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THE CONNECTED LEARNING COMMUNITY:  
A VISION FOR TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION



Mr. Bill Gates

*Chairman and CEO, Microsoft Corporation*

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

Tuesday, November 28, 1995

## PROGRAM

|                             |                                                                                               |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| WELCOME                     | Reverend Leo J. O'Donovan, S.J.<br>President<br>Georgetown University                         |
| REMARKS                     | The Honorable Madeleine Kunin<br>Deputy Secretary<br>United States Department<br>of Education |
| REMARKS AND<br>INTRODUCTION | Reverend Leo J. O'Donovan, S.J.                                                               |
| ADDRESS                     | Mr. Bill Gates<br>Chairman and Chief Executive Officer<br>Microsoft Corporation               |

## NATIONAL EDUCATION GOALS PANEL

December 1, 1995

To: Working Group

From: Ken Nelson *K.N.*

Re: Update

Thanks to each of you for all of your hard work and willingness to attend many meetings to prepare for the Release of the 1995 Goals Report, November 9. All feedback has been extremely positive. People were particularly pleased to see the bipartisan passion expressed toward Goal achievement and continuing the reporting and accountability role of the Panel.

I have enclosed the report from Hager Sharp, our media consultant for the Release Event. As you can see we received significant and diverse media coverage throughout the country. It basically followed the theme, modest progress but not enough to get to the Goals by the year 2000. The fact that it was mid-point in the decade interested them a great deal.

There has been a huge request for the reports, particularly the Executive Summary. All Governors and Chief State School Officers received all copies the day of the release. We have sent a Core Report and Executive Summary to every superintendent and school board chair in the country (about 33,000). 100,000 Executive Summaries were mailed by Scholastic, including 70,000 to principals at the school building level. Within two weeks we have received and responded to 1000 requests for the Data Volumes, 1600 Core Reports, 40,000 Executive Summaries (including 32,000 to the National PTA), and 40 requests for CD-ROM. And we are in the process of implementing our dissemination strategy, including mailing copies to all state legislators and members of several other education, business, government and civic organizations.

Page 2 -- Working Group

If you or your Panel member want additional copies of any of the reports please let us know. We will have them sent to whomever you suggest.

We are providing you with a copy of Public Agenda's latest report, "Assignment Incomplete: The Unfinished Business of Education Reform." It characterizes why support for public schools is in jeopardy, why Americans are so concerned about the basics and that seventy-two percent of Americans say youngsters will "actually learn more" with higher standards.

We are also providing "A Guide for Business Leaders, Supporting the National Education Goals." Our staff worked with the Council for Aid to Education on this publication.

This packet of materials is being mailed to you rather than FedExed. It is not time sensitive and we are still operating with the assumption that we will be cut by 56 percent from the FY '95 level, as in the Senate bill.

## LEVEL 1 - 4 OF 7 STORIES

Copyright 1992 Southam Inc.  
The Ottawa Citizen

October 10, 1992, Saturday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: CITYLIFE; Pg. C3

LENGTH: 907 words

HEADLINE: To protect and serve; Ottawa, suburbs bicker over regional policing systems

BYLINE: CHARLES LEWIS; CITIZEN

BODY:

Ottawa-Carleton has the distinction of being the only region in Ontario to have resisted forming a regional police force. The issue has come and gone since the mid-1970s and now it's come again. This time it seems a provincial review committee, headed by Graeme Kirby, is going to suggest we take the plunge.

Put simply, all 11 municipalities would come under one police force. Police work currently done by the forces in Ottawa, Nepean, Gloucester and the Ontario Provincial Police would be handled by one agency. How the RCMP would fit in is still unclear.

More than 20 years ago, every other region in Ontario created a regional police force. It was part of a wave that caught on in the United Kingdom and the United States. It was seen as more cost effective, making for better communication and giving the public a single standard of service.

If Ottawa police have anything to do with it, a big police force will soon be reality; if Gloucester and Nepean win the day, things won't change.

Who has the right idea? Flip a coin.

It's a confusing issue, more suited to bureaucrats than discussion over the kitchen table. There are no clear facts, no clear studies and no intensive cost analyses. Each side has done research to prove its point, but no one truly independent has made a detached, objective analysis.

At recent public meetings, speakers said they were worried that their suburban communities would be sacrificed to higher-profile trouble in downtown Ottawa.

For example, how would one big police force make time for a break-and-enter in Gloucester when there are prostitutes and johns driving everyone crazy on Dalhousie Street?

But a few weeks ago, at an Ottawa police services meeting, group after group praised the benefits of regional policing. Groups representing blacks, gays and battered women all said that one force would mean easier communication and better relations with the community. It would mean every officer would get the



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same race-relations training and the same course on handling wife assault.

If Kirby's interim report, released in September, is an indication of where the final report is going, then regionalization will win the day.

Kirby cited better communication, improved safety for police officers and the public, standardization of equipment and supplies, and greater advantages for minorities and women in a regional police service. And he believes improved crime analysis and prevention would also flow from a big police force.

Kirby says the region has too many specialized teams -- too many SWAT teams, intelligence and identification units. It may be costing too much money, he says.

But Kirby also acknowledges that there could be some problems with regional policing: it might disrupt already "excellent" service, it would add costs both in the start up and in operation (between \$ 4 million and \$ 7 million, according to a Price Waterhouse study). And he said that one big force might lose touch with the community.

But it boils down to a very simple notion, says Gail Johnson, a researcher with the Ottawa police. In a region where people cross municipal boundaries to work, shop and play why not have one force to look out for their safety?

Those in favor of a regional force point to parts of the Ottawa River where the OPP, Ottawa police, Nepean police and RCMP all have some jurisdiction.

Supporters say it would be easier for the 911 system to deal with one police force instead of five. And they point out that the crooks police are in the business of catching would have a harder time eluding capture. Initially, Johnson says, there would be an increased cost but in the long term there would be savings as duplicate serves stopped.

But no one, on either side of the issue, has done the hard number crunching to show exactly what the costs would be.

The confusing thing about this debate is that so much is based largely on opinion.

Gloucester and Nepean police argue that the best way to reach the community is to keep local forces.

"I think we have the right idea here," says Nepean Chief Wayne Phillips. "Just because everybody else has regional policing it doesn't mean we need a regional police agency. What we have here works. And it can only be improved upon rather than reversed. This is a viable method of policing."

One force would have a more dense bureaucracy, harder for the average person to penetrate, Phillips says. The higher command would be more isolated from the public and regular officers would suffer morale problems as they become smaller cogs in a bigger wheel.

Dennis Forcece, who runs Carleton University's Centre for Research in Community Based Policing, prepared a report for the Gloucester police.



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His task was to come up with any hard research evidence to support a regional police force. His conclusion: there's none.

"Fundamentally, what our research found was little in the way of benefit. There were higher costs, lower public satisfaction and fewer police on the streets. There were also a greater number of charges because of a tendency to deal with problems formally, instead of informally.

"I would say (to Kirby) I don't see the point. I would rather work with the smaller police forces as we have them now rather than develop community policing in a large integrated police force -- where the tendency is always to more bureaucracy."

(With files from Pat Dare, Citizen staff)

GRAPHIC: File photo/ Kirby strongly favors regional police

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 10, 1992



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## LEVEL 1 - 1 OF 11 STORIES

Copyright 1995 The Sunday Telegraph Limited  
Sunday Telegraph

August 20, 1995, Sunday

SECTION: INTERNATIONAL; Pg. 22

LENGTH: 880 words

HEADLINE: How NYPD is losing the blues Get-tough policing brings rule of law back to New York's meanest streets

BYLINE: by Emma Gilbey in New York

BODY:

WHAT is New York coming to? The beggars have largely vanished from the streets. The subway trains are clean. And - most astonishing of all - the crime rate, as towering as the Empire State Building in the city's mythology, has fallen by more than a fifth to its lowest level for 25 years. Since New York's Republican mayor, Rudolph Giuliani, took office 19 months ago, murders have dropped by 31 per cent and robberies by 21 per cent. Total crime is 21 per cent down. On average, four fewer people are shot each day. New York magazine now runs cover stories on "The End of Crime As We Know It" and anti-crime citizens' action groups are scaling down their activities due to lack of support. The increasing safety of the city's mean streets may be part of a national trend, but the dramatic improvements achieved in New York are due also to Giuliani's tough anti-crime policies. For three decades of Democratic rule, New York operated under the belief that crime was linked to economic deprivation and social injustice. Democratic mayors tried to effect fundamental social change as a long term method of preventing lawbreaking. Police departments operated on the principle that since they could not control the conditions that gave rise to crime, they could not control crime itself. Most of their time was spent in squad cars, trying to avoid confrontations and responding only to emergencies. As the city's chief federal prosecutor, Giuliani already had a track record of tackling criminals and mobsters on their own ground. Now, as mayor, he makes plain his impatience with "social injustice" explanations of lawbreaking. "There is absolutely no correlation between unemployment and crime. Go look at the Depression. It was one of the safest periods in the history of this country." A demoralised New York police department was reorganised with the focus on results. "When we came through the door we had our specialised robbery squads off at weekends," says Jack Maple, the deputy police commissioner for crime control strategy. "The warrant squads would also be off and didn't go to houses until 7.30 or 8 o'clock in the morning. The narcotics division - can you imagine this? - didn't work nights or weekends." A rotund figure favouring bow ties, double-breasted suits, panama hats and co-respondent shoes, Maple looks more Al Capone than NYPD Blue, but he has done more to transform the police, and thus the streets of the city, than any gun-toting uniformed cop. "I enjoy reading about strategy and deployment," says Maple, whose favourite authors are Field Marshal Rommel and two war-time generals, Montgomery and MacArthur. The cornerstones of his strategy are information, deployment, tactics, and assessment. Intelligence-gathering and collation has been sharpened and speeded up to provide an exact picture of crime concentrations every day throughout the



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city. Officers can respond immediately before a build-up of crime gets too great. "Let's say that you have an area with a rise in robberies," says Maple. "You do an overlay on a map and you also see narcotics complaints, or shootings. So you'd want co-ordinated deployment of patrol officers, detectives and narcotics officers - but that co-ordination has got to be focused." The beat cops have been brought out of their squad cars and put on the streets making arrests. The focus is on "making life hell" for the known criminal. If evidence problems make it hard to arrest a drug dealer for his major crime, the cops will bust him for a minor one instead. "In these narcotics areas where there are drugs dealers they also urinate and drink in the street," says Maple. "So if you give them summonses for drinking and make warrant checks on them they have less propensity to carry a gun. And that brings down the shootings dramatically." Maple's constant questioning of tactics has had a dramatic effect. Each month 44 fewer people are being murdered than in 1993 - the year before Mayor Giuliani was elected. And in the Bronx alone, 1,200 fewer people are the victims of serious crime. He is keen that credit should be given where it is due - which is to the police and not, as criminologists suggest, to any major demographic shift. "Did all the 15-year-olds become 40?" he asks plaintively. "Did we have a mass exodus from the city? What could change?" Crime in the United States is dropping nationwide, but nowhere is it as significantly down as in New York. "We are not following a trend, we are setting it," says Maple. Felice Kirby, the founder of the Neighbourhood Anti-Crime Centre for the Citizens Committee for New York, says that the city's new sense of security has resulted in her membership dropping off considerably. "Two years ago we were holding huge meetings at local churches almost weekly to deal with the muggings. Now we don't have enough citizens angry enough about crime to carry out a citizens patrol." Even so, New Yorkers relish the fact that they always have something to complain about. The city might be safer but there is still a lot wrong with it. "There are some improvements," says Elvoy P. Raines, a lawyer. "But then you start finding other things that are wrong, like honking. People pound their horns all the time and it is totally ruining the quality of life."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH



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LEVEL 1 - 5 OF 11 STORIES

Copyright 1993 Newsday, Inc.  
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October 29, 1993, Friday, MANHATTAN AND BROOKLYN EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 26

LENGTH: 263 words

HEADLINE: BROOKLYN/MANHATTAN PROFILE/Felice Kirby

BYLINE: Sheila McKenna

BODY:

JOB

Co-owner of Teddy's, a 100-year-old bar and grill in Williamsburg; founder and director of the Neighborhood Anti-Crime Center of the Citizens Committee for New York City, received an award from the National Family Partnership in Washington, for her antidrug work; founding member of the North Eighth Street Area Block Association.

BIOGRAPHY

38, born and reared in Yorkville, Queens College graduate; community organizer for 20 years; joined Citizens Committee in 1984 to help develop a training agenda for the NYPD's community policing strategy, has trained more than 5,000 officers and has been invited as a guest trainer by other police departments; married, one daughter and one on the way.

RESIDENCE

Apartment over Teddy's.

IMPACT

'It's been a challenge and an honor to work with community activists and police officers who are on the front line trying to do something about drugs and violence that's wiping out a generation of young people. It's been an amazing experience to work with people like that.'

CURRENT FOCUS

'I'm about to start a new project with the Board of Education, particularly its Division of School Safety, and the Fund for Public Education, to try the collaborative problem solving that the Citizens Committee has pioneered around the drug problem in high schools.'

BEST THING

ABOUT NEW YORK

'I'm convinced that there's no place in the country where there are more committed, concerned and active neighborhoods, residents, business people, front-line service professionals, than in New York.'



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Newsday, October 29, 1993

GRAPHIC: Newsday Photo by Ken Sawchuk-Felice Kirby  
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 30, 1993



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## LEVEL 1 - 9 OF 11 STORIES

Copyright 1992 The New York Times Company  
The New York Times

May 12, 1992, Tuesday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 22; Column 1; Editorial Desk

LENGTH: 562 words

HEADLINE: Editorial Notebook;  
Felice Kirby's War on Crime

BYLINE: By DAVID C. ANDERSON

BODY:

Daryl Gates, meet Felice Kirby.

He is the militaristic Los Angeles police chief. She works for a group called the Citizens Committee for New York City, and for the past seven years she has tried to help communities and police officers get past alienation and work together. Before the videotaped beating of Rodney King, no one at the top of Chief Gates's department seemed to consider such alienation a serious problem. The Los Angeles rioting made clear its devastating potential.

The sources of alienation are familiar enough. No one knows better than urban police how deeply everyday crime problems are rooted in drugs, alcohol and failures of family, church and school. Yet the police department's usual way of doing business, reacting to 911 calls, does little to inhibit crime or ease social problems.

As fear compounds such frustration, empathy evaporates. Officers bound to radio cars remain relative strangers to the neighborhoods they serve, seeing only a violence and degradation they learn to fear. Citizens respond with fear of their own, losing all faith in police who seem like an occupying force.

To bridge that gap, Ms. Kirby sits down with a block association, say, and asks members first to identify the basic causes of crime in their area. She also meets with precinct police officers and gets them to do the same. Usually both groups agree on the obvious specifics, like drug dealers in a park or prostitutes on a corner, and on the equally obvious underlying issues like no jobs, poor schools and chaotic families.

Using that agreement as a basis for discussion, Ms. Kirby then arranges for police and citizens to meet together, set goals and plan ways to reach them.

None of this is rocket science, but it works. In a Brooklyn neighborhood plagued by drug-related prostitution, neighbors persuaded police to accompany a minister who ventures out nightly in his van to recruit prostitutes for drug treatment and AIDS education. Police persuaded property owners to demolish or lock up tool sheds where prostitutes entertained their customers.

On the Lower East Side of Manhattan, a tenants' association helped police



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The New York Times, May 12, 1992

gather evidence that led to the imprisonment of a drug dealer operating out of an apartment. The police then supported the tenants' demands for better screening of people moving into the building and more youth service programs. All that was four years ago; the building remains secure today.

In general, Ms. Kirby says, she teaches police "to see the community as a resource instead of as a problem." To the extent they begin to do so, citizens return the compliment. "They begin to see that police are able to accomplish things." Mutual fear gives way to respect, and tensions begin to diminish.

Integrating police into the community has one drawback -- it usually requires more police, something that cities these days feel they can't afford. Los Angeles in particular tried for years to get along with low ratios of officers to population and territory. Chief Gates insisted he could use intimidating tactics and technology to maintain control.

Inevitably, that approach exploded in his hands, making clear the real cost of policing on the cheap. Los Angeles -- and all big cities -- desperately need more Felice Kirbys and more communication between police and the people they are supposed to protect.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: May 12, 1992



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## LEVEL 1 - 3 OF 7 STORIES

Copyright 1993 The Hearst Corporation  
The San Francisco Examiner

November 28, 1993, Sunday; Fifth Edition

SECTION: REAL EST; Pg. F-1

LENGTH: 1667 words

HEADLINE: How landlords can fight drug dealers

COLUMN: INVESTING

BYLINE: CORRIE M. ANDERS

BODY:

Chronic illegal drug activity on your premises is the fast lane to the poor house. It cost landlords millions of dollars in lost rents, damaged units and strangled property values. That doesn't count the angst over lawsuits or the fear of violence, deadly real or perceived.

You don't have to be a mom-'n-pop owner to get clobbered. Drugs can overrun a 200-unit apartment complex just as fast as a fourplex.

Drug trafficking cuts a wide swath, from crack cocaine in large urban cities to speed laboratories in the suburbs to small southern towns. It's so pernicious that rental property owners often feel helpless, and do little except pray that their drug-dealing tenants will simply move. They won't.

But don't abandon all hope. There are a variety of hands-on strategies available to help property owners and managers maintain drug-free properties.

Many of the techniques have been standardized through comprehensive landlord training programs launched by John Campbell of Portland.

Four years ago, Campbell got fed up with drug activity in his neighborhood and started a clean-up campaign. It worked so well city officials helped finance a formal community-oriented approach to combat drugs. The program has been taught to more than 5,000 property owners and landlords and has been replicated in Washington, Arizona, Maine, and California, including Oakland.

In fighting drugs, landlords can't run roughshod over tenants with discriminatory application practice or unjust evictions. Their approach must be balanced between the tenants' rights and the property owner's legal requirement to maintain habitable premises free of public nuisances.

"There's a classic line (of landlords) that 'our hands are tied. There is nothing we can do,' " said Campbell, president of Campbell DeLong Resources Inc. "But training shows that their hands are not tied nearly as tightly as they think they are."

The first line of defense is to prevent drug dealers or users from becoming



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tenants. This means aggressive screening to sift out dishonest prospects while encouraging honest ones to apply.

Oakland property owner Gary Pound takes little at face value. He asks to see a picture identification to keep applicants from giving false social security numbers. To verify employment, he calls information for an employer's telephone number rather than use the one written on the rental application, which could be the number of a friend. And he checks the last two landlords, since the current landlord might provide a glowing recommendation just to foster a bad tenant off on some one else.

Pound's tough approach was reinforced at a recent training seminar sponsored by the Oakland Association of Realtors, the Apartment House Association of Northern California and the Oakland police department's Beat Health unit. He said he was amazed to hear some landlords say they rent without a formal application, either because a prospect looks and talks nicely or because "it's too tough to rent and I've got vacancies."

#### Careful screening of tenants

Marsha Pinkard Jackson, another Oakland property owner, takes screening to the max. She meets face-to-face with every person who will be on the lease, conducts a visit to each applicant's home, checks credit as well as court records for evictions, personal injury lawsuits, or domestic violence.

"It's really labor intensive," she said, but it pays off in preventing situations that are breeding grounds for violence or illegal activity.

For example, in checking out a woman who had applied to rent a fairly expensive town home, Jackson said public documents listed the name of a man against whom she had brought several restraining orders. When Jackson made a visit to the woman's home, the man was present.

"He had two cases where he pistol whipped her, tied her up and put out cigarettes on her. And she wanted him to be in the apartment. I said 'no way.' " said Jackson.

Despite the most diligent efforts, drug dealing crops up or once straight-arrow tenants get hooked after moving in. Don't ignore the warning signs. If the premises look like a scene from "Lethal Weapon," then there's probably illegal drug activity, said Pound. The most classic warning signal is heavy traffic by visitors for short periods of time at irregular hours. Others include slow or partial rent payments and all-cash payments, changes in tenant's behavior or lifestyle, and telephone complaints about suspicious behavior from other tenants and neighbors.

Neighbors generally endure a problem for weeks on end before calling the landlord. Ron Norlin suffered for a month before he notified the owners of a vacant house in San Francisco's Mission District that drug addicts had broken into their property and were using it as a crack house and disrupting the neighborhood. Nothing happened to Norlin's satisfaction.

"After I took as much as I could, I sued them in small claims court for creating a public nuisance and I won," Norlin said. "It was tough, but I made it



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work." The owners later resecured the building and cleared garbage away from the property."

Owners should inspect their rentals on a regular basis. An inspection can turn up suspicious activity: razor blades, burnt matches, long wires for cleaning out crack pipes, and things that promote secrecy and provide strong fortification: gated doors and window bars, windows painted black or constantly covered with drapes, or a bedroom with a double deadbolt.

And then there's the obvious signs: drugs left in the open, the chemical smell of methamphetamine, known on the street as speed, which is highly toxic and volatile and permeates walls and carpet.

"All of these signs are not indications of illegal activity by themselves. But they're a warning that landlords should look into things further," said Dafney Markham, project coordinator for Beat Health, a drug nuisance abatement unit within the Oakland Police Department that works with property owners and community groups.

Pound said landlords can use the rental agreement's 24-hour inspection clause to "go in and take a look see." There has to be a bona fide reason to enter, such as to inspect the smoke detector or change the furnace filter. "It has to be legitimate. You can't harass people," he said.

#### More lights, visibility

Glenn L. French said landlords can use environmental designs to make their property less attractive to drug dealers and users since they prefer places with poor lighting, unlimited public access and vistas where lookouts can see police coming. Solution: increase lighting, add speed bumps to driveways, replace an eight-foot wooden fence with an eight-foot chain link fence or a low-picket wooden one, trim thick bushes, clean graffiti and petition police or city officials to get rid of public telephones that have lots of unsavory people hanging around.

French, a Raleigh, N.C., property management consultant, recently delivered a "how-to" lecture on tackling the drug problem to the Institute for Real Estate Management at its annual convention in Miami. His presentation drew one of the biggest crowds at IREM, the nation's largest group of apartment owners.

He once worked as property manager at one of Washington, D.C.'s most notorious, drug-infested apartment complex. He put a guard on the front door that was controlled with a buzz lock. Every tenant over 12 years old was required to have to have laminated photo identification, it cost him a little over \$ 2,000, to gain admittance. He also brought in the Black Muslims with their formidable "moral presence" to patrol the grounds.

It took a year of hard work, but the building was reclaimed from the drug traffickers.

Corrie M. Anders, an Examiner staff writer, covers real estate and housing. His Investing column appears on every other Sunday. You can write him at The Examiner at 110 Fifth St., San Francisco, CA 94103.

SEE ALSO SIDEBAR (WORKSHOPS)

LANGUAGE: English



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## LEVEL 1 - 9 OF 23 STORIES

Copyright 1993 Chicago Tribune Company  
Chicago Tribune

October 31, 1993 Sunday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: CHICAGOLAND; Pg. 1; ZONE: C

LENGTH: 1097 words

HEADLINE: IT'S WALK, NOT RUN FOR POLICE PLAN

BYLINE: By Julie Irwin, Tribune Staff Writer.

BODY:

Six months into Chicago's experimental community policing program, high hopes and great expectations have given way to frustration among community groups and police in the five prototype districts.

Though some residents are satisfied, others who had hoped to see a cop on every corner are disappointed that their neighborhoods are still plagued by crime, and many community groups say they are being excluded from the decision-making process.

Officers on the street call residents' expectations unrealistic, and they complain that police bureaucracy and micro-management prevent them from doing their job.

Police executives, meanwhile, promise to do more to free officers on the street from unnecessary restrictions and to include residents in strategy planning. And they warn that six months is too soon to judge a process that will take up to five years to complete.

No official statistics are available to judge the effectiveness of the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy, though police in the Englewood district credit the program with a recent 5.6 percent drop in serious crime. Introduced at the end of April in the Englewood, Austin, Morgan Park, Rogers Park and Marquette Districts, community policing is expected to go citywide in another six months.

Support in City Hall is growing. In his recently submitted budget, Mayor Richard Daley, once skeptical of the program's chances for success, called for hiring 400 officers and reassigning 360 more for CAPS duties.

Although the selling of the program emphasized the idea of police walking beats, foot patrol is actually a small part of the changes that have taken place in the prototype districts.

More often, beat officers are patrolling a smaller geographical area in their cars, which allows them to spend time with residents while emergency calls are left to a rapid-response team. Community groups and officers hold regular beat meetings, where they work to address long-term problems in the area.



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Not surprisingly, the program works best in districts that already had strong community organizations and cooperation between police and residents. People in districts like Rogers Park and Morgan Park say not much has changed in the past six months.

"We had community policing before, and we continue to get results from the police," said Barbara Stanley, president of the North Edgewater Beach Association, which is in the Rogers Park district. "There are a few rough spots, but by and large we're pleased."

But for residents in the other districts, the transition has been slower and more frustrating.

"We don't feel we've accomplished as much as we should have in six months," said Selena Pettigrew, president of North Lawndale Concerned Citizens, who lives in the Marquette district. "A lot of us feel like we're spinning our wheels."

Others are frustrated that their efforts seem to have little effect on the crime and drugs that plague their neighborhoods, and they fear that a continued lack of results might doom the program.

"The community can only go so far, and we're at our edge now," said Reginald Scott, an Austin beat captain. "We did everything they said should be done. . . . And you see these (drug dealers) . . . half an hour later they're back out there."

Beat officers, meanwhile, are disappointed when they go to meetings and find the police outnumber the residents. They complain about wasting their time on ridiculous requests, like the woman who wanted a Morgan Park officer to prevent squirrels from leaving nuts on her lawn. And they say they can't single-handedly solve problems unless the majority of the community is willing to help.

"If they're not concerned enough to go to a meeting, how concerned are they about their kids?" said one Austin district officer. "The community is going to have to ostracize these (criminals), and it's going to have to be the whole community."

An even greater problem, according to many officers, is the police command structure and the belief among much of the force that "no good deed goes unpunished."

They tell stories of colleagues who chased down and arrested drug dealers, only to be given time off without pay for losing a hat in the chase. Beat cops say inspectors from headquarters monitor their activities and tell them how they should have responded to calls, even though the inspector may never have set foot in the district.

"I know this beat better than anybody," said a Morgan Park officer. "Give me the freedom of deciding where I need to be. I know where the trouble spots are."

The problem is not unique to Chicago. It is found in police departments across the country and is an obstacle to success in community policing programs, according to William Geller, associate director of the Police Executive Research Forum.



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"If you want police officers to be creative, risk-taking, problem-solving people, you have to create an environment that rewards them for taking chances," Geller said.

The department recognizes the problem and pledges to change it. A recent strategic plan issued by Supt. Matt Rodriguez calls for developing "individual creativity, initiative and ingenuity among department members at all levels," but the officers on the street are still suspicious.

Community organizers say that to solve the current problems in the program, police must recognize the community as an equal partner in crime-fighting. They want more federal, state and local money to support their efforts, and they would like to see more residents participating.

"The community has to use its collective brain and imagination so it's figuring out the problem and its role in the solution," said Warren Friedman, executive director of the Chicago Alliance for Neighborhood Safety. "Those are habits that are hard to develop."

Both officers on the street and residents' groups are wary that citywide implementation of community policing in April will overwhelm the system, and they would like to see it postponed until more is learned from the prototype districts.

But police officials are eager to eliminate some of the confusion created by having the department split into different types of districts. And they say many of the problems will only be worked out with time and experience.

"We didn't expect to have these problems go away in six months or a year," Deputy Chief Charles Ramsey, who is in charge of implementing the program, said recently. "It's going to take a lot of time before everyone clearly understands what their new role is."

GRAPHIC: PHOTO

PHOTO: Chicago police Officer Sharon Norway chats with Carrie Hilliard (from left) and Ronald Wiley in front of Hilliard's home. Tribune photo by Nancee E. Lewis.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: December 7, 1993



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LEVEL 1 - 6 OF 23 STORIES

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May 5, 1994 Thursday, NORTH SPORTS FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 1; ZONE: N

LENGTH: 981 words

HEADLINE: CRIME-RATE DROP CAN'T HIDE DANGER;  
DESPITE 6% DECREASE, CHICAGO IS 5TH IN U.S.

BYLINE: By William Recktenwald and Patrick T. Reardon, Tribune Staff Writers.

BODY:

For the second year in a row, Chicago's violent crime rate fell by more than 6 percent in 1993, but the city still ranked as one of the five most dangerous major U.S. municipalities.

Last year, Chicago recorded 28.4 violent crimes for every 1,000 residents. Violent crimes include murders, sexual assaults, robberies and serious assaults, such as shootings and stabbings.

That was an improvement over the 1992 rate of 30.3 violent crimes per 1,000 Chicagoans. And it was much better than the 1991 rate of 32.5.

Nonetheless, violence was still so prevalent last year that Chicago's rate was the fifth highest among the 50 largest American cities, according to a Tribune analysis of preliminary crime statistics from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"Of course I am very, very pleased that violent crime here has showed a decline, but there are several indicators which are not good," warned Chicago Police Supt. Matt Rodriguez.

Particularly troubling, he said, was the high percentage of homicides committed with firearms. Last year, guns were used in 74 percent of Chicago's 851 murders, the highest percentage ever.

Rodriguez also noted the continued rise in the number of murder victims under the age of 21. Since 1988, the figure has more than doubled. Six years ago, it was 117. Last year, it was 248.

Nationally, the three most violent cities remained Atlanta (41.3 violent crimes per 1,000 people), Miami (40.4) and St. Louis (37.8), the FBI data showed. Replacing Chicago in fourth place was Baltimore (29.8).

All four cities reported increases in violent crime over 1992, with St. Louis experiencing a jump of more than 13 percent.

Also showing an increase was Detroit, which rose to sixth place with a rate of 27.6 violent crimes per 1,000 residents. That represented a 7 percent



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increase over 1992, when Detroit was ranked ninth.

By contrast, the nation's two largest cities-New York and Los Angeles-showed modest declines in violent crime and were much further down the list.

New York was in 12th place for the third year in a row with a rate of 21.0 per 1,000 residents. Los Angeles dropped to 11th with a rate of 24.0; the year before, it was 10th.

In any city, violent crime doesn't occur uniformly within the borders. Some areas, particularly those with high concentrations of poverty, can be very dangerous while others are very safe.

For example, in Chicago, more than 83 killings, rapes, robberies and assaults were recorded last year for every 1,000 residents in the Wentworth police district on the South Side and in the Harrison district on the West Side.

But the rate was 12.1 in the Belmont district on the North Side, and 12.7 in the Chicago Lawn district on the Southwest Side. And it was even lower in the Jefferson Park district on the Far Northwest Side-4.7 per 1,000 residents.

If the Jefferson Park district were a free-standing city, it would be among the safest in the U.S.

The FBI figures showed that the safest of the 50 largest cities last year was Virginia Beach, Va., with a 3.2 rate.

Nonetheless, for all its safe havens and for its overall decline in violence, Chicago remained a city of high violence last year.

Consider:

- Chicago's violence rate last year was nearly 50 percent higher than in 1985.

- Its rate also was 54 percent higher than the average for the 50 most populous cities (18.5). In fact, its rate was nearly twice as high as that of Seattle and almost three times higher than Milwaukee.

- Even if Chicago's three most violent police districts were left out, its rate of violent crime still would be as high as in Los Angeles.

Among the 50 largest cities, New Orleans took the dubious title of U.S. murder capital last year, supplanting Washington, D.C. In 1993, New Orleans had 395 murders, or 79.5 for every 100,000 residents. In Washington, the rate was 74.8 last year.

Also high on the murder list were St. Louis (67.3), Miami (56.9), Detroit (56.3), Atlanta (51.5) and Baltimore (48.0).

Chicago's murder rate was 30.6, which tied it with Charlotte, N.C., for 14th place.

Nearly 45 percent of the 24,500 homicides committed in the U.S. last year



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Chicago Tribune, May 5, 1994

took place in the 50 largest cities, those with more than 325,000 residents. These cities have less than 16 percent of the United States population.

Although New Orleans had the highest homicide rate among those large cities, Gary had the highest rate among the 183 U.S. cities with populations of 100,000 or more.

In Gary, the rate last year was 90 homicides per 100,000 residents.

In April 1993, Chicago embarked on an aggressive community policing program, designed to put more police in the neighborhoods to work with residents to identify trouble spots before crimes are committed.

But proponents say it's too early to link the city's drop in violent crime to that initiative.

"I am pleased and think it is great that the crime is going down," said Warren Friedman, executive director of the Chicago Alliance for Neighborhood Safety and a longtime proponent of community policing.

"I would be happy to think that it was community policing-and it may be-but I would be real guarded and cautious to say that. It seems premature."

Supt. Rodriguez said, "I am very positive and upbeat about community policing, but I think it is too early to attribute the drop in violent crime to it. Most of the crimes that we solve come from information supplied by citizens."

"When you have the citizens working with the police and talking with the police, then we can be more effective."

Rodriguez said Chicago experienced a 27 percent drop in drive-by shootings last year "while most urban areas saw increases in drive-bys. I think that the strict enforcement of our city ordinance, which allows us to seize vehicles, at least temporarily, where there are firearms violations, has helped us."

GRAPHIC: GRAPHIC; GRAPHIC: Violent crime.; Among the 50 largest U.S. cities, Chicago ranks fifth with a violent crime rate of 28.4 per 1,000 residents in 1993.; Source: Tribune analysis from the data by FBI, Chicago Police Department and U.S. Census Bureau.; Chicago Tribune.; See microfilm for complete graphic.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: May 5, 1994



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LEVEL 1 - 10 OF 23 STORIES

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The Christian Science Monitor

September 2, 1993, Thursday

SECTION: THE U.S.; NATIONAL; Pg. 3

LENGTH: 721 words

HEADLINE: Chicago Looks to Clinton Crime Plan for Relief

BYLINE: Jon Marshall, Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DATELINE: CHICAGO

HIGHLIGHT:

After a violent summer, city activists hope national initiatives will help keep weapons out of the hands of youths and criminals

BODY:

A DOCTOR shot by a stranger. A teenager killed by gang gunfire on his lawn.

Although major crimes are down slightly, Chicago had one of its most violent summers ever, with 98 people killed in July and 84 more in August, the Police Department reports.

'There's too many guns getting into too many young people's hands,' said Carrie Birk, organizer of the south side's Crime Stoppers Citizen Band Patrol.

Some residents are looking to President Clinton's proposed crime package, announced Aug. 11, for relief. He wants to spend \$ 3.4 billion to hire 50,000 police officers and to use sources such as his national-service program to add 50,000 more to national ranks. The package would convert old military bases into boot camps for young offenders, limit appeals by inmates, and expand the death penalty to 47 more crimes. Mr. Clinton ordered an import ban on assault pistols and asked Congress to pass laws stopping the sale of US-made assault weapons. But the most controversial item is probably the Brady bill, which mandates background checks and five-day waiting periods for gun buyers.

The Clinton proposal could make a difference here if some of the 100,000 police make it to these streets. Police Superintendent Matt Rodriguez said Aug. 22 he hopes that the plan could add 1,000-plus officers to his force. They would bolster the new community-policing program, a pilot project in 5 of 25 districts.

This plan encourages beat-patrolling to prevent crime rather than relying solely on emergency response. Each district has an



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advisory council to help police target concerns such as broken street lights and abandoned buildings used for drug dealing. Mayor Richard Daley introduced the plan after being criticized for not fulfilling a 1991 campaign pledge to add 600 officers.

But simply adding 100,000 US officers will not necessarily make community policing more successful, says Warren Friedman, executive director of the Chicago Alliance for Neighborhood Safety, a coalition of 60 community groups. If officers stay on the job, long-term funding is needed. And if they make more arrests, the government will need more money to build jails. A better alternative is to give grants to local forces and neighborhood groups for training and supplies, he said.

The Daley administration is also excited about gun-control measures in Clinton's package.

ILLINOIS has a three-day waiting period and computerized background checks for gun buyers; Chicago bans handguns. But weapons pour in from suburbs and other states. Last year, Chicago police confiscated 22,600 guns, enough to reach the top of the Sears Tower.

The 3.2 million-member National Rifle Association says the proposals will hurt law-abiding citizens. The ban on imported assault pistols is a red herring because most guns used in crimes are US-made, said Joe Phillips, an NRA lobbyist. The government would do better to beef up local police forces and strengthen the court system, he says.

But Cook County State's Attorney Jack O'Malley, a Republican, said the gun flow will slow through a national effort that discourages criminals from going to states with more lenient laws. He backs restricting the ammunition supply, especially bullets for assault weapons.

Along with the Brady bill, Clinton's executive order requiring the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms to cooperate more with local officials will help curb the gun trade, said James Reilly, the mayor's special assistant for criminal-justice issues.

Mr. Daley supports a more ambitious plan than the president. This year, he called for a nationwide ban on assault weapons, a statewide ban on handguns and semi-automatic assault weapons, and a law making gunmakers and sellers liable for injuries caused by their weapons. He proposed a 25 percent gun and ammunition tax to fund hospital trauma centers and rehabilitation clinics.

Mr. Rodriguez supports a nationwide ban on the manufacture and sale of handguns and assault weapons, and stricter gun-law enforcement. People who want guns for protection can rely on rifles, he says. "We've got to find some approach to keep the availability of guns restricted," Rodriguez said. "We need to move and try to make some progress because we're killing



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ourselves. ''

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: September 1, 1993, Wednesday



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## LEVEL 1 - 13 OF 23 STORIES

Copyright 1993 Chicago Tribune Company  
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February 2, 1993, Tuesday, NORTH SPORTS FINAL EDITION

SECTION: CHICAGOLAND; Pg. 1; ZONE: N

LENGTH: 1163 words

HEADLINE: Police to work closer with residents  
Daley picks 5 districts for new program

BYLINE: By John Kass and Julie Poppen.

BODY:

Mayor Richard Daley selected five Chicago police districts Monday to become proving grounds for community policing, being sold in the neighborhoods as an effective way for officers and residents to team up against crime.

Daley privately briefed aldermen in his office, identifying the districts as Rogers Park, Austin, Englewood, Marquette and Morgan Park.

Carrie Birk, who works with the Crime Stoppers Citizen Band Patrol in Englewood on patrolling schools, said she was pleased that Englewood, an area notorious for violent crime, got Daley's nod.

"A lot of people don't like the police because they think they're violent," Birk said. "But . . . if the police and community could work together, they would know what time it was."

Each designated district will receive an additional 40 officers for the pilot program, scheduled to begin May 1. The plan involves some officers who would work the same beat each day and others who would respond to emergency calls.

Daley told the aldermen that none of the five 40-member police groups would be culled from other districts, thereby attempting to pre-empt complaints that manpower would be shifted.

Instead, the 40-member squads would come from reorganization within each of the five districts, freeing up more police for street duty by hiring civilians to do clerical work and bringing on new police recruits.

The community-policing staff would be spread among three shifts each day, for the most part patrolling in squad cars.

Daley told the aldermen that Deputy Chief of Patrol Charles Ramsey will be in charge of the program.

The mayor said that in districts where community policing will begin, officers will no longer be judged on the number of arrests. Instead, they will



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Chicago Tribune, February 2, 1993

"establish individual goals and objectives for each particular neighborhood," according to a briefing paper handed out by Daley.

Each district will work with the neighborhoods to develop crime-fighting strategies unique to their problems. The briefing paper said these choices include determining how best to use foot patrols, improve street lighting, and develop one-way streets.

The mayor also said police and neighborhood groups also will determine the use of cul-de-sacs, his latest crime-fighting notion.

The mayor is to make the formal announcement Tuesday at the Rogers Park station.

Karen Hoover, a leader of the Coalition for a Crime-free Rogers Park, noted community policing had gotten an unofficial start in that neighborhood about two years ago with the help of district police and a variety of community groups.

"I don't think there could be a better district," Hoover said. "Rogers Park is the most heterogeneous community in the city.

"It (community policing) represents a 180-degree turn from how we were doing things a few years ago. Now, the police are very accessible."

Daley previously had wanted to close the Morgan Park and Austin Districts in a cost-saving move, but he backed off after pressure from the neighborhoods and their aldermen. The mayor said recently that if community policing works in those areas, it will make it easier for him to convince residents that they could do without the police buildings.

And that is why Bennie Meeks, chairman of the drug committee for the South Austin Coalition Community Council, remained skeptical of the news.

"I'm delighted and pleased that the 15th District was chosen for a prototype," Meeks said. "It prevents community fear and community mistrust. But there is apprehension. I have the fear that they may come back in and want to close that particular station."

Aldermen Ginger Rugai (19th) and Sam Burrell (29th), whose wards contain the Morgan Park and Austin Districts, respectively, said they could drop their opposition to the station closings if the residents feel more secure with the new program.

Another feature of the pilot program is the creation of so-called rapid-response teams. These units will be available to answer 911 calls while community-policing officers stay on patrol.

The response teams would be created from restructuring in the five districts, city officials said.

The general idea behind community policing is to put more patrol officers in closer contact with the neighborhood and community groups, whether on foot or in a squad car, while offering what City Hall calls a visible police presence on the street.

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Chicago Tribune, February 2, 1993

"We're really pleased," said Warren Friedman, executive director of the Chicago Alliance for Neighborhood Safety (CANS) which was founded in 1985. "We've been working on getting community policing for five years."

"Now we can go to the next step. . .helping the community groups make it work," said Friedman. "They know a lot about the problem and they're a big part of the solution."

But except for a general understanding of the program - more police in contact with more residents - aldermen could not define community policing, suggesting to some at City Hall that the program is like pornography: Nobody can define it, but they know what it is when they see it.

In theory, community policing would allow community groups, aldermen, local chambers of commerce, local school councils and clergy a say in how police would patrol. If an abandoned building is a trouble spot or a gang hangs out in an alley, the community and the district commander could determine a course of action.

This may sound new, but in many respects it is a reworking of what occurs each day for many district commanders, who now field calls from community groups, churches and aldermen and assign patrols according to their needs and the clout each group has with City Hall.

Still, Ald. Joseph Moore (49th) said he was pleased his neighborhood had been selected for the pilot program.

"I think it's great for the community because it will put the residents in closer contact with police," he said. "That's the main feature, to get people more involved."

Also applauding the effort were the other aldermen brought up to see the mayor and whose wards would get the program, including Ald. Mary Ann Smith (48th).

Others, like Aldermen Bernard Hansen (44th) and Eugene Schuler (47th), whose districts are not part of the pilot program, said they were disappointed.

In the five districts, community-policing beats would remain constant. The police on those beats would remain on those beats and presumably develop close contacts with residents and shopkeepers.

In a recent interview, Daley noted the concept of close contact between residents and police was the norm in Chicago until the mid-1960s, when then-Supt. O.W. Wilson restructured the department, putting more police in patrol cars in the name of efficiency.

"We're just going back, in a sense, to what we used to do," Daley said. "We're going to be working closely with the community groups. They're the ones who will be involved in community policing. They need to be involved to make this work."

GRAPHIC: Community policing introduced. Chicago Tribune; Source: News reports.

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Chicago Tribune, February 2, 1993

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LANGUAGE: ENGLISH  
LOAD-DATE: 02-03-93



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LEVEL 1 - 22 OF 23 STORIES

Copyright 1992 Chicago Sun-Times, Inc.  
Chicago Sun-Times

January 29, 1992, WEDNESDAY , FIVE STAR SPORTS FINAL

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 4

LENGTH: 436 words

HEADLINE: 'Community policing' readied for tryout here

BYLINE: Charles Nicodemus

BODY:

An innovative new policing technique that attacks crime problems by teaming cops with citizens and community groups may be about to hit the streets of Chicago in 10 police districts.

Different forms of the new approach, called "community policing," have been tried out in more than 300 communities around the country.

Booz Allen & Hamilton Inc., a management consultant hired by the city to study Police Department operations, has endorsed the idea.

And Police Supt. LeRoy Martin has offered a sympathetic ear, top-level cooperation and a limited endorsement, if the concept "proves to be feasible and financially possible."

First details of proposed pilot projects, now under consideration by Martin, are to be unveiled today by a coalition of 30 civic, business and community groups that have been researching the concept for more than a year.

"Traditional 'reactive' policing, relying on 911 emergency calls, assigns patrolmen to incidents after crimes occur," said Warren Friedman, a spokesman for the Neighborhood Policing Task Force, which has spearheaded development of the concept here. "Community policing tries to prevent crime before it happens.

"It puts police together with local citizens and community groups to determine what crime is worst, and where. Then they develop plans to attack the problem; they pull in other agencies like housing inspectors and the state's attorney's office, and they mount a combined assault.

"The citizens are involved, they support the police and vice versa. It's worked elsewhere and it can work here."

Professor Robert Trojanowicz, director of Michigan State University's National Center for Community Policing and an adviser to the Chicago coalition, said, "It's no panacea. It's no magic formula.

"But has putting more officers on the street worked? Or providing quicker response time? Or increasing squad car visibility? Or assigning more detectives? Nationwide, research has shown that none of those steps have reduced violent



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Chicago Sun-Times, January 29, 1992

crime. Community policing deserves a trial."

Martin has assigned Austin District Cmdr. LeRoy O'Shield and Joseph Beazley, director of police research and development, to work with the coalition and study programs in New York and Seattle.

Some Chicago police have questioned whether the program will turn them into social workers while others worry that putting officers into the neighborhoods will soak up manpower.

But O'Shield, who has long pioneered his own version of the program in the Austin District, says: "We think it reduces crime and builds community support for what we're doing. It works."

LANGUAGE: English

LN-ACC-NO: COPS29011992

LOAD-DATE: January 31, 1992

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## LEVEL 1 - 23 OF 23 STORIES

Copyright 1991 Chicago Tribune Company  
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July 8, 1991, Monday, NORTH SPORTS FINAL EDITION

SECTION: CHICAGOLAND; Pg. 1; ZONE: C

LENGTH: 720 words

HEADLINE: Groups aim for changes in policing

BYLINE: By William Recktenwald

BODY:

With violent crime increasing in Chicago, a group of community leaders are seeking changes in the way police patrol neighborhoods in order to foster a new level of trust between police and residents in a way that can help fight crime.

Representatives of more than a dozen organizations throughout the city are scheduled to meet this week with Police Supt. LeRoy Martin to ask him to begin a citywide experiment in community-based policing.

The pilot program would assign four officers in each of the city's 25 police districts to work full-time with community groups to identify crime problems in their neighborhoods, said Warren Friedman executive director of the Chicago Alliance for Neighborhood Safety, an agency of community organizations. Police officials have expressed interest in such a trial program, but have not committed to a starting date.

Under the community policing concept, officers would be assigned to neighborhood beats for extended periods of time so they can get to know the neighborhood and its residents better, Friedman said.

Typically, Chicago police officers patrol in cars and respond to citizen calls to the 911 emergency number. This "incident-driven patrolling" means that in very busy districts, officers are responding to calls for their entire shift, Friedman said.

"Community policing is more than just getting officers out of their cars and into the neighborhoods," Friedman said. "It sets an agenda for what they do there.

"Community policing may be how the community gets more say in how their neighborhoods are patrolled and policed."

Community patrolling already has begun in cities such as Baltimore, Tulsa, Portland, Ore., Aurora, Colo., and nearly 300 other municipalities.

Neighborhood leaders say building communications and trust between police and citizens is vital to solving the crime problem.

"Residents have a need for a better relationship. A lot of the young people



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1991 Chicago Tribune, July 8, 1991

who are good kids do not trust the cops," said Nancy Cobb of the Roseland Coalition for Community Control.

"A lot of it is a them against us attitude," said Mary Volpe of the Northeast Austin Organization. "When (the police) are on the streets, in cars, they don't have any contact with average citizens. The only contacts they have is when they are chasing them, when they are the enemy. They judge everyone out there the same way.

"When a beat cop walks the streets, he gets to know the people," Volpe said. "They know who the good ones are and who the bad ones are."

But the police need help from citizens, too.

"Some are frustrated by the lack of concern by the community," said Karen Hoover of the Coalition for a Crime Free Rogers Park. "If people in community don't care, why should they care?"

Cobb said: "The police are not ones who want to be labeled as not being able to do their job. In many big cities they just cannot, because crime and drugs are out of control. How would you act if you could not do your job?"

The group is hopeful that Martin will begin a pilot program citywide.

"In a proposal to the National Institute of Justice, (Martin) approved the formation of a four-officer team in a single district," Friedman said. "They were to be excused from normal 911 emergency call responses and training in problem solving techniques."

The team was to be assigned to work with a similarly trained team of community group representatives.

"We need officers with enthusiasm. If they do well, then the brass can start ordering others to do it," Friedman said.

"If you have success (with the pilot program) then it is not just the brass telling the officers to do this sissy stuff of talking to the community."

"It is a matter of seeing that the police are not spinning their wheels. There could be a cop for ever block, but if they get there after the incident has happened and don't have a relationship with the people who live there, it is very difficult to handle," Cobb said. "If the police know who lives and works and plays in the community they will have a better relationship and will be able to be more effective.

"The gangs prey on the non-sophistication and the ignorance between the community and the police," Cobb said.

"They have a network, signals, the police have a lot too, but they do not have the missing portion, us."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH



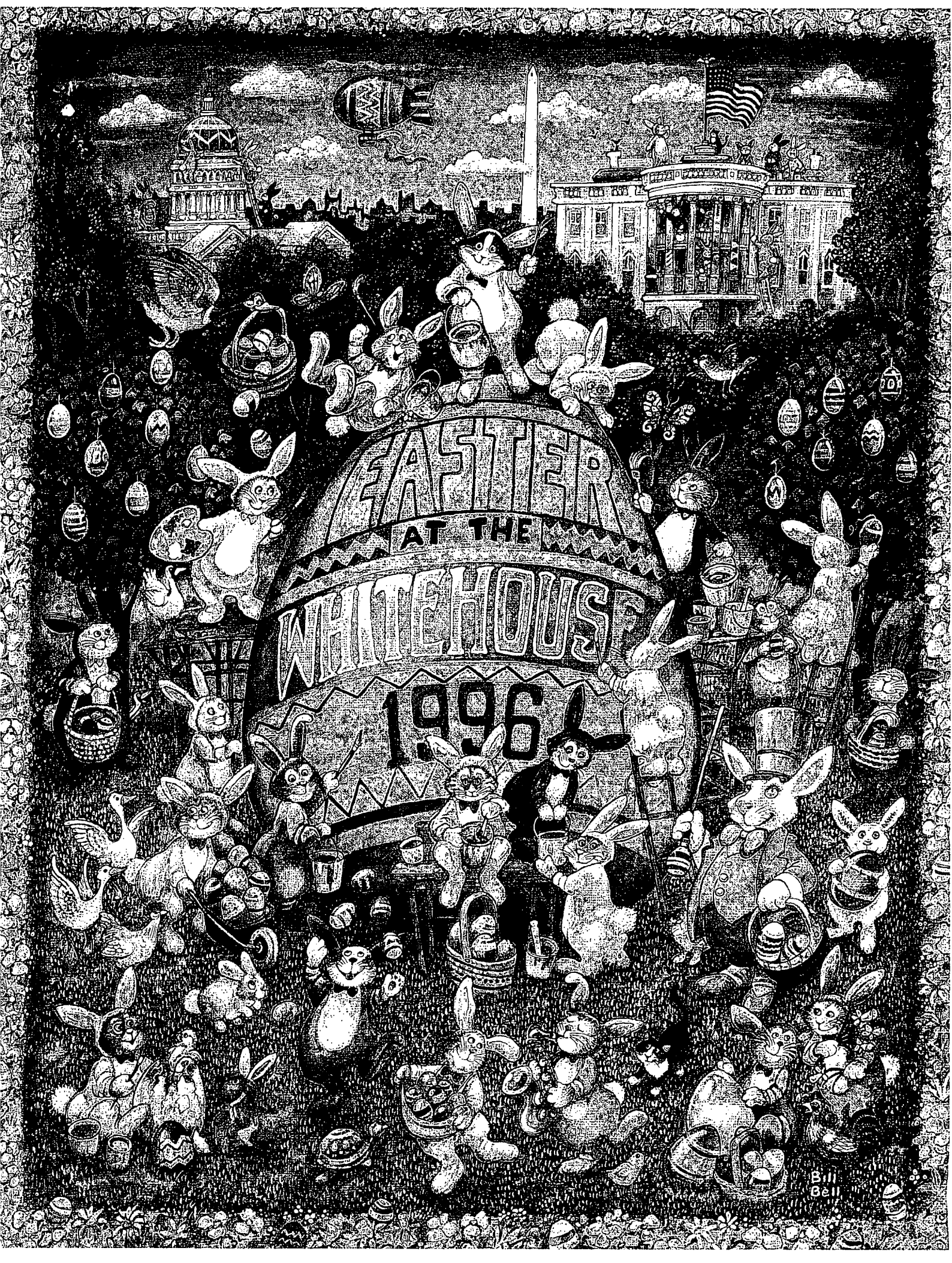
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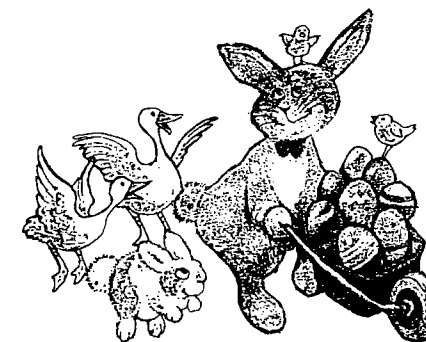
## Welcome to the White House

Welcome to the White House Easter Egg Roll. The President and I hope that you enjoy your day of exciting entertainment and activities on the White House South Lawn and that your visit with us today will become part of your family's Easter tradition.

Families have visited the White House since the 1800s to participate in Easter activities. For today's traditional Easter Egg Roll the White House chef and the kitchen staff have dyed over 7,500 eggs. Another 2,500 are available for children to decorate on their own. Almost 600 volunteers are here today to help you have fun, along with the many wonderful sponsors and entertainers.

Thank you for coming to the White House and for becoming part of this Easter tradition. We hope you have a terrific time!

Hillary Rodham Clinton



## History of the White House Easter Egg Roll

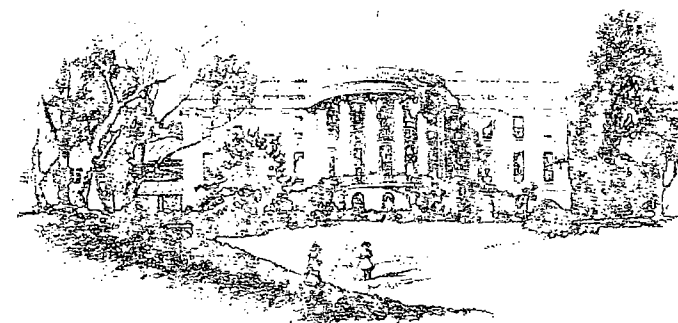
The original site of the Easter Egg Roll was the grounds of the United States Capitol. The event began during the Presidency of James Madison (1809-1817) at the suggestion of his wife, Dolley Madison. Mrs. Madison was fascinated to learn that Egyptian children rolled colored eggs at the site of the Pyramids. She thought the children of the Washington area would enjoy this enchanting activity.

As crowds increased, the activities tended to become a little rowdy. Some Congressmen, tired of slipping and sliding on the remains of boiled eggs, felt the grounds should no longer be torn up in such a way. An Act of Congress in 1876 said that no part of the Capitol grounds should be used as playground. For some reason, the grounds were used in 1877, but everyone was told that in 1878 the law would be enforced. Some sources tell us that one irritated nursemaid, followed by several of her charges, stormed down to the White House where she demanded access to the White House grounds for egg rolling. Lucy Hayes, wife of President Rutherford B. Hayes, saw the tearful children and invited them to use the South Lawn.

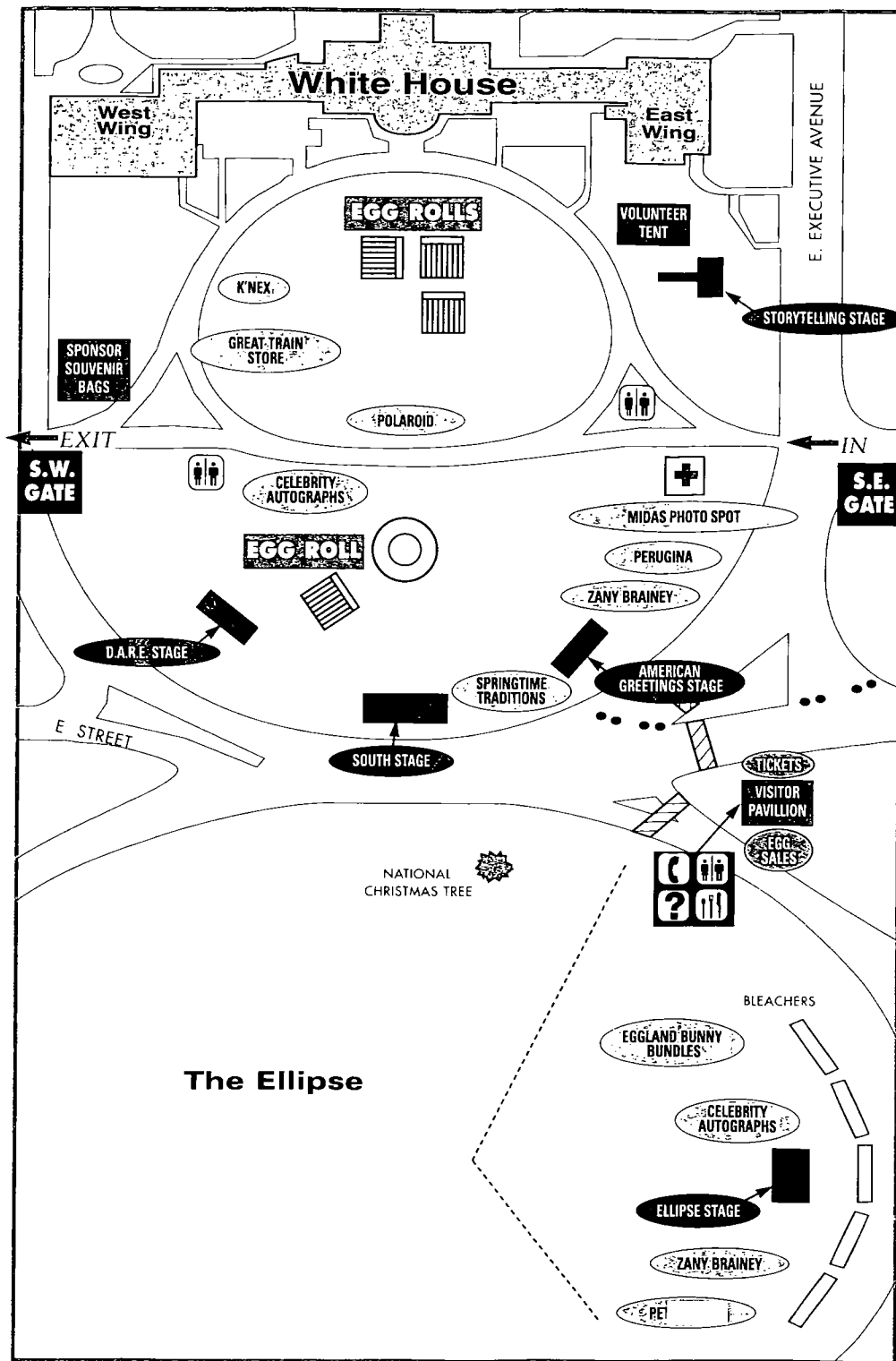
The event has been held here ever since, except during World War I and World War II. During the war years the Easter Egg Roll was held at the National Zoo and other Washington locations.

Eggs have long been regarded as symbols of life, rebirth, and spring. In many countries giving eggs is a gesture of friendship. The ancient Egyptians and Chinese were among the first to celebrate spring in this way. By the late 1800s such games as "Egg Picking," "Egg Ball," "Toss and Catch," and "Egg Croquet" were popular Easter Monday activities. The children on the White House grounds take part in many newer activities, but rolling a hard-boiled egg across the lawn is still a highlight of the day.

Each year groups of children with special needs are invited to enjoy the Easter Egg Roll before the lawn opens to the public. This year we welcome many families from Maryland's Hospital for Children. Young people with the Columbia Lighthouse for the Blind are finding "beeping" eggs hidden on the lawn.



Event Map



Event Map



### South Stage

[subject to change - all times approximate]

- 10:00 Gary Rosen
- 10:45 Parachute Express
- 11:30 Cabaret Troupe
- 12:15 Craig 'n Co.
- 1:00 Hathaway Brown Moving Company
- 1:15 Joanie Bartels
- 1:45 Wee Sing
- 2:00 The Moffatts
- 2:30 Finale

### American Greetings

#### "I Can Read-I Can Succeed" Stage

[subject to change - all times approximate]

- 10:00 Puzzle Place
- 10:15 Battersby Duo
- 10:45 Janet Reno, *U.S. Attorney General*
- 11:00 Gould & Stearns
- 11:30 Maggie Williams, *First Lady's Chief of Staff* & Max Purce, age 5
- 11:45 Cathy & Marcy
- 12:15 Carol Browner, *administrator, Environmental Protection Agency*
- 12:30 Puzzle Place
- 12:45 Family Singers
- 1:30 Celebrity Reading
- 1:45 Battersby Duo
- 2:15 Puzzle Place

### Sears Storytelling Stage

[subject to change - all times approximate]

- 10:00 KK and the Feeling Friends
- 10:30 Great Trees of America
- 11:00 Sears Fashion Show
- 12:00 Wee Sing
- 12:30 Bananas in Pajamas
- 1:00 Jan Piercy, *World Bank, storytelling*
- 1:30 Sea Babies

### D.A.R.E. America Stage

[subject to change - all times approximate]

- 10:30 Raven Symone, *Hangin' With Mr. Cooper*
- Bryton McClure, *Family Matters*
- Taran Noah Smith, *Home Improvement*
- Michael Fishman, *Roseanne*
- Mara Wilson, *Mrs. Doubtfire*
- 1:00 Rob the Drummer

### Ellipse Stage

[subject to change - all times approximate]

- 8:00 Bananas in Pajamas
- 8:30 Banjo & Paddycake
- 9:00 Sea Babies
- 9:30 Dr. Eldoonie, *magician*
- 10:00 Bananas in Pajamas
- 10:30 Banjo & Paddycake
- 11:00 Sea Babies
- 11:30 Dr. Eldoonie, *magician*
- 12:00 TBA

### Activities on the Ellipse

Celebrity Autographs  
Entertainment Stage  
Eggland's Best Eggs & Eggland VA, yummy bunny bundles  
Oxon Hill Farm Park, petting zoo  
Zany Brainy, interactive play area

### Activities on the South Lawn

Celebrity Autographs  
The Great Train Store, magical Easter village with trains carrying Easter cargo  
K'NEX, amazing Washington landmarks made entirely of K'NEX systems  
Midas Safe Baby Project, colorful photo opportunity booth  
Perugina, display of elaborate chocolate Easter eggs  
Polaroid Project Kid Care, photo I.D.s for kids  
Springtime Traditions, displays and activities of Easter/Spring traditions of many countries.  
PAAS, the egg dye company and Mark Rogers, with his Nest of Hope, help represent American traditions. Many embassies present highlights from their countries.  
Zany Brainy, interactive play area

### Exit at the Southwest Gate & Sponsor Souvenir Bags

Children receive sponsor souvenir bags. Products are from American Greetings Corp., Eggland's Best Eggs & Eggland Va., GoLightly, Goelitz-Jelly Belly, Just Born, K'NEX, M&M/Mars, Midas Safe Baby, Oriental Trading Co., PAAS, Perugina, and Zany Brainy.



### Strolling Entertainers

Bananas in Pajamas, B-1 & B-2  
 Banjo & Pattycake  
 Jody Braxton, *balloon artist*  
 Dr. Eldoonie, *magician*  
 Fred the Baker  
 John "The Balloon Man" Holmes,  
*balloon artist*  
 Kiki & Leon, Puzzle Place  
 KK and the Feeling Friends  
 Michael Miclon & Amanda Huotari,  
*jugglers*  
 Phil Milstead & 4 Fabulous Magicians  
 Ryan Oakes, *magician*  
 Timothy Wenk, *magician*  
 Wee Sing

### Interactive Characters

B. B. Rabbit  
 Billy Broccoflower & Cris P. Saladmander  
 Blaze, *Paralympic mascot*  
 Bloomer Bunny  
 Curious George  
 D.A.R.E.N. the Lion  
 Itchy & Charlie, *All Dogs Go To Heaven*  
 Izzy, *Olympic mascot*  
 M&M's  
 Magellan T. Bear  
 Mobius  
 Mr. Jelly Belly  
 Nancy  
 Patrick the Pup  
 Sea Babies  
 Snoopy  
 Statue of Liberty Barbie  
 Woodrow, the White House Mouse  
 White House Official Easter Eggs  
 White House Official Mr. & Mrs. Easter Bunny

At the request of the First Lady, the American Egg Board recruits artists to decorate real eggs. Each state and the District of Columbia is represented. About three weeks before Easter the display is placed in the east colonnade of the White House so that all visitors may enjoy the clever and intricate designs. After the holiday the eggs are carefully packaged by the White House curators and stored for future display.

|     |                      |                          |
|-----|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1.  | Alabama              | John M. Sachs            |
| 2.  | Alaska               | Darlene Yoder            |
| 3.  | Arizona              | Deborah Staats           |
| 4.  | Arkansas             | Carole Sturgis           |
| 5.  | California           | Susan Tibbon             |
| 6.  | Colorado             | Tina C. Grimmer          |
| 7.  | Connecticut          | Alisa Mulliken           |
| 8.  | Delaware             | Mary Ellen Founds        |
| 9.  | District of Columbia | Carolyn Grosse Gawarecki |
| 10. | Florida              | Dominica Marion          |
| 11. | Georgia              | Amber Gerdes             |
| 12. | Hawaii               | Suzi Whipple             |
| 13. | Idaho                | Beverly Merrill          |
| 14. | Illinois             | Victoria Frech           |
| 15. | Indiana              | Kathy Rallo              |
| 16. | Iowa                 | Ruby Hanson              |
| 17. | Kansas               | Eugene H. Culver         |
| 18. | Kentucky             | Terry Van Hook           |
| 19. | Louisiana            | Linda Lyles              |
| 20. | Maine                | Jean Moonlight           |
| 21. | Maryland             | Mitzi Perdue             |
| 22. | Massachusetts        | Priscella Swanson        |
| 23. | Michigan             | Thelma Wilber            |
| 24. | Minnesota            | Luba Perchyshyn          |
| 25. | Mississippi          | Patricia Harlow          |
| 26. | Missouri             | Marge Ellison Black      |
| 27. | Montana              | Darlene Fernald          |
| 28. | Nebraska             | Grace Johnson            |
| 29. | Nevada               | Sally Fiddymint          |
| 30. | New Hampshire        | David Cann               |
| 31. | New Jersey           | Richard Walewski         |
| 32. | New Mexico           | Reuben Gallegos          |
| 33. | New York             | Elaine Black             |
| 34. | North Carolina       | Bill Dolesh              |
| 35. | North Dakota         | Angie Chruszch           |
| 36. | Ohio                 | Jarrod Parker            |
| 37. | Oklahoma             | Margaret Ann Berry       |
| 38. | Oregon               | Delores Houchin          |
| 39. | Pennsylvania         | Elizabeth Haasz          |
| 40. | Rhode Island         | Sara Willis              |
| 41. | South Carolina       | Chris Gaffney            |
| 42. | South Dakota         | Theone Marshall          |
| 43. | Tennessee            | Debbie Bowers            |
| 44. | Texas                | Edna Bray                |
| 45. | Utah                 | Echo Ney                 |
| 46. | Vermont              | Kathy Rouleau            |
| 47. | Virginia             | Nancy Richards West      |
| 48. | Washington           | Charlotte DeWinter       |
| 49. | Wisconsin            | Liz Murray               |
| 50. | West Virginia        | John Garton              |
| 51. | Wyoming              | Mary Berry               |

## Thank You

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### Associate Sponsors

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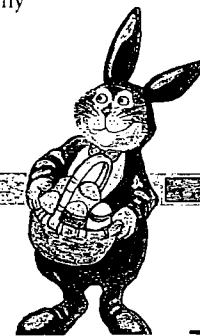
Aegis Capital Management  
 America Restaurant  
 Dunkin' Donuts  
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### Special Thank You To:

Almost 600 White House Volunteers  
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 Celebrities in the Signing Booths, sponsored by  
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 Schenz Theatrical Supply, official supplier of  
 White House Easter bunny costumes since 1981  
 U.S. Marine Corps Band  
 White House Military Office



# Easter at the White House

## New in 1996!

Official White House Souvenir Easter Eggs are on sale for the first time in the history of the White House. Available for purchase year-round, these eggs are similar to the design used today on the South Lawn. Each egg comes with a colorful postcard of the White House Easter Egg Roll that includes interesting facts about the largest single event held at the White House. The net proceeds are only used for public events at the White House.

At \$3 each, the eggs are an historical souvenir designed especially for young people and families on a budget. The egg is available at kiosks and gift shops operated by Guest Services, Inc. (GSI), a concessioner to the National Park Service. Some of the Washington locations are the Ellipse Visitor Pavilion, Pershing Park [across from the White House Visitor Center], Washington Monument, Jefferson Memorial, Lincoln Memorial, across from the Smithsonian National Air & Space Museum and the Natural History Museum, and the National Aquarium in the Commerce Building.

## Production and Coordination of Easter at the White House 1996

Robyn G. Dickey, "The Egg Lady" *Event Coordinator*

Gary M. Jacob, GMJ Events, Inc., *Producer*

Joel M. Solloway, EventWorks, *Project Manager*

Jeff Martin, *Entertainment Director*

### White House Visitors Office

Melinda N. Bates, *Director*

Ann McCoy, *Deputy Director*

Marc Hoberman, *Associate Director*

Holly H. Holt, *Assistant Director*

Miguel M. Bustos, *Staff Assistant*

C. Wayne Skinner, *Staff Assistant*

Aprill N. Springfield, *Staff Assistant*

## 1996 Artist on the Lawn

The original art in the *Easter at the White House 1996* program is by Bill Bell. Nationally known for his enchanting designs on posters, greeting cards, puzzles, and several series of Franklin Mint collector plates, Bell is a native of Philadelphia. He is a self-taught artist who started painting full-time in 1982 after a successful career as a musician and record company executive. Bell's creations of nostalgia and nonsense are playful scenes based on memories that shaped his life. Mr. Bell is represented by Applejack Limited Editions of Manchester, Vermont.

## 1995 Artist on the Lawn & 1996 Poster Artist

Traditionally, the artist who creates the cover of the program stays on the lawn that year observing the festivities. The artist returns the following year with an event poster that is presented to the First Family. Catherine Grunewald is welcomed back to the White House from the small town of Alden, Illinois, where she grew up and now lives on a family farm. A great deal of the inspiration for her pen and ink drawings of rural America come from her lifestyle and childhood memories.

