Times, July 24, 1992

Mr. Clinton has proposed a national police corps that would offer former military personnel a chance to become local law-enforcement officers, and wants to make law enforcement one of the community service options with which people who receive Federal aid to attend college could repay their scholarships. These moves, he says, would allow local police departments to hire 100,000 more officers.

Mr. Clinton has also favored expanding an Arkansas "boot camp" program nationwide. The 60-day program, created in 1991, provides military-like discipline for nonviolent, first-time offenders.

In addition, he would ban some automatic weapons and supports tougher penalties for white-collar crimes.

On the six-day, eight-state bus tour that started in New York and ended in St. Louis on Wednesday, Mr. Clinton seldom mentioned the crime issue and talked even less about the special concerns of poor people. But today his words suggested that the poor and the minorities have a place in his plans for America, especially as beneficiaries of his anti-crime program.

"It is the poor, it is the minorities, it is those who have been forgotten and left out who are most at risk to violent crime in America today," the nominee said. "They will be needed and helped if their people can put on these uniforms and walk their streets and protect their children."

GRAPHIC: Photo: Gov. Bill Clinton criticized President Bush's efforts in the fight against crime during a speech yesterday from the steps of City Hall in Houston. "We cannot take our country back until we take our neighborhoods back," he said. He was flanked by Houston police officers. (F. Carter Smith for The New York Times)

SUBJECT: CRIME AND CRIMINALS; ELECTION ISSUES; FIREARMS; GUN CONTROL;  
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1992

NAME: IFILL, GWEN; BUSH, GEORGE (PRES); CLINTON, BILL (GOV)

GEOGRAPHIC: HOUSTON (TEX)

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Chicago Tribune

July 23, 1992, Thursday, NORTH SPORTS FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 1; ZONE: C

LENGTH: 1227 words

HEADLINE: Police revamp would put more cops on beat

BYLINE: By Sharman Stein.

BODY:

The Chicago Police Department should close stations, one detective headquarters and reassign officers from desk jobs and other positions to put an additional 1,600 officers on the street, a management consulting firm recommended Wednesday.

The report by Booz, Allen & Hamilton, ordered by the mayor, outlined how to revamp the 15,000-member department to put the equivalent of 1,600 more officers on the streets by 1995.

The increase would be accomplished without hiring any more officers. Instead, the report said, the department should: move officers from desk positions; hire civilians to fill administrative slots; close seven of the 25 police stations; and reorganize the entire patrol force.

Mayor Richard Daley and Police Supt. Matt Rodriguez Wednesday both voiced approval of the recommendations, which represent the first major assessment of department strategy since the administration of the late Supt. O.W. Wilson in the 1960s.

Some of the policies that Wilson implemented, every call to the emergency number, are no longer practical given an increase in crime.

William Geller, an executive with the Police Executive Research Forum, a research and training organization that was consulted by Booz, Allen, said the proposals call for an "enormously difficult, long-term transformation that most dedicated professionals in the business have been struggling with for years."

The report may serve as a rebuttal to a rising tide of fear from citizens distraught about a sharp rise in homicides, gang-related activity and drug dealing.

And it may help Daley repair some fences. He has been stung by charges that his administration moved too slowly in hiring 600 new officers the mayor had promised during his re-election in 1991, when he was under fire by opponents for not doing enough in his first term to fight crime.

But the report also contained a few points that are bound to be politically controversial.

Chief among these are the closing of seven district stations, the closing of the Brighton Park Area 3 detective headquarters on the Southwest Side, and the

Chicago Tribune, July 23, 1992

redeployment of police throughout the city to ensure that officers are present in neighborhoods where they are most needed at the times of day when crime is highest.

Daley is already on guard against any suggestion that some lower-crime neighborhoods might lose police to higher-crime areas. He also rebuffed the negative implication of seeing a station close.

"I'm going to tell people all over the city that Chicago is going to have a better police department, and that's what you have to do," Daley said Wednesday.

"We are going to have more police officers on the street and all over the city," he declared. "No way are we going to take beats away. There will be more police to prevent crime. Police officers don't belong in buildings, they belong on the street."

The department already is set to try community-policing strategies in five prototype districts, to be selected by January. An added, hoped-for result of the restructuring would be to give officers on the street and their commanders in district offices more decision-making authority than they now have, because there are so many layers of bureaucracy in the districts and at headquarters.

Community policing, which has been tried in Atlanta, St. Louis, and New York City with varying success, calls for a portion of the police force to work closely with citizens to identify local crime problems, and devise solutions, rather than concentrating most officers in squad cars where they can only respond to true emergencies.

Even in its prototype districts, the department will retain a strong presence of officers available to answer 911 calls. If successful, the community policing concept would be expanded throughout the city.

The city last re-evaluated its police deployment strategy seven years ago. A recent study by the University of Illinois at Chicago criticized the manner in which patrol officers were deployed to neighborhoods, noting that the most violent areas did not receive more police in relation to the numbers of crimes reported.

Rodriguez, who was named superintendent in April, has long embraced the move toward community policing, which was opposed by his predecessor, LeRoy Martin.

Rodriguez stressed that the community served by detectives working out of Area 3 headquarters at 3900 S. California Ave. would be able to perform their investigative tasks just as efficiently from other nearby detective headquarters.

Rodriguez also downplayed the importance of closing seven local district stations, which have not yet been named. He said nearby residents will be better served by getting more police on the street instead of bureaucrats performing duplicative functions.

The closed district stations, most likely to be the oldest buildings, will remain open to act as auxiliary stations for community-policing activities.

Chicago Tribune, July 23, 1992

"We have had the same enforcement policy since 1960, when it was implemented by O.W. Wilson," Rodriguez said. "And the community now only sees police cars going and coming. The force doesn't know the community and the community doesn't know who the police are. Most arrests we make come from information we get from the community. Together, we can combine our resources."

The report also recommends: eliminating several senior management positions, such as assistant deputy superintendents assigned to operations; assigning lieutenants instead of captains as watch commanders; and decentralizing the gang crimes unit by placing some of the officers into districts and others into the organized crime unit.

The Fraternal Order of Police, the union which represents 10,500 officers, is on record as opposing another suggestion aimed at squeezing more officers onto the street - deploying one-officer patrol cars more frequently than they are now used.

"We're opposed, unless they can show us a reason why we should not be opposed," said FOP President John Dineen, who said he feared for officers' safety.

Warren Friedman, whose group, the Chicago Alliance for Neighborhood Safety, has been studying community policing since 1987 and lobbying for its implementation, said he was most concerned that neighborhoods chosen for community policing prototypes have a chance to have their say about how the strategy is implemented.

Friedman was also concerned about the closing of stations at a time communities were being told they would have more, not less, contact with police.

"Decentralizing is a move in the right direction," Friedman said. "But it will depend on what communities get in the way of service. Good community policing can take place out of 18 stations. But if it's not good community policing, it will be a double loss."

Ald. Thomas Murphy (18th), whose ward is covered by the Area 3 detective headquarters, said he would endorse anything that would "put more officers on the street and get them out from behind the desk."

Ald. Mark Fary (12th), whose ward is also in Area 3, said he expects people will naturally react with panic to the loss of the facility. But their main concern, Fary said, is crime and what they most want is a police presence.

"People are afraid to walk the streets," Fary said. "They want to see police. Perhaps it is time to turn back the clock and get policemen walking the street again."

TERMS: CHICAGO; POLICE; AGENCY; CHANGE; NEIGHBORHOOD; CRIME; CLOSING; FIRST

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USA TODAY

July 17, 1992, Friday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: SPORTS; Pg. 2C

LENGTH: 903 words

HEADLINE: Remembering her roots // Joyner-Kersey Foundation aids East St. Louis hometown

BYLINE: Dick Patrick

KEYWORD: OLYMPIC TRACK AND FIELD:AGE:PROFILE JACKIE JOYNER-KERSEE

BODY:

Jackie Joyner-Kersey long has been taken out of East St. Louis, Ill.

But East St. Louis has never been taken out of the athlete/businesswoman with two Olympic gold medals, three World Championships golds, a charity, a marketing firm and corporate affiliations.

East St. Louis, a city of 45,000 across the Mississippi River from St. Louis, symbolizes urban decline - high in crime and unemployment, low in income and opportunity.

'The people there know I love them,' says Joyner-Kersey, who lives outside Los Angeles in Canoga Park, 'but they ask, 'Why do you come back?' I tell them life's a struggle wherever you are. Life is what you make it.

'I love East St. Louis. There are a lot of great people there trying to do great things. It's where I grew up.'

She grew up at 1433 Piggott Ave. in a home that is now collapsed along with others on the block. Joyner-Kersey has purchased the property with intentions of making it a sports museum. 'It's something I feel the family should keep,' says Joyner-Kersey.

Across the street is the Mary Brown Community Center, where Joyner-Kersey took a liking to modern dance before discovering track and field. As a youngster, she'd show up at 7 a.m., two hours before opening, and set up the pingpong tables and kickballs.

The center is closed because of a lack of funds. The long-range goal of her Jackie Joyner-Kersey Foundation is returning the building to operation. 'In the next two years, I think that will be a reality,' says Nino Fennoy, who coached Joyner-Kersey at Lincoln High and remains track coach.

Whenever Joyner-Kersey goes home - she was in town six times in May - she heads to the high school. She and training partner, Olympic hurdler/sprinter Gail Devers, spent last Christmas working out with the girls track team.

Joyner-Kersey didn't like what she sensed. It was more than the team's streak of nine consecutive state titles had ended. It went beyond college recruiters

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bypassing the school because there were too many athletes with poor grades.

'I asked them what they wanted to be,' Joyner-Kersee remembers. 'They said doctors, lawyers. I told them, 'You must think I'm crazy. You know what sounds good, what people like to hear.' I told them they had a problem. They all wanted to go to the state meet, but none said they wanted to be a champion. I made them look at themselves.'

Joyner-Kersee also got the group talking about family and drug-related problems after requiring the athletes to write her letters. Fennoy gives her partial credit for the team recapturing the state title.

'It takes an individual like Jackie to rescue young people,' Fennoy says. 'She can speak the language of the John Doe teen-ager or the corporate world.'

Joyner-Kersee is forging a new identity as businesswoman, overseeing two fledgling operations. Her foundation, started in 1988, deals mainly with individuals. 'Because I've found giving the money to organizations or cities, the kids too often never see any of it,' says Joyner-Kersee, who has hired a fund-raiser to seek federal and corporate grants.

The other venture: JJK & Associates, a marketing firm handling athletes trained by her husband-coach Bob Kersee.

'She wants to do things in business like she does them in athletics,' Kersee says. 'She's willing to go all day long at it and wants it perfect.'

'Jackie gets on the phone and starts saying, 'I can't believe we don't have that. We should be doing this. I don't know why this isn't done.'

Last year, she took her husband's advice, augmented by her own research, and agreed to delegate more authority and restructure the foundation.

She also re-evaluated her athletic motivation. Last year, Joyner-Kersee had to deal with a rare defeat. After she won the long jump at the World Championships, despite a gruesome sprain of her right ankle, she was forced to withdraw in the heptathlon after pulling a hamstring in the 200 meters.

Joyner-Kersee also grew tired of having her heptathlon scores compared to her past performances - she has the five best scores ever in the two-day, seven-event competition. She felt taken for granted.

'Last year at nationals, I was so ready to score over 7,000,' said Joyner-Kersee, who scored 6,878. 'I said to Bobby, 'Why should I do it?'

'That forced me to do some soul searching. I realized: Jackie you do this because you love it, regardless of what people are thinking of you. You've got to perform well.'

JACKIE JOYNER-KERSEE, 30, Canoga Park, Calif.  
Track and field: heptathlon, long jump  
Olympic record: 1984, silver in the heptathlon; 1988, gold in long jump, heptathlon

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## THE JOYNER-KERSEE FILE

- FAMILY: Older brother, Al, won 1984 Olympic triple jump; Al is married to Florence Griffith Joyner, 100- and 200-meter champion at '88 Olympics. Younger sisters Angela, Debra. Father, Alfred. Mother, Mary, died in 1981.
- LIVES: Canoga Park, Calif., also has a home in St. Louis.
- MEDAL COUNT: Heptathlon - second at '84 Olympics; first at '88 Olympics, '87 World Championships. Long jump - fifth at '84 Olympics; first at '88 Olympics, '87 and '91 World Championships.
- RECORDS: Set four world records in heptathlon (7,291 points). Formerly shared world record in long jump and U.S. record at 100M hurdles.
- SECRET VICE: Potato chips.
- HOBBIES: Clothes shopping, decorating.
- BORN: March 3, 1962, East St. Louis, Ill.

GRAPHIC: EAR PHOTO; color, USA TODAY; EAR PHOTO; color, H. Darr Beiser, USA TODAY; PHOTO; b/w, Robert Deutsch, USA TODAY

CUTLINE: JOYNER-KERSEE: 'Life is what you make it.' CUTLINE: TRUE CHAMPION: Olympic and world class track star Jackie Joyner- Kersee is forging a new identity as a businesswoman.

SUBJECT: PROFILE; OLYMPICS; TRACK AND FIELD; BIRTHDAY

NOTES: 1992 OLYMPIC GAMES PREVIEW; 8 DAYS TO BARCELONA; FACES OF THE GAME; See bio boxes at end of text

11TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The Seattle Times

August 4, 1992, Tuesday, Final Edition

SECTION: EDITORIAL; DON WILLIAMSON; Pg. A10

LENGTH: 940 words

HEADLINE: \$ 50 A POP FOR HANDGUNS IS JUST THE START

BYLINE: BY DON WILLIAMSON

BODY:

DOES IT make sense to pay \$ 50 a pop to get handguns off Seattle streets?

Supporters of a local organization called Stop the Violence think so. They want local companies to donate \$ 100,000 for 2,000 handguns to be turned in - no questions asked - from Sept. 1-15.

Here's how it works: Get an official return bag from any city recreation center or YWCA branch, put an unloaded handgun in the bag and take it to one of four Seattle police precincts between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. during the buyback period.

The vouchers given for the guns can be cashed in at any branch of First Interstate Bank. No vouchers will be given for rifles, shotguns, paint guns, blank pistols, BB guns, pellet guns, fake or broken guns.

Sponsors say the primary goal is to get guns out of the hands of youngsters and reduce the frightening increase in the number of guns showing up in city schools.

More than 40 guns were taken from young people in the Seattle schools last year and it's estimated nationally that 135,000 children bring a gun to school each day.

Anything that brings those numbers down and decreases the number of handguns in circulation is beneficial and probably worth the effort. Even so there are critics who say it is a bad idea. Some say youngsters will just be encouraged to steal guns and turn them in for money or will merely get rid of one gun, keeping others.

The most frequent knock against the program is that the people who do most of the shooting and killing and maiming are not about to turn their guns in.

Even backers of the project acknowledge that hard-core gun toters or those who fear for their safety are going to keep their firearms. But one member of the Stop the Violence Committee counters that "2,000 guns is 2,000 guns and getting that many off the street has to mean some lives are being saved."

Similar programs have had initial impressive results in cities like Baltimore (13,000 guns in three months), St. Louis (7,500 guns in one month) and Norfolk, Va. (1,000). There are indications that at least in St. Louis, there has

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been a measurable and sustained drop in the rate of violent crime since the buyback.

So, the program has a commendable goal and some promise of residual benefits. That probably means \$ 100,000 is not too much to ask to save a few lives.

But at last count, only U S West, McDonalds and First Interstate had put up the \$ 1,000 per company being asked for. Profits from T-shirts printed and donated by The Bon Marche have brought in around \$ 1,000 and Nordstrom donated the bags for the guns and flyers and stickers to publicize the program.

Private donations from individuals total about \$ 1,000. So far, cash on hand to actually buy back handguns is only about \$ 6,000. That means \$ 94,000 needs to be raised in less than a month to reach the goal.

Before we're finished here today, I'll list phone numbers for more information and a mailing address for contributions. But this didn't start out as a pitch for companies or households to send in money for the buyback.

I was close to being on the same side as the folks who think it's a poor use of time, money and effort. Something just rubs me wrong about doling out cash for people to do what common sense ought to dictate.

There isn't enough money out there to buy all the guns being carried around and buying guns doesn't really address the reason people feel the need to be armed.

There are children in this city in high school and middle school and even elementary school who fear for their safety and carry a gun because of the hazards they perceive either in school or on their way to and from school.

There are people who don't want to carry guns, who are afraid of guns and will wind up hurting themselves - rather than their assailants - if they ever try to use a gun. But they carry firearms or keep them in their homes or vehicles out of fear.

Some of that fear is imagined. Some is National Rifle Association hype that keeps gun manufacturers and sellers in business. But some is real and that's what really needs to be addressed.

On my desk is a copy of a document developed by some of the folks involved in the Stop the Violence Committee and others.

It's titled Preservation and Empowerment. It's full of ideas like a lending program for small businesses in depressed communities, pre-apprenticeship training for gang-involved youth, intensive outpatient drug and alcohol treatment, financial assistance for higher education and a funding plan that is generated in the communities where these concerns are the greatest.

The gun buyback is just one part of that overall package. It's a package that's far from foolproof and will have to overcome tremendous obstacles.

But it could be the beginning of a necessary comprehensive approach to solutions. There is no one answer, because there is no one problem. It is possible to begin turning things around. There just has to be focus and

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commitment.

A member of the committee who thinks the gun buyback is part of generating that focus and commitment said it was like turning an ocean liner; "it's tough to get it started, but once you do, a momentum is created that keeps it going."

If buying back handguns helps create momentum for rebuilding neighborhoods and the lives of neighborhood residents, that's worth supporting. But it's only a start.

For more information; call 723-5442 or 728-0903. The mailing address is:

Stop the Violence Committee

c/o The Seattle Neighborhood Group

500 Wall St., Suite 315

Seattle, WA 98121

We'll talk more later. Don Williamson's column appears Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday on editorial pages of The Times.

SUBJECT: FIREARMS; CRIME AND CRIMINALS; SEATTLE; TEEN-AGERS

TYPE: OP-ED

22ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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GANNETT NEWS SERVICE

July 13, 1992, Monday

Jackie Joyner-Kersey  
Al Joyner

LENGTH: 1270 words

BYLINE: ~~BERT ROSENTHAL~~; Gannett News Service

DATELINE: EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

KEYWORD: OLY-JACKIE

## BODY:

One the nation's most impoverished cities, East St. Louis is a study in urban malnourishment.

Stores are boarded up. Houses are burned down. Unemployment is high. The crime rate is an embarrassment. The city's debt is exhorbitant. There is little hope among its 50,000 residents.

→ It is the city where Jackie Joyner-Kersey, 30, was born.

Like her brother Al Joyner, the 1984 Olympic triple jump champion, she overcame the ghetto-like conditions to become one of the world's greatest athletes. Some think she is the best women's athlete ever - better than Babe Didrickson Zaharias, better than Wilma Rudolph, better than Althea Gibson.

While the 1988 Olympic gold medalist and world record-holder in the heptathlon and champion in the long jump, has reached the pinnacle of success, she has not forgotten where she came from.

Every opportunity she has, she returns home, trying to cheer up the children, telling them that they too can rise out of the ashes and become somebody just like she did.

"It's a dying city, and I'd like to try and bring it back to life," Joyner-Kersey said.

"I enjoy speaking to kids, the ones about 9 or 10. If you can tap into their minds early, they can focus on what they want to do, even though it's about 10 years down the road. You can given them something to shoot for. Some of them have no direction, no groups to go into. They don't know where they're going."

"At times we didn't have heat or food," Joyner-Kersey said, recalling her youth. "We ate mayonnaise sandwiches to survive. I knew I didn't want to live like that the rest of my life. I was ready to do whatever it took to leave East St. Louis - but not forget it."

Most influential in her young life were her parents, who virtually grew up with their children, having married at the ages of 15 and 16.

"My mother and father didn't have all the money in the world, but they did know how to raise their children," she said. "I'm proud when I think of our old house (at 1433 Piggott Avenue). To me, it represents what my family is all

GANNETT NEWS SERVICE, July 13, 1992

about and the struggles that we've gone through to make our lives better.

"... We had a lot of spirit and hope in our family. My mother and father struggled to make ends meet ... I had to wear some outfits back-to-back. As a young girl growing up, you want nice things. But I had no trouble telling my friends, 'You can laugh, I don't care.'"

As a young girl, Joyner-Kersee also developed an affection for the long jump.

She learned how by leaping off the porch of the family's decaying house, into the front yard and into a makeshift pit. The sand was provided by her younger sisters Angela and Debra, whom Jackie coerced into going to nearby Lincoln Park and bringing it back in potato chip bags.

Joyner-Kersee's long jump career got off the ground when she was only nine years old and a member of the East St. Louis Railers, a club team coached by George Ward. At first, she was only a runner, but at age 12, she convinced him to let her try long jumping. She won a national age-group long jump championship that year, leaping 17 feet, three inches.

She was on her way - on her way to fulfilling the prophesy at birth by her great grandmother Ollie Mae Johnson.

At the time, John Fitzgerald Kennedy was president of the United States, so Mrs. Johnson said, "We'll name her Jacqueline, after the president's wife, because some day this little girl is going to be the 'first lady' of something."

Perhaps the first to recognize that young Jackie had the potential to eventually become the "first lady" of athletics was Nino Fennoy. He became the girls coach of the Railers after Ward decided to coach the boys only.

He worked with Joyner-Kersee through elementary school and junior high on the club level, then became coach at Lincoln High, where she attended, maintaining the continuity and helping with her development.

Joyner-Kersee not only was excelling in track and field, she was developing into an outstanding basketball player and volleyball player. Basketball became her ticket out of East St. Louis. After graduating from Lincoln High, she was offered a basketball scholarship to UCLA.

She eventually would make the Bruins' all-time list in nearly every major category: fourth in rebounds, eighth in scoring and 10th in assists.

In 1981, in the middle of Joyner-Kersee's freshman season, her mother died of meningitis after an illness that lasted only one day. She was only 38.

She had first begun dreaming about participating in the Olympic Games after watching Evelyn Ashford compete in the 1976 Olympics in the 100-meter dash.

"I watched the Games at my aunt's house, and afterward, I told Mr. Fennoy that I think one day I can go to the Olympics," Joyner-Kersee said. "He told me that if we continued to work hard, we could get to the Olympic Trials in 1980."

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Joyner-Kersey was invited to the 1980 trials as a long jumper but finished fourth, fouling three times in the final round and failing to make the team.

'I went home crying,' she said.

Four years later, Joyner-Kersey made the team, both in the long jump and the heptathlon. After finishing fifth in the long jump, she went into the heptathlon as a favorite. But bothered by a sore hamstring, she went into the final event, the 800-meter run, trailing Glynis Nunn of Australia.

In order to win the gold medal, Joyner-Kersey had to beat Nunn by several yards.

With her brother Al having just clinched the gold medal in the triple jump, a victory by Jackie would have made Olympic history - siblings becoming champions on the same day. But even Al's urging - he ran on the grass alongside her around the final turn - couldn't put Jackie far enough ahead of Nunn, and she missed the gold medal by .33 of a second, about a step. Nunn won with 6,390 points, to Joyner-Kersey's 6,385.

She vowed to win the gold in 1988.

First, however, she had many other important competitions. In 1986, the year she married her coach, Bob Kersey, she became the first heptathlete to break 7,000 points, setting a world record with 7,148 at the Goodwill Games in Moscow. Twenty-seven days later at the U.S. Olympic Festival in Houston, she improved the world record by 10 points.

In 1987, she won gold medals in the long jump and heptathlon at the World Championships in Rome and equalled the world record in the long jump with a leap of 24-5 1/2 at the Pan American Games in Indianapolis.

Then in 1988, Joyner-Kersey tuned up for the Olympics by breaking the world record in the heptathlon with 7,215 points at the Olympic Trials in Indianapolis. Then came the crowning achievement of her career. At Seoul, she won the long jump with an Olympic record 24-3 1/2 mark, then shattered the world record in winning the heptathlon with 7,291 points.

Now, she is gearing up for another Olympic double in the long jump and heptathlon, and hoping to become the first to surpass 7,300 points in the multi-event competition.

'When I was growing up, I didn't have a role model that I could reach out and touch,' Joyner-Kersey said, referring to her East St. Louis roots. 'I feel blessed that I'm in the position to be that kind of role model to a lot of kids who might not get that kind of help anywhere else.'

'I try to encourage kids to be successful in life, not just athletics, to show them that if you put your mind to it you can do anything you want to do.'

'It's the only way I know to give something back to my community and my sport and at the same time it's something that motivates me to do more and achieve more.'

GANNETT NEWS SERVICE, July 13, 1992

This article was excerpted from Olympian magazine.

SUBJECT: OLYMPICS; TRACK AND FIELD; OLYMPIC TRACK AND FIELD:JACKIE  
JOYNER-KERSEE:AGE

2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

August 30, 1992

SECTION: NATIONAL NEWS; Section A; Page 1

LENGTH: 588 words

HEADLINE: Violent kids contributing to crime surge, FBI says National statistics hit all-time record

BYLINE: By Dennis McCafferty STAFF WRITER

KEYWORD: crime; statistics; violence; cities; united/states; children; teenagers; records

BODY:

Violent crime nationwide has soared to record levels, with much of it being committed by juveniles, as baby boomers' offspring have matured into a dangerous breed of criminal, according to a FBI report released Saturday.

"We've always had violence among young people as long as we've had people," said Gwinnett County Chief Deputy Jack Enter, a former criminology professor. "But this group seems to have a greater percentage of violence."

The FBI's massive Uniform Crime Report did not rank cities by crime, but calculations show that in 1991, as in the previous year, Atlanta had the nation's highest overall crime rate - 19,024 crimes per 100,000 population. Miami ranked second. However, at least four cities - Washington, New Orleans, St. Louis and Detroit - had higher per-capita murder rates last year than Atlanta.

Atlanta Police Chief Eldrin Bell said Atlanta's crime rate does not compare well with other cities because thousands of conventioners and other visitors don't show up in population counts. He said overall crime in the city has declined 6 percent so far this year. Chief Bell said Atlanta's record on murder is improving because of strong street-level patrols and communities that have taken on violence.

"We're at a time when the public is fed up, first and foremost, and we've gotten good cooperation with them," he said.

The FBI report shows that more people are getting killed, raped, robbed and attacked, resulting in a 1991 national crime rate of 758 incidents per 100,000 people, up 4 percent from 1990, 24 percent from 1987 and 33 percent from 1982.

In the metro area, total crimes in Gwinnett County decreased 22 percent, but murders jumped more than 72 percent in DeKalb County.

The report showed that the majority of known murderers in 1991 were 24 years old or younger. The number of people younger than 18 arrested for murder has increased more than 90 percent since 1982, with assault arrests rising more than 70 percent during the same time span.

1992 The Atlanta Journal and Constitution, August 30, 1992

"Much of the violence reflects a breakdown of families, schools and other institutions," said FBI Director William Sessions, noting that 7 of 10 juvenile offenders come from single-parent homes.

Georgia's juvenile courts and jails are being swamped with offenders who are familiar with a justice system that spins its wheels in an attempt to keep up, said George Napper, commissioner of the recently established state Department of Children and Youth Services.

"We see more recommitments than new commitments," said Mr. Napper, whose department formerly was under the state Department of Human Resources. "Then they go on to graduate to the Department of Corrections."

Among other key findings of the report:

Murders increased 4 percent nationally, rape 3 percent, robbery 6 percent and aggravated assault 2 percent. A violent crime occurs somewhere in the United States every 17 seconds.

Nationwide, property crime was up just 1 percent.

Like the nation as a whole, cities recorded a 3 percent crime increase in 1991. Crime in suburban counties jumped 4 percent, with crime in rural areas making the highest increase, 5 percent.

Law enforcement agencies cleared 21 percent of all crimes and 45 percent of violent crimes.

Law enforcement agencies made an estimated 14.2 million arrests for infractions other than traffic violations. The highest arrest count was for driving under the influence - 1.8 million.

Robberies committed with firearms were up by 17 percent.

Cox Washington Bureau contributed to this article.

DAVE ANDERSON

Seated / standing 500 peo.

FOX PARK / LOCAL POLICE

OFFICERS / PARISH MEMBERS

[6-7-8 TH FROM PARISH SCHOOL -]

ON CHURCH GROUNDS

WENT STEVE HIGGINS - UPSET

GOING IN TO THIS AREA

FOX PARK LOCAL POLICE NO FED.

INVOLVEMENT / LOCAL BUST

- COMM. DOING @ THEMSELVES -

[SAY<sup>o</sup> PRESS CONF. → CAN'T TAKE  
CREDIT FOR -]

- NOSE OUTTA JOINT -

POTUS INTRO - ?

GOV. ASHCROFT

FA. BOGUE

POLICE CHIEF

(BINGO CANCELLED @  
CHURCH

Sunday aft.  
Bingos cancelled

BASE TEAM/ FIELD

bc of  
visit



NAME OF LOCAL

DRY CLEANER

GROCERY STORE / ETC.

Father

REV. RICHARD BOSCHSKOPF

314-771-3100

- FOX PARK -

Park - 2 blocks N → baseball

field - a locked park - now

public park

- Worth's Market - little mini <sup>grocery</sup> pop store
- Bartlett's Mini Pop operation groc.
- Mary's Restaurant - Big Time Demos.

- Ann Wagoner -  $\sqrt{30}$   
2 wks. ago

- raid -

Neighborhood crackdown "raid"  
came out and applauded -

- Tom Deuschle (Dice-shlee)  
gov's office

Marriott Pavilion  
downtown St. Louis  
2228

314-421-1776

Dave Robbins -  
Miller Scott - sp. ast. to chief

equated to what best co. in Am. are  
doing - pros. bootleggers to  
customers

- Assign ownership btw. officers &  
people in the neighborhood  
get people responsible for neighborhood

- 4550 officers / 392,000 pop.  
St. Louis 64 sq. miles  
is not part of St. Louis County  
are inner-city

are light blue shirts, dark coats/trousers  
command -> white shirts  
bikes / ~~trucks~~ cars / foot patrol

---

multi-racial neighborhood

\* African-american;  
overcrowded conditions  
slum landlords  
long-time residents

income lvl - low/med income

St. Francis De Sale

in §  
/

-town mtgs. held there  
typical mtgs - Bingo on Sunday  
Am.-Hispanic Council

housing corporation? NFP Corp.  
house poor or decay condition seed money  
rehab - then sell them

crack deals w/in block from church

---

Obtain search warrants 45 houses

→ Applauded police - for arrests

Commitment  
- Herman Goldstein - Madison, Wisc.

is and to be a model city  
(100th Ann. comm. chiefs of Police)  
in St. Louis

① is a philosophy - not a program

(1989) really successful

(FOX PARK, MO.)

minimal "Gang activity"

3/4 on 10 scale

long-term residents

German store

cafeteria

men's

light industry

manufacturing firms

small biz -

6 offices - 35 sq. blocks  
3 m

enclosure of small neighborhoods

German immigrant

large church  
stone

completed 1908

1905 -

1896 tornada

- 1894 church

ST. LOUIS EVENT → BACKGROUND

- CRIME REPORT FOR CUNYAN - FROM  
YESTERDAY

Man from Wagoner - 314-634-5875  
Gov. Phil Scott - Rich McNamee

- ① Paper
- ② A/E/C/ Examples
- ③ DOD Accomplishments

Washy - Article murder

Tray - All Core Evidence/Notes  
enlarged species cards - trays  
using up -

NOTE - RUN OVER TO CANADA

(Askew/Bunton)  
September 23, 1992  
11:00 p.m.  
CRIME

OUTLINE OF PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ((VENUE??))  
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI  
SEPTEMBER 28, 1992  
((TIME?))

- I. Thanks, acknowledgements, local color, etc.
- II. Here to talk about government's first duty to citizens:  
protection from violence.
  - A. Nothing new. Founding fathers' social contract between government and citizens. Reason governments exist.
  - B. What is new: Terrible new forms of violence.
    1. International arena, nuclear terror. Cold War over/freedom finished first.
    2. Now, win peace at home. Face down criminals who terrorize our streets.
- III. Magnitude of the problem. TV/Papers.
  - A. Here in St. Louis, (local heinous crime).
  - B. Washington crime; Federal employee dragged and killed in carjacking. Baby survived. (Gary Cooper.)
- IV. You know what? America is going to survive too.
  - A. Don't let anybody tell you it's not do-able.
    1. Chronic offenders account for bulk of crime.
    2. Incarceration works: The record.
- V. Two fundamentally different ways to approach crime.
  - A. Criminals exist today. Sic 'em.
  - B. Tomorrow's criminals are just kids today. Save 'em.

C. Actually three ways. Third is to do nothing at all.

1. Bill and Al's excellent hunting adventure joke.
2. Arkansas record; riot, "Let's ask the kids."

VI. Our record: Mixture of the two fundamental approaches.

A. Resources, reform, removal and renewal.

1. Resources. 95% of crime is fought on local and state level, so Feds are helping.
2. Reform. Feds an example for States and locals.
3. Removal. Get rid of chronic offenders.
4. Renewal. Weed and seed.

VII. Major bill deadlocked in Congress.

A. Today, announce new proposals to break logjam.

*Other people's ideas / predominant  
good ideas - even dems.*

- 3 <sup>TITLE 4 / TITLE 7</sup> Sexual and domestic violence. dems -
- 3 <sup>TITLE -</sup> Deadbeat dads. dems - mixed bag
- 3 • Carjackings. - we would have proper @ highway
- 3 Gang violence. largely organized by us /
- 3 ~~5. Elderly protection: should be dropped (David Kaip) DOJ 514-321-3273~~
- 3 Habeus Corpus reform. Dem / Rep / Gram
- 3 More money from Feds. <sup>TITLE THREE</sup> - \$26/yr. for ea. of 3 yrs. Dem / Gram
- 3 Federal death penalty. Thurmond / Gram Bill
- 3 Firearms. - original bill - pulled in other sources
  - a. How I feel about gun control.

B. If Congress agrees, I'll sign the Brady Bill.

VIII. Conclusion.

*Mostly our stuff - regardless who's idea it's his proposal; some are recently generated - not all our stuff -*