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001. memo	Jose Cerda and Elizabeth Hyman to Carol Rasco [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	07/08/1994	b(6)

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- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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Jose
PMT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Rahm/Chris/Bruce -

What is our
response to this?

Tom E.



GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

PR94:118

WILSON: WASHINGTON ANTI-DRUG CUTS ARE MISGUIDED

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
January 28, 1994

CONTACT: J.P. Tremblay
916/445-4571
Lt.Col. Bruce Roy
916/854-3780

SACRAMENTO -- The Department of Defense 20 percent cut to the California National Guard's Counter-drug Program is "ill-conceived and jeopardizes the state's ability to block illegal drugs from reaching the streets of our cities," Governor Pete Wilson said today.

"When we are finally seeing some positive results from our long anti-drug battles it makes no sense to cut one of the most effective tools we have in that fight," Wilson said.

The California National Guard has been an invaluable resource in their support role in such programs as border interdiction, point of entry interdiction and domestic eradication, Wilson noted.

"The National Guard has been an invaluable resource to the war on drugs," Wilson said. "These cuts make no sense."

Since the state established the counter-drug program in 1989, more than 75 law enforcement agencies have collectively seized nearly \$4.5 billion of illegal drugs, according to Maj. Gen. Tandy K. Bozeman, Adjutant General of the California National Guard.

The Pentagon is slashing more than \$3.5 million of the counter-drug program's nearly \$19 million budget. Washington has also advised the California National Guard to anticipate further cuts in the next fiscal year.

In order to meet the demands of the mid-year cuts, the Guard will have to reduce its 400-person work force by 60 to 80 people and slice its drug interdiction flight hours by 50 percent.

The reductions will be spread across the entire program but will directly impact areas such as:

- *** The Campaign Against Marijuana Planting (CAMP), which relies heavily on National Guard helicopters;
- *** The Marijuana eradication support effort on federal lands;

-More-

PR94:118:2
Anti-drug

- *** Support for the U.S. Customs Service at the Oakland Mail Facility;
- *** Support for local methamphetamine-lab eradication programs
- *** Support efforts for the U.S. Border Patrol in maintaining roads and fences along known smuggling routes;

The counter-drug program is a pool of resources and specially trained personnel from which law enforcement agencies can draw support for drug eradication missions.

The sophistication of drug smuggling grew in the late 1980s as traffickers started using specially modified aircraft and high-tech communication equipment to evade authorities. Congress authorized civilian authorities to use California National Guard manpower and equipment to counter these efforts.

For every dollar taxpayers spent on the state's counter-drug program, law enforcement agencies have seized more than \$107 worth of illegal drugs.

Guard

Budget cuts to limit
anti-drug role at border

Continued from A-1

13 percent reduction for anti-drug programs in Guard units across the country. California was to have received \$19 million.

The Pentagon gives the anti-drug money to the states, but it up to the governors to formulate plans for spending it because Guard units serve in a state capacity. They are federated only in emergencies.

Cuts in the highly visible anti-drug activities off the California Guard appear to contradict a memorandum issued by the Pentagon last Oct. 27. In it, Deputy Defense Secretary William J. Perry ordered drug interdiction to remain a priority, especially on the Southwest border.

The cuts also come at a time the Clinton administration is rebuking its drug policy, moving away from interdiction toward the treatment of drug abusers.

"It's not that we're looking for the most visible programs to cut," said J.P. Tremblay, a spokesman for Gov. Pete Wilson, but "there's just no way to avoid these kinds of cuts when you take a hit of this magnitude."

The 13 percent cut actually translates into a 20 percent reduction because it comes so late in the fiscal year and must be condensed into seven months, Tremblay said.

The budget cuts "will force us to reduce our 400-person work force by 60 to 80 people," said Stanley Zerotarski, a Guard official in Los Angeles who helps oversee the Guard's anti-drug activities.

In addition, the Guard no longer will supply helicopters to the effort, which will cripple the Campaign Against Marijuana Production (CAMP) program. The program relied on the Guard to help spot crops from the air.

The Guard also will have to cut an undetermined number of guardsmen who have been helping Customs with inspections at five ports of entry, including San Ysidro and Otay Mesa.

The cuts "will increase drug trafficking through San Ysidro and San Diego," Zerotarski said, because the Border Patrol and law officers were able to call on Guard engineers to maintain the border roads and fence.

He said the cooperative effort "resulted in an increase of drug seizures by 1,000 percent over the last year."

And progress on a nearly completed fence between Imperial Beach and Otay Mountain might grind to a halt because of the cuts.

The Guard had planned to help the Army Corps of Engineers and Marines from Camp Pendleton extend the project east to Tecate, but what was seen as a four-year project might now last a decade, Zerotarski said.

The Border Patrol in San Diego could not be reached for comment.

Budget cuts to limit Guard's anti-drug role at the border

By MARCUS STERN
Copley News Service

WASHINGTON — Pentagon budget cuts are forcing the California National Guard to retreat from the war on drugs. The Guard's role has included the eradication of marijuana crops, assisting the U.S. Customs Service and building a road and fence along the border from Imperial Beach to Tecate.

And some of the Guard's anti-drug activities, especially the fence and road, have played a crucial role in efforts to stem the flow of illegal immigrants across the border near San Diego.

The cuts come as the administration prepares to announce that the fence and other projects will figure prominently in its new border-enforcement strategy in San Diego.

Until now, the Guard has provided much of the personnel to carry out border strategy. "I don't know who's going to do that work," said a Guard official who requested anonymity. "Our budget's been cut."

Congress this year trimmed the Pentagon's anti-drug budget by \$300 million, or 26 percent. That translates into a

See Guard on Page A-22

**REPORTED CRIMES AND CRIME RATES
BY CATEGORY AND CRIME**

STATEWIDE

CATEGORY/CRIME	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
CRIMES										
FBI CRIME INDEX	1,690,406	1,677,739	1,741,362	1,844,476	1,819,274	1,887,081	1,983,750	1,992,293	2,076,746	2,082,863
CALIF. CRIME INDEX (CCI)	813,789	800,615	820,461	911,697	904,014	935,528	992,555	1,017,565	1,073,613	1,092,032
VIOLENT CRIMES	194,489	195,650	202,066	240,352	254,137	261,998	284,015	311,023	330,916	345,508
HOMICIDE	2,640	2,724	2,701	3,030	2,929	2,947	3,159	3,562	3,876	3,920
FORCIBLE RAPE	12,092	11,702	11,442	12,110	12,114	11,771	11,956	12,716	12,942	12,751
ROBBERY	85,824	84,015	86,464	92,513	83,373	86,190	96,424	112,460	125,105	130,067
AGG. ASSAULT *	93,933	97,209	101,379	140,691	155,721	161,082	172,476	183,185	188,993	197,970
PROPERTY CRIMES	619,300	604,865	626,395	663,345	649,077	673,530	700,540	705,742	742,697	747,324
BURGLARY	460,401	443,624	449,065	457,743	420,182	407,553	410,140	402,533	426,066	427,305
M.V. THEFT	150,899	161,341	177,330	205,602	229,695	265,975	290,392	303,209	316,631	320,019
LARCENY-THEFT	866,992	857,717	892,646	913,057	896,770	932,715	972,093	955,170	983,750	968,052
ARSON	17,705	19,407	20,455	19,722	10,490	10,846	19,102	19,450	19,375	21,979
POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	25,075.6	25,587.3	26,112.6	26,741.6	27,300.5	28,060.7	28,771.2	29,557.0	30,646.0	31,300.0
CRIME RATES PER 100,000 POP										
FBI CRIME INDEX	6,773.5	6,556.9	6,669.4	6,897.4	6,642.5	6,725.0	6,894.9	6,740.3	6,776.6	6,654.5
CALIF. CRIME INDEX (CCI)	3,245.3	3,129.0	3,172.6	3,409.3	3,380.7	3,333.9	3,449.0	3,443.0	3,503.3	3,491.5
VIOLENT CRIMES	775.6	764.6	773.0	920.7	927.9	933.7	987.2	1,055.3	1,079.0	1,103.9
HOMICIDE	10.5	10.6	10.7	11.3	10.7	10.5	11.0	12.1	12.6	12.5
FORCIBLE RAPE	48.2	45.7	43.0	45.3	44.2	41.9	41.6	43.0	42.2	40.7
ROBBERY	342.3	320.3	331.1	346.0	304.4	307.2	335.1	380.5	400.2	410.1
AGG. ASSAULT *	374.6	379.9	380.2	526.1	568.6	374.0	599.5	619.0	616.7	632.5
PROPERTY CRIMES	2,469.7	2,364.3	2,390.0	2,400.6	2,372.0	2,400.3	2,462.7	2,387.7	2,423.5	2,307.6
BURGLARY	1,836.1	1,733.0	1,719.7	1,711.7	1,534.2	1,452.4	1,425.6	1,361.9	1,390.3	1,365.2
M.V. THEFT	633.7	630.6	679.1	760.0	830.7	947.9	1,037.1	1,025.8	1,033.2	1,022.4
LARCENY-THEFT	3,457.5	3,352.1	3,418.4	3,414.4	3,274.3	3,323.9	3,370.7	3,231.5	3,210.1	3,092.0
ARSON	70.6	75.0	70.3	73.0	67.5	67.2	66.4	65.0	63.2	70.2

*SEE FOOTNOTES ON PAGE 22

TABLE 3A
TOTAL FELONY ARRESTS
BY SEX, OFFENSE AND ARREST RATE

STATEWIDE										
SEX, OFFENSE AND RATE	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
TOTAL FELONY ARRESTS	373,609	384,861	413,673	469,982	496,246	550,446	590,285	577,268	541,346	564,416
MALE	321,467	330,266	354,996	403,300	424,762	469,888	502,766	493,539	463,654	480,319
FEMALE	52,142	54,595	58,677	66,682	71,484	80,638	87,519	83,729	77,692	84,097
VIOLENT OFFENSES	74,898	76,437	78,916	101,143	108,834	118,601	133,830	150,127	146,287	150,853
HOMICIDE *	3,495	3,590	3,120	3,032	3,056	3,159	3,403	3,882	3,720	3,387
FORCIBLE RAPE	4,382	4,369	4,214	4,523	4,543	4,534	4,560	4,848	4,417	4,037
ROBBERY	23,883	23,109	24,254	24,929	23,343	24,284	27,173	32,050	31,346	31,141
ASSAULT *	40,948	43,145	45,061	66,130	74,705	84,388	96,367	106,781	104,487	109,660
KIDNAPPING	2,190	2,224	2,267	2,529	2,387	2,236	2,327	2,566	2,317	2,628
PROPERTY OFFENSES	169,813	164,751	176,849	187,679	186,285	202,053	214,948	207,476	198,134	202,057
BURGLARY	60,917	76,295	78,623	78,889	73,756	76,270	81,342	79,911	77,989	80,345
THEFT	52,486	51,144	55,900	61,899	61,960	68,151	72,520	67,085	61,775	61,366
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	22,300	23,108	27,071	32,234	36,275	43,771	47,798	47,221	44,287	44,502
FORG CKS/ACC CARDS	12,226	12,138	12,983	13,381	12,393	11,878	11,275	11,282	12,388	13,724
ARSON	1,884	2,066	2,272	2,076	1,981	1,983	2,013	1,977	1,783	2,120
DRUG OFFENSES	79,422	93,124	108,729	131,672	146,588	170,156	174,779	145,551	125,241	135,448
NARCOTICS	31,588	42,479	55,155	80,256	91,931	115,107	119,623	91,136	80,466	82,818
MARIJUANA	19,920	21,350	24,182	19,938	18,722	16,853	16,325	16,819	14,058	14,980
DANGEROUS DRUGS	25,302	27,820	28,139	29,915	34,252	36,045	36,516	35,626	28,681	36,472
OTHER	2,612	1,475	1,253	1,563	1,683	2,151	2,315	1,970	2,044	1,986
SEX OFFENSES	6,228	8,187	8,344	8,038	8,061	7,347	7,422	8,512	8,164	8,117
LEWD OR LASCIVIOUS	3,057	4,469	4,937	4,953	5,002	4,810	4,750	4,908	5,100	5,260
OTHER	3,163	3,718	3,407	3,085	3,059	2,737	2,672	3,604	3,064	2,857
OTHER OFFENSES	43,256	42,362	40,835	41,450	47,278	52,089	59,306	65,602	63,520	67,941
WEAPONS	13,719	14,263	14,721	14,915	15,112	16,034	17,228	18,638	18,891	20,487
DRIVE UNDER INFL	6,812	7,200	7,316	8,034	8,488	8,684	10,448	12,948	11,357	9,915
HIT-AND-RUN	1,373	1,441	1,602	1,839	1,855	1,935	2,018	2,151	1,932	1,859
ESCAPE	1,268	1,242	1,149	1,078	1,015	980	957	832	766	919
BOOKMAKING	1,294	1,256	1,087	810	753	635	595	587	460	361
OTHER	18,790	16,960	15,840	14,774	20,055	23,901	28,060	38,446	38,114	34,400
POP AGE 10 THRU 69 (THOUSANDS)	19,860.7	20,167.9	20,563.3	21,009.4	21,483.6	21,970.0	22,524.4	23,179.8	23,585.2	23,975.6
TOTAL RATE PER 100,000	1,881.1	1,908.3	2,011.7	2,237.0	2,389.9	2,585.4	2,628.6	2,490.5	2,295.3	2,354.1
VIOLENT OFFENSES *	377.1	379.0	383.8	481.4	502.9	539.8	594.2	647.7	620.2	629.2
PROPERTY OFFENSES	855.0	816.9	860.0	893.3	867.1	919.7	954.3	895.1	848.1	842.8
DRUG OFFENSES	399.9	461.7	528.8	626.7	682.3	774.5	776.0	627.9	531.8	564.9
SEX OFFENSES	31.3	40.6	40.6	38.3	37.5	34.4	33.0	36.7	34.6	33.9
OTHER OFFENSES	217.8	210.0	198.6	197.3	220.1	237.1	263.3	283.0	269.3	283.4

*SEE FOOTNOTES ON PAGE 22

TABLE 4A

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TOTAL MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS
BY SEX, OFFENSE AND ARREST RATE

STATEWIDE

SEX, OFFENSE AND RATE	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
TOTAL MISDEMEANOR ARREST	1,257,788	1,269,136	1,276,594	1,299,222	1,337,766	1,328,737	1,355,988	1,378,476	1,226,404	1,138,737
MALE	1,064,338	1,071,992	1,074,598	1,092,735	1,123,163	1,113,487	1,131,681	1,147,398	1,013,282	925,836
FEMALE	193,450	197,144	201,996	206,487	214,603	215,250	224,299	231,078	211,122	264,901
HANDSL-VEH	136	159	99	114	138	133	123	97	125	91
ASSAULT AND BATTERY	57,557	59,681	63,028	75,384	75,199	79,219	81,184	83,314	77,153	77,811
PETTY THEFT	119,149	117,803	124,859	127,509	128,828	132,549	142,357	141,985	132,745	131,715
OTHER THEFT	6,093	7,138	5,888	4,981	4,583	4,532	4,642	4,816	4,805	4,494
CK/ACC CARDS	2,158	1,814	1,748	1,484	1,492	1,488	1,388	1,856	1,129	1,146
MARIJUANA	43,883	42,219	43,181	38,185	32,424	27,373	25,825	28,834	19,383	22,493
OTHER DRUGS	62,655	74,988	77,247	84,711	98,584	103,578	105,588	86,788	67,787	71,852
INDECENT EXPOSURE	3,388	3,286	2,823	2,796	2,933	2,925	2,697	2,984	2,523	2,695
ANNOYING CHILDREN	661	617	857	636	477	614	688	865	651	692
OBSCENE MATTER	62	58	45	72	29	57	24	83	76	62
LEWD CONDUCT	8,161	8,166	8,385	9,279	9,784	8,748	8,295	9,656	7,172	6,753
PROSTITUTION	16,933	28,815	19,763	21,198	21,368	21,468	21,826	23,856	18,684	18,252
CONT DEL MINOR	1,458	1,498	1,522	1,494	1,481	1,347	1,456	1,392	1,296	1,281
DRUNK	227,586	217,448	288,914	283,517	197,885	175,764	178,295	198,715	161,781	148,658
LIQUOR LAWS	48,554	48,119	44,349	51,522	43,272	38,964	34,382	38,377	25,889	19,887
DISORDERLY CONDUCT *	11,466	12,557	8,816	11,782	13,271	18,388	9,273	11,318	14,899	4,836
DISTURBING THE PEACE	15,868	14,878	14,458	14,417	14,124	14,755	16,599	16,834	14,966	15,421
VANDALISM	15,657	16,844	19,768	19,291	19,329	22,836	23,264	24,624	25,813	26,618
HAZARDOUS MISCHIEF	1,871	1,851	1,958	2,819	1,985	1,869	1,842	1,638	1,542	1,465
TRESPASSING	28,433	21,275	25,634	27,886	22,914	25,535	25,898	24,468	19,566	28,689
WEAPONS	11,811	11,132	12,855	13,175	14,894	14,442	14,985	14,466	13,837	15,482
DRIVE UNDER INFL	346,267	345,497	348,481	339,252	341,888	318,582	325,611	353,886	381,214	258,235
WIT-AND-RUN	6,849	6,738	7,882	7,721	7,499	7,463	7,414	7,163	6,231	6,719
SELECTED TRAFFIC VIOL	185,482	188,248	85,886	87,888	89,493	83,742	77,823	71,524	64,238	59,622
JOY RIDING	1,584	1,786	1,823	2,857	2,159	2,221	2,258	2,895	1,995	2,846
GAMBLING	2,243	1,968	949	1,788	1,833	1,625	1,548	1,913	1,868	1,145
NONSUPPORT	798	779	882	854	817	639	585	384	323	236
GLUE SNIFFING	2,553	2,268	2,662	1,966	1,845	1,129	1,823	1,229	1,193	1,255
CITY/COUNTY ORDINANCE	46,448	51,749	57,811	62,639	87,864	189,745	111,113	111,515	91,887	75,451
FTA-NON TRAFFIC	28,113	32,979	36,642	33,388	47,183	59,888	71,749	81,994	91,911	98,632
OTHER	51,695	51,858	57,259	59,281	64,615	56,883	57,349	55,663	56,458	53,731
STATUS OFFENSES	22,517	26,724	25,773	25,277	25,338	23,884	22,983	23,611	23,562	23,181
POP AGE 18 THRU 59 (THOUSANDS)	19,868.7	20,167.9	20,563.3	21,889.4	21,483.6	21,978.8	22,524.4	23,179.8	23,585.2	23,975.6
ARREST RATE PER 100,000	6,333.8	6,292.9	6,288.1	6,184.8	6,226.9	6,048.8	6,828.8	5,947.1	5,199.9	4,716.2

*SEE FOOTNOTES ON PAGE 22

ADULT MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS
BY SEX, OFFENSE AND ARREST RATE

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT
LAW ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION CENTER

CALIF AND FBI CRIME INDEX OFFENSES, 1993
OFFENSE BY COUNTY
ANNUAL 1993

CC3214
PAGE 1
PRINTED 05/19/94

. FBI CRIME INDEX										
COUNTY	CALIF CRIME INDEX	WILLFUL HOMICIDE	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRA- VATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	LARCENY- THEFT	ARSON	FBI CRIME INDEX
ALAMEDA	51,409	199	637	7,280	9,523	19,839	13,923	57,485	786	109,680
ALPINE	29	0	3	0	10	16	0	147	0	176
AMADOR	364	2	0	4	51	276	31	486	2	852
BUTTE	4,823	6	82	132	611	2,633	559	9,431	169	9,623
CALAVERAS	829	1	7	7	76	488	50	513	11	1,193
COLUSA	294	1	4	6	114	136	33	355	8	657
CONTRA COSTA	23,417	113	297	2,544	4,084	10,959	5,428	28,758	480	50,575
DEL NORTE	477	1	10	13	80	306	51	610	3	1,090
EL DORADO	2,714	5	35	60	411	1,857	346	2,486	22	5,222
FRESNO	37,507	127	350	3,309	4,338	13,385	15,992	23,027	752	61,286
GLENN	437	2	3	7	61	312	52	633	9	1,079
HUMBOLDT	3,189	10	50	105	513	1,825	590	4,639	65	7,813
IMPERIAL	4,154	5	36	280	577	2,344	992	4,415	112	8,681
INYO	165	1	3	6	55	74	26	400	5	570
KERN	18,559	73	174	1,157	3,745	9,781	3,629	19,789	1,354	39,622
KINGS	1,989	9	30	77	478	1,809	388	2,490	39	4,528
LAKE	1,576	3	28	35	355	983	172	1,140	13	2,729
LASSEN	283	2	11	4	72	152	42	347	7	637
LOS ANGELES	396,303	1,944	3,680	65,994	82,250	116,374	126,053	240,455	8,181	652,939
MADERA	3,004	10	66	168	443	1,883	634	2,328	74	5,404
MARIN	3,627	4	51	185	859	2,058	672	6,186	63	9,790
MARIPOSA	475	3	0	3	286	230	27	311	0	706
MENDOCINO	1,736	0	44	46	411	1,844	182	1,881	33	3,650
MERCED	5,313	21	70	213	879	3,075	1,055	5,645	72	11,030
MODOC	120	0	0	1	57	52	10	99	1	220
MONO	185	1	4	3	37	117	23	380	0	573
MONTEREY	7,988	32	115	910	1,702	3,876	1,353	11,200	204	18,472
NAPA	1,754	4	31	64	469	882	304	3,135	90	4,979
NEVADA	1,114	0	19	26	270	864	121	1,666	5	2,705
ORANGE	82,162	196	546	5,587	7,147	27,410	21,280	73,050	1,262	138,474
PLACER	4,848	9	50	114	600	2,304	809	5,210	87	9,323
PLUMAS	464	2	0	5	47	206	110	729	3	1,198
RIVERSIDE	54,477	159	494	3,853	9,919	26,349	13,983	42,332	906	97,795
SACRAMENTO	45,820	145	465	3,927	5,843	19,118	18,822	40,486	382	88,708
SAN BENITO	809	0	5	23	210	457	188	852	29	1,690
SAN BERNARDINO	62,068	256	682	5,080	10,832	28,407	17,011	45,319	619	100,880
SAN DIEGO	80,184	245	803	7,494	14,417	32,027	33,190	73,694	882	162,560
SAN FRANCISCO	36,095	129	364	8,544	4,499	11,324	11,235	36,037	502	72,634
SAN JOAQUIN	21,174	85	268	1,932	3,296	9,948	5,667	22,258	269	43,699
SAN LUIS OBISPO	3,483	0	83	92	945	1,949	394	5,289	83	8,635
SAN MATEO	11,613	33	144	1,024	2,237	4,431	3,744	16,565	139	28,317
SANTA BARBARA	7,845	12	145	432	1,368	4,384	786	18,971	83	18,189
SANTA CLARA	26,678	81	893	1,820	5,788	11,880	6,690	45,144	587	72,409

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FROM DEPT. OF JUSTICE

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT
LAW ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION CENTER

CALIF AND FBI CRIME INDEX OFFENSES, 1993
OFFENSE BY COUNTY
ANNUAL 1993

CC3214
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. FBI CRIME INDEX										
COUNTY	CALIF CRIME INDEX									FBI CRIME INDEX
	CALIF CRIME INDEX	WILLFUL HOMICIDE	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	LARCENY-THEFT	ARSON	
SANTA CRUZ	4,980	9	57	334	1,384	2,538	737	9,068	98	14,138
SHASTA	3,321	12	91	149	548	1,915	688	4,572	188	7,893
SIERRA	37	1	1	8	8	28	7	48	8	85
SISKIYOU	546	1	11	12	183	345	74	1,819	8	1,573
SOLANO	9,672	27	178	952	2,813	4,338	2,188	12,875	198	22,543
SONOMA	8,237	24	288	347	1,542	4,782	1,326	11,967	163	28,367
STANISLAUS	14,264	23	193	812	3,133	7,821	3,282	15,894	559	29,917
SUTTER	1,714	2	36	52	357	873	294	2,309	11	4,834
TENAMA	1,208	1	25	38	382	571	193	1,581	38	2,745
TRINITY	295	2	4	8	31	224	34	178	4	477
TULARE	8,695	28	132	488	1,656	4,495	1,878	11,853	581	28,389
TUOLUMNE	851	4	13	13	84	628	187	1,833	7	1,891
VENTURA	12,357	42	185	821	2,323	6,118	2,776	14,588	285	27,222
YOLO	3,981	18	76	173	522	2,185	1,815	8,757	188	18,784
YUBA	1,866	3	38	84	987	973	389	2,823	28	4,815
TOTAL	1,868,998	4,895	11,754	128,347	193,884	413,671	319,225	944,894	28,343	2,833,433

NOTE: THE CALIF CRIME INDEX TOTAL INCLUDES WILLFUL HOMICIDE, FORCIBLE RAPE, ROBBERY, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, BURGLARY, AND MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT. THE FBI CRIME INDEX ALSO INCLUDES LARCENY-THEFT AND ARSON.

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FROM DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT
LAW ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION CENTER

ADULT AND JUVENILE ARRESTS REPORTED, 1993
SEX AND LAW ENFORCEMENT DISPOSITION BY SPECIFIC OFFENSE
STATEWIDE
JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER 1993

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.... ADULT SEX AND LAW ENFORCEMENT DISPOSITION JUVENILE SEX AND LAW ENFORCEMENT DISPOSITION ...

OFFENSE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	ADULT TOTAL	RELEASED	TO OTHER AGENCY	COMP SOUGHT	MALE	FEMALE	JUVENILE TOTAL	WITHIN DEPT	TO OTHER AGENCY	JUVENILE COURT PROB.
FELONY													
HOMICIDE	3046	2244	210	2462	346	19	2097	555	29	504	60	2	522
MANSL N/VEH	230	147	49	196	0	0	180	29	5	34	2	0	32
MANSL VEH	232	109	30	219	0	4	207	12	1	13	4	0	9
FORCIBL RAPE	3572	3031	9	3040	410	12	2610	525	7	532	49	2	401
ROBBERY	29567	19413	1911	21324	3390	205	17641	7470	767	8243	1096	50	7097
ASSAULT	111100	87123	12056	99179	10250	726	80195	10369	1640	12009	1677	52	10200
KIDNAPPING	2332	1097	247	2144	279	21	1040	154	34	100	10	1	177
BURGLARY	74029	42240	9137	51305	3420	343	47010	19709	3455	23244	4111	106	19027
THEFT	01700	40665	10761	51426	4104	971	46751	0705	1579	10360	1746	51	0563
M-VEH THEFT	42304	24240	2823	27071	4521	395	22195	13160	2145	15313	2104	115	13094
FORG-CKS-AC	15270	9137	5179	14316	1130	09	13009	505	377	962	219	4	739
ARSON	2112	700	147	933	140	7	770	1035	144	1179	344	3	032
NARCOTICS	70400	55020	10430	65050	0760	423	57002	3712	431	4143	340	0	3707
MARIJUANA	14357	11104	1343	12527	1374	103	11050	1654	176	1030	270	17	1535
DAINGER DRUGS	50051	37241	10097	40230	2764	370	45095	1430	377	1013	205	9	1519
OTH DRUG VIO	2127	1460	592	2052	305	0	1739	64	11	75	12	0	63
LEWD OR LASC	4770	3505	74	3659	202	12	3355	1074	43	1117	177	7	933
OTHER SEX	3159	2357	134	2491	322	0	2161	642	26	660	120	4	544
WEAPONS	22700	15270	794	16072	1326	157	14509	6147	407	6634	1301	19	5314
DRIVE U/INFL	0730	7000	032	0630	174	26	0430	03	17	100	7	2	91
HIT-AND-RUN	1765	1451	167	1610	54	2	1562	119	20	147	15	1	131
ESCAPE	091	726	00	014	43	13	750	70	7	77	1	3	73
BOOKMAKING	245	100	05	245	04	7	144	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTH FELONIES	30720	29332	0600	36020	1560	1204	33176	2306	322	2700	409	20	2199
TOTAL FELONY	504307	397954	74700	472334	45100	4054	422364	79060	12104	51073	14455	476	77042
OTHER RPT OFF													
FEDERAL OFF	1396	047	300	1253	30	091	272	90	45	143	23	92	20
O/S HARR-FEL	22379	17939	3731	21670	0	21670	0	505	124	709	0	709	0
PROD/PAR-FEL	9625	0209	1099	9300	540	2276	6400	203	34	317	40	15	262
MISDEMEANOR													
MANSL-MISD	105	79	23	102	2	0	100	3	0	3	0	0	3
ASSLT-BATT	77441	46977	9105	56002	2066	360	53650	15792	5567	21359	4420	101	16032
PETTY THEFT	125770	50270	33509	03707	1092	394	02301	25133	16050	41991	12793	370	20020
OTHER THEFT	4400	3150	040	4007	214	50	3734	370	105	401	77	4	400
CKS/ACC-CDS	090	470	400	070	41	0	029	73	47	120	20	1	91
MARIJUANA	25914	16000	1029	10917	312	127	10470	6019	970	6997	1737	71	3169
OTHER DRUGS	72503	51256	10623	69079	3029	904	05946	2033	069	2704	600	17	2070
INDECENT EXP	2403	1921	310	2239	55	17	2167	210	0	224	60	2	162
ANNOY CHILD	570	421	20	449	12	0	431	121	0	129	23	0	106
OBSCENE MAT	51	41	0	47	0	0	47	4	0	4	1	0	3
LEWD CONDUCT	5936	4150	1220	5379	70	07	5222	460	00	557	102	3	372
PROSTITUTION	17079	5792	11115	16007	102	132	16613	53	119	172	20	1	145
CONT DEL MIN	1304	902	230	1220	23	0	1100	61	23	04	13	0	71

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CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT
LAW ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION CENTER

ADULT AND JUVENILE ARRESTS REPORTED, 1993
SEX AND LAW ENFORCEMENT DISPOSITION BY SPECIFIC OFFENSE
STATEWIDE
JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER 1993

PAGE 5930
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04/06/94

.... ADULT SEX AND LAW ENFORCEMENT DISPOSITION								... JUVENILE SEX AND LAW ENFORCEMENT DISPOSITION ...					
OFFENSE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	ADULT TOTAL	RELEASED	TO OTHER AGENCY	COMP SOUGHT	MALE	FEMALE	JUVENILE TOTAL	WITHIN DEPT	TO OTHER AGENCY	JUVENILE COURT PROB.
MISDEMEANOR													
DRUNK	125975	109686	13028	122714	55568	962	66184	2595	666	3261	760	9	2492
LIQUOR LAWS	15772	9594	1887	11481	113	41	11327	3276	1815	4291	904	12	3375
DISORD COND	4542	3124	515	3630	117	45	3477	824	79	983	188	1	714
DISTURB PEAC	14041	8331	1337	7668	331	53	7284	4696	1877	6373	1524	38	4819
VANDALISM	31667	8962	1334	10296	341	144	8811	19467	1984	21371	5474	226	15671
HAL MISCHIEF	1352	795	47	842	23	24	795	473	37	510	173	3	334
TRESPASSING	19332	12460	2142	14682	338	484	13862	3846	884	4738	1255	18	3465
WEAPONS	18489	13889	1896	14985	418	488	14878	3339	245	3584	777	24	2783
DRIVE U/INFL	224935	197358	25998	223348	2148	1873	228121	1387	198	15995	134	7	1454
HIT-AND-RUN	5952	4489	854	5343	233	28	5882	462	147	609	86	3	528
SEL TRAFFIC	48631	41888	6635	47715	576	657	46482	849	67	916	68	15	835
JOY RIDING	1817	226	63	289	11	1	277	1849	479	1528	418	4	1188
GAMBLING	1125	988	91	999	121	17	861	124	2	126	38	8	87
NONSUPPORT	228	162	63	225	3	6	216	3	8	3	8	8	3
GLUE SNIFF	1185	839	45	684	48	33	611	352	69	421	54	8	367
CI/CO ORDIN	72876	58186	7854	66040	251	686	65183	5931	1385	6836	1646	15	5175
FTA-NON TRAF	181386	82595	18123	188718	875	2488	97435	526	142	668	27	9	632
OTHER MISD	55193	48486	8298	48784	1195	986	46543	5429	1868	6489	1465	37	4987
TOTAL MISD	1878136	773316	168781	948887	68776	9885	888338	184585	34444	139838	34983	983	183873
OTHER RPT OFF													
MISC TRAFFIC	188183	139228	38885	178185	1516	1882	167887	8292	1788	18878	294	82	9692
CIVIL DRUNK	9548	8597	857	9454	8268	11	175	77	17	94	51	8	43
O/S WAR-MISD	83499	88688	12252	82128	8	82128	8	1865	314	1379	8	1379	8
PROB/PAR MISD	8323	8894	1897	7181	147	348	8695	835	197	1132	96	88	948
STATUS OFFENSES													
TRUANCY	1874	8	8	8	8	8	8	1288	666	1874	1285	37	552
RUNAWAY	7682	8	8	8	8	8	8	3862	4548	7682	4888	145	2589
CURFEW	9716	8	8	8	8	8	8	7127	2588	9716	4629	19	5888
INCORRIGIBLE	2189	8	8	8	8	8	8	1135	974	2189	772	12	1325
OTH STAT OFF	2778	8	8	8	8	8	8	2121	657	2778	711	45	2822
TOTAL STATUS OFFENSES	24878	8	8	8	8	8	8	14653	8428	24878	12265	258	11558
OTH RPT OFF	314953	258874	58227	381181	11587	188859	188635	11335	2517	13852	584	2375	18873
TOTAL (LESS OTH RPT OFF)	1667522	1178878	241581	1412431	114882	14838	1282788	188117	55874	255881	61783	1717	181671

**REPORTED CRIMES AND CRIME RATES
BY CATEGORY AND CRIME**

STATEWIDE

CATEGORY/CRIME	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
CRIMES										
FBI CRIME INDEX	1,698,486	1,677,739	1,741,562	1,844,476	1,819,274	1,887,081	1,983,750	1,992,293	2,076,748	2,082,863
CALIF. CRIME INDEX (CCI)	813,789	800,615	828,461	911,697	904,014	935,520	992,555	1,017,665	1,073,613	1,092,032
VIOLENT CRIMES	194,489	195,650	202,066	248,352	254,137	261,990	284,015	311,923	330,916	345,500
HOMICIDE	2,640	2,724	2,781	3,039	2,929	2,947	3,159	3,562	3,876	3,920
FORCIBLE RAPE	12,892	11,702	11,442	12,110	12,114	11,771	11,956	12,716	12,942	12,751
ROBBERY	85,824	84,015	86,464	92,513	83,373	86,190	96,424	112,460	125,105	130,867
AGG. ASSAULT *	93,933	97,209	101,379	148,691	155,721	161,082	172,476	183,105	188,993	197,970
PROPERTY CRIMES	619,300	604,965	626,395	663,345	649,077	673,530	708,540	705,742	742,697	747,324
BURGLARY	460,401	443,624	449,065	457,743	420,182	487,555	418,148	482,533	426,066	427,305
M.V. THEFT	158,899	161,341	177,330	205,602	229,695	265,975	290,392	303,209	316,631	320,019
LARCENY-THEFT	866,992	857,717	892,646	913,057	896,770	932,715	972,093	955,170	983,750	968,052
ARSON	17,705	19,407	20,455	19,722	18,490	18,846	19,182	19,458	19,375	21,979
POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	25,075.6	25,587.3	26,112.6	26,741.6	27,388.5	28,060.7	28,771.2	29,557.8	30,646.0	31,300.0
CRIME RATES PER 100,000 POP										
FBI CRIME INDEX	6,773.5	6,556.9	6,669.4	6,897.4	6,642.5	6,725.0	6,894.9	6,740.3	6,776.6	6,654.5
CALIF. CRIME INDEX (CCI)	3,245.3	3,129.0	3,172.6	3,409.3	3,300.7	3,333.9	3,449.8	3,443.0	3,503.3	3,491.5
VIOLENT CRIMES	775.6	764.6	773.8	928.7	927.9	933.7	987.2	1,055.3	1,079.8	1,103.9
HOMICIDE	10.5	10.6	10.7	11.3	10.7	10.5	11.0	12.1	12.6	12.5
FORCIBLE RAPE	48.2	45.7	43.8	45.3	44.2	41.9	41.6	43.0	42.2	40.7
ROBBERY	342.3	328.3	331.1	346.0	304.4	307.2	335.1	380.5	408.2	410.1
AGG. ASSAULT *	374.6	379.9	388.2	526.1	568.6	574.0	599.5	619.0	616.7	632.5
PROPERTY CRIMES	2,469.7	2,364.3	2,398.0	2,480.6	2,372.8	2,400.3	2,462.7	2,387.7	2,423.5	2,387.6
BURGLARY	1,836.1	1,733.0	1,719.7	1,711.7	1,534.2	1,452.4	1,425.6	1,361.9	1,390.3	1,365.2
M.V. THEFT	633.7	630.6	679.1	768.0	838.7	947.9	1,037.1	1,025.0	1,033.2	1,022.4
LARCENY-THEFT	3,457.5	3,352.1	3,410.4	3,414.4	3,274.3	3,323.9	3,378.7	3,231.5	3,210.1	3,092.0
ARSON	70.6	75.8	78.3	73.8	67.5	67.2	66.4	65.0	63.2	70.2

SEE FOOTNOTES ON PAGE 22

CALIFORNIA ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT
4949 BROADWAY, SACRAMENTO, CA 95820



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DATE: September 8, 1994

NUMBER OF PAGES: 8
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TIME: _____

TO:

NAME: Elizabeth Hyman

OFFICE: Domestic Policy Council

LOCATION: _____

FAX NO. (202) 456-7028

PHONE NO. (202) 456-5575

FROM:

NAME: Linda Nance

PHONE NO. (916) 227-3509 ATSS 497-

OFFICE: DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

LOCATION: 4949 BROADWAY, SACRAMENTO, CA 95820

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DATE: 071894 NUMBER OF PAGES: 4
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FROM: NAME: Quint Hegner
PHONE NO. (916) 227-3531 ATSS 497-
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1991-1993 RACE/ETHNIC GROUP DATA CODES

Race/Ethnic Group

A = Other Asian
B = Black
C = Chinese
D = Cambodian
F = Filipino
G = Guamanian
H = Hispanic
I = Indian
J = Japanese
K = Korean
L = Laotian
O = Other
P = Pacific Islander
S = Samoan
U = Hawaiian
V = Vietnamese
W = White
Z = Asian Indian

The subjectivity of the classification and labeling process must be considered in the analysis of race/ethnic group data. As commonly used, race refers to large populations which share certain similar physical characteristics such as skin color. Since these characteristics can vary greatly within groups as well as between groups, determination of race is frequently subjective. Most commonly, self-identification of race/ethnicity is used as the determining factor. However, it is also common for law enforcement agencies to rely upon the arresting officer's observation.

Even though various legislative mandates require reporting of race/ethnic group in greater detail than in the past, some law enforcement agencies may not yet be in full compliance with the intent of those requirements because changes to reporting systems to allow for expanded race/ethnic group codes may not have been completed.

Law Enforcement Information Center
January 1991

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION CENTER

04/28/94

WILLFUL HOMICIDE CRIMES, 1993
RACE/ETHNIC GROUP OF VICTIM BY COUNTY

COUNTY

RACE-ETHNIC GROUP

	TOTAL	A	B	C	D	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	O	P	S	U	V	W	X	Z
TOTAL	4895	58	1249	13	3	25	8	1631	18	4	23	0	78	4	5	0	24	952	16	4
ALABAMA	189	1	127	0	1	3	0	29	5	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	2	26	0	0
ALPINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMADOR	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
BUTTE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
CALAVERAS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
COLUSA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
CONTRA COSTA	113	2	68	0	0	1	0	10	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	32	0	0
DEL NORTE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
EL DORADO	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
FRESNO	127	0	22	0	0	1	0	69	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	23	0	1
GLENN	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HUMBOLDT	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
IMPERIAL	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
INYO	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
KERN	73	0	27	0	0	1	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	0
KINGS	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
LAKE	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
LASSEN	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
LOS ANGELES	1944	22	680	10	2	10	0	910	2	2	16	0	23	2	4	0	3	244	0	0
MAJERA	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	2	0
MARTIN	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
MARIPOSA	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
MENDOCINO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MERCED	21	1	2	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	0	0
MODOC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONO	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
MORTEROY	32	0	5	0	0	1	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
NAPA	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
NEVADA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ORANGE	190	1	7	1	0	1	0	120	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	10	47	0	0
PLACER	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PLUMAS	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
RIVERSIDE	159	1	32	0	0	2	0	81	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	57	2	0
SACRAMENTO	143	4	53	0	0	2	0	28	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	58	0	0
SAN BENITO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SAN BERNARDINO	259	0	77	1	0	0	0	98	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	65	0	0
SAN DIEGO	245	1	41	0	0	3	0	103	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	81	2	0
SAN FRANCISCO	120	1	54	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	57	1	0
SAN JOAQUIN	65	7	9	1	0	1	0	30	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14	0	1
SAN LUIS OBISPO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SAN MATEO	33	1	5	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	14	0	0
SANTA BARBARA	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
SANTA CLARA	81	2	3	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	1	1

TOTAL P. 4

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KATHLEEN BROWN

COMMITTEE

BREAKING THE CYCLE OF MAKING CALIFORNIA

California Organization of Police
Burbank, California
December 13, 1993

From: Tom Epstein
File: Crime-Speeches
cc: JOSE

To the law enforcement officers in this room, I extend my sympathy for the legal, social, and political complexities, you are the individuals who day out confront on our hazardous streets the malevolence and randomness resulting from government's failure to address crime.

That you continue your work with such vigor and valor is a testament to your dedication and self-discipline ... and the imperative of our continuing support.

My father was a prosecuting attorney. My grandfather was a San Francisco police captain. Honor and support for the men in blue were instinctive to the dinner conversations in our home.

And to the families here who have felt the vicious lash of crime, I say to you what comes instinctively to any mother or grandmother. My heart goes out to you in your grief and sorrow. You symbolize in a way nothing else can the imperative for this society rising in outrage to neutralize those who prey on us.

We will not be able to educate our children. To create new jobs. To relish the joy of family and community unless those who abuse us are stopped, corrected, or permanently put away.

"Between 1970 and 1992, the violent crime rate in California rose 134 percent."

I share your indignation that crime has blatantly marched toward our very doorsteps while the leadership of our state and nation have dithered and procrastinated.

This is too tragic an area to engage in political symbolism. When a 14 year old boy is blown away by a .357 Magnum, that is not a statistic anymore. That child will never get to see his fifteenth birthday. He will never go to his high-school prom or grow to raise a family of his own.

Between 1970 and 1992, the violent crime rate in California rose 134 percent.

In fact, so many people are murdered each year in Los Angeles County that the coroner's office no longer stores the dead in body bags. At \$35 or more per bag, it would cost too much. So instead, victims of gunshots and other violence are wrapped in sheets of translucent plastic, each precut by County Jail inmates on work furlough. Because one roll of plastic can accommodate as many as 60 corpses at a cost of \$60, the staff calls the program "Buck-a-body." It's testimony to how numb we've become.

But nothing has been more disturbing and more shocking than the increase in crimes committed by young people: between 1986 and 1991, the number of juveniles arrested for homicide in California more than doubled, robbery arrests increased 62 percent, and felony assault arrests increased 78 percent.

"If we are ever going to feel safe again, if we are ever going to live our lives without fear, we must break this cycle of violence."

We have fallen into a never-ending cycle of violence, where one crime begets another and another, each more serious than the last. One gang shooting provokes another. A heroin addict commits a burglary to get money for his next fix. A child who is afraid of being attacked on the way to school carries a gun and accidentally kills a classmate.

If we are ever going to feel safe again, if we are ever going to live our lives without fear, we must break this cycle of violence.

"Prevention" has become a loaded word in the debate over crime. There are those who portray prevention as an alternative to -- even the opposite of -- "punishment." They deride those who promote prevention as "soft on crime."

But I say that punishment -- if administered properly -- is a form of prevention, and that the only way to break the cycle of violence is through prevention.

In no area is this more true than juvenile crime.

Our juvenile justice system teaches kids they will not be held accountable for their actions.

Consider this: according to the Rand Corporation, the average age of arrest in California is 17, but the average age of first commitment to prison is 26. In other words, young offenders are allowed an average of 9 years of criminal activity before they are really punished for the first time. By the time the system begins to hold them accountable for their actions, they're well past the point of no return in their careers.

We must prevent future crimes by telling them that they will be held accountable, right from the start.

I see six key elements to a comprehensive strategy for attacking crime and breaking the cycle of violence.

First, we must prevent people -- especially juveniles -- from committing their first crime, using education, treatment, and by offering them better alternatives.

Second, we must prevent first-time or non-violent offenders -- especially juveniles -- from turning to more serious crimes by punishing criminals the first time they break the law, and making them understand that their behavior will have immediate consequences.

Third, we must prevent many violent crimes by fundamentally overhauling our gun laws.

Fourth, we must prevent criminal activity by increasing the number of police on the streets. Tougher laws will not accomplish anything if there are not enough cops to enforce them.

Fifth, we must prevent crime by doing a better job of using the correctional system to break the cycle of violence.

And finally, we must prevent violent offenders from committing more crimes by keeping them in prison. If they use every opportunity they have to commit another crime, common sense says, stop giving them those opportunities.

PREVENT THE FIRST CRIME

My plan starts with the determination to prevent people -- especially kids -- from committing their first crime, because other, more serious, more violent crimes are sure to follow.

Very often, these first crimes are drug, alcohol, or graffiti-related. And very often, these crimes are the opening act in the cycle of ever-increasing violence.

Drugs are the main reason our crime rate is increasing, our streets are unsafe, and our jails are overcrowded.

Roughly 90 percent of all property crimes in the state are drug-related. Glenn Levant, the director of DARE-America, estimates that California's 200,000 heroin addicts each commit an average of three crimes every day to support their habits.

"My plan starts with the determination to prevent people -- especially kids -- from committing their first crime, because other, more serious, more violent crimes are sure to follow."

Breaking the cycle of violence starts with an effective, meaningful war on drugs and alcohol.

In many cases, drug use can be prevented, and when we do so, we will also be preventing other crimes.

Anti-drug education programs like DARE and SANE work, but there aren't enough of them to go around. Anti-drug education should be taught in every public school in the state, and students should participate in them as often as possible. We cannot expect that an anti-drug class taught in 6th grade will still be effective three years later.

"In many cases, drug use can be prevented, and when we do so, we will also be preventing other crimes."

Most anti-drug education programs are now funded either by the federal government, the counties or by private benefactors. The state used to provide about \$30 million a year, but that funding was eliminated in 1992. I propose we restore the funding, and boost it to \$50 million.

The schools should also provide the first line of defense against gangs. There are many reasons kids join gangs. But one of the most important ones is that they have nothing better to do.

Twenty years ago, every neighborhood had after-school programs. Most of those have been eliminated through funding cuts -- cuts that cost us far more than they saved. So I propose that we provide \$75 million in state funding for after-school programs run by the schools. Both the anti-drug education and the after-school programs would be financed through the 13 percent cut in school administrative spending that I outlined a few weeks ago as part of my school reform plan.

And finally, I want to return to the old-fashioned idea that kids shouldn't be out at all hours of the night. On two recent night patrols with the LAPD, I saw dozens of youngsters wandering through the streets, drinking alcohol, looking for trouble.

Kids have no business being out on the streets that late. We should impose and enforce real curfews on children 17 and under. This is clearly a local decision, but I propose that cities look to Norwalk as a model. In that city, kids out on the streets after 10 p.m. are picked up and given citations with a fine of \$50 to \$675, which can be paid or worked off with community service.

Since they began enforcing the program in January, gang-related crime is down 35 percent, and drive by shootings are down 75 percent. And, only about 5 percent of the kids picked up by the program are repeat offenders. Clearly, they get the message: you will be held accountable.

PUNISH THE FIRST OFFENSE

But prevention and education have their limits. And so now I turn to the second part of my plan. We must break the cycle of violence by creating a criminal justice system that punishes offenders the first time they violate the law, instead of waiting until their second, third, or fourth offense.

In no area is this more true than drugs and graffiti. The law now gives drugs and graffiti offenders at least one "free pass" the first time they are caught. The reasons have some merit -- our prisons are already overcrowded, and people shouldn't be ruined for making one mistake. But this policy helps perpetuate the cycle of violence, and so it's time to change the law.

So, I propose we create a statewide system of boot camps for non-violent juvenile and adult offenders. Next year, the legislature will act on two correctional facility bond bills providing about \$900 million for prison construction. I will propose that some of that money be used to build boot camps. These boot camps, like a successful one now operating in Lake Hughes, will do more than incarcerate. They will teach discipline, they will punish, and they will continue to monitor the offenders for a period of time after they are released. Most important, they will hold people accountable for their actions.

Anyone sentenced to one year or less for specified non-violent offenses like drug possession, graffiti vandalism, or theft will be sent to these facilities or when appropriate, to the Ensley-Rice disciplinary academies I proposed as part of my school reform plan.

Once we have built these boot camps and disciplinary schools, we will implement a new sentencing policy which guarantees that all drug offenders serve time, even for the first offense. The minimum sentence will be 90 days. In no cases will the sentences be lower than they are now. The message will be clear: every time you violate the law, there will be consequences.

Now I know that some people will wonder about the cost of this program. But consider this: many, if not most, drug offenders now come through the system two, three, or four times in a year. Many also turn to more serious crime to support their habits and end up in jail.

"We must break the cycle of violence by creating a criminal justice system that punishes offenders the first time they violate the law, instead of waiting until their second, third, or fourth offense."

Both in the short term and the long term, it is cheaper to deal with these drug offenders the first time they're caught -- with a real sentence, and with drug treatment -- than it is to arrest, prosecute, and incarcerate them when they repeat their crimes a few days or weeks later. And this calculation does not even take into account the cost to society of all the crimes they commit in the process.

Graffiti must be treated the same way. Graffiti is often the first step on the road to gang violence. When we do not punish the offenders -- as is now the case -- we miss a critical opportunity to break the cycle of violence.

So, I propose we punish taggers starting with the first time they're caught. Kids caught tagging would have an option -- either they can go through the criminal justice system, and if they're found guilty, they would face certain time in a boot camp, or they can opt to participate in an alternative punishment program.

Modeled after Orange County's very successful "Shortstop" program, which has a 90 percent success rate, this proposal would require taggers to acknowledge guilt, perform community service, involve parents, and learn about the realities of prison and gang life. Because it would bypass the court process, which costs an average of \$20,000 per case, the program would save money.

"In order to reinforce the message that graffiti vandalism is a serious offense and that everyone will be held accountable for their actions, I propose that in addition to serving time, convicted taggers should have their driver's licenses suspended for up to one year."

In order to reinforce the message that graffiti vandalism is a serious offense and that everyone will be held accountable for their actions, I propose that in addition to serving time, convicted taggers should have their driver's licenses suspended for up to one year.

Finally, we should recognize that gang graffiti causes violence. Graffiti is a way for gang members to mark turf, and it is often a death warrant for rival gang members claiming the same territory. So I propose that graffiti generated by criminal street gang members be an automatic felony. Breaking the cycle of violence will require this kind of action.

STOP GUN VIOLENCE

After preventing early criminal behavior with education, and responding aggressively to even first offenses, the third step in a comprehensive crime plan is recognizing that guns dramatically increase the level of violence in this society.

I see eight fundamental changes that should be made in our state's gun laws.

First, and foremost, we must totally ban the possession, manufacture, and sale of all assault weapons, as well as high-volume magazines, clips, and belt-feeding devices.

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The 1989 Assault Weapon law left an enormous loophole -- it only banned a select list of weapons. It also allowed people who purchased their guns before the law went into effect to keep them.

I know there are some citizens who own these weapons and use them legally, who will object to this proposal. To them I say, we must choose between your desire to hunt with assault weapons and society's need to prohibit the mass distribution of weapons whose main purpose is to massacre human beings.

The choice is easy. We must ban them.

Second, we must increase the penalties for illegal possession of a loaded firearm. Under current law, it is a felony to illegally possess a sock full of sand -- otherwise known as a sap -- or a stick with tape at the end of it -- otherwise known as a billy. It is also a felony to possess brass knuckles and knives of a certain length. But, it is only a misdemeanor to illegally possess a loaded firearm. This just doesn't make sense. We must make it a felony for anyone to illegally possess a loaded firearm.

Third, we must recognize that in the hands of a gang member, a gun is a particularly dangerous threat. I propose we establish a minimum sentence of three years with no possibility of probation for members of criminal street gangs who carry firearms.

Fourth, we must make it a felony to knowingly furnish, sell, or possess a stolen firearm. People who traffic in stolen guns are almost certain to use them for criminal purposes. And yet, possession of a stolen gun is treated the same as possession of any other stolen property. Making the penalty more severe will help break the cycle of violence by allowing us to severely punish the offender before the gun is used.

Fifth, when people knowingly furnish or sell stolen firearms, we should hold them criminally liable when crimes are committed with those guns. They are accessories to those crimes, and must be treated as such.

Sixth, we must ban the possession, sale, and manufacture of ammunition like the Black Talon, which are designed to maximize bodily injury. While the Black Talon has been withdrawn from the market, other, virtually identical ammunition has not been.

Seventh, I propose that California impose a 15 percent excise tax on all gun and ammunition sales, and allocate all the revenues for anti-gun and anti-gang programs. According to the Board of Equalization, this would generate \$30 million a year.

Finally, the current federal system for licensing firearms dealers is a joke. For a \$30 license fee, virtually anyone without a criminal record can get the right to buy and sell unlimited numbers of guns with little fear of scrutiny. Only about 20 percent of licensed dealers have actual stores. The rest do business at home, in their cars, or at gun shows, virtually unrestricted.

So I propose that the federal government radically reform its licensing system by increasing fees and by granting licenses only to those dealers who have a legitimate retail place of business.

MORE POLICE ON OUR STREETS

The fourth part of my plan to break the cycle of violence is to increase the number of police on the streets. If we are to put a real dent in crime, we must have a larger, community-based presence on the streets of California. Police presence matters. It deters crime and it increases the likelihood that those who break the law will be caught.

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There are a number of important things we can do to have a real impact in this area. First, I will work with President Clinton to ensure that Congress enacts his proposal to fund 100,000 new police officers, and I will fight to see that California receives its fair share of the new funding. That program would pay for over 10,000 badly needed officers in the state.

Second, I will work with local communities to ensure that Proposition 172 funds are used for police and not lost in budgetary shell games.

Third, I propose prompt action on legislation extending and reforming the state's asset seizure law. The current law, which is a valuable tool for law enforcement in its fight against drug criminals, is set to expire on January 1st. This law provides over \$30 million a year to law enforcement agencies, and should be quickly renewed.

But putting more police officers on our streets isn't the whole picture. Unless we build deeper ties between the police on the streets and the communities they serve, these officers will never be as effective as they could be.

Community policing is an idea whose time has come again. I say "again" because this was the only type of policing my grandfather knew when he served as an officer in the San Francisco police force. Community policing builds mutual respect between the police and the people they serve, and will help make our communities safe again.

COMMON SENSE CORRECTIONS

The fifth part of my plan recognizes that we have to do a better job of using our prisons and jails as critical instruments to help break the cycle of violence.

We know that drug addiction and alcoholism are precursors of criminal activity. As many as 85 percent of state prisoners have a substance abuse problem. To break the link between substance abuse and crime, I propose that we require treatment for all prisoners who are convicted of drug or alcohol-related crimes. I would model this program after ones created in Texas and New York.

Though it is in its infancy, early reports suggest the Texas program has cut the recidivism rate sharply. In other words, the program pays for itself.

We also know that illiteracy is a precursor to criminal activity. The average state prisoner reads at a 6th grade level. So I propose that we start a pilot program requiring illiterate convicts to learn to read while they are in prison. The issue here is very simple: if we release somebody who does not have the most important skill needed to hold a job, we'd better expect that they'll return to crime. We should test this program with non-violent offenders -- let's stop them before they turn to violence.

There are two other things we should do to toughen our corrections system -- both are just common sense.

"We should start requiring criminals who are able to do so to pay the \$22,000 annual cost of their own incarceration ... Taxpayers paying to incarcerate criminals like Charles Keating and Joe Hunt of the Billionaire Boy's Club just doesn't make sense and it should stop."

First, I propose that we end conjugal visits for all prisoners. Only seven other states allow unsupervised overnight visits. According to correctional officers, these visits are the main route for illicit drugs coming into the prison system. Eliminating them would close off this route and save the taxpayers at least \$3 million, money that could be used to finance the reading programs.

There is another reason to end conjugal visits: a number of prisoners are fathering children who end up on welfare. I was outraged to learn that Tex Watson -- follower of Charles Manson, and the convicted murderer of actress Sharon Tate -- has fathered three children while in prison, all of whom have been reported to be on welfare. We must stop this abuse of the taxpayers and the correctional system.

Finally, we should start requiring criminals who are able to do so to pay the \$22,000 annual cost of their own incarceration. If they can afford it, and it won't throw their families on welfare, they should pay. Taxpayers paying to incarcerate criminals like Charles Keating and Joe Hunt of the Billionaire Boy's Club just doesn't make sense, and it should stop.

PREVENT VIOLENT CRIMES

The sixth and final part of my plan addresses our response to the most violent among us.

First, I support a "Three Strikes and You're Out" law requiring people who have committed three violent felonies to be locked up for life. With these repeat offenders, the only way to break the cycle of violence is to remove them from society -- and take away their opportunity to commit more crimes.

I also support "Truth in Sentencing" proposals requiring violent felons to serve at least 85 percent of the time to which they've been sentenced, instead of allowing them to cut their time in half through good behavior and work programs.

The incredible plague of violence committed by juveniles also demands that we reexamine the way we prosecute violent young offenders. Despite our best efforts, some minors will continue to commit crimes. We must treat them the same way we treat adults who won't learn the lesson -- by locking them up. Sixteen year olds who commit murder aren't children.

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To do that, we must make it easier to try as adults those minors accused of violent crimes. Under current practice, juveniles aged 16 and 17 must go through fitness hearings before they can be tried as adults, and younger offenders cannot be tried as adults. I propose that we give district attorneys the discretion to prosecute as adults minors aged 16 and 17 accused of violent crimes. I also propose that we allow 14 and 15 year old offenders accused of violent crimes to be tried as adults after they have undergone fitness hearings.

Finally, it is time to treat child abuse as the violent crime it really is, deserving of the same penalties as other comparable forms of violence. To that end, we must enact a "homicide by abuse" statute that would allow us to punish for first degree murder someone who kills a child by repeatedly abusing him or her.

Twelve states have already enacted such a statute. California should join them.

Violence is overwhelming our state. And yet, there are those who insist on reducing crime to a few slogans and litmus tests. Later today, many of the reporters in this room will call the Governor's office for comment. They know, and I know, what the Governor will say. Even though the plan I unveiled today contains 33 proposals, all of them aimed directly at the problem of violence, the Governor will try to focus your attention on the death penalty instead.

But here is the truth about that issue: Regardless of my personal beliefs or the Governor's personal beliefs, regardless of how politicians try to use this issue, the death penalty is the law of this state, and I will enforce it.

There is no difference between Kathleen Brown and Pete Wilson when it comes to enforcing the death penalty.

And so I say to my friends in the press corps: after you hear the comment you already know you're going to hear, ask the Governor a few questions. Ask him whether he supports a total ban on assault weapons used to massacre innocent people and bullets that form flesh-ripping jagged edges when they enter someone's body. Ask him whether he supports mandatory sentences for first-time drug offenders, and funding for anti-drug education to save our kids. Ask him whether he believes California is a safer place than it was three years ago.

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As is the case with other serious problems that are moving California backward instead of forward, Pete Wilson has not provided leadership. His tenure has been marked by passivity, timidity, and indecision.

Strong leadership and forceful solutions are our only hope of restoring our sense of personal safety. We need action that will bring relief now, in our time. We can't wait any longer. Crime is draining the joy of our children, our jobs, and our homes. We want our communities back now. We want to stop the multiplication of misery and grieving parents. Of lost children. Of outlaws threatening our police and intimidating our citizens. We must stop it now.

Thank you very much.

KATHLEEN BROWN

C O M M I T T E E

From:

Tom Epstein

BREAKING THE CYCLE OF VIOLENCE: MAKING CALIFORNIA SAFE

California Organization of Police and Sheriffs
Burbank, California
December 13, 1993

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But I say that punishment -- if administered properly -- is a form of prevention, and that the only way to break the cycle of violence is through prevention.

In no area is this more true than juvenile crime.

Our juvenile justice system teaches kids they will not be held accountable for their actions.

Consider this: according to the Rand Corporation, the average age of arrest in California is 17, but the average age of first commitment to prison is 26. In other words, young offenders are allowed an average of 9 years of criminal activity before they are really punished for the first time. By the time the system begins to hold them accountable for their actions, they're well past the point of no return in their careers.

We must prevent future crimes by telling them that they will be held accountable, right from the start.

I see six key elements to a comprehensive strategy for attacking crime and breaking the cycle of violence.

First, we must prevent people -- especially juveniles -- from committing their first crime, using education, treatment, and by offering them better alternatives.

Second, we must prevent first-time or non-violent offenders -- especially juveniles -- from turning to more serious crimes by punishing criminals the first time they break the law, and making them understand that their behavior will have immediate consequences.

Third, we must prevent many violent crimes by fundamentally overhauling our gun laws.

Fourth, we must prevent criminal activity by increasing the number of police on the streets. Tougher laws will not accomplish anything if there are not enough cops to enforce them.

Fifth, we must prevent crime by doing a better job of using the correctional system to break the cycle of violence.

And finally, we must prevent violent offenders from committing more crimes by keeping them in prison. If they use every opportunity they have to commit another crime, common sense says, stop giving them those opportunities.

PREVENT THE FIRST CRIME

My plan starts with the determination to prevent people -- especially kids -- from committing their first crime, because other, more serious, more violent crimes are sure to follow.

Very often, these first crimes are drug, alcohol, or graffiti-related. And very often, these crimes are the opening act in the cycle of ever-increasing violence.

Drugs are the main reason our crime rate is increasing, our streets are unsafe, and our jails are overcrowded.

Roughly 90 percent of all property crimes in the state are drug-related. Glenn Levant, the director of DARE-America, estimates that California's 200,000 heroin addicts each commit an average of three crimes every day to support their habits.

"My plan starts with the determination to prevent people -- especially kids -- from committing their first crime, because other, more serious, more violent crimes are sure to follow."

Breaking the cycle of violence starts with an effective, meaningful war on drugs and alcohol.

In many cases, drug use can be prevented, and when we do so, we will also be preventing other crimes.

Anti-drug education programs like DARE and SANE work, but there aren't enough of them to go around. Anti-drug education should be taught in every public school in the state, and students should participate in them as often as possible. We cannot expect that an anti-drug class taught in 6th grade will still be effective three years later.

"In many cases, drug use can be prevented, and when we do so, we will also be preventing other crimes."

Most anti-drug education programs are now funded either by the federal government, the counties or by private benefactors. The state used to provide about \$30 million a year, but that funding was eliminated in 1992. I propose we restore the funding, and boost it to \$50 million.

The schools should also provide the first line of defense against gangs. There are many reasons kids join gangs. But one of the most important ones is that they have nothing better to do.

Twenty years ago, every neighborhood had after-school programs. Most of those have been eliminated through funding cuts -- cuts that cost us far more than they saved. So I propose that we provide \$75 million in state funding for after-school programs run by the schools. Both the anti-drug education and the after-school programs would be financed through the 13 percent cut in school administrative spending that I outlined a few weeks ago as part of my school reform plan.

And finally, I want to return to the old-fashioned idea that kids shouldn't be out at all hours of the night. On two recent night patrols with the LAPD, I saw dozens of youngsters wandering through the streets, drinking alcohol, looking for trouble.

Kids have no business being out on the streets that late. We should impose and enforce real curfews on children 17 and under. This is clearly a local decision, but I propose that cities look to Norwalk as a model. In that city, kids out on the streets after 10 p.m. are picked up and given citations with a fine of \$50 to \$675, which can be paid or worked off with community service.

Since they began enforcing the program in January, gang-related crime is down 35 percent, and drive by shootings are down 75 percent. And, only about 5 percent of the kids picked up by the program are repeat offenders. Clearly, they get the message: you will be held accountable.

PUNISH THE FIRST OFFENSE

But prevention and education have their limits. And so now I turn to the second part of my plan. We must break the cycle of violence by creating a criminal justice system that punishes offenders the first time they violate the law, instead of waiting until their second, third, or fourth offense.

In no area is this more true than drugs and graffiti. The law now gives drugs and graffiti offenders at least one "free pass" the first time they are caught. The reasons have some merit -- our prisons are already overcrowded, and people shouldn't be ruined for making one mistake. But this policy helps perpetuate the cycle of violence, and so it's time to change the law.

So, I propose we create a statewide system of boot camps for non-violent juvenile and adult offenders. Next year, the legislature will act on two correctional facility bond bills providing about \$900 million for prison construction. I will propose that some of that money be used to build boot camps. These boot camps, like a successful one now operating in Lake Hughes, will do more than incarcerate. They will teach discipline, they will punish, and they will continue to monitor the offenders for a period of time after they are released. Most important, they will hold people accountable for their actions.

Anyone sentenced to one year or less for specified non-violent offenses like drug possession, graffiti vandalism, or theft will be sent to these facilities or when appropriate, to the Ensley-Rice disciplinary academies I proposed as part of my school reform plan.

"We must break the cycle of violence by creating a criminal justice system that punishes offenders the first time they violate the law, instead of waiting until their second, third, or fourth offense."

Once we have built these boot camps and disciplinary schools, we will implement a new sentencing policy which guarantees that all drug offenders serve time, even for the first offense. The minimum sentence will be 90 days. In no cases will the sentences be lower than they are now. The message will be clear: every time you violate the law, there will be consequences.

Now I know that some people will wonder about the cost of this program. But consider this: many, if not most, drug offenders now come through the system two, three, or four times in a year. Many also turn to more serious crime to support their habits and end up in jail.

Both in the short term and the long term, it is cheaper to deal with these drug offenders the first time they're caught -- with a real sentence, and with drug treatment -- than it is to arrest, prosecute, and incarcerate them when they repeat their crimes a few days or weeks later. And this calculation does not even take into account the cost to society of all the crimes they commit in the process.

Graffiti must be treated the same way. Graffiti is often the first step on the road to gang violence. When we do not punish the offenders -- as is now the case -- we miss a critical opportunity to break the cycle of violence.

So, I propose we punish taggers starting with the first time they're caught. Kids caught tagging would have an option -- either they can go through the criminal justice system, and if they're found guilty, they would face certain time in a boot camp, or they can opt to participate in an alternative punishment program.

Modeled after Orange County's very successful "Shortstop" program, which has a 90 percent success rate, this proposal would require taggers to acknowledge guilt, perform community service, involve parents, and learn about the realities of prison and gang life. Because it would bypass the court process, which costs an average of \$20,000 per case, the program would save money.

"In order to reinforce the message that graffiti vandalism is a serious offense and that everyone will be held accountable for their actions, I propose that in addition to serving time, convicted taggers should have their driver's licenses suspended for up to one year."

In order to reinforce the message that graffiti vandalism is a serious offense and that everyone will be held accountable for their actions, I propose that in addition to serving time, convicted taggers should have their driver's licenses suspended for up to one year.

Finally, we should recognize that gang graffiti causes violence. Graffiti is a way for gang members to mark turf, and it is often a death warrant for rival gang members claiming the same territory. So I propose that graffiti generated by criminal street gang members be an automatic felony. Breaking the cycle of violence will require this kind of action.

STOP GUN VIOLENCE

After preventing early criminal behavior with education, and responding aggressively to even first offenses, the third step in a comprehensive crime plan is recognizing that guns dramatically increase the level of violence in this society.

I see eight fundamental changes that should be made in our state's gun laws.

First, and foremost, we must totally ban the possession, manufacture, and sale of all assault weapons, as well as high-volume magazines, clips, and belt-feeding devices.

"We must totally ban the possession, manufacture, and sale of all assault weapons, as well as high-volume magazines, clips and belt-feeding devices."

The 1989 Assault Weapon law left an enormous loophole -- it only banned a select list of weapons. It also allowed people who purchased their guns before the law went into effect to keep them.

I know there are some citizens who own these weapons and use them legally, who will object to this proposal. To them I say, we must choose between your desire to hunt with assault weapons and society's need to prohibit the mass distribution of weapons whose main purpose is to massacre human beings.

The choice is easy. We must ban them.

Second, we must increase the penalties for illegal possession of a loaded firearm. Under current law, it is a felony to illegally possess a sock full of sand -- otherwise known as a sap -- or a stick with tape at the end of it -- otherwise known as a billy. It is also a felony to possess brass knuckles and knives of a certain length. But, it is only a misdemeanor to illegally possess a loaded firearm. This just doesn't make sense. We must make it a felony for anyone to illegally possess a loaded firearm.

Third, we must recognize that in the hands of a gang member, a gun is a particularly dangerous threat. I propose we establish a minimum sentence of three years with no possibility of probation for members of criminal street gangs who carry firearms.

Fourth, we must make it a felony to knowingly furnish, sell, or possess a stolen firearm. People who traffic in stolen guns are almost certain to use them for criminal purposes. And yet, possession of a stolen gun is treated the same as possession of any other stolen property. Making the penalty more severe will help break the cycle of violence by allowing us to severely punish the offender before the gun is used.

Fifth, when people knowingly furnish or sell stolen firearms, we should hold them criminally liable when crimes are committed with those guns. They are accessories to those crimes, and must be treated as such.

Sixth, we must ban the possession, sale, and manufacture of ammunition like the Black Talon, which are designed to maximize bodily injury. While the Black Talon has been withdrawn from the market, other, virtually identical ammunition has not been.

Seventh, I propose that California impose a 15 percent excise tax on all gun and ammunition sales, and allocate all the revenues for anti-gun and anti-gang programs. According to the Board of Equalization, this would generate \$30 million a year.

Finally, the current federal system for licensing firearms dealers is a joke. For a \$30 license fee, virtually anyone without a criminal record can get the right to buy and sell unlimited numbers of guns with little fear of scrutiny. Only about 20 percent of licensed dealers have actual stores. The rest do business at home, in their cars, or at gun shows, virtually unrestricted.

So I propose that the federal government radically reform its licensing system by increasing fees and by granting licenses only to those dealers who have a legitimate retail place of business.

MORE POLICE ON OUR STREETS

The fourth part of my plan to break the cycle of violence is to increase the number of police on the streets. If we are to put a real dent in crime, we must have a larger, community-based presence on the streets of California. Police presence matters. It deters crime and it increases the likelihood that those who break the law will be caught.

"Police presence matters. It deters crime and it increases the likelihood that those who break the law will be caught."

There are a number of important things we can do to have a real impact in this area. First, I will work with President Clinton to ensure that Congress enacts his proposal to fund 100,000 new police officers, and I will fight to see that California receives its fair share of the new funding. That program would pay for over 10,000 badly needed officers in the state.

Second, I will work with local communities to ensure that Proposition 172 funds are used for police and not lost in budgetary shell games.

Third, I propose prompt action on legislation extending and reforming the state's asset seizure law. The current law, which is a valuable tool for law enforcement in its fight against drug criminals, is set to expire on January 1st. This law provides over \$30 million a year to law enforcement agencies, and should be quickly renewed.

But putting more police officers on our streets isn't the whole picture. Unless we build deeper ties between the police on the streets and the communities they serve, these officers will never be as effective as they could be.

Community policing is an idea whose time has come again. I say "again" because this was the only type of policing my grandfather knew when he served as an officer in the San Francisco police force. Community policing builds mutual respect between the police and the people they serve, and will help make our communities safe again.

COMMON SENSE CORRECTIONS

The fifth part of my plan recognizes that we have to do a better job of using our prisons and jails as critical instruments to help break the cycle of violence.

We know that drug addiction and alcoholism are precursors of criminal activity. As many as 85 percent of state prisoners have a substance abuse problem. To break the link between substance abuse and crime, I propose that we require treatment for all prisoners who are convicted of drug or alcohol-related crimes. I would model this program after ones created in Texas and New York.

Though it is in its infancy, early reports suggest the Texas program has cut the recidivism rate sharply. In other words, the program pays for itself.

We also know that illiteracy is a precursor to criminal activity. The average state prisoner reads at a 6th grade level. So I propose that we start a pilot program requiring illiterate convicts to learn to read while they are in prison. The issue here is very simple: if we release somebody who does not have the most important skill needed to hold a job, we'd better expect that they'll return to crime. We should test this program with non-violent offenders -- let's stop them before they turn to violence.

There are two other things we should do to toughen our corrections system -- both are just common sense.

"We should start requiring criminals who are able to do so to pay the \$22,000 annual cost of their own incarceration ... Taxpayers paying to incarcerate criminals like Charles Keating and Joe Hunt of the Billionaire Boy's Club just doesn't make sense and it should stop."

First, I propose that we end conjugal visits for all prisoners. Only seven other states allow unsupervised overnight visits. According to correctional officers, these visits are the main route for illicit drugs coming into the prison system. Eliminating them would close off this route and save the taxpayers at least \$3 million, money that could be used to finance the reading programs.

There is another reason to end conjugal visits: a number of prisoners are fathering children who end up on welfare. I was outraged to learn that Tex Watson -- follower of Charles Manson, and the convicted murderer of actress Sharon Tate -- has fathered three children while in prison, all of whom have been reported to be on welfare. We must stop this abuse of the taxpayers and the correctional system.

Finally, we should start requiring criminals who are able to do so to pay the \$22,000 annual cost of their own incarceration. If they can afford it, and it won't throw their families on welfare, they should pay. Taxpayers paying to incarcerate criminals like Charles Keating and Joe Hunt of the Billionaire Boy's Club just doesn't make sense, and it should stop.

PREVENT VIOLENT CRIMES

The sixth and final part of my plan addresses our response to the most violent among us.

First, I support a "Three Strikes and You're Out" law requiring people who have committed three violent felonies to be locked up for life. With these repeat offenders, the only way to break the cycle of violence is to remove them from society -- and take away their opportunity to commit more crimes.

I also support "Truth in Sentencing" proposals requiring violent felons to serve at least 85 percent of the time to which they've been sentenced, instead of allowing them to cut their time in half through good behavior and work programs.

The incredible plague of violence committed by juveniles also demands that we reexamine the way we prosecute violent young offenders. Despite our best efforts, some minors will continue to commit crimes. We must treat them the same way we treat adults who won't learn the lesson -- by locking them up. Sixteen year olds who commit murder aren't children.

"I support a "Three Strikes and You're Out" law requiring people who have committed three violent felonies to be locked up for life."

To do that, we must make it easier to try as adults those minors accused of violent crimes. Under current practice, juveniles aged 16 and 17 must go through fitness hearings before they can be tried as adults, and younger offenders cannot be tried as adults. I propose that we give district attorneys the discretion to prosecute as adults minors aged 16 and 17 accused of violent crimes. I also propose that we allow 14 and 15 year old offenders accused of violent crimes to be tried as adults after they have undergone fitness hearings.

Finally, it is time to treat child abuse as the violent crime it really is, deserving of the same penalties as other comparable forms of violence. To that end, we must enact a "homicide by abuse" statute that would allow us to punish for first degree murder someone who kills a child by repeatedly abusing him or her.

Twelve states have already enacted such a statute. California should join them.

Violence is overwhelming our state. And yet, there are those who insist on reducing crime to a few slogans and litmus tests. Later today, many of the reporters in this room will call the Governor's office for comment. They know, and I know, what the Governor will say. Even though the plan I unveiled today contains 33 proposals, all of them aimed directly at the problem of violence, the Governor will try to focus your attention on the death penalty instead.

But here is the truth about that issue: Regardless of my personal beliefs or the Governor's personal beliefs, regardless of how politicians try to use this issue, the death penalty is the law of this state, and I will enforce it.

There is no difference between Kathleen Brown and Pete Wilson when it comes to enforcing the death penalty.

And so I say to my friends in the press corps: after you hear the comment you already know you're going to hear, ask the Governor a few questions. Ask him whether he supports a total ban on assault weapons used to massacre innocent people and bullets that form flesh-ripping jagged edges when they enter someone's body. Ask him whether he supports mandatory sentences for first-time drug offenders, and funding for anti-drug education to save our kids. Ask him whether he believes California is a safer place than it was three years ago.

"There is no difference between Kathleen Brown and Pete Wilson when it comes to enforcing the death penalty."

As is the case with other serious problems that are moving California backward instead of forward, Pete Wilson has not provided leadership. His tenure has been marked by passivity, timidity, and indecision.

Strong leadership and forceful solutions are our only hope of restoring our sense of personal safety. We need action that will bring relief now, in our time. We can't wait any longer. Crime is draining the joy of our children, our jobs, and our homes. We want our communities back now. We want to stop the multiplication of misery and grieving parents. Of lost children. Of outlaws threatening our police and intimidating our citizens. We must stop it now.

Thank you very much.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DELANCEY STREET FOUNDATION
Dr. Mimi Halper Silbert, President

Delancey Street is considered the nation's leading self-help residential education center for former substance abusers and ex-convicts. We currently have about 1000 residents located in five facilities throughout the country: New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Los Angeles, and headquartered in San Francisco.

Our population ranges in age from 18 to 68; approximately 1/4 are women; 1/3 Black, 1/3 Hispanic, and 1/3 Anglo. The average resident has been a hard-core drug addict for ten years, and has been in prison four times. Many have been gang members; most have been trapped in poverty for several generations. Over sixty percent (60%) come from the courts, either probated, paroled, or sentenced as an alternative to prison; about thirty percent (30%) have been homeless prior to entering Delancey Street. Despite the violent backgrounds of our residents, there has never been one incident of physical violence in Delancey Street, nor has there been one arrest in the twenty-three years we've operated.

Although the average resident is functionally illiterate and unskilled when entering Delancey Street, all residents receive a high school equivalency and are trained in three different marketable skills before graduating. The minimum stay at Delancey Street is two years; the average stay is four years. During that time, residents learn not only academic and vocational skills, but also the interpersonal, social survival skills, along with the attitudes, values, the sense of responsibility, and self-reliance necessary to live in the mainstream of society drug-free, successfully, and legitimately. Thousands of men and women have graduated into society as taxpaying citizens leading successful lives, including lawyers, truck drivers, sales people, the various medical professions, realtors, mechanics, contractors, and even a member of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, the President of the San Francisco Housing Commission, a deputy coroner, and a deputy sheriff.

We have accomplished all this at no cost to the taxpayer or the client. One of the most unique features of Delancey Street is that we have never accepted any government funds, nor do we have any staff. The entire organization is run by its residents in the process of changing their lives. No salaries are paid, not even to the president of the Foundation. Instead, everyone is both a giver and a receiver in Delancey Street, which operates as an "extended family" rather than as a "program". The organization functions on an "each one teach one" principle where older residents help newer ones, and everyone works. The Foundation supports itself primarily through a number of training schools which provide vocational skills to all the residents, and which also generate the Foundation's income through pooling the monies earned. Training schools include a Moving and Trucking School, a Restaurant and Catering Services, a Print and Copy Shop, Retail and Wholesale Sales, Paratransit Services, Advertising Specialties Sales, Christmas Tree Sales and Decorating, and an Automotive Service center, among others.

Delancey's successes have been touted in the written media such as the New York Times, The Washington Post, the Los Angeles Times, Reader's Digest, Parade Magazine, People Magazine, Time, and many other publications; by visual media presentations such as This Is Your Life, CBS Morning News with Charles Kuralt, Street Stories with Ed Bradley, CNN Headline News, Oprah Winfrey Prime Time Special, 20/20, Sixty Minutes, and Good Morning, America. Delancey Street was recently featured on several segments of ABC World News Tonight with Peter Jennings and on their 1988 Year In Review; and Delancey Street's President, Mini Silbert, was selected as the ABC Person of the Week, Thanksgiving week, 1988.

Additionally, Delancey Street has been viewed and reviewed by a wide variety of people. Dr. Karl Menninger, founder of Menninger's Clinic, has stated, "Delancey Street is an incredible mixture of hard practicality and idealism. It is the best and most successful rehabilitation program I have studied in the world." California's Governor Deukmejian says, "Delancey Street personifies the lofty principles of self-reliance and personal initiative upon which our great nation was founded. It is precisely this type of program which truly deserves recognition and support."

Numerous awards have heralded the Foundation's accomplishments, including the Pope John XXIII Award and America's Award (with George and Barbara Bush as Co-Chairs). Awards and commendations have been received from Presidents Carter and Reagan, from Congressional leaders, State Legislators and Governors, Mayoral Proclamations and local Boards of Supervisors, as well as the University of Massachusetts, University of California at Berkeley, police, business and community groups.

Delancey recently completed construction of an expanded and centralized home on the waterfront in San Francisco. This 350,000 square foot complex was primarily built and supervised by Delancey residents. Silbert was the developer, and Delancey was its own general contractor for this unique development called "a masterpiece of social design" by Pulitzer Prize-winning architectural critic Allan Tenko. Covering an entire city block, this four-story complex contains street level retail stores, a public restaurant and outdoor espresso cafe, and 177 dwelling units that overlook a Mediterranean-style courtyard which also holds a vast array of educational and recreational facilities for Delancey residents. This was also an unprecedented vocational training program providing 300 formerly unemployable drug addicts, homeless people, and ex-felons now in Delancey Street every skill in the building trades with the support of the unions, as well as training in purchasing, contracting, computer and accounting services. There is nothing else in the world like this self-built, self-managed, self-help complex.

This new home has received numerous commendations including awards from Gold Nugget, the American Architects Association, and Urban Land Institute. It has allowed Delancey Street to double its population, as well as expand services, educational and vocational opportunities. But more than that, it is a tangible representation of the Delancey Street principle that ordinary people can transform extraordinary -- even impossible -- dreams into reality by pooling their resources, supporting one another, and living lives of purpose and integrity.

Jelani House Proves Value of Treatment

In San Francisco's Bayview-Hunter's Point neighborhood the sale of illegal drugs and violent crime has decreased since the Jelani House residential treatment program moved into what was once a Catholic rectory. Neighbors, at first resistant to the idea of a substance abuse treatment program in their midst, have been won over.

"This used to be a dark street," said Jelani House director Gwen Johnson, M.S.W. "Now it's well-lit. There has been a decrease in street drug activity in this area since we opened. Break-ins are down and neighbors are happy about the extra police patrols near Jelani House."

Just as Jelani House has brightened its immediate neighborhood, it has brought a beacon of hope to women and their children. The program is designed specifically for pregnant women who abuse alcohol and other drugs. Jelani House aims to have pregnant women substance-free by the time they deliver, and to teach them the skills needed to stay substance-free and keep the family together once they

leave the program.

"Jelani House is a program with tremendous community support," said Judy Uriyu, a public health advisor in the Women and Children's Branch of SAMHSA's Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, which funds the program in part. "It is very culturally competent and well-balanced in providing comprehensive services to pregnant and post-partum women and their children."

Mothers and Children Together

A key ingredient of the program is to allow the women to keep their children with them during treatment. "By allowing mothers to stay with their children, we've removed one of the main barriers to treatment," said Ms. Johnson. In addition, having the children there enables the staff to teach parenting skills and provide older children—who often bear the scars of growing up in an environment where there is substance abuse—with much needed therapy.

Jelani House is located in the same

neighborhood where many of its residents lived and used drugs before seeking treatment. Although seeing people from their old life can be difficult, as one Jelani House counselor explained, "if you can stay clean on the corner where you used before, you've really made it."

Program Goals

Addiction treatment and rebuilding families are the primary goals. Some of the residents have lost their children due to addictions, and some because they have been incarcerated. In three years Jelani House has successfully reunited 17 mothers with their children.

Reunification with children under the custody of protective services begins 30 days after entering treatment. All residents receive a certificate at the completion of a required parenting course. These certificates have been helpful in custody and family court hearings and throughout the legal process to assist the women in regaining custody of their children.

Funding for the program comes from a variety of sources, including a five-year grant from CSAI, a grant from SAMHSA's Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, the California Department of Social Services, the San Francisco County Sheriff's Office and other State and local funding resources.

Residents, most of whom receive support from the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program, help pay for a portion of their treatment. "All of the client funds are used strictly for operational expenses," said Ms. Johnson. The residents keep the rest of their income to pay for living expenses for themselves and their children. Jelani House teaches its residents how to budget for housing, clothing, food, transportation and other expenses—a skill that will be vital when they leave the treatment program.

Family Fellowship

One of the most important aspects of the program is that it works to rebuild the bond between mothers and their children



while establishing a healthy family concept. "Many of these women, who are primarily addicted to crack-cocaine, come from backgrounds that have given them little or no experience with normal family life," said Ms. Johnson. "We are providing models for them."

Most of the newly-admitted women are in their first trimester of pregnancy. They spend time caring for infants and toddlers in the nursery before and after their own babies are born. This supervised time with the babies enables Jelani House staff to teach critical infant and child-care skills, and gives mothers a chance to bond with their babies. For the older children there is a special on-site pre-school geared to the emotional and educational needs of children who have parents in recovery.

The average length of stay for Jelani House residents is 12 to 18 months, with an aftercare program that lasts up to 2 years. The average age of clients is 27. Many were homeless and nearly all have been in at least one previous treatment program. So far about 80 clients have been through or are currently in the program and 12 have graduated from the aftercare component.

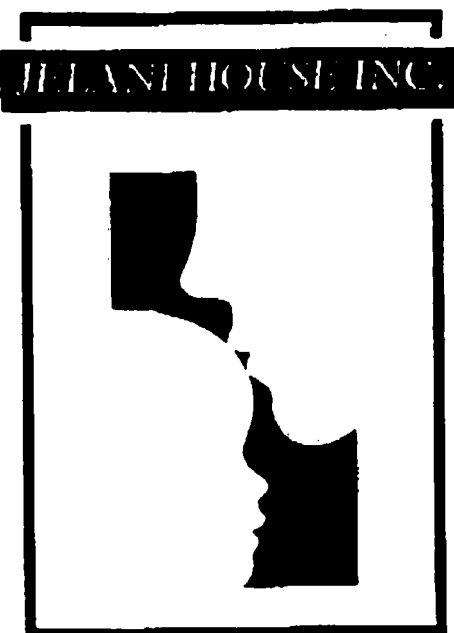
Residents receive comprehensive medical and pre-natal care, often a first for both mothers and their children. The pre-natal care is really paying off: all 33 babies born to mothers in the program have tested free of drugs. None have been born prematurely and all were born at healthy birthweights.

The program currently has 17 mothers, 17 infants, and 6 toddlers. "Residents have full responsibility for the day-to-day operation of Jelani House," said Ms. Johnson. "Each job has a title—such as inventory clerk or kitchen monitor—a position description and a training program."

"Residents hold each job during their stay. When they are ready to look for work they are able to list these skills and job experiences on their resume. We find it's been very helpful.

"One resident took the training she received while cooking at Jelani House, completed her degree at City College and is now working as a chef. Another took what she learned about child care, completed her training and is now working as a licensed practical nurse."

In addition to practical work experience, education for residents, some of whom left school while still in junior high, is provided by the San Francisco Educational Service. Residents are prepared to take the GED exam. Efforts by



the city are supplemented by retired teachers from the nearby Bayview Retirement Center. They tutor residents in areas where special help is needed. The linking of cost-effective community resources with people in need of services is a hallmark of the program's success.

"Both sides benefit by the arrangement with the retirement center," explained Ms. Johnson. "Our residents get the extra help they need and the self-esteem that comes from the support of people willing to help them succeed. The teachers are excited to be contributing again and helping our clients do well."

Jelani House is firmly rooted in its local community and the greater San

Francisco Bay area. A neighborhood advisory committee consisting of residents from the nearby community meets regularly with Jelani House staff and residents to identify and resolve any problems. In addition, the committee helps organize local events, conducts fund raising, and involves the community and the Jelani House staff.

Another link to the community is the 4004 Program which allows women who have been incarcerated for non-violent, drug-related offenses to serve the last five months of their sentences at Jelani House. The program works closely with probation officers and judges to ensure that incarcerated women prisoners who are referred there stay for the full treatment program.

Evaluation

Process and outcome evaluation of Jelani House is being conducted by the Institute for Health Policy Studies at the University of California-San Francisco. "We are particularly pleased that Jelani House staff helped design the evaluation measures," said Ms. Uriyu. "That way we can be sure that the program is being evaluated on the basis of what it has set out to accomplish."

Process evaluation is ongoing and allows changes to be made to the program as needed. The data for statistical outcome analyses are still being gathered. Preliminary results are encouraging.

"We are seeing continued reunification with children, a commitment to staying drug-free, and good results in housing and employment," said Patricia Reyes, M.P.H., a researcher from the University of California-San Francisco.

A recent report outlined the progress of six graduates one year after successfully completing the program: none had reported using alcohol or other drugs; all had established independent living situations with their children and had adequate child care; two were employed and three were in school; four continue to attend recovery support groups.

OUTSIDE METRO AREA

Center Point, Inc.

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services, San Rafael, CA.

CSAT awarded Center Point a Critical Populations grant in November, 1990. The primary objectives of this program are to 1) enhance access to treatment for ethnic minorities and to admit them into treatment earlier in their addiction cycles; 2) reduce staff-to-client ratios in order to intensify service delivery without extending time in treatment; 3) improve Center Point's comprehensive delivery system as perceived by the target population, and as measured by retention in treatment and client satisfaction surveys; and 4) improve post-treatment outcomes, including abstinence from drugs and criminal justice involvement, and improved pro-social functioning, e.g. stable employment, earnings, taxes paid, and community integration.

Center Point's program has yielded positive results with a very difficult clientele. A recent evaluation noted that

- Clients in treatment exhibited substantial improvement in psychosocial functioning;
- Retention improved considerably – especially during the first 20 days and after 110 days of treatment;
- 56.3 percent of clients remained in treatment over 180 days, a significant improvement over prior project periods; and
- In general, clients have achieved improvement in almost every domain, and that improvement has been throughout their treatment and continued after leaving the program. This includes decreases in substance abuse, criminal justice involvement, and public assistance reliance, and increases in continued involvement in continuing care activities.

Contact person: Sushma Taylor, Executive Director, 1050 B Street, San Rafael, CA, 94901; (415) 454-777, FAX (415) 454-7785.



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Compliments of
THOMAS H. BATES
Member of the Assembly
12th District
California Legislature



East Bay Journal

YEAR 3, NO. 11

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JUNE 20, 1994

"First strike — you're in" a regional approach to crime

By Lurene Kathleen Helzer

The language reeks of past efforts to reverse urban decadence — empower, rebuild, revitalize, reinvent and reclaim Richmond, Oakland and Berkeley. It is a brand of hope that has come time and again to American "war zones."

But the idea's advocates say the East Bay Crime Corridor project is the first truly regional approach to stopping crime and violence.

The project would, through currently disparate social services, police departments, businesses, foundations and schools, include 18 cities in an East Bay law-enforcement zone from the Carquinez Strait to Hayward.

The idea for the East Bay Crime Corridor came to former Berkeley Mayor Loni Hancock after councilmembers from Richmond contacted California Assem-

blymember Tom Bates and state Sen. Nicolas Petris, both of Oakland, asking for a solution to violence in the East Bay. It had been a particularly bloody June 1993 weekend in Richmond. Twenty-three youths had been shot in drug and gang-related violence.

The Richmond officials complained to the politicians that violence was out of hand and a regional solution was needed. Hancock told Bates, her husband, that Berkeley had similar problems with gang and drug-related violence.

They began work on a plan that would combine East Bay resources for the same purpose — to prevent the creation of offenders by targeting at-risk youths through a combination of social services and law enforcement efforts.

The facts

A report compiled this year by the Berkeley Police Department compared the East Bay cities of Berkeley, Oakland, Richmond and Emeryville.

Richmond, with a population of 87,425, had the highest violent crime rate in 1993 with 33 violent crimes per 1,000 residents. Emeryville ranked second with 32, Oakland third with 25 and Berkeley last with about 14.

For the country as a whole, the 1991 average was 31 violent crimes per 1,000 residents, a decrease from 1980 when the figure was 33 per 1,000 residents.

But for property crimes of burglary and auto theft, Emeryville came in first last year with a ratio of 49 per 1,000, followed by Oakland with 42, Richmond with 41 and Berkeley with 35.

Because the plan focuses on issues such as family violence and poverty, the corridor plan is expected to have the greatest impact on crime committed by youthful offenders still living at home.

Continued on Page 7

Crime solutions...

Continued from Page 1

The crime corridor was the topic of a June 1 meeting of the Gray Panthers in Berkeley. Among those who spoke were former Berkeley mayor Loni Hancock, Police Chief Dash Butler and Nanette Banks, the East Bay Crime Corridor program director.

Banks said police chiefs strongly support the idea. "They have to chase the cars from Oakland to Berkeley, before it reaches the Carquinez Bridge," she said. "We are living on top of each other. We can't put a bubble over Oakland and keep Berkeley kids from going in."

While Butler supports the program, he conceded some offenders are not reachable through normal channels.

He said police departments will need to keep a "hard edge" regardless of the social services available in a corridor project.

The last portion of April and some of May was a particularly violent month in Berkeley with five homicides. A few of those crimes were "heinous, vicious, ugly" murders which were "almost diabolical in nature," he said. "There are a lot of people who are hard-core criminals and that's that," he said.

As the corridor's organizers try to get funding from federal sources such as the Justice Department, the public is growing anxious about crime. Because 1994 is an election year, politicians everywhere want to be seen as tough on crime.

Part of the corridor plan would address concerns such as creating a juvenile database and a career-criminal tracking system. There would be a regional crime laboratory, gang-suppression program and an emphasis on "hot spots" for crime.

The plan would establish a law enforcement coordinating group. It would be non-jurisdictional and consist of police chiefs and county sheriffs to accomplish these objectives.

The plan also calls for taxing gun dealers to gain more control over gun sales.

To reach young offenders, the plan proposes intensely monitoring youths who have been in trouble, working with their families and "upgrading" detention camps.

By the end of the project's first year this December, participants hope to establish a "First Strike You're In" policy where offenders are given a chance to rehabilitate after incarceration or probation, before they commit a second offense.



NASW

CALIFORNIA NEWS

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS

East Bay Public Safety Corridor: A National Model

by Assemblyman Tom Bates

No one can remain oblivious to the rise in serious and violent crime in our communities. Even as overall crime rates drop, the number of homicides and violent felonies, especially among teens, is at an all time high. We see daily evidence of the proliferation of guns, drug and alcohol abuse, and personal disputes that end tragedy.

We also see a growing number of troubled families and disenfranchised youth, entrenched school failure rates, soaring unemployment in many of our neighborhoods, law-breakers who move easily from one community into the next, and limited resources with which to address these issues.

The loss of human potential, the costs of fighting crime, the overburdened court system, and rampant public fear are draining the economy and undermining public confidence in all our communities.

See PUBLIC SAFETY page 7

PUBLIC SAFETY

from page 4

Shared Opportunities

The worse the problems, the greater the opportunities. I feel privileged to be a co-author of the East Bay Public Safety Corridor. In it, communities along the east shore of San Francisco Bay have joined together, across jurisdictional boundaries, to address shared problems and create an approach that can serve as a national model.

The East Bay Public Safety Corridor is a multi-jurisdictional collaboration, involving Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, 18 cities, and 11 school districts. The corridor project grew out of a task force convened in 1993, after a particularly horrible period of homicides, to address concerns regarding crime, juvenile delinquency, and violence. The participants initial desire to coordinate day-to-day law enforcement activities quickly led to a much broader decision to launch a comprehensive corridor-wide program and to work cooperatively to seek resources to implement it.

In a society looking for ways to reinvent government to tackle social problems, the corridor project has an opportunity to forge a notable path. The corridor project took its first steps last November when the mayors and school board members from Oakland, Berkeley, and Richmond signed a Memorandum of Understanding, agreeing to work together to fashion a coordinated public safety plan, seek regional funding, develop programs for youth, and support a common legislative agenda.

The communities in the corridor have a strong foundation from which to proceed. They share a common geography, a common economy, and common values. Each community has struggled to develop a comprehensive response to the problems confronting it. All the communities supported law enforcement, along with strategies of

prevention, treatment, recreation, education, job training, and employment development. All share a commitment to human services and public health. Both Alameda and Contra Costa counties are committed to the integration of service to assist families so that they can get the help they need as early and readily as possible.

Community Participation

Ultimately, community buy-in is key to the corridor project's success. The greater the involvement of youth groups, the religious community, the business community, civic organizations, universities, community colleges, and other community organizations, the greater the likelihood of succeeding. To attain the most involvement and support possible, the project embraces a continual process of outreach and discussion so that it can be responsive to the input and concerns of the communities.

The East Bay is fortunate to be the home to some of the most respected authorities and innovative programs in the country. The corridor project will gain tremendously by involving, building upon, and incorporating this expertise.

The communities developed a Corridor Project Action Plan that will change and grow stronger as greater numbers of people become involved in the coming months and years. In applying common resources to common problems, the sum of the efforts will inevitably be greater than its individual parts.

A Strong Community Message

The first job of the Public Safety Corridor Project has been to send a strong and unequivocal message to all community residents: We will not tolerate criminal and violent acts against one another. All criminals, even first-time offenders, must be held accountable for their actions. The Action Plan calls for a "first-time, you're in" policy that guarantees that all first time offenders

will face serious consequences and, at the same time, get the attention and supervision they need to put their lives back on track.

A Preventive Approach

Ultimately, most of the problems of crime and violence must be solved through prevention. The Corridor Action Plan blends what we have learned from both law enforcement and human services. It recognizes the importance of families, but acknowledges that many of our families need help to do their jobs. It is also founded on a belief that communities and local organizations—from schools to scouts to athletic leagues—share with families the responsibility of developing capable, mature, law-abiding youth.

With 80 percent of our law enforcement, criminal justice, and social service resources going to just 10 percent of our population, it behooves us to identify children and families who are at risk as early as possible, and make efforts to head off later, more expensive interventions.

A great deal of the Action Plan addresses ways to support families and communities. It calls for assistance for families and children as soon as they need it. This is likely to be at the birth of a new child, at the first signs of possible neglect or abuse in a family, when children first exhibit trouble in school, or when a youth has his or her first encounter with violence or the law. Where families cannot cope with the stresses on them, or have inadequate resources, we must maximize the support for the family, both from government programs and from the community, and find people—whether social worker, mentor, neighbor, teacher, relative, or coach—to help.

Alameda and Contra Costa counties are pioneers in the development of neighborhood-based, family-oriented services. Individual projects throughout the corridor, like North Richmond Neighborhood House, West Oakland Community Mental Health, the

Narcotics Education League, Omega Boys Club, West County Youth Services Bureau, Berkeley Asian Youth Services, and many others, are also doing exemplary work. The corridor project's mission is to build upon and support these stellar efforts, expanding them, replicating them, and adding to them until they reach and serve all the families and youth in the corridor.

New Innovations

Through the collaborative efforts spurred by the project, these innovative models can be taken a step further. Resources can be stretched by combining efforts. The communities in the corridor can also mutually draw on new technologies, such as a decentralized community-based computer network that will strengthen neighborhood-based programs, quickly qualify families for available government assistance, and facilitate information dissemination and meaningful referral efforts.

The current enthusiasm for welfare reform can be turned into legislation to fund after-school alternative work programs for AFDC teens who otherwise have no job prospects. The corridor project can build upon federal initiatives to support the economic and educational aspects of our prevention program. And the corridor project can take advantage of the bleak state budget to develop cost-saving approaches to criminal justice, giving local government more authority and providing new funding sources to accompany this responsibility.

By working together and drawing upon all parts of the community, all the state and federal options available, and the wealth of knowledge and experience found throughout the corridor, I believe that families can be strengthened, neighborhoods revitalized, crime reduced, and violence ended in our communities.

Tom Bates(D) is the Assembly member for the 14th Assembly District.

Oakland, CA
(Alameda Co.)
Oakland Tribune
(Cir. D. 152-739)
(Cir. S. 153-63)

APR 23 1991

Crime project has chance for federal aid

By Craig Staats
STAFF WRITER

OAKLAND — In what local officials call a promising sign, the Clinton administration has invited a new crime-fighting project in the East Bay to compete for a share of \$17.2 million in federal money.

The East Bay's public safety corridor project, formed last fall under the leadership of Assemblyman Tom Bates, D-Berkeley, includes the cities of Oakland, Emeryville, Berkeley and Richmond. Ultimately, Bates hopes the corridor will stretch from Hayward to the Carquinez Bridge.

Nationwide, 12 jurisdictions have been asked to apply for the Department of Justice "Comprehensive Communities" funds, with six to be selected by September.

At a news conference Friday, city officials vowed to put turf issues aside and work together to secure the funds, which could finance efforts such as community policing, gang and youth violence prevention and neighborhood organizing.

Many of these issues do cross city boundaries and know no particular geography, said Oakland Vice Mayor Dick Speas.

Berkeley Mayor Jeff Leister called the grant

"an incredible opportunity."

Bates said regional cooperation is sometimes difficult for cities used to competing for federal grants and trying to solve problems on their own.

"People are used to thinking in old terms," Bates said. "People are not used to cooperating."

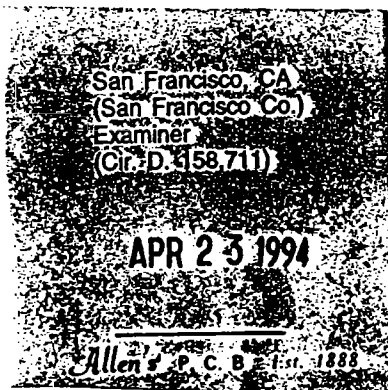
Each of the 12 applying jurisdictions will receive an initial \$50,000 for planning and the cost of sending five representatives to a two-day workshop in Washington, D.C., in July.

How much the successful jurisdictions will

receive in the second round will depend on what they propose in their applications.

However, in their applications, the federal government wants communities to pay special attention to illicit drug trafficking, gangs and violent crime and identify innovative ways to combat those problems.

Oakland officials laid some of the groundwork for the invitation earlier this spring when Mayor Elihu Harris, City Council member Dezie Woods-Jones (Elmhurst-East Oakland Hills) and Speas met with Department of Justice officials in Washington, D.C., during a lobbying trip.



1492 E. Bay cities team up for anti-crime funds

By Don Martinez
OF THE EXAMINER STAFF

OAKLAND — A unique plan forged by four high-crime cities to create a crime-prevention corridor spanning their boundaries is being considered for part of a \$17 million federal grant sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice.

Oakland Mayor Elihu Harris led a group of officials from neighboring Berkeley, Emeryville and Richmond Friday to announce the grant competition with 12 other jurisdictions throughout the nation.

The East Bay Public Safety Corridor project received word late last week that it would get a \$50,000 federal planning grant to prepare a formal application for what could be nearly a \$3 million overall grant. The six winners will be announced in September.

"This is a very exciting opportunity for us to really get this project off the ground and make it into a model of cooperation between our

communities to deal with the common problem of increasing crime as well as ways to prevent it," Harris said.

Assemblyman Tom Bates, D-Berkeley, who is assisting the cities, said the corridor plan had attracted the attention of federal officials shortly after it was formed last November.

"We didn't apply for the opportunity to participate in this grant competition," Bates said. "Justice Department officials asked us to apply because they are very impressed with our regional concept."

The plan includes regional crime-fighting strategies, and crime prevention programs such as social and youth services.

"People who commit crime do not respect city boundaries; nor should we in our attempts to eradicate crime from our communities," Harris said. "Through our new collaborative efforts we will hopefully be effective in securing state and federal resources required to deal with this crime crises."

Fremont, CA
Alameda Co.
Argus
(Cir. D. 32,400)
(Cir. S. 33,300)

APR 21 1994

Allen & P.C.B. #10 033

Public Safety Corridor passed

FROM STAFF REPORTS

SACRAMENTO — An East Bay Public Safety Corridor could eventually stretch from the Carquinez Bridge through Hayward as a result of legislation approved by the state Assembly this week. Assembly Bill 90X, which establishes the corridor, cleared the Assembly on a 46-24 vote and advanced to the Senate.

"The goal of the corridor is to provide an integrated approach to crime prevention and public safety through collaboration among cities, counties and school districts," said Rachel Richman, a spokeswoman for the bill's author, Assemblyman Tom Bates, D-Oakland.

Oakland, CA
Alameda Co.
Oakland Tribune
Cir. D. (52739)
Cir. S. (53163)

APR 21 1994

Public safety corridor 1492 gets OK

By Sam Delson
SACRAMENTO BUREAU

SACRAMENTO — An East Bay Public Safety Corridor could eventually stretch from the Carquinez Bridge through Hayward as a result of legislation approved by the state Assembly this week.

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Integrated approach

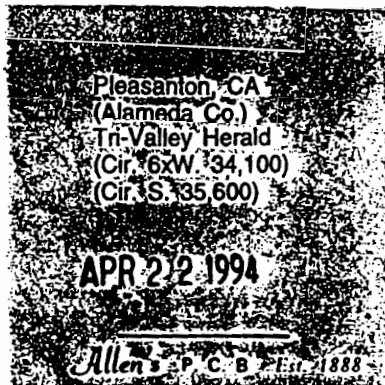
"The goal of the corridor is to provide an integrated approach to crime prevention and public safety through collaboration among cities, counties and school districts," said Rachel Richman, a spokeswoman for the bill's author, Assemblyman Tom Bates, D-Oakland. "It provides an innovative way for cash-strapped cities and counties to make the most of their resources and we hope it will be helpful in obtaining more funding."

East Bay participants

Bates' bill specifically lists Alameda and Contra Costa counties, the cities of Richmond, Berkeley and Oakland, and their respective school districts as participants in the corridor. It also allows other East Bay communities to vote to join the project.

The corridor's original participants signed a preliminary agreement in November and recently adopted an action plan that calls for coordinating their efforts in law enforcement, education, crime prevention and other areas.

Bates was in Washington, D.C., Wednesday, seeking federal funding for the corridor.



Assembly approves public safety corridor for East Bay

By Sam Delson
SACRAMENTO BUREAU

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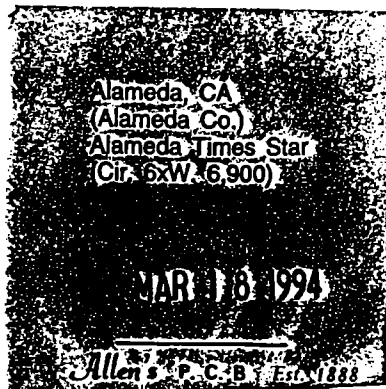
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City supporting crime package

■ Comprehensive prevention plan involves most of the East Bay

1492
By Victor Peskin
STAFF WRITER

ALAMEDA — A regional plan to combat crime by establishing a comprehensive set of prevention, educational and social programs received the strong backing of the Alameda City Council this week.

The council voted unanimously Tuesday night to endorse the East Bay Public Safety Corridor program and contribute \$3,000 to help get it under way.

The program aims to form a joint powers authority among Alameda and Contra Costa counties, local cities and school districts to address crime, particularly among juveniles.

Program proposals include expanding public safety programs, starting a first-time offender program and initiating prevention programs.

The seed for the Public Safety Corridor program was planted last year when the cities of Berkeley, Oakland and Richmond agreed to work in partnership on this issue. Since then, Assemblyman Tom Bates, D-Berkeley, and Assemblywoman Barbara Lee, D-Oakland, have called on other cities to join the effort.

"We were finding that people were stealing cars in Richmond, robbing houses in Berkeley and leaving the cars in Oakland," Bates said during a presentation to the council. "We found that drug trafficking and violence trafficking had no regard for city boundaries."

The regional nature of crime, he said, necessitates a regional response. "We found that unfortunately . . . the reality is that we basically live in a corridor that ranges all the way from the Carquinez Bridge to Fremont," he said.

The crux of the Public Safety Corridor program, Bates said, is to deal with crime and the reasons it persists. "The idea here is very straightforward," Bates said, adding that if a child or young teen commits a misdemeanor then "there (are) going to be immediate ramifications."

"It's no nonsense . . . the first time you're in trouble," he said.

The plan calls for establishing neighborhood-based programs that will provide assistance to children and their families.

Cooperation among various governmental agencies, he said, will allow resources to be blended and money to be saved.

The program received the strong backing from council members. "It sounds like we have very little to lose and a lot to gain," said Councilwoman Karin Lucas.

Oakland 40A
Alameda 40A
East Bay Journal
Cir 20M (15,000)

APR 11 1991

East Bay answer to "3-strikes"

By Sean Holstege

A month after California enacted a strict "3-strikes and you're out" law to impose stiffer sentences on career criminals, signaling a hardened public attitude toward felons, East Bay politicians are pushing a plan for a comprehensive regional approach to reducing crime.

Assembly Democrats Tom Bates (D-Berkeley) and Barbara Lee (D-Oakland) and state Sen. Nicholas Petris (D-Oakland) unveiled a package of 12 bills to create an "East Bay Public Safety Corridor," one day after Gov. Pete Wilson signed the "3-strikes" bill sponsored by Fresno Republican Assemblyman Bill Jones.

The plan to create an East Bay Public Safety Corridor took root last November when Oakland, Berkeley and Richmond signed an agreement to cooperate on crime-fighting.

Since that time, other cities have shown interest, and Bates said he hopes to establish regional coordination from "Hercules to Hayward." Oakland contributed \$10,000 to the effort last month.

The 12-bill package would establish the corridor and charge its administrators with experimenting with pilot programs and seeking state, federal and private funds. In addition, it would:

- Allow local governments with high crime rates to enact gun laws stricter than the state's, tax ammunition and use the revenue for counseling for first-time offenders.

- Make selling guns to people younger than 21 a felony, and make gun possession by a minor also a felony, punished by forfeiture of the offender's driver's license.

- Expand Oakland's municipal drug court.

- Build countywide "boot camps" where young first-offenders go through intensive military-style rehabilitation, counseling and education. Priority would be given to proposals that seek to take advantage of military bases due to be closed.

- Give the "East Bay Public Safety Corridor" flexibility to try pilot programs for juvenile offenders as alternatives to imprisonment by the California Youth Authority, and siphon money from other agencies as needed.

- Provide medical visits and inoculations to young children in need, and establish an after-school mentor program for teenagers from poor families.

"I feel a sense of urgency about this

Public Safety Corridor bill," Barbara Lee told the Oakland City Council March 1. "What we're seeing in Sacramento is extremely scary. The focus is one-directional — punishment only."

Lee was not the only legislator who recently described the political climate in the state capitol as hysterical. Several lawmakers described a scramble to appear tough on crime while still opposing "3-strikes" laws.

Three-strikes gained political momentum after police arrested and charged Richard Allen Davis with the murder-kidnap of 12-year-old Polly Klaas. His rap sheet portrays the history of a career criminal. Davis was on early parole at the time he allegedly killed Klaas.

It has been just three months since Davis' arrest. All five "3-strikes" bills sailed through the legislative process.

At an all-day conference that rekindled the debate over punitive and preventative approaches to the crime problem, its organizer, the Rev. Jesse Jackson, noted the similarity to passage of the federal crime bill in 1986.

Continued on Page 15

3-strikes...

Continued from Page 7

It established strict mandatory minimum sentences on drug offenders in the wake of a drug overdose of rising basketball star Len Bias.

Whereas most bills take years to grow from concept to signed law, mandatory minimums were enacted in six weeks, said Eric Sterling, former counsel to the House Judiciary Committee, president of the Criminal Justice Policy Foundation.

Professor Jose Canilla, at Berkeley's department of Social Welfare, argues community policing and more beat cops would be a better use of resources, but added, "There is a limit to how much you can lower the crime rate over the short term, no matter how much money you spend."

He added that crime rates have remained constant for decades, and cautioned there is no "magic bullet" solution to crime, particularly because crime rates are affected by many factors, including demographics.

Canilla noted that rehabilitation theories have been discredited as failures, citing a study that two-thirds of career criminals continue criminal behavior after rehabilitation treatment.



Council to consider crime-corridor proposal

■ A variety of regional prevention programs is included for city and school agencies

1492
FROM STAFF REPORTS

ALAMEDA — To stifle crime, the City Council tonight will consider a proposal to join other East Bay cities and funnel up to \$3,000 to help establish a comprehensive set of crime prevention, educational, vocational and social programs.

Initiated by Assemblyman Tom Bates, D-Berkeley, and Assemblywoman Barbara Lee, D-Oakland, the East Bay Public Safety Corridor program would create a joint powers authority among several municipal and school agencies to reclaim cities with increased violence, especially among juveniles, Bates said.

Violent juvenile crime up

Violent juvenile crime in Alameda, for example, has risen dramatically in the past seven years.

According to recent statistics from the police department, the number of juveniles arrested for violent crimes has increased by 513 percent since 1987.

In a report about the program's goals, Bates

points to the increasing numbers of troubled families and disenfranchised youth, high failure rates in schools and other societal ills.

With the corridor program, Bates proposes to support law enforcement agencies, expand civilian public safety programs, initiate a first-time offender program and launch a variety of prevention programs.

They would include parenting workshops, a school intervention system and post-natal home visits.

Two counties and all their cities

To that end, the corridor program is intended to combine manpower and fiscal resources of all East Bay cities in Alameda and Contra Costa counties.

Oakland, Berkeley and Richmond city and school officials passed a resolution last year advocating a regional approach to enhancing public safety in an area in which political boundaries "are meaningless in the fight against crime and violence."

Large cities and both counties will be asked to contribute \$10,000 each.

Smaller cities like Alameda will be asked for \$3,000 each.

If the Alameda council approves the corridor

program, the money will be allocated from this year's resources.

School board would be asked

A resolution would also then be passed to the Alameda Board of Education asking for fiscal or in-

kind support.

The council will discuss the East Bay Public Safety Corridor program at its meeting at 7:30 p.m. today.

The council will meet in City Hall, 2263 Santa Clara Ave.

San Francisco, CA
(San Francisco Co.)
Chronicle
(Cir. ID. 639,954)
(Cir. Sat. 508,500)

MAR 8 1994

Bills Unveiled Today 1.492 Aim at Violent Crime

East Bay cities would benefit from package

By Judy Ronningen
Chronicle Correspondent

East Bay legislators will unveil a package of bills today intended to help cities from Richmond to Oakland reduce violent crime.

The measures focus on diverting first-time drug offenders and rehabilitating nonviolent state prison inmates so that they never get to "three strikes and you're out," said Assembly members Tom Bates, D-Berkeley, and Barbara Lee, D-Oakland.

The proposals come on the heels of the "three strikes and you're out" legislation that Governor Wilson signed yesterday. The law requires that third-time felons who have committed two previous violent or serious crimes be sentenced to 25 years to life or triple the usual sentence for the offense, whichever is greater.

The bills sponsored by Lee, Bates and state Senator Nicholas Petris, D-Oakland, also would allow cities with high crime rates to adopt handgun controls more restrictive than state laws. One bill would tax ammunition and use the revenues for diversion programs for first-time offenders.

The bills are designed to support the East Bay Public Safety Corridor, a regional approach to crime-fighting created in November by elected officials from Richmond, Berkeley and Oakland. Other cities are permitted to join.

One Bates bill would formally create the corridor, allowing the

region to try pilot programs and apply for funds as a whole. If other cities join, it could stretch from Hercules to Hayward.

Bates said the regional approach is already showing results: The Berkeley, Emeryville and Oakland police departments, instead of pushing drug dealers into each other's cities, are putting pressure on dealers at the same time so that they are driven completely from the region, he said.

The bills would:

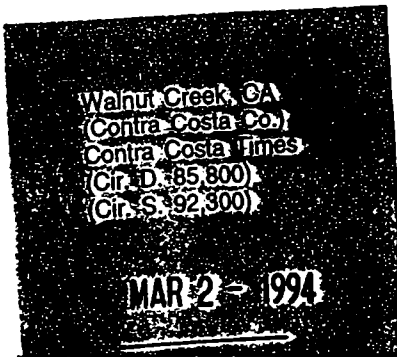
- Expand the "drug court" diversion program that has cut recidivism in half in Oakland Municipal Court.

- Give counties the option to create local alternatives to sending youthful offenders to the California Youth Authority.

- Create "enhanced" boot-camp correctional facilities that include literacy programs and counseling and follow-up monitoring after inmates return to the community.

- Attempt to prevent juvenile delinquency by creating jobs for teenagers from welfare families, working as mentors to younger children, and setting up home visits to check on children from "at risk" families until they are age 5.

Lee said she is optimistic that the legislation will pass, including her bill to allow high-crime cities to impose tougher restrictions on handgun possession. "People are sick of guns," she said.



Counties, cities join to fight 1492 crime in shoreline corridor

By MICHAEL HYTHA
Staff writer

Violence, poverty, disease and ignorance do not respect city limits, so any attack on them must cut across boundaries.

That is the main thrust of a two-county effort to rein in crime and root out its causes along the East Bay shoreline from Oakland to Hercules.

Supervisors from Contra Costa and Alameda counties voted unanimously Tuesday to contribute \$10,000 per county to back the East Bay Public Safety Corridor Action Plan.

"The violence issues facing the communities have no boundaries," said Supervisor Tom Powers of Richmond.

While concerns about crime, gangs, guns and drugs inspired Assemblyman Tom Bates, D-Berkeley, to propose the plan in November, its scope goes far beyond the traditional concerns of law enforcement. The project calls for cities, counties, schools, and the state and federal governments to work together to improve everything from child care and public health to employment and recreation.

Under the plan, a steering committee of local leaders will be set up to direct the joint efforts. That group will

be broken into four subcommittees: education, law enforcement, juvenile diversion and environmental improvement. No time line has been set.

Backers hope to see a decline in teen-age pregnancy, unemployment and serious crime and even a decrease in zoning and litter violations.

Leading the effort are the three largest cities in the corridor — Richmond, Berkeley and Oakland. Berkeley has agreed to kick in \$10,000 of the startup costs.

The Oakland City Council was scheduled to consider the issue Tuesday night, and the Richmond council will consider it Monday, said Mayor Rosemary Corbin.

Corbin said she was pleased that the scope of the effort has expanded from trying to keep track of career criminals in the Interstate 80 corridor to looking at a broad range of social problems.

Corbin added that banding together may help attract grants from the federal government and charitable foundations.

Contra Costa Health Services Director Mark Finucane said attacking the root causes of what ails the East Bay will be a huge undertaking.

"It demands grand solutions, and this is one that I think is going to be repeated in other parts of the Bay Area and the country," he said.



Major City Chief's Conference

San Jose, California

February 23-25, 1994

Sherman Block, Sheriff
Los Angeles County

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PLANNING FOR '94 WORLD CUP GAMES

WORLD CUP USA '94

THE ROSE BOWL IN PASADENA, CALIFORNIA IS THE SITE FOR THE EIGHTH WORLD CUP SOCCER GAMES. THESE GAMES, INCLUDING THE FINALS CHAMPIONSHIP, WILL BE PLAYED DURING THE LATER PART OF JUNE AND INTO THE MIDDLE OF JULY, 1994. ALL GAMES ARE EXPECTED TO BE SOLD OUT AND WILL BE TELEVISED, WITH AN ESTIMATED VIEWING AUDIENCE OF 1.06 BILLION FANS FOR THE FINAL GAME.

AS IN THE PAST, THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT WILL BE AUGMENTING PASADENA POLICE DEPARTMENT IN POLICING THE ROSE BOWL AND ADJACENT AREAS. THESE SUPPLEMENTAL SHERIFF'S PERSONNEL ARE PROVIDED ON A CONTRACTUAL BASIS AND WILL INVOLVE SEVERAL HUNDRED DEPUTIES.

WE HAVE BEEN UTILIZING THE PLANNING FORMAT THAT WAS SUCCESSFULLY DEVELOPED FOR THE 1984 OLYMPIC SUMMER GAMES IN LOS ANGELES. FIFTEEN SUB-COMMITTEES HAVE BEEN FORMED AND THEIR WORK IS WELL UNDERWAY.

PLANNERS FROM PASADENA POLICE DEPARTMENT, CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL AND MANY FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES AS WELL AS OUR DEPARTMENT ARE CONCERNED WITH THE PHENOMENON KNOWN AS HOOLIGANISM. THESE HOOLIGANS ARE GROUPS OF THUGS BENT ON VIOLENCE AND HAVE STYMIED THE USUAL ENJOYMENT OF INTERNATIONAL SOCCER GAMES. THEY, COUPLED WITH THE EXTENSIVE CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES BY MANY FANS ATTENDING THE QUALIFYING GAMES, HAVE CAUSED US SERIOUS CONCERNS FOR THE SAFETY OF FANS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS AT THE GAMES.

AMERICAN POLICE PLANNERS FROM THE VARIOUS VENUES HAVE HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO OBSERVE SOCCER MATCHES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. THERE HAVE BEEN VISITS TO IRELAND, SPAIN, AND HOLLAND. WE WATCHED THE HOOLIGANS IN ACTION, AND THEY ARE CERTAINLY A FACTOR TO BE DEALT WITH.

WE MET VARIOUS SOCCER CLUB OFFICIALS, POLICE EXECUTIVES AND STAFF WHO HAVE BEEN INTIMATELY INVOLVED IN SOCCER PLANNING AND STADIUM SECURITY IN EUROPE. MOST OF THE EUROPEAN SOCCER FIELDS THAT WE VISITED HAD FENCING AND SOME TYPE OF MOAT AROUND THE PLAYING FIELD. MANY STADIUMS HAD SUBSTANTIAL FENCING SEPARATING FANS IN VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE STANDS. RECOMMENDATIONS WERE ELICITED FROM THE POLICE AND SOCCER OFFICIALS. THEIR COMMON THEME WAS TO FENCE THE FIELD AND NOT PERMIT ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE SALES IN OR NEAR THE STADIUM. WORLD CUP, WHO IS LEASING THE VARIOUS STADIUMS IN THIS COUNTRY, HAS NOT REACHED A FINAL DECISION ON FENCING NOR ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE SALES. IT IS OBVIOUS THAT THESE DECISIONS SERIOUSLY IMPACT THE NUMBER OF PERSONNEL NEEDED TO POLICE THESE GAMES.

A VARIETY OF TACTICAL AND STADIUM SECURITY PLANS ARE BEING DEVELOPED TO DEAL WITH A SPECTRUM OF POTENTIAL PROBLEMS. OUR HOPE IS THAT THE FANS ATTENDING THE ROSE BOWL WILL ENJOY THEMSELVES AND HAVE CONCERN FOR THEIR FELLOW FANS.

WE ARE OPTIMISTIC THAT THE PLANNING AND COOPERATION BETWEEN ALL OF THE AGENCIES INVOLVED WILL BRING FORTH A SUCCESSFUL, SAFE AND EXCITING WORLD CUP PLAYOFF AT THE PASADENA ROSE BOWL.

**RACIALLY MOTIVATED MAJOR INMATE
DISTURBANCES**

INMATE DISTURBANCES

The North County Correctional Facility (NCCF) is one of the eight jail facilities operated by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, and one of five separate facilities located on the 2,850 acre Peter J. Pitchess Honor Rancho. The North County Correctional Facility is a maximum security facility on a 37 acre site within the Rancho complex. The facility is a "campus" design comprised of ten low rise buildings with an original design capacity of 2,064 inmates. However, under emergency conditions it can house as many as 3,400 inmates. It is organized into self-contained pods of individual cells and dormitories clustered around a central core. All services are brought to the inmate.

At 1030 hours on Sunday morning January 9, 1994, a visitor at the North County Correctional Facility contacted the main gate visiting Deputy. She told the Deputy of an impending disturbance which would occur at the conclusion of visiting that day (1500 hours). This information was immediately passed on to the Watch Sergeant and the Watch Commander, who in turn advised all housing area Sergeants. They were advised to be vigilant, attempt to identify inmate leaders and contact inmate informants for confirmation of the information received.

Throughout the day, information regarding the planned disturbance continued to trickle in. By 1400 hours numerous inmates had informed Custody personnel that there would be a facility-wide disturbance, Blacks vs. Hispanics, at approximately 1600 hours. Emergency Response Teams were activated and all housing areas were advised to allow them time to prepare and to take any possible steps to stop or at least minimize the incident.

At 1555 hours rioting broke out in several dorms in the 600 building. Within minutes, inmates in the 800 building began rioting, involving nearly everyone in the dorms. Emergency Response Teams from NCCF, East, North, South and the Ranch facilities responded. By 1631 hours, thirty-six minutes after it began, the disturbance was quelled.

During the disturbance inmates assaulted each other with broken broom handles, telephone handsets, trash cans, chairs, and other jail weapons. In addition, weapons recovered following the disturbance included toilet brushes, sharpened toothbrushes, sharpened wire, cups of urine or bleach, socks with bars of soap or hard cover books in them, handrails ripped from the wall and broken seats from the dayroom area. Inmates barricaded themselves with overturned bunks and mattresses. Two bunks were thrown from an upper level to the ground level in a dorm.

A total of 57 inmates were hurt in the disturbance with injuries ranging from bruises and lacerations to a broken ankle to a finger which had been bitten off. More Black inmates were injured than Hispanic, which gives credibility to reports that the initial

aggressors were the Hispanics. Interviews conducted after the incident indicated that the Blacks were attacked and did not know the cause of the problem. Hispanic inmates that were interviewed also stated that they did not know specific reasons for their attack. They said that they attacked the Blacks on orders from "kites" or "wires" possibly originating from "EME", the Mexican Mafia. As is common in any Custody Facility, inmate versions of causes and actual acts vary. As information is passed among inmates, it tends to change with every re-telling. This phenomenon apparently played a part in the rapid escalation of violence throughout the facility during this incident.

Deputies from Operation Safe Streets (OSS) and Operation Safe Jails (OSJ) constantly monitor gang activity both on the streets and inside the jail. In assessing the causes and problems associated with these disturbances, OSS and OSJ determined that they were clearly racially motivated, with Hispanics targeting Black, "Crip" inmates. Ethnic ratios are conducive for this, with Hispanics accounting for one and one-half times the population of Black inmates.

All agreed that the incident had been initiated by Hispanic inmates. Most agreed that the initial incidents were the result of a directive issued by the Mexican Mafia, filtering down from the Special Housing Unit at the Pelican Bay State Prison.

Over the next few days disturbances plagued the North County Correctional Facility. On January 14, two dorms in building 600 erupted in violence. On January 15, building 600 was once again the site for two early morning disturbances, and on January 16, inmates housed in building 800 began fighting. On January 17, unrest spread to the East facility with approximately 100 inmates housed in dorm 333 becoming involved in a fight.

CAUSES

Problems of cultural and ethnological diversity undermine the stability and peace of society. The jail contains a concentration of the most violent and aggressive individuals in society, so it is not surprising that these problems are present in our custody facilities, as well. In fact, most of these tensions are magnified and distorted due to the confining nature of living in a closed institution such as a jail.

During the past few years our Custody Division has experienced a power struggle specifically between the Black and Hispanic inmates, resulting in a significant number of racially motivated incidents. The increase in racial disturbances we've experienced within our jails over the past few months are the result of these long

term cultural conflicts and an extension of this power struggle. These confrontations are influenced by internal disputes as well as gang activity, deeply rooted in the community, which infiltrate the jail society.

Singular events have had a "trigger" effect on gang activity within the jail community. Events in 1990 and 1991 focused attention on the Blacks both inside and outside the jail. This aggravated animosity already present between the two groups. The struggle for control escalated, resulting in numerous inmate disturbances.

In the South Bay area in late 1991, two Black gang members robbed and subsequently murdered a Hispanic gang member. This sparked an all-out retaliation effort by the Mexican Mafia. All energies were directed at ridding the Oakwood Projects in Venice of Black gang members, specifically Venice Shoreline Crips. There, in the Oakwood Projects, Venice Shoreline Crips were involved in widespread shootings between themselves and various Hispanic gangs, including Venice 13, Santa Monica, Culver City, Sotel, And South Los. As a result of this, any Hispanic gang member who kills an actual Venice Shoreline Crip will be viewed with great favor by the Mexican Mafia. Ultimately, the Mexican Mafia was successful in their attempts, gaining control of the projects and its attendant drug traffic. Word from the streets filtered into the jail through a sophisticated communication network. This information acted as a source of unrest and a catalyst for additional inmate disturbances.

Again, in late 1993 the trial of Henry Watson and Damian Williams focused attention on the Black community. With the findings of defendant's Williams and Watson not guilty of most charges against Hispanic victims, the Mexican Mafia again felt insulted. With tensions already at extreme levels, this incident provided a new impetus for continued racially motivated incidents.

Even though certain volatile incidents bring renewed attention to these conflicts, racial problems inside and outside the jail are not new. One has only to recall the 1965 Watts riots, the 1970 and 1971 East Los Angeles riots and the 1992 Los Angeles riots, all of which changed the face of Los Angeles. The causes of these events were the result of long term, smoldering issues which finally erupted into full-fledged confrontations.

PREVENTION OF FUTURE DISTURBANCES

There are two distinct sets of rules within a jail: our rules and their rules. Our rules are based on constitutional requirements, existing law and guidance provided by State and Federal court

decisions. Their rules follow no acceptable standard; it is a simple power struggle, where power is achieved through intimidation and varying degrees of violence. While our rules have clearly defined and limited sanctions; their sanctions include brutality and unexpected death.

Seventy-five percent of our inmates are functionally illiterate. They do not attend cultural diversity or conflict resolution training. They will kill another man who "disrespects" them, yet have no values or respect for others' lives or property.

Is there then any hope for improvement? Of course! Our Department remains proactive and committed in its efforts to prevent future disturbances. Steps being taken to attempt to solve these problems include:

- We are trying to increase contact between deputies and inmates
- We are aggressively identifying suspects when fights occur and attempting to separate/transfer the participants and obtain filings and prosecute
- We are developing better communication between state prisons, jail investigation units, prison gang unit and Custody Division gang units (Operation Safe Jails)
- We have increased and targeted our training for deputies in cultural awareness, emergency preparedness and tactical communications
- We are exploring specific ways to increase programs and activities for inmates (i.e. the REACH program, the TALK program, education dorms, English as a Second Language dorms, vocational and life skills programs)
- Maximize the use of civilian employees (i.e. chaplains, nurses and teachers) to help us educate and enforce with a "softer" image

Prevention of future incidents requires a diligent effort on the part of all jail managers and line staff. Not one of us can give up. Hopefully, the above measures will help alleviate some of the tensions which accompany imprisonment and help us achieve that mixture of punishment and incentive, making the inmate better off for having been with us.

1993 CRIME STATISTICS

Part I Crimes

This Year-to-Date Compared to Last Year-to-Date

Total Change in all Part I Crimes

6%



Criminal Homicide

5%



Forcible Rape

5%



Robbery

11%



Aggravated Assault

8%



Burglary

10%



Larceny Theft

4%



Auto Theft

0%



Arson

19%

Part I Crimes

		VIOLENT CRIMES				PROPERTY CRIMES				Part I Total
		Criminal Homicide	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Auto Theft	Arson	
Department Total										
Cases Handled	December - 93	29	65	875	1,507	2,065	3,612	2,164	77	10,394
	December - 92	35	61	967	1,876	2,303	3,838	2,395	92	11,567
	This Year-To-Date	419	873	10,877	24,649	26,442	44,694	26,350	1,207	135,511
	Last Year-To-Date	443	915	12,242	26,865	29,238	46,597	26,422	1,493	144,215
	% Change	-5	-5	-11	-8	-10	-4	-0	-19	-6
Adult Arrests	December - 93	22	23	164	527	370	445	179	3	1,733
	December - 92	13	17	174	633	372	506	233	5	1,953
	This Year-To-Date	200	225	2,115	7,721	4,508	5,251	2,446	63	22,529
	Last Year-To-Date	228	225	2,309	8,249	5,417	5,284	2,835	74	24,621
	% Change	-12	0	-8	-6	-17	-1	-14	-15	-8
Juvenile Arrests	December - 93	1	4	54	58	154	149	130	6	556
	December - 92	0	0	55	64	161	141	158	4	583
	This Year-To-Date	26	25	781	929	1,745	1,435	1,451	86	6,478
	Last Year-To-Date	63	36	867	1,054	2,036	1,360	1,748	61	7,225
	% Change	-59	-31	-10	-12	-14	6	-17	41	-10
Unincorporated Area										
Cases Handled	December - 93	21	25	356	679	693	930	717	40	3,461
	December - 92	15	23	435	836	751	985	786	43	3,874
	This Year-To-Date	246	329	4,621	10,985	8,877	11,917	8,479	557	46,011
	Last Year-To-Date	237	366	5,483	12,769	9,832	12,482	8,650	729	50,548
	% Change	4	-10	-16	-14	-10	-5	-2	-24	-9
Adult Arrests	December - 93	14	10	66	227	108	60	74	2	561
	December - 92	10	2	79	238	108	68	122	2	679
	This Year-To-Date	95	93	837	3,214	1,399	1,079	1,150	27	7,894
	Last Year-To-Date	124	98	1,037	3,737	2,000	1,085	1,451	39	9,571
	% Change	-23	-5	-19	-14	-30	-1	-21	-31	-18
Juvenile Arrests	December - 93	1	0	33	16	45	19	69	6	189
	December - 92	0	0	27	27	59	25	62	3	203
	This Year-To-Date	12	8	318	326	463	222	633	26	2,008
	Last Year-To-Date	28	13	417	479	667	237	811	27	2,679
	% Change	-57	-38	-24	-32	-31	-6	-22	-4	-25
Contract Cities										
Cases Handled	December - 93	8	40	519	828	1,372	2,682	1,447	37	6,933
	December - 92	20	38	532	1,040	1,552	2,853	1,609	49	7,693
	This Year-To-Date	173	544	6,256	13,664	17,565	32,777	17,871	650	89,500
	Last Year-To-Date	206	549	6,759	14,096	19,406	34,115	17,772	764	93,667
	% Change	-16	-1	-7	-3	-9	-4	1	-15	-4
Adult Arrests	December - 93	8	13	98	300	262	385	105	1	1,172
	December - 92	3	15	95	345	264	438	111	3	1,274
	This Year-To-Date	105	132	1,278	4,507	3,109	4,172	1,296	36	14,635
	Last Year-To-Date	104	127	1,272	4,512	3,417	4,199	1,384	35	15,050
	% Change	1	4	0	-0	-9	-1	-6	3	-3
Juvenile Arrests	December - 93	0	4	21	42	109	130	61	0	367
	December - 92	0	0	28	37	102	116	96	1	380
	This Year-To-Date	14	17	463	603	1,282	1,213	818	60	4,470
	Last Year-To-Date	35	23	450	575	1,369	1,123	937	34	4,546
	% Change	-60	-26	3	5	-6	8	-13	76	-2

* TRANSIT SERVICES BUREAU STATISTICS INCLUDED IN CONTRACT CITIES.

I. SUMMARY OF HOMICIDES INVESTIGATED IN 1993 AS COMPARED TO 1992

	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>% CHANGE</u>
Unincorporated Areas of Los Angeles County	241	248	+ 2.90%
Contract Cities	196	164	- 16.33%
Long Beach City Contract*	15	13	N/A
Sub-Total:	452	425	- 5.97%
For Other Agencies	113	115	- 1.77%
Total:	565	540	- 4.42%

*The Long Beach City Contract for two council districts began November 1, 1990, and ended June 30, 1993.

(It is important to note that these statistics represent homicide cases and therefore include the complex investigations of deaths which were not necessarily of criminal means.)

SUMMARY OF OFFICER INVOLVED SHOOTINGS INVESTIGATED IN 1993 AS COMPARED TO 1992

	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>% CHANGE</u>
Deputy Involved Shootings			
Total:	47	29	- 38.30%
Citizens Wounded	31	12	- 61.29%
Citizens Killed	18*	22*	+ 22.22%
Deputies Wounded	6	4	- 33.33%
Deputies Killed	2	0	-200.00%
Officer Involved Shootings			
Total:	30	20	- 33.33%
Citizens Wounded	20	13	- 14.00%

Citizens Killed	12*	8*	- 33.33%
Officers Wounded	5	2	- 60.00%
Officers Killed	0	1**	+100.00%

*These deaths are counted in the summary of homicides investigated.

**On-duty officer killed; did not return fire.

II. CASES CLEARED

	<u>HOMICIDES</u>	<u>RESOLVED</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>	<u>UNRESOLVED</u>
1980	424	281	66.27%	143
1981	367	271	73.84%	96
1982	321	239	74.45%	82
1983	328	237	72.25%	91
1984	355	257	72.39%	98
1985	330	243	73.63%	87
1986	362	246	67.95%	116
1987	356	250	70.22%	106
1988	369	237	64.22%	132
1989	388	251	64.69%	137
1990	472	287	60.81%	185
1991	550	350	63.64%	200
1992	565	332	58.76%	233
1993	540	303	56.11%	237

A greater percentage of solved cases will be reflected in the 1993 statistical picture by the end of Calendar Year 1994 as more of the cases now under investigation are solved.

III. ANNUAL GROWTH RATE

Year by year growth in the number of homicide investigations conducted:

<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
20	29	19	41	26	29	55	32	42	47	70	74
<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
85	61	85	105	111	154	157	167	156	193	217	218
<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
250	240	289	323	344	394	424	367	321	328	355	330
<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>				
362	356	369	388	472	550	565	540				

IV. HOMICIDES BY STATION, CONTRACT CITY AND OTHER AGENCIES

	<u>STATIONS</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
(I)	Altadena	5	4	4	**	**	**	***
(I)	Antelope Valley	9	15	19	16	31	34	28
(III)	Avalon	0	1	3	0	0	3	0
(II)	Carson	30	25	31	21	28	25	33
(I)	Crescenta Valley/ Altadena	1	2	5	8	6	9	12
(I)	East Los Angeles	20	15	21	54	51	45	41
(II)	Firestone	32	29	31	27	30	47	43
(III)	Industry	10	15	9	31	32	32	34
(III)	Lakewood	20	22	29	29	57	52	45
(II)	Lennox	34	42	44	52	49	55	37
(II)	Lomita	2	2	0	3	1	2	1
(I)	Lost Hills/Malibu	6	2	4	8	6	5	7
(II)	Lynwood	50	49	49	58	48	46	54

(II)	Marina Del Rey	5	1	1	7	8	6	5
(III)	Norwalk	13	6	12	22	20	27	20
(III)	Pico Rivera	6	7	4	10	10	15	14
(III)	San Dimas	(See Wal/San Dimas)						

<u>STATIONS</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
(I) Santa Clarita Valley	14	8	9	5	3	5	7
(I) Temple	17	18	9	20	18	24	24
(III) Walnut/San Dimas	8	15	15	15	16	12	13
(II) West Hollywood	4	4	8	4	6	6	5
Custodial Facilities	*	2	0	1	1	1	2
Narcotics Bureau						1	2
TOTAL:	286	284	307	391	421	452	427

* Custodial Facilities statistics were previously included in the facility's location city.

** Altadena statistics are combined with Crescenta Valley/Altadena Station statistics.

(Homicides by Field Operations, Regions, are:
I - 119; II - 178; III - 126)

<u>CONTRACT CITIES</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Agoura Hills	0	0	2	1	2	1	0
Artesia	2	2	1	1	7	4	3
Avalon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bellflower	3	3	6	1	6	10	4
Bradbury	1	2	0	0	0	1	0
Calabasas	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Carson	2	13	10	14	8	13	10
Cerritos	2	2	5	2	1	5	6
Commerce	1	1	1	1	1	4	1
Cudahy	0	0	0	4	6	2	3
Diamond Bar	0	0	0	5	3	1	3
Duarte	1	2	0	0	2	4	1

<u>CONTRACT CITIES</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Hawaiian Gardens	1	3	1	3	9	5	3
Hidden Hills	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Industry	1	2	0	5	2	3	5
La Canada/ Flintridge	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
La Habra Heights	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Lakewood	2	5	6	3	6	5	3
La Mirada	2	0	0	3	2	2	3
Lancaster	3	5	4	4	15	11	9
La Puente	2	6	3	12	10	13	9
Lawndale	2	4	1	7	1	6	3
Lomita	2	2	0	3	0	1	0
Long Beach*	0	0	0	3	17	15	13
Lynwood	28	18	22	24	26	22	24
Malibu	0	0	0	0	0	5	1
Norwalk	4	4	4	12	10	10	6
Palmdale	3	4	4	5	4	12	10
Paramount	10	7	11	16	10	9	13

Pico Rivera	4	5	4	6	5	15	8
Rancho Palos Verdes	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Rolling Hills	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rolling Hills Estates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rosemead	6	3	2	5	7	8	9
San Dimas	0	2	3	3	4	0	0

<u>CONTRACT CITIES</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Santa Clarita	0	2	5	2	1	4	5
Santa Fe Springs	5	1	3	2	1	5	3
South El Monte	2	6	5	3	3	4	5
Temple City	2	6	0	3	1	2	0
Walnut	1	1	2	3	2	1	2
West Hollywood	3	2	5	4	4	6	4
West Lake Village	1	1	2	1	0	0	1
TOTAL:	108	106	116	156	179	211	172

*The Long Beach City Contract for two council districts began November 1, 1990, and ended June 30, 1993.

<u>OTHER AGENCIES</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Alhambra	0	3	2	2	4	4	3
Arcadia	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
Azusa	3	5	4	6	2	2	4
Baldwin Park	8	9	4	6	13	11	8
Bell-Cudahy	6	13	13	6*	7*	9*	9
Bell Gardens	16	3	6	8	8	6	8

Beverly Hills	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Claremont	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Compton	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Covina	2	1	3	2	2	1	11
Downey	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
El Monte	12	8	9	9	15	18	20
El Segundo	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
Gardena	1	2	1	0	0	0	0

<u>OTHER AGENCIES</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Glendale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glendora	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawthorne	5	8	14	9	12	12	10
Hermosa Beach	0	6	1	0	0	0	1
Huntington Park	3	1	1	6	16	10	4
Inglewood	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Irwindale	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
La Verne	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	1	0	0	2	1	2	1
Manhattan Beach	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Maywood	0	5	1	1	4	6	3
Monrovia	1	2	0	2	5	1	1
Montebello	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
Monterey Park	0	2	1	0	0	1	2
Palos Verdes	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Pasadena	1	0	0	1	2	1	0

Pomona	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Redondo Beach	0	1	1	0	4	1	0
San Fernando	1	1	2	4	6	4	3
San Gabriel	0	0	0	0	2	1	4
San Marino	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Santa Monica	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sierra Madre	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
Signal Hill	0	2	2	0	2	1	4

<u>OTHER AGENCIES</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
South Gate	2	5	12	8	12	13	10
South Pasadena	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
West Covina	0	1	2	3	2	0	0
LA Co Life Guard						1	0
Ventura Co						1	0
TOTAL:	70	85	81	81	129	113	113

*Bell P.D. statistics - See contract cities for Cudahy statistics.

V: HOMICIDES: TIME - MONTH - DAY - HOURS (1993)

(A) MONTH

<u>JAN</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>DEC</u>
30	43	59	48	47	45	58	53	36	38	42	41

(B) DAY OF THE WEEK

<u>SUN</u>	<u>MON</u>	<u>TUE</u>	<u>WED</u>	<u>THU</u>	<u>FRI</u>	<u>SAT</u>
102	73	69	65	56	75	100

(C) HOUR OF THE DAY

<u>0000-0400</u>	<u>0400-0800</u>	<u>0800-1200</u>	<u>1200-1600</u>	<u>1600-2000</u>	<u>2000-2400</u>
130	47	44	54	112	153

VI. HOMICIDES BY METHOD (1993)

<u>HANDGUN</u>	<u>SHOTGUN</u>	<u>RIFLE</u>	<u>KNIFE</u>	<u>STRANGU- LATION</u>	<u>BEATING</u>	<u>BLUNT FORCE</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
379	14	12	45	8	7	39	36

OCCURRING DURING:

<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>SEX CRIMES</u>	<u>GANG ACTIVITY</u>	<u>NARCOTIC ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DOMESTIC*</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
41	4	11	162	12	64	256

(It should be noted that the connotations of Gang Activity and Narcotic Activity have been made only when there is evidence to support the contention.) *Domestic includes Child Abuse (8) and Murder/Suicides (9), and Elder Abuse (3).

VII. HOMICIDES BY ETHNIC, SEX AND AGE FACTOR (1993)

(Victims by Descent)

<u>WHITE</u>	<u>LATIN</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>ORIENTAL</u>	<u>UNKNOWN</u>
120	272	117	30	5

(Victims by Sex)

<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>UNDETERMINED</u>
460	84	5

(Suspects by Age)

<u>0-15</u>	<u>16-20</u>	<u>21-25</u>	<u>26-30</u>	<u>31-25</u>	<u>36-40</u>	<u>41-45</u>	<u>46-50</u>	<u>51-55</u>	<u>56-60</u>
9	117	94	45	34	18	16	12	0	3
<u>61+</u>	<u>UNK</u>								
4	214								

VIII. ROBBERY AND GANG MURDER - A COMPARISON WITH OTHER YEARS

	<u>HOMICIDES</u>	<u>ROBBERY/MURDERS</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>GANG MURDER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
1979	394	60	15.2 %	92	23.3 %
1980	424	58	13.61%	90	21.1 %
1981	367	62	16.9 %	65	17.7 %
1982	321	44	13.7 %	54	16.8 %
1983	328	31	9.8 %	57	17.3 %
1984	355	31	8.7 %	60	16.9 %
1985	330	32	9.7 %	58	17.5 %
1986	362	23	6.3 %	59	16.2 %
1987	356	32	8.9 %	79	22.1 %
1988	369	14	3.7 %	96	26.0 %
1989	388	24	6.1 %	116	29.8 %
1990	472	34	7.2 %	185	39.19%
1991	550	49	8.9 %	226	41.09%
1992	565	42	7.4 %	219	38.76%
1993	540	41	7.6 %	179	33.15%

GANG MURDERS

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Unincorporated Areas and Contract Cities</u>	<u>Other Agencies</u>
1990	185	170	15
1991	226	207	19
1992	219	187	32
1993	179	162	17

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
SAFE STREETS BUREAU
1993 GANG RELATED SUMMARY**

NOTE: These figures are subject to change as all reporting agencies have not submitted final year end statistics for 1993.

Crime Category	LASD		% of Change	L.A. County		% of Change
	1993	1992		1993	1992	
Homicides	162	187	-13.40%	719	803	-11.20%
Felonious Assaults	2,490	2,841	-12.40%	8,932	10,059	-11.20%
Shooting into Inhabited Dwellings	500	791	-36.80%	977	1,219	-19.90%
Robbery	1,852	2,291	-19.20%	7,032	7,190	-2.20%
Battery/Assault on Police	152	122	+24.5%	306	264	+15.9%
Weapons Laws Violations	1,936	1,859	+4.1%	3,643	3,503	-4.00%
Total Gang Incidents	18,614	18,835	-1.20%	38,567	39,214	*-1.70%
Gang vs. Gang	1,302	2,175	-40.10%	3,644	5,350	-31.90%
Drive-by-Shootings	883	1,466	-39.80%	2,408	3,471	-30.60%
Moderate to Serious Injuries	985	1,609	-38.80%	1,370	2,436	** -43.80%
Total Incustodies	14,870	14,723	+1.0%	24,126	24,382	***-1.00%
Total Violent Felonies	5,276	6,373	-17.20%	18,235	19,927	-8.50%

*LAPD does not track gang related narcotic incidents or arrests.

**LAPD does not track injuries due to gang violence.

***LAPD does not track the number of gang members arrested.

The above figures indicate dramatic decreases in certain gang activities across the County. Specifically, crimes of violence have shown a sharp decline. While gang related homicides within the Sheriff's area show a 13% decrease, the county-wide total shows an 11% decrease. The county-wide totals could change in the near future as all police departments have not confirmed their homicide count at this time, but it is not expected that there will be any drastic change in the percentage reported.

Drive-by shootings are down an extraordinary 39.8% in the Sheriff's area as compared to a decrease of 0.6% county-wide. This is the result of several factors. The primary reason for the down turn is the involvement of the Mexican Mafia in the Hispanic street gang activity. The Mafia mandate to halt the indiscriminate drive-by shootings that result in the loss of innocent lives has had a definite effect among the Hispanic gangs. While the motives of such actions by the Mafia may be suspect, the result has been positive in that innocent lives have been saved. It should also be noted that during the first three months of 1993 the County was subjected to heavy rains for long periods of time and historically that has always resulted in a slowing of street gang activity.

Attention must be paid to the recent racial unrest within Custody Division between Black and Hispanic inmates. Part of this unrest has been the traditional discord between the two races that is magnified while in custody, but a large part has been at the instigation of the Mexican Mafia. Investigators have been informed that the Mafia has ordered the attacks on Black Crip gang members by Hispanic gang members. This is due to the belligerent and disrespectful attitudes the Crip gang members display while in custody. The Mafia has a distain for such braggadocio attitudes and have ordered them disciplined for this outrageous conduct. The result being that the unsophisticated street gang members began attacking all Black inmates and caused a more definite polarization of races in Custody Division.

The Mafia has also directed that the Hispanic street gangs should ethnically purge from their ranks all Black members. This directive has meet with resistance in some of the gangs due to a high mixture of both races within the gang and the traditional respect gang "homeboys" have for one another. Other gangs have "jumped out" their Black members which obviously created "bad blood" between the concerned members.

The importance of these events are certainly significant to Custody Division staff for obvious reasons, but the results may be even more important to Field Operation Regions. While, traditionally, Los Angeles County has suffered the bloodiest street gang wars in the nation, these wars have, for the most part, not been racially motivated. Much of what did occur between the races within the gang world tended to be over gang encroachment rather than over blatant racial hatred. If the trend for racial gang warfare continues within the penal system it will, almost certainly, spill out onto the streets which could be disastrous for all citizens, gang affiliated or not.



California POLICE CHIEFS

Association Inc.

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Rodney K. Pierini

February 3, 1995

President Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

At our annual general membership meeting held on February 2, 1995, the California Police Chiefs Association adopted a bold position paper concerning the need to address the violence, injury, and death associated with the misuse of firearms. I am forwarding a copy of that document along with an Opinion Editorial article which we are widely circulating. It contains much of the data which lead our association to take a leadership role on this issue.

On behalf of our Association, I urge you to work with us to support public policy which reflects the intent of our position paper. To do otherwise will only prolong the misuse of firearms which has, for far too long, been an American tragedy of unprecedented scale.

Furthermore, and more immediate, our Association also reaffirmed our long standing position supporting the Brady Bill and the ban on assault weapons. We urge you to resist any current or long term effort to overturn these laws.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (408) 354-6841, Chief Sal Rosano, Chair of our Firearm Regulation Committee, at (707) 524-5342, or our Executive Director, Rodney Pierini, at (916) 923-2375.

Sincerely,

Larry J. Todd

Larry J. Todd, President
California Police Chiefs Association

cc: Chief Anthony
Chief Rosano
Rodney Pierini
International Association of Chiefs of Police

Opinion Editorial

**Chief Larry J. Todd, Immediate Past President
California Police Chiefs Association**

**Chief Salvatore V. Rosano, Chair
Firearms Regulation Committee**

On February 2, 1995, the California Police Chiefs Association adopted a position paper concerning the need to address firearm violence, death, and injury. This document, titled "Confronting The American Tragedy - The Need To Better Regulate Firearms," was the culmination of a year long study by Chiefs of Police from throughout the state - from rural communities to urban cities, from large and small agencies, and from very high crime jurisdictions to low crime areas. The one thing they all had in common was citizens with an ever increasing fear of crime, especially violent crime involving firearms.

As Chiefs of Police, we are responsible for public safety. That responsibility requires leadership. It is for these reasons we have chosen to step forward into what will undoubtedly be perceived by some to be a political hornet's nest. But maybe that's been the problem. For far too long, the political winds have been reacting to a strong gun lobby instead of the overwhelming number of honest, law-abiding citizens who want laws that make sense rather than laws that favor special interest groups.

Just as the widespread possession of firearms is an American fact, so too is the widespread tragedy that has accompanied the misuse of firearms. A brief look at the

statistics of gun violence should convince even the most dispassionate observer that firearms are taking an unacceptable toll in our communities.

Let's look at a few of the chilling facts:

- How do we compare to other countries? In 1992, handguns were used in the murders of 33 people in Britain, 36 in Sweden, 87 in Switzerland, 128 in Canada, 13 in Australia, 60 in Japan, and 13,220 in the United States.
- In 1993, 40,230 Americans were killed by firearms in homicides, suicides, and accidents.
- For the first time since the gangster days of the 1930's, more people were killed in 1994 with firearms than in automobile accidents.
- It is conservatively estimated that for every person killed by a firearm at least ten more are shot yet survive. That equates to over 400,000 shooting victims each year.
- The economic impact of this (medical, insurance, and lost work) is enormous. It is estimated that the medical costs alone average over \$8,000 per victim. According to the Center For Disease Control, the medical costs combined with the time lost from work cost Americans 14.4 billion dollars in 1994.

- In the four year period 1990-1993, there were more murders in the U.S. (59,086) than total deaths (46,163) in the entire nine years of the Vietnam War (1965-1973). Where are all the protesters and Washington D.C. marchers on these undeclared "crime war" deaths?

- It's a felony to possess certain knives, brass knuckles, a billy club, or a throwing star. Yet we have historically treated the possession of an unlawfully concealed firearm as a citable misdemeanor. As a result, gang members and other serious felons face far less legal sanctions if caught with a 9mm automatic in the waistband than if caught with a dagger in a pocket.

- In California alone, over 100,000 firearms are stolen each year. The vast majority are not registered. Well intentioned citizens who fail to properly secure their firearms are contributing to the problem. As a result, when law enforcement personnel come across these weapons, we are unable to determine if they are stolen and unable to return them to the legitimate owners. Criminals in possession of these stolen firearms go unprosecuted and victims rarely see their property returned. If the average value of these stolen firearms is \$200, law-abiding citizens suffer an annual loss of over \$20,000,000. In the same way that automobiles require registration, firearm registration would result in no significant burden upon lawful owners.

- There are product safety standards for virtually everything from toasters to baby rattles. Yet none for the one device that is designed to kill - firearms! We design cars with keys,

elaborate combination locking systems and alarms with sirens, honking horns and flashing lights to alert us if someone even comes close to our cars. It makes more sense to require the same level of product safety for firearms as we require of a baby rattle, and storage and locking efforts, as we place on protecting our cars.

- Just as we limit the age of driving and drinking of alcohol, it makes sense to limit the age for firearm ownership. In 1991, as an example, nationwide there were 3,247 children and teenagers under the age of 18 murdered with firearms, 1,436 committed suicide with firearms, and 551 died in unintentional shootings.

Furthermore, while people are needlessly being shot, the sales of firearms soar to record levels. During 1993, Californians purchased approximately 650,000 firearms, and in 1994, almost as many have been sold. These numbers reflect the real fear and hopelessness many citizens feel as heinous acts of violence increasingly take a toll on society. We must address this environment of fear if we are to rein in what appears to be a ceaseless appetite for more and more guns. The premise that more guns in the hands of the civilian population makes for a safer environment certainly appears not to be the case.

Most of the current debate about firearms violence focuses on criminal misconduct. We believe that present statutes prohibiting the use of firearms in the commission of any crime must be enforced strongly and swiftly. To do otherwise is unconscionable. However, we cannot escape the fact that many of the firearms-related deaths and injuries occur not as

a result of intentional criminal misconduct but because of accident, mistake, and misfortune. Far too often firearm violence occurs between family, friends, unintended victims, and children; people whose lives are forever changed because a firearm was too readily available.

After long and thoughtful deliberation, the California Police Chiefs Association has concluded that the widespread and still largely unregulated individual ownership of firearms in our society must be re-evaluated. It is abundantly clear that the communities in which we are privileged to serve are under attack by a type and extent of violence not previously experienced. The weapons of that violence increasingly are firearms; firearms in the hands of drug dealers, robbers, mental incompetents, and in many cases, otherwise law-abiding citizens who are untrained or emotionally ill-equipped to safely use a firearm. As a result, the widespread and ready availability of firearms threatens to undermine the foundation of our social order.

The California Police Chiefs Association recognizes its responsibility to provide decisive and common-sense leadership necessary to help address this critically important and emotionally charged issue. The lack of regulation over, and the misuse of, firearms is one of the most daunting issues we must face if we are ever to address the tragedy that threatens the viability of our society. For far too long, the law enforcement community has stood silent permitting other voices to speak for us. As a consequence, the misuse of firearms has been focused upon solely as a crime problem rather than as a social crisis

that threatens us all.

The California Police Chiefs Association states as an unequivocal goal the saving of human lives through the substantive reduction in the misuse of firearms. We recognize the reality that large numbers of firearms will be a part of our lives for many years to come. We therefore believe that it is incumbent upon our association to articulate and support an agenda for action that will reduce the opportunity for firearms to kill and injure innocent people.

The National Rifle Association and other groups will argue that "guns don't kill, people do." And, they will state that we are trying to confiscate firearms from law abiding citizens. Nothing is further from the truth. Aside from our long standing position on banning assault weapons from our society, nothing we have proposed would take firearms away from responsible citizens. Our proposal simply attempts to deal with firearms in the same rational way we do with other products and behaviors. If we are concerned enough to license drivers, register automobiles, regulate drinking and driving, and create product safety standards for toasters and baby rattles, then we ought to at least be willing to do the same to the one product designed to kill - firearms!



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CALIFORNIA POLICE CHIEFS ASSOCIATION

POSITION PAPER

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95-1

Number

FEBRUARY 1995

Date

SUBJECT:

**CONFRONTING THE AMERICAN TRAGEDY
THE NEED TO BETTER REGULATE FIREARMS**

INTRODUCTION

On February 2, 1995, the California Police Chiefs Association adopted a position paper concerning the need to address firearm violence, death, and injury.

As Chiefs of Police, we are responsible for public safety. That responsibility requires leadership. It is for these reasons that we are stepping forward.

We are under no illusion that our position will be universally accepted by others, nor do we expect that it will be literally translated into legislation. Nevertheless, our position paper represents our collective vision of the steps that should be taken to make all of our citizens safer.

The California Police Chiefs Association is not advocating a ban on the private ownership of firearms. By contrast, we believe our position paper fosters responsible firearm ownership.

BACKGROUND

The American historical legacy bears witness to the fact that the widespread personal possession and ownership of firearms is an ingrained part of our national heritage. The frontier ethic and the desire to remain free of undue governmental interference have in some form or another been intertwined with the ability of our citizenry to bear arms. Many Americans believe that the strength of our democracy is ensured only by the underlying strength of an armed civilian population.

Just as the widespread possession of firearms is an American fact today, so too is the widespread tragedy that has accompanied the misuse of firearms. No longer are disputes settled by civilized means; rather, it is the gun that too often becomes the arbiter of first and lasting choice. We as a society have for far too long treated the tragic consequences that result from an armed America as but a footnote to the long, but falsely held, notion that a highly armed populous is necessary for the preservation of our freedoms.

Just a brief look at the statistics of gun violence should convince the most dispassionate observer that the misuse and ready availability of firearms are taking control of our communities. For

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Rodney K. Pierru

example, in 1993 alone close to 40,000 Americans were killed by the use of firearms of which more than 5,000 were Californians. In addition, the National Center for Disease Control estimates that for each firearm death, another ten people are shot yet survive.

Furthermore, while people are needlessly being shot, the sales of firearms soar to record levels. During 1993 Californians purchased approximately 650,000 firearms, and in 1994 even more may be sold. These numbers reflect the real fear and hopelessness many citizens feel as heinous acts of violence increasingly take a toll on society. We must address this environment of fear if we are to rein in what appears to be a ceaseless appetite for more and more guns. The premise that more guns in the hands of the civilian population makes for a safer environment certainly appears not to be the case.

Most of the current debate about firearms violence focuses on criminal misconduct. We believe that present statutes prohibiting the use of firearms in the commission of any crime must be enforced strongly and swiftly. To do otherwise is unconscionable. However, we cannot escape the fact that many of the firearms-related deaths and injuries occur not as a result of intentional criminal misconduct but because of accident, mistake and misfortune. Far too often gun violence occurs between family, friends, unintended victims and children; people whose lives are forever changed because a firearm was too readily available.

After long and thoughtful deliberation, the California Police Chiefs Association has concluded that the widespread and still largely unregulated individual ownership of firearms in our society must be re-evaluated. It is abundantly clear that the communities in which we are privileged to serve are under attack by a type and extent of violence not previously experienced. The weapons of that violence increasingly are firearms; firearms in the hands of drug dealers, robbers, mental incompetents, and in many cases, otherwise law-abiding citizens who are untrained or emotionally ill-equipped to safely use a gun. As a result, the widespread and ready availability of firearms threatens to undermine the foundation of our social order.

The California Police Chiefs Association recognizes its responsibility to provide decisive and common-sense leadership necessary to help address this critically important and emotionally charged issue. The lack of regulation over, and the misuse of, firearms is one of the most daunting issues we must face if we are ever to address the tragedy that threatens the viability of our society. For far too long, the law enforcement community has stood silent permitting other voices to speak for us. As a consequence, the misuse of firearms has been focused upon solely as a crime problem rather than as a social crisis that threatens us all.

This Association states as an unequivocal goal the saving of human lives through the substantive reduction in the misuse of firearms. We recognize the reality that large numbers of firearms will be a part of our lives for many years to come. We, therefore, believe that it is incumbent upon our association to articulate and support a specific legislative agenda that will reduce the opportunity for firearms to kill and injure innocent people.

As an initial step in what will undoubtedly be a long journey to reduce firearms violence, the

California Police Chiefs Association adopts the following position with respect to firearms:

1. REGISTRATION

Firearms are used in hundreds of thousands of criminal incidents every year. A significant number of those crimes are committed with firearms that were stolen or inappropriately obtained. Absent a mandatory system whereby firearms are registered with a law enforcement authority, it is very difficult to trace gun ownership and resolve many firearms-related crimes. A mandatory registration system will assist law enforcement criminal apprehension efforts and results in no significant burden upon lawful firearm owners. Accordingly, we propose that all firearms be registered with an identified law enforcement authority by no later than three years after such legislation is adopted. Every time the firearm is subsequently sold or ownership transferred would require re-registration.

2. OWNERSHIP AND POSSESSION

Ownership and/or possession of firearms and ammunition should be limited to only those individuals at the age of 18 years or older who have been licensed by the state. License standards should include a background free from any significant criminal history, mental illness or emotional instability, and successful completion of a state approved training course. The cost of processing the license application should be paid by the applicant. Persons under the age of 18 may possess a firearm if they are under the immediate supervision of a parent, guardian, or other adult licensed to possess a firearm.

3. MAGAZINE CAPACITY

The existence of high-capacity magazines only serves the purpose of enhancing the killing and injuring potential of a firearm. Recent history is replete with the horrors of persons using weapons with high-capacity magazines to kill and maim numbers of innocent victims. There is no articulable reason why such capacity exists for sporting reasons. Federal law for example, limits the number of shotgun shells to three that may be carried in a shotgun while hunting waterfowl. Recognizing that a justifiable reason may exist for limited magazine capacity, we propose that no firearm magazine be lawfully possessed if it has a capacity of more than six bullets. Exceptions should be considered for military or law enforcement use only.

4. STORAGE

Firearms not adequately secured are easily subject to theft or misuse. In California, over 100,000 firearms are reported stolen annually. Many of these firearms are currently in circulation. Guns left lying about the home unsecured kill or injure thousands of people a year. Responsible gun ownership demands that no firearm ever be left unattended and in such condition that it can be readily used or stolen. We propose that legislation

mandate that all firearms not under the immediate control of a responsible adult be required to be locked, stored, and unloaded. Also, all firearms at the time of sale must be sold with a separate locking device that would render a firearm incapable of immediate use.

5. SAFETY STANDARDS

Firearms come in many sizes, shapes, and capabilities. A gun is a product not unlike a car, chain saw, or lawn mower in that it is capable of being designed and manufactured in such manner as to render it less likely to be misused or cause unintended injury to the operator. We propose that all firearms manufactured domestically or imported be subject to consumer product safety standards that will be designed to maximize a weapon's safety. Firearms manufactured prior to adoption and implementation of consumer product safety standards may only be sold to other family members for a period of ten years after adoption of said standards if the firearm does not meet those standards. Weapons defined as antiques should be exempted.

6. CONCEALED WEAPONS

The issuance and possession of a permit to carry a concealed weapon is and should continue to be a privilege that is granted to few persons and under circumstances where protection with a lethal weapon is justifiably necessary. We propose that the authority to issue a concealed weapon permit stay at the local level where there is a greater likelihood that accountability for permit use and abuse will be had. We do, however, strongly believe that uniform articulative standards and qualifications for permit application and issuance should be adopted. The qualifications should require an applicant be free of any significant criminal history, mental illness, incident(s) of violent behavior, and substance abuse. The process standards should include a definition of good cause to issue, a defined background procedure, a psychological and medical examination, a training requirement, and liability insurance coverage, should it be available.

7. ASSAULT WEAPONS

Military-style assault weapons serve no valid sporting purpose nor are they necessary for the protection of the home. These weapons have proven incredibly destructive in the hands of the criminal and mentally ill person. We propose that these weapons be clearly defined and identified as serving no recognized civilian purpose and, accordingly, be prohibited from ownership, possession, or sale.

8. UNLAWFUL POSSESSION

There is currently a wide array of legislative mandates governing the control of firearms in our society. As an attempt to speak to the seriousness with which we view the damage occasioned by firearms abuse, we propose legislation that would make the unlawful purchase, sale, possession, or use of a firearm, chargeable as a felony and accompanied by a lifetime prohibition of firearms possession after conviction.

9. MANDATORY DESTRUCTION

Until there are sufficient safeguards to reduce the easy availability and misuse of firearms, we propose that any firearms which come into the possession of a law enforcement agency, which are unregistered, found or unclaimed property, used in the commission of any crime, surrendered voluntarily by any citizen, purchased for use by that agency, or by any other means, shall, once they have served any evidentiary purpose, be destroyed in such a fashion as to render them permanently unusable as firearms. All other such weapons shall not be sold, traded, nor redistributed, other than for some legitimate law enforcement use where the agency maintains ownership and control, or donated to museums for historical purpose.

The Washington Post

East L.A. Gangs' Uneasy Peace Hangs on a Wish and Prayer

By Kathryn Wexler
Special to The Washington Post

LOS ANGELES—When representatives of 13 Latino street gangs gathered at the front of a local restaurant for an awards ceremony last November, it was the first time most had received positive recognition of any kind. "Blessed are the peacemakers for they shall be called the sons of God," read the plaques they received.

For 14 months, gang members hadn't killed each other. And in the East Los Angeles neighborhood of Maravilla, that was something to celebrate.

Despite its singsong name—it means "marvel" or "wonder" in Spanish—Maravilla for 70 years has been haunted by some of the country's toughest and most entrenched street gangs. Warring factions in the three-square-mile community have claimed the lives of 16 gang members and a handful of innocent bystanders in the past 15 years alone.

Now it looks as though history may repeat itself. Two weeks after the honorary dinner, someone from the Arizona Maravilla gang was shot dead by a member of the El Hoyo Maravilla gang over a dispute no one can specify. A week later, Arizona Maravilla's Hector Pacheco, considered a gang *veterano* or elder at 36, was killed in what police believe was a botched retaliation. Killing a *veterano* is an act of war in the barrio.

"It's totally changed when you come into the [gang districts] now," said Pacheco's brother, Andy Federico, 40, himself a *veterano* of Arizona Maravilla. "They're all impatient, hyperactive. They want war."

As the truce threatens to unravel, residents and community leaders in the working-class neighborhood of concrete, single-family homes and stores with Spanish names are clinging to the hope that peace can be salvaged.

But mending the truce is not everyone's goal. Police officers and some community workers say there never was a legitimate truce to begin with. Gang members didn't renounce violence, critics contend, they merely marshaled their forces to fight common enemies, like the clandestine gang that goes by the name "la Eme"—the Mexican Mafia.

With its 13 gangs and 500 to 900 gang members, Maravilla today is a microcosm of feuding street factions throughout greater Los Angeles, where police estimate there are up-

wards of 1,000 gangs and 150,000 gang members. The gang-related death toll in East Los Angeles last year alone was 44. And the forces pulling apart the Maravilla truce and the politics surrounding it are similar to those in other pockets of Los Angeles.

Maravilla is one of the oldest Chicano neighborhoods in Los Angeles. Its street cliques began around the late 1920s or early 1930s, soon after the community was founded.

"Things have always been randy," said Raul Rodarte, 70, owner of Maravilla Meat Market, who has spent all his life here. While he was growing up, Rodarte said, "Macho guys . . . would take bats and chains and have a big rumble like in 'West Side Story.'" Now guns and drugs are more accessible, but essentially, "nothing's changed," he said.

No one knows for sure why the gangs began. But some say numerous racially motivated incidents earlier this century in Los Angeles helped to solidify the gangs as a vigilante form of community protection.

The legacy is felt today in the barrio, said police homicide Sgt. Joseph Guzman, who has worked in Maravilla for 14 years. When gang members were jailed in the 1940s for re-

fusing to break their code of silence during a murder investigation, "They were almost like heroes in the community," Guzman said. As a result, "doing time is tremendously respected among [gang members]."

Gangs still dress like their gangster forebears of the 1930s, with khaki pants, Pendleton-type shirts, and shiny, black shoes. Many of the original gangs are still active, and most are named after streets in their "territories," often no larger than a few blocks. All the gangs add the name "Maravilla" after their title, and officers say gangs from other neighborhoods also use it in deference to "the mother of all gangs."

The gangs still honor the rivalries and alliances that have gone on for decades. Gang culture is passed on from generation to generation, said Rubin Lopez, a parole agent with the California Youth Authority who works in Maravilla. "It's unbelievable how entrenched it is," he said.

The 14-month truce didn't curb crime or graffiti in the area, but it did make for a more peaceful existence for residents. "There was a big difference during that year: There were no killings," said Raul Rodarte. "It might not sound too great, but

for this neighborhood that was a big thing."

But skeptics contend there was a darker motive for the new unity.

The Mexican Mafia, formed in the 1950s by hardened criminals—including some members of noted Maravilla gangs—at a state prison in Tracy, Calif., has been extending its influence by manipulating local gangs, police say. About two years ago the Mafia, numbering 300 to 400 members, issued an edict that gangs could no longer commit drive-by shootings—only walk-up shootings would be tolerated. It was a way of expanding control, police say, while reducing the ranks of innocent victims.

The truce was a way for local gangs to assert their independence, police contend. "The truce is self-serving. It's not for the good of the community," said Guzman.

Police point to a rise in the number of gang-related homicides from 17 to 44 last year in the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department's eastern district, of which Maravilla makes up a third. They say Maravilla gang members, while not aiming at each other, are suspects in some shootings involving outside gangs.

"I don't think [the truce] is anything legitimate," said Gloria Molina, who represents East Los Angeles on the county board of supervisors and used to work as a counselor in Maravilla.

Gang members, for their part, deny the Mexican Mafia had anything to do with their truce. The agreement had been in the works for years, they insist.

The historic day occurred during August 1993 in local Belvedere Park, where hundreds of gang members gathered to pledge their unity. The conclave was followed by a series of meetings among the Maravilla "chapters," as they call themselves.

"There were 50 guys from Marianna [gang] and 50 from Ford Maravilla [gang]. Everyone there said, 'We can't be holding grudges,' and the guys from Marianna got up and started shaking hands with the guys from Ford," recalled Ezekiel Ordaz, 36, an ex-gang member who grew up in the Maravilla projects.

If the truce hasn't already crumbled, some say it has little chance of surviving. Gang code demands retaliation for the slightest of insults. Tempers are quick to flare and guns are always close at hand.

"The problem is there's so many gang members with their own agendas and old-time rivalries," said Los Angeles Police Detective Tony Morena, who has worked with gangs for 14 years. Morena is assigned to South Central Los Angeles where, after the 1992 riots set off by the Rodney King verdicts, African American gangs made a peace pact with much fanfare. Today that truce is in tatters.

Community leaders and some residents criticize the authorities, who they say have done little to nurture or sustain the delicate peace. "What is needed to help these kids with their idle time are programs and funding to give these kids a sense of self-worth," said Joey Chavez, a former gang member who works with the Rev. Richard Matas of the New Jerusalem Church here.

Youth programs in Maravilla have mainly concentrated on prevention and suppression of gangs, rather than intervention. Anything else is unrealistic, authorities say, given the lack of public funds. "Everybody wants one-on-one counseling for each gang member," said Supervisor Molina. "We will never have the money for the kind of intervention we need."

But despite the likelihood that the truce will fail, Maravilla hasn't given up. After the Pacheco slaying, Matas dispersed fliers throughout the neighborhood pleading with the gangs to set aside their animosity and embrace the truce again.

Andy Federico wrote an article for a community paper calling on his "homeboys" to resist their urge to retaliate for his brother's slaying. And every Thursday morning, ex-gangsters, still bearing their blue and green tattoos, come to Matas's two-story church to hold hands and pray that peace be renewed.

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

05-Jan-1995 01:40pm

TO: James E. Duke
TO: Kenneth L. Schwartz
TO: Jose Cerda, III
TO: Bradley W. Kyser
TO: Adrien L. Silas

FROM: Christopher N. Brown
 Office of Mgmt and Budget, EGSS

SUBJECT: GOVERNMENT WATCHDOG RECOMMENDS STANDARDIZATION OF BOOT ...

Date: 01/05/95 Time: 13:07

Government Watchdog Recommends Standardization of Boot Camps

By Andy Furillo, The Sacramento Bee, Calif.
Knight-Ridder/Tribune Business News

SACRAMENTO, Calif.--Jan. 5--Although they've become a fixture in the state's mixed bag of criminal justice sentencing alternatives, there are no comprehensive standards governing how military-style boot camps operate, nor is there conclusive evidence they even work, according to a study released Wednesday.

Yet the boot-camp concept is about to be expanded dramatically through some \$1.3 billion in federal crime bill spending that is expected to pour into California by the turn of the century, the state's government efficiency watchdog, the Little Hoover Commission, warned the program, which started around 1990. And while it hailed private, out-of-state programs as a "much needed option" for California's sentencing judges, the report found those programs to be "too distant for good family interaction and careful state monitoring."

The commission recommended that Gov. Pete Wilson's office and the Legislature come up with a plan "for the cost-effective development" of boot camps and to establish goals and standards for them. But while the report noted that boot camps have yet to prove that they can lower recidivism rates, it advocated their expansion to encompass "a broader range of offenders" and a test of their effectiveness "in rehabilitating a more criminally experienced population."

There are currently nine boot camps in place - or about to open - in the state and run by the state Department of Corrections, the California Youth Authority county probation departments. There are none in Sacramento County.

Ideas in Action: What's Working

San Francisco Police Team Up with Other Agencies to Reduce Crime

By Chief Anthony Ribera, San Francisco Police Department

The quality of life in our beautiful "City by the Bay" was rapidly deteriorating before our eyes. After being appointed chief of police in November 1992 and given a mandate by Mayor Frank N. Jordan, I made a commitment to stop that decline continue and to reestablish a safe and secure environment in our city.

The problem was clear—street crime—and the solution definitely required a multidisciplinary approach.

We made "crime control" our number-one priority, and we established several programs to accomplish this goal. We began formulating a new and innovative program called "Matrix." The term *matrix* has been used to define a multidiscipline, team approach to problem solving. The problem was clear—street crime—and the solution definitely required a multidisciplinary approach.

With the help of the mayor's office, we developed an in-depth operational strategy and enforcement guidelines. This plan emphasized violations such as drinking in public, drunk and dis-

orderly conduct, panhandling by threat or intimidation, public urination and littering, as well as the illegal occupation of and/or lodging in public areas, parks and private property. In addition, the new strategy targeted low-level street narcotics violations, street prostitution and auto boostings. While we were not targeting homeless people, we found that they were committing a significant percentage of these crimes.

Overall crime has been reduced in our city by approximately 14 percent.

We also enlisted additional city departments to work with us and to develop their own programs in response to these problems. Outreach social workers, mental health technicians, substance abuse specialists, transportation workers, environmental clean-up workers, and police all work together in teams to conduct humane outreach to those individuals in need of services.

Since the inception of the Matrix



Anthony Ribera

program, we have taken over 30,000 enforcement actions. This high level of enforcement, in conjunction with the outreach components mentioned above, has greatly enhanced the quality of life in our city. Overall crime has been reduced in our city by approximately 14 percent. The decline in the matrix target areas is even higher. As we begin 1995, Matrix will remain a key component of our commitment to control crime in San Francisco.

Wanted: Case Studies on Reengineering for Police Departments

In a recent issue of *Subject to Debate*, PERF President William Bratton discussed the application of business reengineering principles to police departments. As this approach becomes more popular, police practitioners will benefit from available research and training on the most effective methods for reengineering their departments.

Chief Robert Kreisa of the Sheboygan (WI) Police Department is compiling information on reengineering and writing a training curriculum for police. He would like case studies from police departments that have attempted to use reengineering principles.

If your department has undertaken a reengineering project, write Chief Kreisa at the Sheboygan Police Department, 828 Center Ave., Sheboygan, WI 53081, or call him at (414) 459-3343.

Members' Forum

Community Policing Works When Officers Connect with People

By Patrick Murphy

[The following is a response to Chuck Wexler's request, in the Oct. 1994 issue of *Subject to Debate*, for debate and commentary on community policing.]

If the debate you desire on community policing materializes in every issue of *Subject to Debate*, it could help overcome the widespread resistance to empowering working-poor communities. The long-prevailing, so-called "preventive" patrol strategy continues to waste much more expensive duty time than all of the hours devoted to basic democratic police work, i.e., assisting the people to exercise social control.

Community policing is the only legitimate kind in a free society. Any significant deviation from it suggests a police state. As the late Chief George Hansen of Lincoln and Fresno made clear, "the history of urban policing in America in the 20th century is a consistent record of efforts by the police to assume a disproportionate share of the responsibility for maintaining social control."

Depriving community residents of detailed information about crime and criminals, as well as a close working relationship with neighborhood officers, diminishes their ability to protect themselves and govern their streets. It undercuts their ability to control their police.

Villages and small towns enjoy com-

munity policing. In a compact, friendly environment, officers cannot be aloof. Also, the people easily hold them accountable. Many city cops are strangers to the people they protect as a result of poor organization. The basic building block of crime prevention is a partnership of people and police. The public and police must be one, as Sir Robert Peel explained in London in 1829. The logical method of organizing patrol officers is into "urban villages." To have effective partnerships, it is necessary to start with a village-sized population that will cooperate closely. An individual officer should be responsible for relating to and protecting it.

Community policing is the only legitimate kind in a free society.

Those principles translate into generalized rather than specialized community policing. In the specialized split-force concept, developed in Wilmington, Del., in the early 1970s, one group continues "preventive" patrol/rapid response, while another relates to the people. A generalized approach means that every patrol officer has a turf of his/her own—a sub-beat. S/he and four or more others constitute the beat team, under a sergeant beat commander—the "neighborhood chief of police."

Following an outbreak of street disorders in 1971, each of the 110 patrol officers in Brooklyn's 81st precinct (56,000 population, 130 blocks) agreed to become a "cop of the block" by accepting responsibility for one or two blocks. "Rap with people and make friends" was the theme. Some officers initially resented what they thought was "social work." After three years, problems were being

solved, stereotypes about black people were dissolving among their mostly white protectors, crime was down, and officers felt safer and more fulfilled among newly made friends. There had been little planning or training. The concept originated within the precinct.

Motorization has had the unfortunate effect of separating the people from their police. Unrealistic expectations for mobility and rapid response have generated a prevalent mind-set of support for "preventive" patrol. The 1974 Kansas City Preventive Patrol Experiment findings should have changed that. However, myths die hard in a world that is not research-oriented.

Most departments say they have community policing. Few involve every patrol officer. Those excluded are denied the opportunity to be a real cop, an "urban village chief of police," in friendly partnership with the people in their jurisdiction.

PERF President Bratton notes "the innate idealism of police officers" (*Subject to Debate*, Oct. 1994). It flourishes when each has an individual turf of his/her own.

Community policing is not new. Nor should implementing it be the big deal too many make of it, leading to more planning than is needed and excessive delay. Just do it, as the 81st precinct did. Commissioner Bratton has it right. Cops are idealists. Given the chance, they will assist, manage and lead the people in reducing crime.

Patrick Murphy is director of the police policy board of the U.S. Conference of Mayors. He has been a police executive in New York City, Detroit, Mich., the District of Columbia, and Syracuse, N.Y.

San Francisco Chronicle

FOOD**DINING OUT**

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THE WINE PAGE

PAGE 4

**U R B A N
FARMERS**

**MORE AND MORE
GARDENERS ARE
LOOKING TO
BACK YARDS AND
VACANT LOTS
FOR CULTIVATING
COMMERCIAL CROPS**



Manager Viki von Lachum harvests baby lettuces and other tender greens at Kona Kai Farms in Berkeley

PHOTOS BY LIZ HAFALIA/THE CHRONICLE

BY SIBELLA KRAUS

Chronicle Staff Writer



KONA KAI FARMS, ADJACENT to the Fourth Street shopping complex in Berkeley, is giving new meaning to the word "fresh."

While early risers are getting their first coffees at Bette's-To-Go, farm manager Viki von Lachum is hand-picking greens for the day's orders: baskets of young arugula, peppery cress and red mustards, exquisite baby spinach, hearts of Little Gem dwarf romaine, an airy tumble of gorgeous mixed lettuce leaves.

Before the fog lifts and the sun warms the bright patchwork of garden beds, the harvest is over. Within hours, the crisp washed



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URBAN: Mini-Farm Thrives in Berkeley Neighborhood

From Page 1

greens will be delivered to Kona Kai's East Bay restaurant customers — among them Citron, Oliveto, Chez Panisse, Lalime's and Enoteca.

In the early part of this century, such small-scale city farming was common. And now, once again, urban farms are springing up throughout the Bay Area, alive with the freshest greens, vegetables and even fruit.

Some of these mini-farms are intensively planted back yards whose enterprising owners sell freshly harvested produce to neighborhood shops and residents. Others have been founded as community development projects, to provide training and employment — and neighborhood green spaces.

Ground-breaking farms

Here's a quick look at some other urban farms around the Bay.

■ Summer Fog Specialty, Salad Greens, San Francisco.

This small farm consists of about 20 intensively planted raised beds tucked into two adjoining back yards in the Richmond. The garden is a sideline business for owners George Gutekunst, Patricia Sankey and Suzanne Parmelee, who grow many varieties of salad greens and fine herbs and specialize in exotic Italian chicories and Japanese greens.

■ Fresh Start Farms, San Francisco.

Fresh Start is the realization of a longtime dream of Ruth Brinker, the founder of San Francisco's Open Hand program.

Scheduled to get under way next month, Fresh Start will be a production garden and horticultural training program for homeless families. The garden is being built on a quarter-acre plot of redevelopment land on the corner of Divisadero and Ellis streets. It's getting broad support, including assistance from the Redevelopment Agency, which is charging a nominal \$1-a-month rent, and from the land's owner, the Roberts/Obayashi development company.

Each year, 10 homeless families will receive a minimum-wage stipend to work in the garden. They'll be trained by a volunteer garden staff directed by Renaldo Cortez, who was a founding gardener at Kona Kai Farms in Berkeley. The families receiving training will also get a bonus to help them find housing; in return, it's planned, they'll come back to train next year's group.

■ The Garden Project, San Francisco.

This is an outgrowth of the San Bruno Jail Horticultural program, master-minded by Catherine Sneed. There's an already an

impressive training/production garden on Southern Pacific land — President Clinton dined on their lettuces last week at Chez Panisse (see *The Inside Scoop*, Page 7). The irrigation water is from San Francisco City College; neighborly support comes from the Just Desserts production facility next door.

The goal: transforming the lives of former inmates. Some graduates of the program have already gotten jobs with San Francisco's Department of Public Works, planting street trees.

Starting early next year, with the opening of three new production gardens in the Bayview-Hunters Point area, the Garden Project will offer new opportunities for graduates. Like the present garden, these new gardens will sell to restaurants and specialty food stores.

■ Youth Garden Internship, San Francisco.

The Youth Garden Internship is a collaboration between the Grandparents Who Care organization, the San Francisco League of Urban Gardeners (SLUG), and the community garden in Adam Rogers Park in Hunters Point.

This summer, 11 young people between the ages of 14 and 18 are getting training and a small wage. In the fall, those who complete the program will have a chance to develop a new garden at a site where food will be grown for sale — something not permitted in city parks.

■ Berkeley Youth Alternatives Community Garden Project, Berkeley.

This project will pay at-risk youngsters as they learn urban market-gardening. The quarter-acre garden, scheduled to begin production in the fall, is being built on an old Southern Pacific right-of-way now owned by Berkeley, which also provides water.

— SIBELLA KRAUS

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1993

San Francisco Chronicle (ZZ-6) FOOD 7

THE INSIDE SCOOP

Clinton Swoops Into Gourmet Ghetto

BY GRACEANN WALDEN

Special to The Chronicle

And now — the rest of the story.

Here's the inside scoop on Bill Clinton's excellent adventure at Berkeley's **Chez Panisse**, the fountainhead of California cuisine.

The last time the Prez visited California, he dined in Silicon Valley; scores of Secret Service people, food tasters, etc., spent two days securing the **California Cafe** beforehand. So you'd think that if the President were going to hop over to **Chez Panisse**, last Thursday night, **Alice Waters** would have been busily fluffing the baby salad greens all day long.

But oh, no, life is never simple when it comes to great food and presidents-passing-through. Waters had been at **Enrico's** in North Beach, sharing a snack with chef-owner **Michael Wild** of Oakland's **Bay Wolf Restaurant**, and then moved on to **Tosca's**, to consult with owner **Jeanette Etheridge** about an upcoming benefit.

About 8 o'clock, Waters phoned home to make sure everything was OK — and learned that Clinton wanted to dine at 9. She jumped in her car and sped across the bridge to Berkeley, almost getting in a wreck in the process.

Because the downstairs — the more expensive restaurant at **Chez Panisse** — is booked weeks in advance, Clinton's party of five was accommodated in the less-formal **Cafe** or, as locals call it, **Upstairs**.

Waters, who turned down an invitation to cook at **Ronald Reagan's Inaugural** in 1982 (saying she didn't know where Washington was) took the opportunity to buttonhole the president about **San Francisco's Garden Project**, where prisoners grow specialty crops for sale to restaurants like hers (for more on the project, see Page 5) — and how important it is to be "connected" to what we eat and grow.

Speech made, a nervous **Waters** was asked by her guests to choose the menu. And back in North Beach, **Rick Hackett** of **Enrico's** didn't mind that the Prez had dined elsewhere: "I wish he would just come and play the sax with our jazz combo — wouldn't that be cool!"



Photo by J. PATRICK FORDEN

Growing Food

A N D

Changing the World

Cathy Sneed turns dumps into gardens and criminals into gardeners

By RUTH REICHL
TIMES FOOD EDITOR

When Cathy Sneed was in the hospital, a friend brought her "The Grapes of Wrath." She had never had any experience of growing things. She had been a teen-age mother, a high school dropout, a welfare recipient who managed to get through college. Now she was a counselor with the San Francisco Sheriff's Department.

She was still a young woman and she was dying. She worried about what would happen to her two children. She



Scenes from an urban garden: Cathy Sneed picks raspberries, top; Evelyn Tatala teaches her son Armando to care for the crops, right; Raymond Burrell waters plants, above.

worried about what would become of the prisoners that she counseled. But as she read the book, she began to think about the farm.

When the San Bruno jail was built in the '30s, there was a working farm within its walls. Over the years it had been abandoned—prisoners no longer knew how to till the land—and now it was nothing but a dump. "We have to get the farm working again," she said to her boss as he sat by her hospital bedside.

"If you get out of here," he said, to soothe her, "we will." It was an easy promise to make. Everybody expected Cathy Sneed to die. Two weeks later the doctors

Please see GROWING, H17

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A man might look at a fallow field and know, and see in his mind that his own bending back and his own straining arms would bring the cabbages into the light, and the golden eating corn, the turnips and carrots. And a homeless hungry man, driving the roads with his wife beside him and his thin children in the



back seat could look at the fallow fields . . . and that man could know how a fallow field is a sin and the unused land a crime against the thin children.

John Steinbeck
"THE GRAPES OF WRATH"

”

INSIDE

GREAT HOME COOKS

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AL SOUL'S Los Angeles Times

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GROWING: Onward and Upward in the Garden

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admitted defeat and sent her home to do it. She didn't.

"My kidneys weren't functioning properly, which made me swell up to an enormous size," she says. "I knew nothing about gardening. But Mike Hennessey had given me his promise, and I collected on it. He gave me \$300 and four inmates, and sick as I was, I waddled out and started clearing the field."

That was in 1984. Today Cathy Sneed is in good health—and so is her garden. Her "students"—the inmates of the San Bruno Jail—grow more than 50,000 pounds of produce every year. When they're released, they graduate to a garden in one of San Francisco's worst neighborhoods, where they grow baby vegetables for the Bay Area's fanciest restaurants. Sneed has turned hundreds of criminals into gardeners, employed hundreds of former convicts in gardens set up around San Francisco, and is currently thinking of new ways to grow food and create even more jobs.

"Cathy," says San Francisco Sheriff Michael Hennessey, "has a magical ability to change people's lives."

"If you had told me I'd end up counseling criminals," says Arlene Hamilton, "I wouldn't have believed you." She was an ordinary woman, an elementary school teacher who taught children how to garden. And then she met Cathy Sneed.

"Cathy's children were going to the school where I was teaching," she says. "One day, Cathy came in and said, 'Why don't you come and teach us gardening at the jail?' She was so excited. And so sick. And so insistent. Little did I know that she was the visionary who never gives up."

"She talked me into coming down here. I walked into the building with her and 1,000 people in cages started beating on the bars calling 'Cathy, Cathy, Cathy.'"

"Cathy has such an ability to encourage and inspire," says Hennessey. "She has taken a few exceptional gardeners and turned them into prison counselors. She has made them realize that they can change people's lives."

On this day, Hamilton strides through the dim corridors of San Francisco County Jail No. 7, unlocking doors as she walks. She passes guards sitting in large control rooms, their eyes glued to the inmates below them, unlocks another door that takes her past more guards, unlocks another door. She is moving away from the light, down into the darkness of the jail. Unlocking the final door, she strides into an enormous room, one small white woman facing 120 men of all colors. She marches into the center of this group of thieves, murderers and drug addicts and demands their attention.

"We just harvested 2,000 pounds of garlic," she shouts, "and it's worth \$8,000!" The men cheer. "We have planted an acre of blue corn!" she continues. More cheers.

Somebody is not paying attention. Undaunted, Hamilton turns to this huge black man and says sweetly, "My brother, would you get off the phone, dear, please?"

He quickly hangs up. Hamilton continues. "Each man that has left in the past two weeks has gone straight to the outside garden for employment," she says. "And we are trying to increase the number of jobs!"

There is a quality to this therapy that falls somewhere between pep rally and church service; the men begin to testify. "The main thing I like about the garden, it sets your mind on positive things instead of negative," says Robert Bell, a sweet-faced man here for selling drugs. "Yes, yes," murmur the other convicts. "I start in the outside garden the day I get out."

There is a roar of approval. "I lost my focus when I got out last time," says Herbie Massey. "But this time's going to be different. There's an outside program I can go to. I'm going to make something of my life."

"Yes, yes." The congregation nods assent.

"Being in jail gave me a chance to grab hold, take the weeds out of my life," says Madison Norwood, an older man who says he is incarcerated for "being violent to his wife." He adds, "I know that six months doesn't sound like much, but since I've been here, I've changed. I came to life in the horticulture project."

It is a shock to come from the dim rear of the jail into the fresh light of the garden. This powerful metaphor is not lost on Sneed and Hamilton.

"The garden is the perfect analogy all the time," says Sneed, picking up a hose and watering some baby bean plants. The good smell of the earth rises up as the water hits the warm dirt. "Gardening is so simple. If you care for the lettuce it will grow. If you dig it, it won't. It's that simple."

Sneed has been insistent, from the beginning, that her garden be organic. "Most people who come to jail are substance dependent," she



Cathy Sneed has "a magical ability to change people's lives."



This was a trash-filled lot, now it grows produce for fancy restaurants.



Terrence Perry, left, and Ronnie Miller: Out of jail and into the garden.



Elliott Hoffman: "I wanted to help Cathy create jobs for ex-convicts."

says, "and what I wanted to show them is how much better life is without chemicals. You take a chemical and put it in the garden, and you get quick results, but what does it do to the soil? I wanted to show them that it's like the quick fix you get from heroin."

Sneed's conviction that Steinbeck was right has grown stronger over the years. "I'm absolutely sold that there's inspiration in this sort of nature work. It empowers people, raises their self-esteem." She herself learned to garden in the Agroecology program at UC-Santa Cruz. "I took a six-month leave in 1987 to go to school. They absolutely infect you with this love for gardening in Santa Cruz, when I came back I knew we were going to kick some butt."

She kicked until there were eight acres laid out in neat rows of vegetables. She kicked some more and got a greenhouse, built as part of San Francisco's Percent for Art program ("Mike Hennessey said, 'They need a greenhouse—now that would be high art.'")

She kicked again and brought in rabbits and goats. "Some people can't connect with the plants, but everybody connects to the goats. Goats give you an instant response. They're nurturers."

But if this looks like an orderly, ordinary farm, it sounds like a war zone. The incessant pop of guns echoes constantly from the sheriff's shooting range, reverberating through the garden. The noise is deafening; it sounds as if a battle is taking place over the next ridge.

"I don't mind it," says Sneed. "When we're working with these guys, it's life or death. If we fail to give them hope, they will die. This is a reminder. I've been asked how I feel when one of my students shows up back in jail. It makes me sad, but I don't mind that either. To me, just the fact that they're alive means that I haven't failed."

When Bernard K. got out of jail, he went to Hunters Point to work in the outside garden. One day he didn't show up. He didn't show up the next day either. On the third day, Sneed went looking for him. When she found him, he was smoking crack.

My staff has worried that he was going to kill me," Sneed says. "But I know he's not going to do that. He's going to do what I say because he knows I'm not scared, and I represent caring. I said, 'Get your things, you're coming with me.'"

Bernard came with her. Today he crouches down in the garden, one hand reaching tenderly to cup a potato while the other pulls a weed. "These are fingerlings," he says, stroking the potato. He stands up, moves down the row, points. "These are some kind of special wild strawberry," he says. "These are baby lettuce, these are carrots. All this stuff goes to a place in Berkeley called Chez Panisse."

His face works, striving for some balance between pride and cool, he seems slightly embarrassed about his feelings about the garden. Finally he blurts out, "This used to be nothing but a dump. It's really nice to look at something and see what you've done with it."

Bernard now lives in a halfway house. Sneed has rented for people who don't have anywhere to go when they get out of jail. "It's not a palace," she says. "It's a refuge center, a three-bedroom house in



Not chemically dependent: Gerald Pierre harvests mustard greens.

Hunters Point, a couple blocks from the garden. It's a collective of people who have been in jail, living together. Asked who pays the rent, she looks uncomfortable. "I did last month," she finally admits.

"She's always had a great big heart for anybody in trouble," says Hennessey. "When she was my student I was running a legal aid project, and I found out that she took some of the women she had worked with into her house when they got out. I told her that they were criminals, that it wasn't a good idea. She said, 'What am I supposed to do? They have no place to go.'"

Elliott Hoffman, one of San Francisco's highest business success stories (he started with cheesecake and ended up with an empire), walks through his Just Desserts bakery. He takes a piece of poppy seed cake from a tray of broken pastries.

"Man, what was that weird-looking stuff you just ate?" asks Rodney Garrett, an ex-convict who's been lounging by the coffee machine.

"Try some," urges Hoffman, holding out the tray. "It's good."

"There are 300 people working in this bakery," says Sneed with a certain wonder, "and Elliott was brave enough to let ex-murderers come in and mingle with them. It's been wonderful for my students; 400 of them have been able to come here and see all sorts of people working together, people who are happy in their work."

Garrett strolls through the bakery and out to the garden. Hoffman follows. "When I first saw Cathy's garden at the jail," he says, "I wanted to help. But I didn't just want to give her a check. I thought of this trash-filled dump behind the bakery, and I asked if she wanted it for a garden."

"Then he started getting to know the people working in the garden," says Sneed, "and hiring them." She grimaces a little. "The first kid Elliott hired took the Just Desserts truck and disappeared. He'd gone to cruise his neighborhood; he'd never had a job before. The thing about Elliott, it didn't scare him. Since then he's hired more people."

"They need to learn to work,"

says Hoffman. "And they're growing such wonderful stuff in the garden." He looks proudly out the window and hastens to add, "And I'm not the only one who thinks so."

Indeed, Alice Waters of Chez Panisse, who buys as much of the garden's produce as she can get, is helping Sneed set up more gardens. "What they grow is extremely high quality," she says. "Cathy understands the connection between putting your hands in the dirt and nourishing yourself," she adds. "I would do anything she asks me to do. Anything. When I look at her, I feel real hope for the world."

Sneed herself feels more urgency than hope. Her illness, which mysteriously went away, is always in the back of her mind. Instinctively she thinks the garden cured her, intellectually she knows she's in remission.

"For how long?" she wonders. Now she looks up and catches sight of the clock on the wall of the factory. "I've got to go," she says, picking up her keys and running to the door. "I was due across town half an hour ago. I'm always looking for more money to support the programs." At the door she pauses and says, "I feel this drive to do everything, all at once, right now."

These recipes are from the "Chez Panisse Menu Cookbook." Since both depend on really fresh produce (don't even try to make the soup unless you have young, recently-picked corn), they explain why the Alice Waters considers the fresh vegetables grown in the Hunters Point garden so important.

CORN SOUP WITH ROASTED POBLANO CHILES

6 ears sweet corn
1/4 cup unsalted butter
Salt, pepper
3 cups water
1/2 cup whipping cream
2 poblano chiles, roasted, peeled and minced

With sharp knife, remove all corn kernels from cobs. Melt butter in heavy-bottomed pot over medium heat. Add corn, sauté for a season to taste with salt and pepper. Sauté 4 minutes, then add water. Reduce heat to low and simmer 15 minutes, stirring occasionally.

Remove from heat and cool slightly. Pour into blender and blend until smooth. Press through sieve to smooth texture. Add whipping cream, return mixture pot and reheat. Garnish with minced chiles. Makes 6 servings.

DEEP-FRIED SQUASH BLOSSOMS

1/4 cup Italian parsley leaves
4 cloves garlic
1/2 pound Italian Fontina cheese
12 fresh open squash blossoms
2 eggs
1/4 cup milk
1/4 cup fine cornmeal
Oil for deep-frying
12 sprigs Italian parsley
1/2 cup black olives

Mince parsley leaves with garlic. Cut cheese into 1 1/2x2 1/2-inch pieces.

Open squash blossoms and insert some parsley-garlic mixture and 1 piece cheese into each. Twist ends gently together.

Beat eggs with milk. Dip each blossom into milk mixture, roll quickly in cornmeal and refrigerate a few minutes.

Heat oil to 350 degrees in deep-fryer. Fry stuffed blossoms about 3 minutes, or until they begin to brown and cheese is melted. Drain on paper towels and serve immediately, garnished with parsley sprigs and olives. Makes 6 servings.

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National Report

The New York Times

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1992

A Jail Garden's Harvest: Hope and Redemption

By JANE GROSS

Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2 — The leeks, raspberries, swiss chard and rose fir potatoes that Cathrine Sneed and her inmate gardeners pull from the soil are not merely fruits and vegetables.

Rather they are metaphors for what went wrong in a prisoner's troubled past, lessons about how to live a healthy and honorable life, and proof that love and work make a garden flourish.

A 12-acre farm at a jail south of here in San Bruno and a half-acre strip of land behind a bakery at the tattered edges of San Francisco are Ms. Sneed's classrooms.

At the farm, the 37-year-old Ms. Sneed combines her careers as prison counselor and horticulturist by teaching gardening to county inmates, most of them serving four-to-six-month sentences for drug offenses. At the garden, she offers recently released prisoners

sage than cutting away old leaves and flowers so there is room for fresh growth?

"I take these big, giant crack dealers and show them the roses we've cut back," Ms. Sneed said. "And they say, 'These ain't no roses; these are dead sticks.'" So I say: 'You watch these dead sticks. They're just like you; get rid of the dead stuff and the new stuff will grow.'"

Helping Is Healing

Less metaphysical lessons await the harvest. Produce from the prison garden, where more than 150 male and female inmates work each day, is donated to soup kitchens and AIDS pantries.

"They're here because they hurt people," Ms. Sneed said of her jailhouse gardeners. "Now they have a chance to help. That's part of the healing."

The city garden was the brainchild of Elliot Hoffman, the founder and president of the Just Desserts bakery chain, a \$15-million-a-year business. The garden's produce is sold, thus introducing the newly-released inmates to the rewards of commerce.

Mr. Hoffman was the garden's first client, buying fruit for his tarts and muffins, and rosemary for the bread baked at Tassajara, an independent bakery that Just Desserts recently purchased. Chez Panisse, Berkeley's temple of California cuisine, was Ms. Sneed's second client. Between them, Just Desserts and Chez Panisse buy about \$100 worth of produce a week from Ms. Sneed's garden.

Inspiration in the Land

The city garden, a recent addition to Ms. Sneed's horticulture program, came into being serendipitously.

The jail farm began in 1983, after Ms. Sneed read "The Grapes of Wrath," John Steinbeck's tale of itinerant California farm workers, while recuperating from a life-threatening kidney disease. She persuaded her boss, Sheriff Michael Hennessy, that inmates would find inspiration in the land.

The sheriff, her longtime mentor and friend, was an unconventional administrator. He also feared that Ms. Sneed was dying, and that if the garden was her last wish, he had no choice but to grant it.

As Ms. Sneed recovered, her horticulture program flourished. She saw mean, lazy inmates change before her

Lessons of life in weeding a garden.

a way to avoid the hazards of the street, to earn a little money and to continue planting, growing and harvesting.

A product of the hard streets who ran away from a troubled New Jersey family of 14 children, Ms. Sneed avoids the pieties that so often permeate jailhouse rehabilitation. There is no need to preach about hope and redemption, she says; the vegetables, fruits and flowers preach for her.

Nature's Quiet Lessons

First, there is the peace of a garden, so still that one can hear the butterflies. Long before they discover the therapeutic value of weeding and planting, she said, the prisoners delight in being away from the clatter of jail.

The simple process of weeding is a good place to start re-examining a life gone wrong. The weeds are whatever got in the way: smoking crack or whoring or stealing. Once they are gone, no longer leaching water and nutrients from all that grows around them, the vegetables and fruits thrive.

And what could offer a clearer mes-



Terrence McCarthy for The New York Times

Cathrine Sneed, center, worked last month in a garden on Carroll Street in San Francisco with former inmates of the county jail. The garden program she runs offers recently released prisoners new skills and alternatives to the temptations of life on the streets.

eyes. Men and women who at first could not focus for more than a few minutes on weeding a strawberry patch soon lingered at the end of the day, unwilling to abandon a project that wasn't finished.

While learning about work, the inmates also learned about hope, but that lesson proved a cruel joke once they were released, with nowhere to go but the same streets that had already been their downfall.

"I could help get them some clothes, maybe a little job," Ms. Sneed said. "I could find out what the pimp had done with their babies. But I was not impacting their lives. When they went back to the world, they were squashed like bugs."

From Garbage to Garden

Enter Mr. Hoffman. Invited to tour the jail one day last year, he was impressed by the garden, but even more impressed by the intensity of the counselor who ran it.

Ms. Sneed was hoping to sweet-talk Mr. Hoffman out of some extra money for her jail garden, which operates on a shoestring of county funds and donations. But he started talking about this

garbage-strewn lot behind his bakery. "Yeah, yeah," Ms. Sneed remembers muttering. "What I need is a check."

But she soon saw what he had in mind: sort of a halfway house for recently released jail-house gardeners. It took four months to clean the lot and find donated plants and tools. Then Ms. Sneed planted a garden and encouraged her graduates to come and work.

The garden's sales are barely enough to pay expenses, but by hounding foundations and local businesses for grant money, some months Ms. Sneed is able to pay the 40-odd gardeners as much as \$60 for a 20-hour workweek. And even when the grant money runs out, as it did recently, they come around anyway, for the sunshine, the feel of dirt under their fingernails, the company of others who are struggling to stay sober, safe and out of jail.

Place to Hang Out

Mr. Hoffman has made the ex-convicts welcome. They bring their children to play in the dirt or watch the bakers knead dough. They use the bathrooms and help themselves to day-old bread and cake, which is often the mainstay of their diets.

Some of the men and women at the garden have wound up employed at the bakery, although Ms. Sneed and Mr. Hoffman note that it is unrealistic to think that most of them are ready for mainstream work. Mr. Hoffman said that the first two ex-inmates he hired as bakers were chronically late or absent and had to be dismissed. But they continue to hang out at the garden, have not wound up back in jail and have not been destructive to others.

"We call them the strawberry men," Mr. Hoffman said. "They will never hold down a regular job, but they are productive in a special environment."

'Something That Will Last'

The very best of Ms. Sneed's gardeners are getting salaried jobs these days, thanks to a joint venture between the San Francisco County Sheriff's office and the city's Department of Public Works. For 10 weeks, as part of a demonstration project, eight of the former inmates were paid \$8 an hour to plant 650 trees around the city. The city was happy with the work, and last

month it agreed to hire 10 tree planters for three years.

Recently, as she drove from the city garden to the jail farm, Ms. Sneed detoured past a housing project here its walls scarred with graffiti and its courtyards crowded with unemployed men and women, up to no good and about out of hope. This is one of the places Ms. Sneed had sent the members of her Tree Corps to plant saplings, and she wondered whether the young trees would survive the vandalism that is endemic here.

The trees looked fine this bright morning, and Ms. Sneed marveled that there seemed to be less litter than usual on the curb strips. That could be wishful thinking, she said, but what of it?

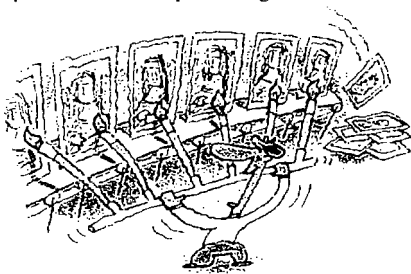
"I want them planting these trees not just because it's a job," Ms. Sneed said, "but because it is something that will last, that gives hope to other people. Instead of being a crack dealer, you can be a tree planter. That is the message my students have to communicate."

OUTLOOK

EYE ON THE '90s

Stress notes. Will America swap its Xanax for a compact disc? "Heart Zones," a CD composed for therapeutic effect, is the first "designer music" ever to make the *Billboard* charts, where it has ranked among the Top Adult Alternative albums for much of the summer. Its plinking New Age sound reduces stress, promoters claim, by "activating high-end beta frequencies along with regenerating and centering frequencies." Why would you want that? To "enhance digital and conceptual learning capacity with emotional synchronicity." Stressed-out consumers aren't the only fans. Coproducer Howard Martin says the CD and its companion workshops and books keep gangs calm in Los Angeles. And personnel managers are pondering its techniques for the Pentagon.

Genuine fake. High prices and snob appeal have combined to produce a new art market in imitation masterpieces. Not only are regular



Joes buying their own carefully copied Monets but collectors are reportedly selling off their originals and replacing them with reproductions. One New York gallery does a boom business in faux Picassos and Mirós, selling some for under \$1,000. In September, British art connoisseurs will get a chance to bid on their favorite French Impressionist scenes, secure in the knowledge that each painting comes with a certificate of inauthenticity. And a new museum in Tokyo has commissioned an entire collection of copies from a Parisian dealer. The centerpiece: a mock Mona Lisa.

BY AMY BERNSTEIN

DATELINE

A GARDEN THAT GROWS PEOPLE

■ SAN FRANCISCO—Cathy Sneed looks across bleak urban wastelands dotted with dumps and vacant lots and sees lush beds of green beans and marigolds. She watches a pusher in a Tenderloin doorway and imagines him selling carrots instead of crack. She meets an inmate in the county jail—a drug addict or gang tough, thief or con artist—and envisions a shovel-toting soldier in a "green" army with a new sense of purpose. "My idea," she says, "is to have gardeners everywhere."

No one accuses Sneed of idle dreaming when she talks this way. People have seen what the founder of San Francisco's Garden Project can do. Eight years ago, as a counselor at the county jail, she turned an abandoned farm on its grounds into a vast organic garden. Today, the prisoners learn techniques of French biointensive horticulture, plant garlic and spinach, harvest corn and tend an assortment of goats and rabbits. Last year, encouraged by businessman Elliot Hoffman, she transformed a refuse dump behind his Just Desserts bakery into a post-release gardening program for jail inmates. They get \$120 for two weeks' work and the satisfaction of providing fresh produce to such restaurants as Berkeley's Chez Panisse. And then there's the Tree Corps, a



In the garden. Sneed gives pointers to project students.

pilot program launched this summer that puts former prisoners to work replacing trees killed by a frost that blanketed Northern California two years ago.

Making it. Sneed's credo is simple: Hard work and watching things grow can prove potent weapons against crime, drugs and alienation. Plants need care and nourishment, she tells her streetwise protégés, and so do people. Given sun and water, a tiny seed will grow into something worthwhile. Walk away from it and it will die. She speaks from experience—as an unwed teenage mother, a high-school dropout, an entry on the welfare rolls who finally worked her way through college. "I learned from my father that what makes a difference is keeping people busy," she says. "The people who make it here are those who decide they want to change their lives—and what changes them is to see that what they do matters."

San Francisco Sheriff Michael Hennessey is more than convinced. "She's a modern day Helen Keller when it comes to offenders and ex-offenders," he says. Also impressed is Richard Wilson, the state forestry director, who recently asked her to help design programs to beautify burned-out neighborhoods and build community spirit in riot-torn Los Angeles. Yet the true yield of the Garden Project is less tangible than the mustard greens and wild violets flourishing behind the bakery. Most of Sneed's pupils have never held a job. If they ever planted a tomato or turned a shovelful of earth, it was long ago, a dim memory of childhood. And in the garden, they begin to rediscover themselves. Next to a bed of lettuce, a woman in a blue kerchief kneels, her face flushed from weeding. A few months ago, she was serving time for possessing heroin. Now, she has discovered lilacs and spinach, calendula and algerminium. She may not be one of those who make it, returning, instead, to a world of seamy hotel rooms. But for once, she voices a cautious optimism: "Seeing garbage turn into something pretty gives me something. Maybe by the grace of God, I'll blossom someday." □ BY ERICA GOODE

San Francisco Chronicle

FOOD

DINING OUT

PAGE 7

THE WINE PAGE

PAGE 4

Ground-breaking farms

Here's a quick look at some other urban farms around the Bay.

■ **Summer Fog Specialty Salad Greens, San Francisco.**

This small farm consists of about 20 intensively planted raised beds tucked into two adjoining back yards in the Richmond. The garden is a sideline business for owners George Gutekunst, Patricia Sankey and Suzanne Parmelee, who grow many varieties of salad greens and fine herbs and specialize in exotic Italian chicories and Japanese greens.

■ **Fresh Start Farms, San Francisco.**

Fresh Start is the realization of a longtime dream of Ruth Brinker, the founder of San Francisco's Open Hand program.

Scheduled to get under way next month, Fresh Start will be a production garden and horticultural training program for homeless families. The garden is being built on a quarter-acre plot of redevelopment land on the corner of Divisadero and Ellis streets. It's getting broad support, including assistance from the Redevelopment Agency, which is charging a nominal \$1-a-month rent, and from the land's owner, the Roberts/Obayashi development company.

Each year, 10 homeless families will receive a minimum-wage stipend to work in the garden. They'll be trained by a volunteer garden staff directed by Renaldo Cortez, who was a founding gardener at Kona Kai Farms in Berkeley. The families receiving training will also get a bonus to help them find housing; in return, it's planned, they'll come back to train next year's group.

■ **The Garden Project, San Francisco.**

This is an outgrowth of the San Bruno Jail Horticultural program, master-minded by Catherine Sneed. There's an already an

impressive training/production garden on Southern Pacific land — President Clinton dined on their lettuces last week at Chez Panisse (see *The Inside Scoop*, Page 7). The irrigation water is from San Francisco City College; neighborly support comes from the Just Desserts production facility next door.

The goal: transforming the lives of former inmates. Some graduates of the program have already gotten jobs with San Francisco's Department of Public Works, planting street trees.

Starting early next year, with the opening of three new production gardens in the Bayview-Hunters Point area, the Garden Project will offer new opportunities for graduates. Like the present garden, these new gardens will sell to restaurants and specialty food stores.

■ **Youth Garden Internship, San Francisco.**

The Youth Garden Internship is a collaboration between the Grandparents Who Care organization, the San Francisco League of Urban Gardeners (SLUG), and the community garden in Adam Rogers Park in Hunters Point.

This summer, 11 young people between the ages of 14 and 18 are getting training and a small wage. In the fall, those who complete the program will have a chance to develop a new garden at a site where food will be grown for sale — something not permitted in city parks.

■ **Berkeley Youth Alternatives Community Garden Project, Berkeley.**

This project will pay at-risk youngsters as they learn urban market-gardening. The quarter-acre garden, scheduled to begin production in the fall, is being built on an old Southern Pacific right-of-way now owned by Berkeley, which also provides water.

— SIBELLA KRAUS

**GARDEN PROJECT
FRIENDS AND SPONSORS**

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Just Desserts/Tassajara
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Esprit De Corps
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Smith & Hawken
The Nature Company
Working Assets
Nolo Press

Government

The San Francisco Sheriff's Department
The San Francisco Department of Public
Works
The California Department of Forestry
The Mayor's Office of Community Develop-
ment

Community

The Bret Harte Elementary School
The Hunter's Point Youth Park Foundation
The Life Center
The AIDS Memorial Grove
Green Gulch
The Whitney Young Child Development
Center
Friends of the Urban Forest
San Francisco League of urban Gardeners

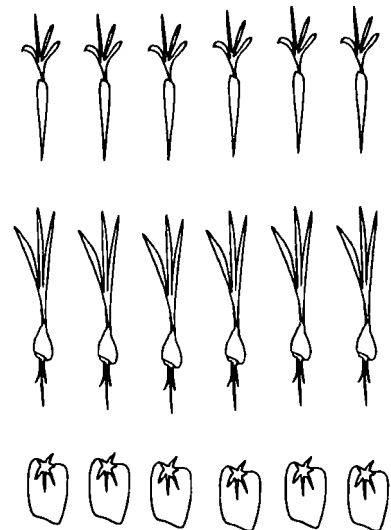
Foundations

The San Francisco Foundation
The Philanthropic Ventures Foundation
The Columbia Foundation
The Compton Foundation
The Threshold Foundation
The LEF Foundation
The Pacific Foundation
The Robert's Foundation
The Gamble Foundation

The Garden Project
35 South Park
San Francisco, Ca. 94107



the garden
project



FRIENDS OF THE
GARDEN PROJECT

THE GARDEN PROJECT

Since the Garden Project's inception in 1990, the project has improved the lives of low income, former prisoners by providing job training skills, counseling, and employment opportunities in gardening and tree planting. The project was created to help address the crippling incarceration and recidivism rates among low-income urban individuals, particularly minority youth, in our society. Our organization helps ex-prisoners to stabilize their lives during the critical transition period following their release. Program participants, who receive training in organic horticulture, fulfill demanding requirements to remain in the program, including participation in alcohol and drug rehabilitation programs, as well as continuing education classes.

WHO ARE THE FRIENDS?

The Friends of the Garden Project is devoted to helping former prisoners make the difficult transition back to society after their release from the San Francisco County Jail. By becoming a member of Friends of the Garden Project, your tax deductible donation enables us to empower "students" by helping them to heal the environment, their communities and ultimately themselves.

JOIN US

The Garden Project has made a positive impact, surviving and growing, with only a small staff and extremely limited budget. The Project is now seeking support that will enable it to grow to full maturity and financial sustainability. The Garden Project depends on your donation to continue the hard work of helping low-income individuals and former prisoners gain the necessary skills, attitude, and self-esteem to become

Statement from the Sheriff of San Francisco:

"The Garden Project works as a post-release program, a resource to ex-offenders as they make the extremely difficult transition from jail back into their families and the community. As you probably know, it evolved from the Horticulture Project at the San Francisco County Jail in San Bruno. While the Horticulture Project has been enormously successful in teaching prisoners that they, as well as the plants grow, can flourish without chemical, once a participant's sentence was over, so was the daily reinforcement of the lessons learned there. The Garden Project provides this crucial daily contact.

As Sheriff, I believe the Garden Project contains the essence of what an ex-offender needs to prevent a return trip to jail. It promotes personal responsibility and productivity, benefitting the individual and the community.

The Garden Project has my enthusiastic support and, I hope, yours. I urge you to give the Garden Project every consideration. Thank you."

Sheriff Michael Hennessey

Your donation will allow us to...

\$30 Individuals/Families	purchase seedlings and garden tools.
\$100 Supporter	purchase soil amendments, compost, and gardening uniforms for the students.
\$500 Patron	provide funding for office support, office supplies, and fundamental items necessary to the development of the program.
\$1,000+ Benefactor	provide salaries to the students in the garden so that they may learn job responsibilities and gardening skills while earning a salary in which to live.
\$1,000 + Business Colleagues of the Garden	provide salaries for the students in the garden to learn job responsibilities,

Please enroll me as a member of Friends of the Garden Project in the category indicated:

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THE GARDEN PROJECT NEWSLETTER

AN ACTIVITY OF THE TIDES FOUNDATION

July/August 1993

Volume 1, Number 1

BRET HARTE COMMUNITY PROJECT

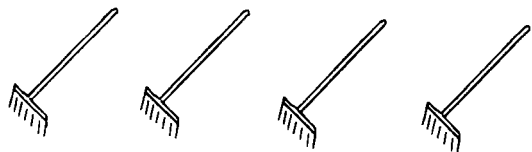
On April 24 over 900 volunteers from the Bay Area community joined together to complete extensive renovations at the Bret Harte Elementary School in Bayview Hunter's Point. The scope of the one-day project — organized jointly by The Garden Project and Christmas in April — included cleaning and painting of all classrooms and hallways, renovation of the science lab, construction of an outdoor classroom and amphitheater, graffiti removal, debris hauling, and weeding and planting throughout the school grounds.

FUNDING

Alice Waters has agreed to host a *fundraising event* for The Garden Project at Chez Panisse in September. We have set a fundraising target of \$100,000 for the event. Ginger is working with Cathrine and Alice to put the event together. Your suggestions on invitees are requested.

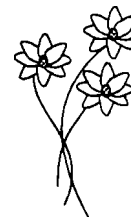
The Garden Project is now developing a "Friends of The Garden Project" *membership*. Through the membership, we hope to get the word out about the project, offer ways for people to get involved, and bolster the project's funding. This initiative comes on the heels of our involvement with the Bret Harte Community Project, the Social Venture Network conference in Atlanta and the International Design Conference in Aspen.

The project is now orchestrating a *fundraising drive aimed at foundations*. Cathrine and Jamie are now meeting with members of The Garden Project Fundraising Subcommittee as part of the project's effort to review and prioritize potential foundation funding sources.



Since our last meeting, the Garden Project has obtained commitments for, or received, the following *funding*:

The Columbia Foundation
\$50,000 over three years
Crystal Channel Foundation
\$1,500
Individual Donor
\$10,000
San Francisco Foundation (2nd installment)
\$15,000



In addition, The Garden Project received the following funds towards completion of the Bret Harte Community Project:

The Mayor's Office of Community Development
\$15,600
The Nature Company
\$3,000
Working Assets
\$3,000

HUMAN RESOURCES

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT TEAM

Kirsten (Kit) Henshaw is the latest addition to the

PRESS COVERAGE

Recent press coverage of The Garden Project includes:

- ABC News Clip on United Airlines flights
- USA Today
- National Public Radio, All Things Considered
- National Public Radio, Talk of the Nation
- Readers' Digest (article to appear in Aug.)
- KQED, Green Means
- Channel 25, Community Alert
- Sun Reporter

Garden Project Staff. Kit, who graduated this spring from Darden School of Business at the University of Virginia, has considerable entrepreneurial experience. She received a \$10,000 grant to work with us from Anita and Gordon Roddick of The Body Shop and will be focusing on developing product ideas for the Garden Project business. In her spare time, Kit will also be doing some work on a project basis at the Social Venture Network.

UC Berkeley-Haas Interns. The Garden Project has interviewed a number of summer intern candidates and will be working with several of them on various projects within the business plan.

GARDEN STAFF

Ikuko Sato is a volunteer in the Garden one day each week. Ikuko, who has been working with us since January, is a senior at UC Berkeley majoring in Peace and Conflict Studies. She is also as an intern at the Center for Third World Organizing where she works on the publication "Third Force."

Molloy Lowry is a volunteer in the Garden one day each week. Molloy, who is a graduate of Stanford, is a docent at the Strybing Arboretum in San Francisco, where she headed up the children's summer program. She has worked for the California Academy of Sciences coordinating volunteers, and for the San Francisco School District as a writer and editor.

Diane Davis is a volunteer in the Garden one day each week. Diane studied art at City College and has a BA in Ethnic Studies from UC Berkeley. She plans to attend the Organic Horticulture Program at UC Santa Cruz.

TREE ADVISORY BOARD/TREECORPS

On June 22, Cathrine was elected to serve as co-chair of the San Francisco Tree Advisory Board (TAB).

Cathy and Elliott have been working with TAB to develop a plan to enhance San Francisco's urban forest and save the city money. Both Cathy and Elliott have held several meetings with DPW officials to explore a number of different possibilities including utilizing students of the Garden Project not only to plant trees but to pick up litter and remove graffiti as well. This comes at a time when DPW is exploring innovative ways to provide essential services given stricter city budgetary constraints.

THE CARROLL STREET GARDEN

All students in the Carroll Street Garden are now working on a "permanent part-time employee" basis. As such, The Garden Project pays workman's compensation and deducts Federal income tax and FICA from each student's paycheck. The new payment method ends any ambiguities with the students' legal employment status, as well as reducing potential liability for TIDES and The Garden Project. We have adjusted the basic hourly pay rate so that after taxes, students still earn take-home pay of \$4.35 per hour.

There has been some turnover at the Garden recently, but also encouraging examples of focused students who have gone on to get jobs in the private sector, including at Just Desserts.

BUSINESS PLAN

Ginger and Jamie are now conducting a feasibility study on developing financially sustainable organic urban gardens. Produce distribution channels being evaluated include community supported subscription agriculture, farmers markets, and captive markets.

They have enlisted a number of UC Berkeley-Haas students to assist with the feasibility plan and subsequent business plan. David Whitehead, a corporate lawyer, has committed to help them with legal structuring of the business, as well as eventual attainment of 501c3 status for the Garden Project. Mike Delagnes of Delagnes, Mitchel & Linder has agreed to provide support on tax issues.

Garden Project staff met with Richard Treifus — the Body Shop's vice president of communications, North America — and discussed avenues for cooperation. One possibility under consideration is the Garden Project supplying the Body Shop with dried flowers for its potpourri.

CONFERENCES

Cathrine received highly enthusiastic receptions as a speaker at both the Social Venture Network conference and the International Design Conference. Her enhanced exposure and contacts should translate into increased funding and support for the project.

San Francisco Chronicle

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1993

Sheriff Wants to Ease Drug Laws

Hennessey joins national call for decriminalization of minor offenses

By Bill Wallace
Chronicle Staff Writer

San Francisco Sheriff Michael Hennessey called for the decriminalization of minor drug-related offenses in a national correctional magazine article released this week.

Citing the huge increase in jail and prison population that has accompanied the national war on drugs, Hennessey called for "decriminalization of our nation's drug use laws, a new national drug policy based on prevention through education and a new emphasis on drug treatment for addictive personalities."

The sheriff said his own 2,250-inmate jail system — one of the 20 largest in the country — has been the target of an inmate lawsuit charging overcrowding. He said that the need to build increasing numbers of jails and prisons to

house drug offenders is draining public resources from other needs, such as public transportation and libraries.

"We are a society addicted to an expensive habit we simply refuse to kick," Hennessey wrote.

"Like the crackheads and heroin users who infest the inner city, we are hopelessly addicted to ever-increasing incarceration."

Hennessey's essay was published this week as the lead article in the July-August issue of *American Jails*, a national magazine on penology for correctional officers and administrators.

By calling for reduced penalties for minor drug offenders, Hennessey has joined a growing number of nationally recognized leaders who believe that the current approach to drug law enforcement has failed.

Earlier this year, for example, a

resolution calling for an end to the war on drugs was issued by a host of influential citizens, including Nobel laureate Milton Friedman and former San Jose Police Chief Joseph McNamara. More recently, U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno said the government's get-tough approach to sentencing drug offenders needs to be reviewed.

In a brief telephone interview yesterday, Hennessey said he had decided to go public with his views at this time in order "to begin adding some local voices to those of Janet Reno, Joe McNamara and others who are trying to raise this issue at the national level."

Hennessey said he originally had been asked to write on the subject of recidivism — inmates who repeatedly return to prison — but had told the managing editor of *American Jails*, Ken Kerie, that he believed reforming the way the nation's drug laws are enforced was a more important issue.

"He must have liked the article, since he made it the lead," Hennessey said.

The article compares the current drug war with Prohibition, a law enforcement experiment that Hennessey says helped nurture organized crime and created a "multibillion-dollar criminal empire."

"The liquor prohibition of the 1920s is small and inconsequential compared to the drug prohibition of the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s," Hennessey wrote. "The perfect companion analogy here is the war in Vietnam. We have once again committed ourselves to a costly, unwinnable war which is tearing the fabric of society to shreds."

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San Francisco Examiner

IMAGE

AUGUST 25, 1991

Jailhouse ROCKER

By Douglas Cruickshank

*San Francisco Sheriff
Michael Hennessey*



OCTOBER 11, 1994

Youth Opinion

'When You're High, You Don't Care'

BETZY MENDEZ, 15, raised in a home where domestic violence was common, ran away for the first time when she was 11. Alcohol and drugs have been constants in her life. But with the help of her mother and the staff at Phoenix House, a nonprofit residential high school in Lake View Terrace, Betzy has sought to shake her old life. She has undergone counseling aimed at developing self-esteem and setting goals for the future. She spoke with Times staff writer KEVIN BAXTER.



KEVIN BAXTER / Los Angeles Times

Betzy Mendez at Phoenix House.

I've been drinking since I was small. The drugs probably came when I was 12. I wanted something more so I started smoking weed. Weed wasn't enough so I went to acid. One leads to another.

I was looking for escape. I was always running from my problems. And drugs were my partner, my best friend.

I grew up in a very violent house. People got hit for no reason at all. There was never any solution.

My parents separated when I was 9. I was very ashamed of it. I was left under my mom's custody but ran away [at age 11] because I wanted to be with my dad. I haven't stayed in the same place for more than about six months since then.

I got involved in a tagging crew. But tagging is just the way to start. Then you go to other kinds of parties and you find more and more drugs. I never bought drugs because all my friends used to love to give them to me.

I enjoyed the high. But that wasn't the main reason I took them. I just didn't know how to handle all that stuff [with my family]. When you're high, you don't care. I forgot about how messed up my life was.

I would wear big old pants and big old long T-shirts. I got molested when I was smaller. I used to think that if I would show off my body, it was going to happen to me again. So I needed to hide.

I had to be dragged to the van that brought me here. But when I got here, I said I just might as well accept the fact that I was in here to change. What helped me most was the family I have here: Evelyn, Dolores, Michele, Monique and Ralph, [staff and friends at Phoenix House]. They helped me grow, telling me, "You can do this, don't give up on yourself."

I'm a whole different person. I have goals. I want to graduate high school. Before, I didn't know what school was. I want to enlist in the Marines. I want to go to law school, be a defense lawyer. I want to have a family. I want to become rich.

I know how to handle things now. On my last home pass, my mom was arguing with my little brother and I said, "Why don't you guys just talk about it? Have you ever tried that?" My mom didn't know how to deal with that. She burst out in tears and so did my brother.

I'm very confident and feel good about myself. I don't think I'm the best, but I'm the best that I can be right now.

We have a concept here that you can't keep it unless you give it away. I've been given the life change but I can't just keep it, I need to give it to young girls in the program, to my friends out there who are having problems.

I don't want to forget where I came from. My old friends are crying for help but they don't know how to get it. I write to them, giving them advice. But I don't plan on being around those people anymore. I'm planning to keep myself busy and stay away from that stuff.

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR CALIFORNIA, 1995 - 2000

(Revised 8/22/94)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers at \$75,000 per officer.
 - ** Given California's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, California should expect a total of about \$900 million over the next 6 years.
 - ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 10,200 police officers. At least 15% -- \$135 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in California.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$629 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$629 million is possible if California meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including California's \$44 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$8.7 million for drug and crime enforcement in California's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- California's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,000,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$119 million for California -- enough for about 59,500 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$24 million for California).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$216 million in direct grants to cities and towns in California. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$89 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$39 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and California can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$96 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in California.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$31 million to treat up to an estimated 28,100 drug-addicted prisoners in California prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT** -- \$57 million in direct grants to cities and towns for various programs, including:
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic and athletic after-school activities, mentoring programs and scout troops.
 - ** **MIDNIGHT SPORTS LEAGUES** -- to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and to encourage police officers to live in those communities.
 - ** **TRIAD** -- for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.
 - ** **POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN** -- for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.
 - ** **VISITATION CENTERS** -- for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.

- ** YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS -- to develop more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment and rehabilitation programs for violent juveniles, including alternatives to school suspension and juvenile court diversion.**
- ** SAFE SENIORS CORRIDORS -- to provide older Americans with enhanced protection from crime by increasing police presence and crime prevention activities by community groups.**
- ** HOPE IN YOUTH -- to create Family Outreach Teams composed of youth, parents and school-parent organizers for mentoring, community organizing and peer counseling.**

*** DISCRETIONARY GRANTS -- State agencies and non-profit organizations may apply for a share of:**

- ** MODEL INTENSIVE GRANTS -- \$626 million for intensive, comprehensive and flexible aid to areas, urban and rural, hardest hit by crime and violence.**
- ** NATIONAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP -- \$270 million to extend lines of credit of up to \$2 million to community development corporations to provide small, low-interest loans to businesses in low-income neighborhoods.**
- ** GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ("GREAT") -- \$45 million for school-based programs to teach children to resist peer pressure and understand the negative impact of gangs and drugs.**
- ** URBAN RECREATION AND AT-RISK YOUTH -- \$4.5 million to expand recreational facilities in high-crime areas.**

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Jose Cerda and Elizabeth Hyman to Carol Rasco [Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	07/08/1994	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Jose Cerda
OA/Box Number: 5875

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RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- 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 concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 8, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR CAROL RASCO

FROM: JOSE CERDA
ELIZABETH HYMAN

SUBJECT: Omega Boys Club, San Francisco

In response to your request for more information on the Omega Boys Club, this memorandum provides a brief description of that program and its co-founders. Please let us know if you require additional information or follow-up on this matter.

The Omega Boys Club was founded in 1987 by Joseph E. Marshall and Jack Jacqua. The Club is dedicated to giving black male youths an alternative to guns, gangs and drugs (though there are some girls in the club). If members remain drug free and make passable school grades, the Omega Boys Club promises to pay for their college education. Presently there are over 400 members, with 108 currently in college. Eight were expected to graduate this past June. The Club has no requirements, rosters or dues. It's only club activity is a trip to many of the southern black colleges at the end of the year for high school seniors who have merited a college education.

The Club is located on Potrero Hill in San Francisco, which is next to Hunters Point, one of the poorest areas in the city. The Club is staffed mainly by volunteers and does not receive government assistance. Members meet once a week in San Francisco and also in Oakland, and such gatherings resemble a revival-meeting format in which Jacqua and Marshall exhort the youngsters to take responsibility for their lives and in which the members are encouraged to talk about their concerns and struggles. Jacqua and Marshall have instilled a sense of family among the members, a particularly important theme as most of the young black men are without a father figure at home (approximately 95% of black males in San Francisco have no father figures at home).

Jack Jacqua is a 51-year-old (b)(6) and the son of a Hollywood [001] agent. He has been a teacher and an outreach worker in San Francisco for 18 years. Jacqua works extensively with juvenile officials and can be found most days at the Youth Guidance Center advocating solutions for juveniles or recruiting new members for the Boys Club by confronting gang members and drug users and challenging them to change their lives.

Jacqua is very much an anti-establishment figure. His appearance is that of an aged hippy, and his method of recruiting new members gives some in the juvenile justice system pause about the program. He once told a troubled young man:

"Your enemy isn't the guy in the cell next to you. It's the system of rich folks who put you here and put drugs in your community. The prison industry wants to destroy you. It's the plantation of the new age, and you're the slave... It's genocide ... I can't prove that the most intelligent ones are locked up, but it's true. The elimination of the black male is a plan which is part of the fabric of American society." Los Angeles Times Magazine, December 20, 1992, p.40.

Yet despite such sentiments, many in the juvenile system view the Club as a great success because of its emphasis on personal responsibility. Young members are often hired on as peer counselors to jailed youths and are sent out to speak to the media, schools and conferences. In so doing, they increase their stake in the success of the club and their own self worth.

Joe Marshall, is the executive director of the Omega Boys Club. Marshall is on leave from the San Francisco Unified School District, where he has taught and been an administrator for the past 25 years. Marshall does much of the fund raising and handles most of the speaking engagements and public appearances on behalf of the Club. In addition to those responsibilities, Marshall hosts a talk-radio program on one of the city's most popular radio stations.

The show, "Street Soldiers" (named after a song by Hammer, who hosted the first program), provides inner-city youth and victims of inner-city violence the opportunity to call in and be heard. Marshall, along with other volunteer staff from the club attempt to guide these calls so that there is a sense of dialogue and an effort to resolve some of the disputes people call in about. In a powerful demonstration of the positive value of talk radio, one senses that not only does the show open the lines of communication between perpetrators and victims, but also has a cathartic value as individuals are free to express themselves and have the faith that someone is actually listening. The program airs once-a-week from 10:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m. on KMEL.

Marshall testified before the House Committee on Children, Youth and Families and the Senate Subcommittee on Children, Family, Drugs and Alcoholism in March, 1993 on how to develop programs and strategies to combat urban violence and degradation. In addition, for his work with the club and on the radio station, Marshall was recently awarded a \$290,000 MacArthur Fellowship grant. He plans to use the grant to pay for the college tuition of more Club members.

DOCUMENT TRACKING SYSTEM
DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

DATE: 6/29/94

TO: CHR

FROM: POTUS

SUBJECT: NY Times article—"Role Models, Bogus and Real"

ASSIGNED TO: J. Cerda

DATE: 6/30/94

ACTION REQUIRED: get more info. on program

DUE DATE: 7/8/94

SIGNATURE LEVEL:

COPIES SENT TO:

COMMENTS:

JUN 29 REC'D

[Redacted] al Not

Role Models, Bogus and Real

America deludes itself about why its children behave as they do. In the suburbs we herd them into malls and let them grow up bereft of community, under the impression that what you can buy is who you are. In the cities we raise them in devastated, parentless settings, where drug addiction and random gunfire rule the day.

After all that, when children behave badly we inexplicably lay the blame at the tarnished feet of America's sports gods. We blame Michael Jordan, for gambling. We blame Charles Barkley, for spitting on a fan. This week we're blaming O. J. Simpson, for battering his wife and for being accused of her murder.

The blame of which I speak is indirectly assigned, a consequence of that seemingly innocuous phrase "role model." The term entered the language 30 years ago. Initially a "role model" was someone whose successes other people — and especially children — might emulate. As the television age wore on, there came a subtle shift in meaning. A "role model" became someone who, by virtue of fame and money, was appointed surrogate parent to America's young.

These are peculiar "parents" indeed: They live behind television screens, never meet their "children" and are expected to inspire them by force of fame alone. Any failing on their part is regarded as a betrayal of the nation, and a tragedy for all those doe-eyed kids in television land. These days, the term "role model" is almost exclusively heard when some modern-day Icarus loses his wings and comes crashing back to earth, proved mortal in the end.

In the days since O. J. Simpson's arrest for murder, there have probably been hundreds of stories lamenting the loss of a vital "role model" for America's young. This despite the fact that Mr. Simpson's glory years as a player ended 20 years ago. In popular culture, 20 years is an eternity. It's a safe bet that until Mr. Simpson's arrest, most kids had barely even heard of him.

O. J. Simpson Versus The Street Soldiers

Why then the constant "role model" morality play? Partly it's the archaic notion that athletes need to be paragons of virtue and temperance, exempt from mortal flaw. Be-

yond that, I think, lies a deeper and more unfortunate presumption: that only stars can affect children's lives for the better, that the mere mortals among us are powerless to guide, shape or enlighten. The sadness here is that the reverse is true. The only legitimate "role model" is the person whom children can see, feel and interact with in their daily lives.

Enter Joseph Marshall Jr., the recipient of a 1994 "genius" award from the MacArthur Foundation and co-founder of San Francisco's Omega Boys Club, a place where young people between the ages of 11 and 25 find friendship, surrogate parents, academic training — and college scholarships. Mr. Marshall says that inner-city kids are confused and violent because they've been "orphaned" — by family, community, government and the media. No athletes, grinning or otherwise, can reach them. His role is to recreate families for these children.

Mr. Marshall is also the host of "Street Soldiers," an extraordinary violence-intervention project. At a time when many radio talk shows have become little more than noise, Mr. Marshall's is the equivalent of a radio "parent," broadcast weekly on San Francisco's KMEL. He reaches an audience of 40,000 to 50,000 young people, many of whom he advises on such pressing matters as how not to shoot people and how to avoid being shot.

The results speak for themselves. "Street Soldiers" has a proven record of averting the reprisal shootings that often follow initial episodes of violence. And since the Omega Boys club opened in 1987, more than 100 young people who might well have gone to jail, or to graveyards, have gone to college instead.

That's what a role model is: someone who loves and works and encourages and lays on hands. All the rest is noise and empty air.

BRENT STAPLES

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

6.28.94

C. Ross

She probably
has soon contacted with

75

THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1994

BOYS

BLACK URBAN YOUTHS ARE MORE LIKELY
TO BE KILLED THAN TO GRADUATE
FROM COLLEGE. BUT AT SAN FRANCISCO'S
OMEGA BOYS CLUB, A BLACK MAN, A

TO

WHITE MAN AND A FEW HUNDRED BOYS
ARE PROVING THAT SOCIETY'S LEAST
LIKELY TO SUCCEED JUST NEED ANOTHER
CHANCE. BY CAMILLE PERI

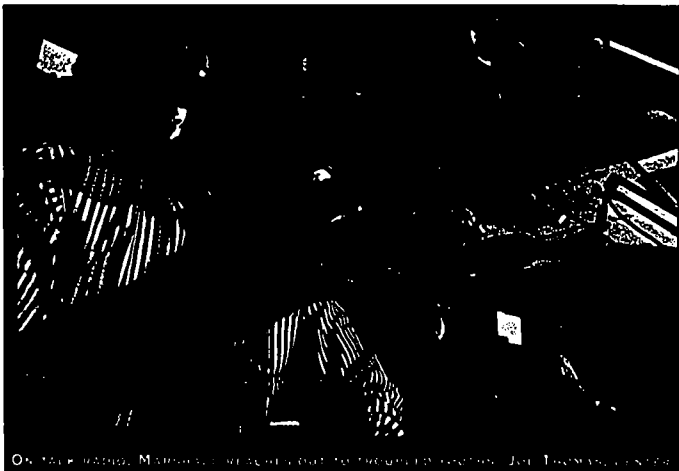
MEN



CLUB LEADERS JACK JACQUA, LEFT, AND JOE MARSHALL NEVER GIVE UP ON A MEMBER.

FROM POTRERO HILL, SAN FRANCISCO'S DOWNTOWN SKY-
line stretches like a glittering promise across the northern ho-
rizon. On the south side of the hill, terraces of public housing
slope down toward Hunters Point, one of the poorest and
roughest neighborhoods in the city.

On the crest of the hill, in the wood-shingled Potrero Hill
Neighborhood House, the Omega Boys Club sits between the
two worlds. Early in the evening, black youths gather there for
the weekly meeting of the club, which promises a college education to any
of its members who stays off drugs and makes passable grades. The chanc-
es of that happening for any of these kids would seem slim. Ali Satchell,
20, standing in the doorway, has served time for the attempted murder of
a police officer. Joe Collins, 17, in a wool hat pulled low over his eyes, has
been in and out of group homes and jails most of his life. Raymond Jack-
son's mother was raped and murdered when he was 5 and, at 18, he has
been living on his own the past few years.



ON THE HILL, MARSHALL, WHO SITS OUT TO THE LEFT, AND JACK JACQUA, CENTER.



"WE'VE GOT THESE KIDS FOR LIFE," MARSHALL SAYS. AT SAN FRANCISCO JUVENILE HALL, JACQUA'S RAP SESSIONS DRAW ON MALCOLM X, MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. AND JESUS.

All these kids are members of a generation of African-American men that has been labeled an "endangered species." They are throwaway kids, the products of broken homes, deteriorating school systems and an over-taxed judicial system. Nationwide, nearly a quarter of college-age black men are in jail, on probation or parole; by some estimates, they have a better chance of being *killed* than graduating from college. Here in San Francisco, black children make up less than one-fifth of the youth population, but at the Youth Guidance Center, San Francisco's juvenile hall, they are a 70% majority.

Nevertheless, the Omega Boys Club has earned a reputation for working miracles with such boys. "They're the only community-based project in the nation that sends African-American youths from jail to college," says longtime San Francisco youth advocate Arnold Perkins. Staffed mainly by volunteers and without government assistance, the 5-year-old club has sent 118 of the Bay Area's least likely to succeed to college and has redirected the lives of countless others. "They don't give up on a child and they don't

turn anyone away," says Donald S. Mitchell, former presiding judge of the juvenile court in San Francisco. "If we had more of that kind of dedication and caring, we could save a lot of children."

The club's founders, Jack Jacqua and Joe Marshall, veterans of the San Francisco public schools, seem to be unlikely partners. The only white leader in the organization, Jacqua looks, by his own description, like "someone sleeping at Sixth and Market" in San Francisco's seedy Tenderloin district. His long gray hair flows into a bushy beard. His once-blue jeans have the gray tint of time and grease. His bottle-thick glasses are smudgy. In contrast, Marshall—or *Mr. Marshall*, as he is called—is athletic and, with his short-cropped hair and crisp shirts and ties, every bit the schoolteacher. Jacqua, 51, spends most of his time working with youths on the streets and in lock-up. Marshall, 45, keeps tabs on the club's college students and does most of its public speaking and fund raising.

At the meeting this evening, however, it is the qualities Jacqua and Marshall share that stand out. Their passion for saving boys, along with a flair



WITH THE HELP OF OMEGA CLUB TEACHER MARGARET NORRIS, RIGHT, HAS BECOME ONE OF THE CLUB'S SUCCESS STORIES. HE IS DUE TO GRADUATE FROM COLLEGE NEXT YEAR.

for theatrics, turns this and every Omega session into a revival camp. Driving home the point that the members must give up guns and drugs, Jacqua hobbles before them on a crutch, then hurls it out an open window. A little later, Marshall delivers an equally amped-up fire-and-brimstone speech, even falling to his knees. Their gospel is a mishmash of black nationalism, self-empowerment and Christianity. The club's holy trinity is Malcolm X, Martin Luther King Jr. and Jesus.

A few dozen boys and a handful of girls sit on folding chairs around the room, sometimes in spellbound silence and sometimes throwing in comments. Boys who have shot at each other on the streets in turf rivalries now stand side by side to talk about their feelings or are called on to read essays they have composed. They speak falteringly, often eloquently, sometimes fighting back tears, and each is applauded at the end. When the club's college students give moving testimonies about their experiences, the mood is exhilarating. "That could be you," Jacqua tells the younger boys, "any of you."

The formal meeting breaks up about 9 p.m., but some of the boys hang around talking or cornering one of the adult leaders for advice. It is near midnight before the last boys leave, reluctant to return to that outside world where the downtown lights mark the distance that separates the world they inhabit from the one they aspire to.

ON A MONDAY MORNING, JACK JACQUA stands in the hallway outside the Youth Guidance Center, methodically stroking his beard. A probation officer, his face bulging above a tightly knotted tie, catches sight of him but pushes ahead.

"I got your message," the probation officer puffs, waving Jacqua off with a wad of papers. "It's being dealt with."

"That was last week," says Jacqua, stepping into the man's path. Now, he says, there is another problem. It seems that the night before, in the cells where the inmates are locked up awaiting hearings, a counselor "lost control." "He told Steven, on the anniversary of his mother's death, that he was there because no one wanted him," Jacqua sputters, his body pulsing with agitation.

The probation officer looks around and pulls Jacqua aside, finally listening and nodding. Before the morning is over, half the people in the building will have heard this story from Jacqua's lips, and maybe, he figures, someone will actually follow up on it, perhaps even put the counselor on notice.

A native of Los Angeles and the son of a Hollywood agent, Jacqua worked 18 years as a teacher and outreach worker in San Francisco until his "frustration with the entire social order" led him to join Marshall in starting the Omega Boys Club. For a meager salary from the club, he works day and night, spending little time in the Potrero Hill apartment where he lives alone. When he isn't at juvenile hall or a club function, he answers the 30 letters he receives weekly from boys in group homes and jails. "Sometimes I pray I don't have any letters waiting for me," he says, "because every kid deserves a write-back even if I don't have my heart in it."

These hallways are Jacqua's office, his hip pocket his file cabinet. Having earned nearly unlimited access to court hearings and detention halls because of the club's successes, Jacqua not only recruits members and conducts meetings at the Youth Guidance Center, he is also a self-appointed voice for the kids who have landed here. Today, he bombards an attorney with information, lobbies a group home counselor on a boy's behalf, advises a judge, mediates family disputes in the hallways. In his purple Omega Boys jacket, Jacqua slips up and down stairs, all through the building, gathering boys to him like a magnet.

"Who is everyone afraid of?" Jacqua asks rhetorically, as we round a corner. "The black teen-ager. Not just whites—black folks are afraid of their own children. Society has given up on these kids."

Boys waiting for their hearings mill around with hard-jawed defiance in the regulation street uniform—hooded black jackets and low-slung pants, styles that originated to hide guns or drugs. Leaning against a dingy yellow wall, sipping coffee from a plastic foam cup, Jacqua rattles off the alleged offenses of some of them: armed robbery, attempted murder, rape. He admits he is

particularly bothered by the last crime, in which the boy and a friend, both drunk, raped another man. But the boy is remorseful and "the kind we like to work with," says Jacqua, "charming, smart, a throwaway kid. The harder a kid is, the easier it is for us to communicate." A few minutes later, I hear him through locked glass doors "communicating" with a boy who fought with another inmate. The boy's mother stands between them, hands folded, her eyes flying up and down with Jacqua's flapping arms. She seems relieved. "You ain't gonna make it in here or on the street if you keep going off like that," Jacqua shouts, punching a fist into his hand. "In fact, you're gonna end up in the crazy house."

"I was mad!" the boy yells.



IN JACQUA'S VIEW, A BOY ISN'T A GANGBANGER BUT "THE GUY WHO COULD FIND A CURE FOR AIDS."

"You're gonna get mad all the time!" Jacqua yells back. Then he backs off a bit. "Understand what's going on. You're gonna be set up every day in here."

Jacqua rarely loses an opportunity to expound on the setup. As probation officers, lawyers and court officers brush past us, he tells me what he tells the boys: "Your enemy isn't the guy in the cell next to you. It's the system of rich folks who put you here and put drugs in your community. The prison industry wants to destroy you. It's the plantation of the new age, and you're the slave." Suddenly this aging hippie is a fiery John Brown, daring to preach rebellion, and the ears around us prick up. A boy on a bench nearby rolls his eyes and turns his back, but he can't drown Jacqua out. "It's genocide," he

continues in the calm, even tones that only someone who is truly enraged can affect. "I can't prove the most intelligent ones are locked up, but it's true. The elimination of the black male is a plan which is part of the fabric of American society."

Yet to Jacqua, the usual alternatives to jail are not much better than locking kids up. He considers special-education classes and "treatment" programs fuzzy-headed, ineffective liberalism. After one hearing in which the judge sentences a boy to a substance-abuse program that it isn't clear he needs, Jacqua fumes. "Look at that waste of money. Conservatives would agree with me. They'd say put him in a home, make him pull himself up by the bootstraps, but give him a bowl of oatmeal in the morning. A conservative businessman would offer him a job, to give him a chance to prove himself."

A woman in a T-shirt that reads "World Freedom: Land, People, Blood" wanders up to Jacqua with her son in tow. The boy has just been released from the county's Log Cabin Ranch, a detention center, but he's not happy. "I never thought you were a jail-type person," Jacqua jokes with him, "not that I don't love jail-type people, because I do." But the boy is glum and Jacqua, who has known the family for years, takes him aside. The mother, a drug addict, has told him he can stay with her in her hotel room for three nights if he gives her \$10 a night. Jacqua gives him \$30 and goes off to talk to the boy's probation officer about sending him to live with relatives in New York.

Later that day, we wind through the maze of hallways to the detention cells, Jacqua carrying a big pink bakery box with a cake for one inmate's birthday. Mingled smells of canned soup and sweaty socks greet us at the community room, where a couple dozen boys sit in rows watching TV cartoons. Several of them saunter up to Jacqua. He hugs one boy, who pulls back, blushing, and punches Jacqua in the arm.

On a nearby counter, a phone rings, and a counselor picks it up. The voice asks for Jacqua. Incredibly, it's a boy on the run. "You're gonna have to face it," Jacqua tells him. "It's not gonna go away." A few minutes later the phone rings again. It's a boy from a unit across the courtyard who had spotted Jacqua coming in. "It's going to be OK," Jacqua soothes. "Now get a good night's sleep."

The youths sit down at the dinner tables, big pink and white hunks of cake poking up from the rest of the brownish mass on their trays. Jacqua usually eats with them, but tonight he is standing with me, eating soup from a tin bowl. He is expansive and gracious, as if he were hosting a dinner party. Surveying the scene, he does not see a dope dealer here or a gangbanger there, but the person "who might help us save the ozone layer, the guy who could find a cure for AIDS."

"Jack has a sense of commitment I've never seen in anyone," says Youth Guidance Center psychologist Marsha Goldberg. "These kids have a lot of

Camille Perri is a free-lance writer who has appeared in Mother Jones and Hippocrates. She has worked in the juvenile justice system and lives in San Francisco.

needs, and Jack can't meet them all, but he's doing a helluva job. He just doesn't give up."

"This is more than a cause for Jack," says Marynella Woods, a social worker in the public defender's office. "It's his life, his family. These are his kids."

A FEW NIGHTS LATER, JACQUA IS LECTURING THE BOYS AT THE POTRERO HILL Neighborhood House. "You can't be a daddy sellin' dope," he preaches. "There are too many of those daddies in the pen. Take your kid to the park—that's the best day you could have."

There are a few stifled laughs. "Nobody wants to be broke," mutters one boy.

Jacqua then yanks a \$20 bill out of his pocket, crushes it and hurls it to the floor, then another and another. He kicks the money as if it were trash. "That's the best day you could have," he repeats, his voice going soft, almost plaintive. "Most of you don't know that because you didn't have a daddy to do that or to throw a football with you after the 49ers game while mom—not grandma—was cookin' greens and sweet potato pie." In some forums, this remark might bring protests of stereotyping, but here the room falls silent.

The "lost father" is a major theme of the Omega Boys Club—one that frequently comes up at club meetings. "Everyone else runs a program. We run a family," Joe Marshall says. "Ninety-five percent of these kids have no male in the home, so we become the fathers and in some cases, the mothers. If we don't, they're just going to reproduce more pain, because that's all they know. How are they going to know how to be a decent dad if they've never seen a decent dad?"

Although the club bills itself as an academic group, the only formal academic component is a reading and writing class taught before every meeting by Margaret Norris, a high school teacher and a single mother of three boys. The heart of the evening is the meeting between the men and the boys. Along with Jacqua and Marshall, there are two other dedicated Omega Boys leaders: Coach—who is never called by his real name, Wil Jiggets—a retired Army division command sergeant major and former city college basketball coach, and Preston Worthy, who lectures at high schools on motivation and self-esteem and draws on his own struggle to escape a troubled youth. Marshall likens the gatherings to African rites of passage, the men passing down the wisdom of generations, turning boys into men.

Academics might argue with the club's heavy focus on fathers. Johns Hopkins University sociologist Andrew J. Cherlin wrote that he was unconvinced that "the absence of a father [is] directly responsible for any of the supposed deficiencies of broken homes," adding that "lack of a male income" is the real deficiency. But Marshall and Jacqua do not have an academician's perspective on it. They see every day what love and guidance do in the lives of these boys.

Club member Jeremy Massey, an 18-year-old former gangbanger and drug dealer, traces his turnaround to a long talk one night in Jacqua's car. "Jack said, 'Jeremy, what made you so angry for you to be beatin' up on everybody, wantin' to shoot everybody, sellin' drugs? You gotta realize what made you angry.' He had my mind in his hand, and it relieved me 'cause I didn't know why I was angry and he told me. I could talk to my mom, but I needed a man to tell me the hard-core facts of life, and I could never spend enough time with my father to where I could cling onto anything."

Joe Collins, a club regular who was a crack dealer at the age of 10, recalls thinking that rival gangsters would kill him at his first meeting. "Jack said, 'That ain't gonna happen,'" he remembers. "So I went up there and this dude walks up and says, 'Wha's up, my brother?' soft, like that. Now when somebody walked up to me and said, 'Wha's up?' I was always ready to fight. But he reached out his hand, gave me a hug. My buddies in my own neighborhood never did that. And I thought, this is cool, this is what I need, a family."

In many cases, Jacqua says, the youths' own families seem to wish them away. "With few exceptions, no father has ever come to a meeting or to the airport to pick up a kid coming home from college," he says. "The mothers are almost as bad. No one—aunts, mothers, grandparents—sends those kids a nickel when they're in school. We have big celebrations for the college kids

and no parents show up."

Many of the correctional programs now in vogue such as boot camps, wilderness survival treks and "scared straight" prison field trips use a tough approach to shake juvenile offenders out of their ways. But the Omegas figure these boys have already suffered enough. Instead, they offer them support, tempering their toughness with love—and they stick with them for as long as it takes to turn their lives around. "We've got these kids for life," Marshall says.

Marshall estimates that there are about 300 current club members—a member being just about any boy who is at all responsive to the Omega message. Besides preaching and teaching, club leaders visit boys at home and in

detention, provide tutorial support or help find work, pay for books, food, shoes, bus fare, even car insurance. As a boy becomes more involved, he may be hired as a peer counselor to jailed youths and sent out to speak on television or radio and at schools and conferences. That may be the Omegas' most magical element: Infusing a young man with a sense of his responsibility as a role model and leader keeps him motivated as he inspires others. Every year the club sends several boys on a tour of Southern colleges, a particularly powerful experience for those who grew up with a constricted vision of their future. The historically black schools show them that the academic life can be theirs, too.

The support doesn't end when a youth goes to college. Most of the funds Marshall raises for the club—last year, \$450,000 from foundations and private donations—go to help pay tuition, transportation and living expenses for the college students. Marshall visits, calls and writes to them, and he and Norris often help them by phone with their course work.

Aside from the college students, most club members are actively struggling to give up street life, Marshall acknowledges, and there are plenty of setbacks, including arrests. That leads some critics of the club to question its methods, especially the unceasing devotion of Jacqua and Marshall. "It works for some," one social worker says flatly, "but kids can manipulate it." Others say that criticism misses the point. "Sometimes a boy *thinks* he's using them," says youth advocate Perkins, who runs a youth program for the San Francisco Foundation, a charitable organization and one of the club's longest supporters, "but they keep pumping him and pumping him until he gets infected with a belief in himself. He gets so pumped up he can't turn back."

Although the club has earned wide respect at juvenile hall, some officials are disturbed by parts of its message. "Because they are anti-Establishment and anti-system, some staff see them as anti-us," says former Log Cabin Ranch director Rosemary Finley. "But I don't see it that way. They're trying to empower kids, telling them, 'You can be in control or you can be a number.'"

Like it or not, the justice system has come to rely on the club. Last spring, Finley took the unprecedented step of allowing two inmates out of detention to go on the club's annual tour to Southern colleges. A year ago, a San Francisco judge used his discretionary sentencing power to grant probation to a club member so that he could attend Grambling University under Marshall's watchful eye. The alternative could have been time in San Quentin prison. And in San Mateo County, another judge decided that a club member should be allowed to go to Alabama State University instead of state prison. In both cases, the terms of probation require that the students stay out of trouble and in school.

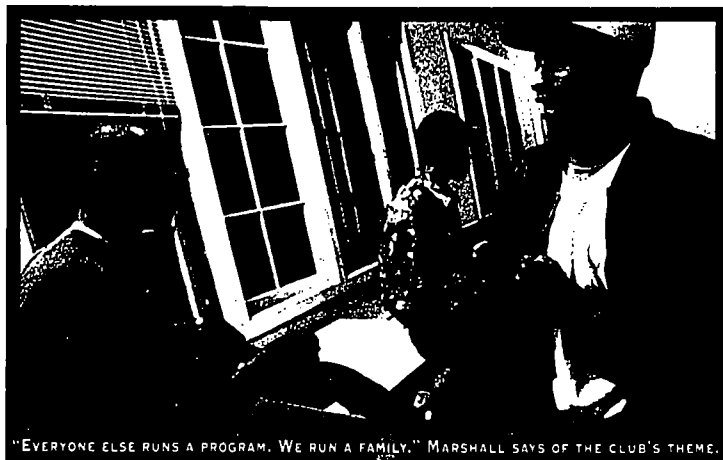
"I hate to think that if they weren't around, all those children would have been lost," admits Mitchell of San Francisco's juvenile court, "lost in a system that doesn't always promote their best interests."

"We didn't see anyone else making that a priority," shrugs Marshall, "so we had to."

NEAR MIDNIGHT, OVER THE AIRWAVES FROM RAP STATION KMEI, A VOICE emerges from the darkness.

"This is a gangster," it hisses over the call-in phone lines. "Know why we do it? 'Cause it's fun."

Continued on Page 62



"EVERYONE ELSE RUNS A PROGRAM. WE RUN A FAMILY," MARSHALL SAYS OF THE CLUB'S THEME.

Omega Boys

Continued from Page 42

"What's fun about it?" Joe Marshall asks casually. "Maybe I'll want to do it, too."

"Drinking. Being chased." Marshall starts scanning for the gangster's weak spots. "You got a little brother?" he asks. "You want him to do it, too?"

"If he's in my crew, why not?"

"Your son, too?"

The gangster laughs. "I think—well, I think I'll be out of it by then."

"Why? If it brings so much joy, that's the best thing you can pass on to your kid. You want the rest of your family to do it, too?"

"They could die today, I don't care."

"Who do you care about?"

"Me."

"Nobody else?"

"Me and my crew."

"Not your parents or brothers and sisters?"

"Uh-uh."

"You must be pretty unhappy."

There is a weak laugh.

"Do you have a friend you

can talk to?"

"I don't trust nobody."

"I feel sorry for you. You say it's fun but you know it's not, you're drinking, you're hurting. I feel for you, man."

"I just don't feel it. I could take off someone right now with no remorse."

"Don't underestimate yourself. Deep down inside, I don't care how much you try to bury it, there's still a human being. You can't get rid of that person—it's there and it's gnawing at you and that's why you're calling."

The gangster laughs. "I just called to say why are you sweatin' us?"

"You know why we do it. Because of you."

"You think I'm really gonna listen to you guys?"

"Yeah."

"Street Soldiers," as the radio show is called, from the Hammer song, is Marshall at his best. For four hours every week, he, Preston Worthy, Margaret Norris and various Omega youths turn the airwaves into a meeting hall for a community fragmented by fear and violence. They lend comfort, advice, encouragement and an ear for people

who have nowhere else to turn.

The day after the random shooting of a Samoan boy at a bus stop in Hunters Point, his father phones in, his voice broken with grief. He tries to talk but can't put the words together. "I'm all tied up," he says.

Angry voices come on the line, slashing the darkness. "I know who did it," says the boy's uncle. "I know the gang, somebody's gonna go down. Cut me off the air," he challenges the radio hosts.

But they have no intention of hanging up—they know he needs to talk. At the end the father comes back on with a plea: "My son had a daughter and I want her mother to bring her to see me. As long as I can see her, my son lives in this world."

The rest of the night, the station is jammed with calls. This is the antithesis of the anonymous drive-by shooting—no one can blot out the voice of the dead boy's father in the night. A member of the accused gang, who had no part in the shooting, starts off tough, but his voice reveals he's scared. By the time Mar-

shall and Joe Collins have finished with him, he's given a public apology, his voice choked with sorrow. The next caller says he wants to apologize, too, but Marshall pushes him further. "You guys have to stop this senselessness," he urges. "This is your opportunity to be a real leader."

Six hours later, on a drizzly morning, Marshall sits quietly recording grades in his office at J. Eugene McAtcer High School. McAtcer and the Youth Guidance Center face each other across Portola Drive, in the center of San Francisco, like matched monuments to the city's failure to reach its African-American children. Less than one-third of the black students who enter the freshman class at McAtcer make it to their senior year. After a struggle with the administration, Marshall, who teaches math, last spring succeeded in launching an Omega-inspired program to teach study habits and survival skills to freshmen who had flunked their first semester. Marshall feels compelled to stay in the school system, but he detests its rigidity. "Look at this," he says, handing me a report card. "I've got to label people failures or academic successes, so I've got to label their growth. It's so stupid."

After school, Marshall volunteers evenings at the club, leaving near midnight to drive an hour to his home in Pittsburg, where he lives with his wife and three children. On talk-show nights, he heads home after 2 a.m. Sometimes he sleeps in his car. Yet, the strain doesn't seem to show.

"The more he does, the more energized he is," says Norris, who met him when they were students at the University of San Francisco, where Marshall founded the Black Student Union. "He has always been solution-oriented and an independent thinker, not controlled by anyone."

On the wall above Marshall's desk, a photo of Malcolm X scowls down at him, an appropriate image for a man who measures his accomplishments against those of the great civil-rights leaders. They are constantly with him, he says, urging him on. "When I talk at a meeting

about Martin Luther King and Malcolm X and Harriet Tubman and Sojourner Truth, it's right in front of me," says Marshall, throwing his head back and closing his eyes. "I can see Jackie Robinson playing baseball and being called a nigger. I can see Malcolm X going down in a pool of blood—all those voices are in me, all of it drives me."

Marshall knows that whites who remember Malcolm X as a preacher of racial hatred are disturbed by his equal status in the club with Jesus and Martin Luther King. But the boys he sees are much more the children of Malcolm than of King. "When I talk about him, I'm talking about somebody who completely turned his life around—someone who went from calling himself a Satan to teaching himself to read and write."

If Malcolm X makes white observers skittish, a few blacks object to a white man like Jacqua acting as father figure to black boys. Marshall was once flagged down on the street by one community leader, who refused to support the club because of Jacqua's involvement. "I'm not often moved to fisticuffs, or even to that mind-set, but that day I nearly was," he recalls. "I said, 'What the hell are you doing?' He wasn't doing anything, of course."

Marshall sees his partnership with Jacqua as a simple given: "We look entirely different but we're the same. One black, one white. One hippie white guy," he laughs, with a smile that overtakes his face, "one suburban middle-class black guy."

The eldest of nine children, Marshall grew up in Los Angeles, where his mother was a nurse and his father dug ditches for Southern California Gas Co. His parents valued education, sending all nine children to Catholic school and eventually to college.

While Marshall was growing up, he was moved by the pain and anger of the boys around him, which they turned against themselves. "There was a lot of hatred, fighting, guys who didn't know you beating you up for nothing, just because you were alive. It's really a lack of respect for human life, including your own. You're ex-

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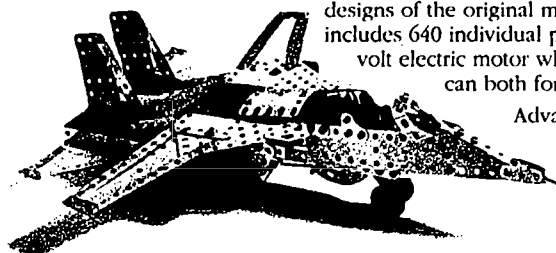
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orcising your pain and your misery on somebody else—you think you are, anyway. But I think you can get in touch with that and stop it."

Marshall believes that even the most hard-core troublemakers are looking for a way out. As evidence, he will tell you the tale of the kid he picked up one night, running from a carload of armed rivals. The boy turned out to be a high-stakes drug dealer, making upward of \$8,000 a day; a player in an organization that kidnaped people, murdered them and dumped their bodies in the bay. Now that boy is a psychology major at a Southern college and one of the club's most charismatic leaders.

No effort is too great for that kind of result, says Marshall: "Every time a kid seems to just turn himself around, discover himself, realize he doesn't have to go down the path of self-destruction—that moment is always exhilarating. That's my score card, I can put one up on our side."

MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE IS just minutes from the glassy corporate headquarters of downtown Atlanta, but it feels a decade away. Red brick buildings dot a grassy, meandering campus shaded by maple and magnolia trees. Founded 20 years after the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation, Morris Brown was the first college in Georgia to be staffed and directed by blacks, and it has built a reputation for offering programs geared toward underprivileged youth. Most Omega club members choose predominantly black colleges like Morris Brown, whose attrition rates for African-American students are much lower than those at colleges where white students are in the majority.

Omega boys attending colleges in Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia are in the crowd tonight at the Morris Brown gym for an exhibition basketball game featuring celebrities such as "Boyz n the Hood" star Morris Chestnut, rapper Tone-Loc and Rocky Carroll from the television show "Roc." The proceeds of the game will benefit the club, and among the college players is Joe Thomas, at 24 the oldest Omega member

and a senior majoring in communications at Morris Brown.

Thomas rarely smiles. He is a good-looking young man, but his eyes are tired and his lips part only slightly when he smiles, as if it would take too much effort to do any more. When Thomas came to Morris Brown, other students said to him, "You been through Vietnam?"

Until then, his world had been a square block of bullet-scarred and boarded-up public housing in San Francisco. Lounging on the bed in his dormitory room after the game, Thomas' eyes have a far-off look. He is peering into a dark hallway 3,000 miles away. "I can just see myself right now, all in black," he says. "Some nights I might have a gun in my pocket. There are children right there in the hallway and I got about 30 rocks in my pocket, competing with about 30 guys to get to that one customer, and when the customer walks in, rushing up to him and saying, 'I got the fattest rocks, I got the fattest rocks.' He takes it, then somebody snatches my money and I gotta fight him to get it back. Older dealers rob the younger ones with guns. And when guys get out of jail, they don't care about no lives."

"A junkie came in one night and started shooting needles in his neck," he winces. "He didn't have any more veins. I saw a girl stab a guy and kill him for her boyfriend—stabbed him in the stomach, the back, all in his neck, just kept stabbing him, she wouldn't stop, and there were little kids walking around watching. They're out at 3 o'clock in the morning 'cause their mama's on crack."

Mothers offered him silverware, TV dinners, soap, \$80 worth of food stamps for one \$20 rock. Three generations in one family were on crack—a mother, her son and her pregnant daughter—he used to hear them up all night fighting over it. After he started dealing crack, one of his sisters started smoking it. She would steal from him, he recalls, and he would see her getting into cars with white men.

Guns and knives were as much a part of the scenery as the dog-sized rats. He has a scar on his back to show it, a

slash from a knife that just missed his spine. As if in a nightmare, Thomas recalls turf battles involving guns and bats. "Blood would be everywhere, all over my clothes. I didn't feel anything. I was going about my business." Thomas closes his eyes. "The boys you're with will look at you like you're a punk if you 'nut up,' you know, punk up. I didn't feel any remorse, but now I do. I always wonder what happened to the other guys. I can still feel the blood hitting me on the face."

Thomas was locked in juvenile hall at least a dozen times, county jail three times, group homes twice. College was something he saw on television. He barely knew what the inside of a high school looked like—he graduated with credits earned in juvenile hall. All of it—the fighting, being chased, money—was like an addiction. "I'd try anything to stop," he says. "I'd go to AA meetings and say I was addicted to selling drugs and they'd say, 'Hi, Joe,'" he waves, without a trace of a smile, "and I'd tell my life story."

Through a work furlough program, Thomas was working as a custodian at the Potrero Hill Neighborhood House when Marshall invited him to a club meeting. He went and was overwhelmed. "I didn't want to leave. I told my mother about it and she was excited. Finally there was something for me, something I could relate to. They were talking about positive images, telling me about myself and my people, who I was and where I came from—that's something I never heard."

But Thomas, who was one crime away from prison, says what saved his life was the idea that he could go to college. "I thought all I was made to do was sell drugs because everybody was telling me all my life I wasn't shit and I was never gonna be shit. Even my mother said, 'All you gonna be is a junkie out there someday dead on the street.' I said, well, I guess I ain't shit, so I'm gonna go out and sell drugs."

At first, he laughed at the other club youths who were aspiring to go to college. But after a while their enthusiasm inspired him. The club

helped him with SAT preparations and college applications and sent him on the college tour.

In his dorm room, Thomas pours a glass of milk from a carton in a tiny refrigerator and grabs a handful of chocolate chip cookies. In a T-shirt, overalls and a Giants cap, the muscular Thomas is far from the picture he paints of a skinny, dragged-out dooper. For a while after he came to Morris Brown, Thomas held on to his street clothes and street talk as armor against a world that was scarier to him than the one he knew on the streets. "I never saw blacks carrying briefcases, wearing suits and ties," he marvels, like a foreign exchange student in an exotic land. "I don't think I ever wore a suit and tie until I came out here."

He recalls a conversation with another student about smoking marijuana as a teenager. "In my house, if they found a joint they would have a family discussion, try to figure out where the joint came from," the other boy told him. "I never knew there were Cosby families like that," says Thomas.

Thomas worries about his own 5-year-old daughter, Jazmin, who lives in the housing project with her mother. Recently Jazmin told him of a drive-by shooting, giggling as if it were a game. Although he encourages her mother to leave the neighborhood, he does not feel that he can take his daughter with him now. "I love my daughter," he says. "I don't want to be one of those black men who doesn't claim their kid because that goes against all that black men should stand for, and all the Omega Boys Club tries to teach us."

Still, glancing around his stark room, Thomas admits that there are temptations to return to the old life. A few summers ago, an old friend showed him more than \$50,000 in cash. "I think I had 50 cents in my pocket and a BART ticket. He said, 'Why don't you get back?' You don't think that was tempting? But the Omega Boys Club put all their trust in me to help lead the other young guys in the club."

The next chapter in the Omega Boys Club begins next year, when Joe Thomas leads the first four members out of college. Of the 118 Omegas who have gone to college, 10 have dropped out and are "in transition," says Marshall, and at least one of them, according to Thomas, is back to selling drugs. For Thomas, and for many club members, college has been a slow process. He took light loads and remedial courses, and spent five years working toward graduation. And it will be no easier after graduation, when he and the others will face a stagnant job market.

But the Omega Boys Club has already given Thomas something his world never had: a chance to steal back a piece of his youth, a chance to believe in himself and his future. "This has been the best four years of my life," he says with that little smile that says if I'm too happy, maybe it will all go away. "If it wasn't for the Omega Boys Club, I'd be dead, in jail or doped up somewhere. I look back on it now and I can't believe it. I'm here, I'm going to college, I'm a senior majoring in mass communications." He pauses, just to savor the sound of those words. "It's just overwhelming."

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LEVEL 2 - 2 OF 16 STORIES

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The San Francisco Chronicle

JUNE 14, 1994, TUESDAY, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. A1

LENGTH: 1133 words

HEADLINE: S.F. Anti-Violence Leader Wins MacArthur Fellowship

BYLINE: Clarence Johnson, Chronicle Staff Writer

BODY:

A onetime elementary school teacher, who grew tired of going to funerals of former students or seeing them strung out on dope, was awarded a MacArthur Foundation fellowship grant yesterday for his efforts at steering San Francisco youth away from violence, crime and drugs.

Joseph E. (Joe) Marshall, executive director of the Omega Boys Club, an organization that stresses academic excellence, was one of two Bay Area residents -- and among 20 people nationwide -- to receive the so-called "genius grants" that are typically given to honor individual creativity in arts and sciences.

Along with Marshall, this year's recipients include 65-year-old poet and essayist Adrienne Rich, who taught at Stanford University and resides in Santa Cruz, international jazz musician/composer Ornette Coleman and photographer Robert Adams.

Marshall will receive \$ 290,000 during a five-year period and may use the money for whatever purposes he chooses. He said some of it will be used to send inner-city youths to college.

"I don't do anything to win awards. I do it because there is a need that I want to do something about in my own way," said Marshall, 47, who is unaccustomed to having much money or widespread recognition for his work. "What makes this special is now other people believe that the work we always felt was important, they now believe is important, too. The grant helps us not to worry about how we are going to do this . . . not worry about how we are going to take care of our own families in the process."

Marshall, on leave from the San Francisco Unified School District where he has been a teacher and administrator for 25 years, co-founded the Omega Boys Club in 1987 to give African American youths options to inner-city lifestyles that often lead to prison, violence or premature death.

"Joe is extraordinarily committed and dedicated -- a professional who decided that he has got to do more than make a paycheck," said club co-founder Jack Jacqua. "He's got to walk the extra mile. He's putting into action what a lot of people just put into words."

The club, which includes boys and girls, started with 15 seemingly unremarkable youngsters and sent eight of them to college -- financing books, tuition, room and board -- the next year. The Club has since expanded to more

The San Francisco Chronicle, JUNE 14, 1994

than 400 members, including former gang members and several who are being tutored while in jail. But more important to Marshall, the club now has 108 members in college, eight of whom will graduate this month.

"When I first started teaching, I figured that if my kids could survive me they could make it anywhere," said Marshall, who is married and has three children. "But I found that my own students, who I knew were bright, would be writing me from prison or I'd go to the Tenderloin and a kid would come up to me and say I used to be his teacher, but I didn't know who the kid was because he was so cracked out on dope.

"That's when I knew I had to extend myself beyond the classroom. The vehicle for that was the Boys Club."

The club meets evenings Tuesday in San Francisco and Wednesday in Oakland. It stresses academics and social responsibility, offering tutoring in college prep courses and study programs for college entrance exams. There is no recreation. No basketball or field trips to the zoo. The only outing -- after yearlong fund raising -- is the annual trek to the nation's black colleges by senior club members.

After just seven years, the results have been dramatic.

"Not only do we have kids in college but we have kids who stopped doing destructive things," said Marshall. "They have stopped selling drugs and 'gangbanging'. They turned in their guns for jobs. They stopped destroying their communitiy . . . which means we have one less kid to worry about. That may not seem like a lot, but it is."

In addition to running the club and helping raise his own family, Marshall also hosts the "Street Soldiers" radio show on KMEL-FM, a violence-prevention program that airs simultaneously in the Bay Area and Los Angeles, and will soon be broadcast in Detroit and Chicago.

Marshall gives motivational lectures nationwide, serves on the Advisory Board for the Community Violence Prevention Program at Harvard University and is a Ph.D. candidate at Wright Institute.

"He swims against the stream and bucks his peers," said Jacqua. "He's just a person doing what we all need to do and his strength comes from doing it."

Since 1981, the MacArthur Foundation, whose founder made his fortune in insurance, has given out more than \$ 120 million to 414 fellows. The recipients are nominated by anonymous talent scouts and chosen on the basis of skill, creativity and dedication.

The fellowships range from \$ 235,000 to \$ 375,000 over five years, or \$ 45,000 to \$ 75,000 annually, depending on the recipient's age.

THE MacARTHUR FELLOWS

These are the 20 recipients of the MacArthur fellowships:

The San Francisco Chronicle, JUNE 14, 1994

Robert Adams, 57, photographer, from Longmont, Colo.

Jeraldyn Blunden, 53, artistic director of the Dayton Contemporary Dance Company, of Dayton, Ohio.

Anthony Braxton, 49, musician and composer, Wesleyan University.

Rogers Brubaker, 38, sociologist and political historian, associate professor, University of California, Los Angeles.

Ornette Coleman, 64, jazz musician and composer, New York City.

Israel Moiseevich Gelfand, 80, mathematician and biologist, distinguished professor, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.

Faye D. Ginsburg, 41, associate professor of anthropology, New York University.

Heidi Hartmann, 48, economist and co-founder of Institute for Women's Policy Research, in Washington.

Bill T. Jones, 42, co-founder, Bill T. Jones/Arnie Zane & Co., New York City.

Peter E. Kenmore, 41, entomologist with the Food and Agriculture Organization, working in Manila.

Joseph E. Marshall, 47, educator, executive director, Omega Boys Club, San Francisco.

Carolyn McKecuen, 54, executive director, Watermark Association of Artisans, Elizabeth City, N.C.

Donella Meadows, 53, environmental writer, adjunct professor, Dartmouth College, Plainfield, N.H.

Arthur Mitchell, 60, founder and artistic director, Dance Theater of Harlem, New York City.

Hugo Morales, 45, co-founder and executive director, Radio Bilingue, Fresno.

Janine Pease-Windy Boy, 44, president, Little Big Horn College, Crow Agency, Mont.

Willie Reale, 36, founder and artistic director, 52nd Street Project, New York City.

Adrienne Rich, 65, poet and essayist, Santa Cruz.

Sam-Ang Sam, 44, musician and scholar, director of the Cambodian Network Council, Washington.

Jack Wisdom, 41, physicist, professor, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

The San Francisco Chronicle, JUNE 14, 1994

GRAPHIC: PHOTO,JOE MARSHALL , Omega Boys Club co-founder , BY JERRY TELFER,
THE CHRONICLE

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: June 14, 1994

LEVEL 1 - 19 OF 19 STORIES

Copyright (c) 1989 The New York Times Company;
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January 18, 1989, Wednesday, Late City Final Edition

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

LENGTH: 1158 words

HEADLINE: Five Children Killed As Gunman Attacks A California School

BYLINE: By The Associated PressAP

DATELINE: STOCKTON, Calif., Jan. 17

BODY:

A young drifter dressed in military fatigues opened fire with a semiautomatic rifle at children playing outside and others inside an elementary school today. Five children between 6 and 9 years old, all of them refugees from Southeast Asia, were killed and more than 30 people were wounded, about half of them critically, before the gunman shot himself to death.

The gunman, 24-year-old Patrick West, originally of Stockton, had an 'extensive criminal history' but the police had 'no idea' of a motive, said Lucian Neely, a Deputy Police Chief in this agricultural city 65 miles east of San Francisco.

'He was just standing there with a gun, making wide sweeps,' said Lori Mackey, who teaches deaf children at the Cleveland Elementary School.

She said she ran to her classroom window when she heard what she thought were firecrackers, and saw a man standing in the schoolyard, spraying gunfire from what turned out to be a Russian-designed AK-47 rifle. There were 400 to 500 pupils from the first to third grades playing at the noontime recess.

She said that when she realized what was happening, she took her 10 pupils into a rear room where they could not be seen.

'He was not talking, he was not yelling, he was very straight-faced,' she said of the gunman, whom she described as about 5 feet 10, with short blonde hair. 'It did not look like he was really angry; it was just matter-of-factly.'

She added: 'There was mass chaos. There were kids running in every direction.'

Mr. West's criminal record was mostly in the Los Angeles area and included narcotics and weapons violations and soliciting for sex, Chief Neely said.

A 'Loner' and 'Alcoholic'

Mr. West, who sometimes used the name Patrick E. Purdy, had lived most recently in Lodi, about 15 miles northeast of here. Before that he lived in Sandy, Ore., a small town 25 miles southeast of Portland, where he purchased the AK-47 on Aug. 3., said Police Chief Fred Punzel of Sandy.

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Chief Punzel said Mr. West had lived with an aunt and uncle in Sandy for several months until October and the aunt, Julie Michael, "told me he was a loner, and as a child he was an alcoholic." He said Mr. West also had apparently lived in Texas, Memphis, Tennessee and Connecticut since leaving Oregon.

The gunman, dressed in battle gear and wearing a flak jacket, parked his car near the school, then set it on fire before entering the school grounds through a gap in a fence at about 11:40 A.M. He had two handguns and the AK-47, the police said.

He opened fire on the west side of a group of portable classrooms, then moved to the east side and continued firing across the blacktop where children were playing toward the main building about 250 yards away, Chief Neely said. He was no closer than that when he shot himself in the head.

About 60 rounds were fired; in some cases, the bullets went completely through the main school building and came out the other side to fall spent on the L-shaped school's front lawn, Chief Neely said.

As the police cleaned up the carnage, a large handgun and the AK-47 were lying on the ground near a pool of blood. Written on the pistol's handle was the word "Victory."

15 Wounded Critically

Bruce Fernandes, a spokesman for the San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Services, said six people were killed, including the gunman, and 30 wounded, most of them pupils. Another Deputy Police Chief, Lucian Neely, said at least 15 of the wounded were in critical condition.

Mr. Fernandes said the wounded were evacuated to eight hospitals in the area. Two helicopters and a fleet of ambulances were pressed into service to transport the victims.

Chief Neely identified the dead children as Raphanar Or, 9; Ram Chun, 8; Thuy Tran, 6; Sokhim An, 6, and Oeun Lim, 8. Thuy Tran was from Vietnam, the others from Cambodia.

Three of the children who died were shot while in the yard, and the other two were inside the school, Chief Tribble said. He said at least one teacher was injured.

Pupil Describes Shooting

"There were a dozen students lying on the ground," said Cheryl Torres, who rushed to the school where her 11-year-old daughter, LeAnne Sundstrom, is a pupil. "It was very frightening."

Ramon Billedo 3d, a student, described seeing a schoolmate shot.

"I just saw him fall down," Ramon said. "His head hit the ground. The teacher grabbed him and dragged him inside the other classroom."

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'Some kids were outside and some man came over here shooting like crazy,' said Ricardo Rivera, 10, a fifth grader. 'A few kids got shot.'

Another pupil, Roberto Costa said the shooting started during his reading class. 'The bullets were hitting the walls,' he said. 'Everybody got scared.'

'I Tried to Get a Pulse'

Brian Griggs was visiting a friend across from the school when he heard gunfire and ran to the scene.

'I tried to get a pulse, couldn't get a pulse,' he said referring to a pupil. 'I was hoping an ambulance would show up. It seemed to take forever.'

The school, about four blocks from the University of the Pacific, is in a middle-class residential area. Several churches are nearby.

The AK-47 is a Russian design, but Chinese versions are available in many gun stores for about \$300. It is capable of firing about 600 rounds per minute on full automatic.

Lieut. Fred Nixon of the Los Angeles police described the AK-47 as a 'military assault rifle. You use it for one purpose and one purpose only - to kill a human being.'

How Rifle Can Be Bought

Under Federal law, the purchase of a fully automatic rifle requires a 4- to 6-month background check by the authorities. But a semiautomatic rifle can be bought over the counter by completing a standard form stating that the applicant has no criminal record, among other requirements.

Chief Punzel said that the AK-47 and other semiautomatic rifles can be easily converted into automatics.

There have been a number of shootings in schools across the country in the last year.

Last May 20 a young woman named Laurie Dann went on a rampage at Hubbard Woods Elementary school in Winnetka, Ill., killing an 8-year-old boy and wounding five other children. She fled to a nearby home where she wounded a man, then killed herself.

Last Sept. 26, a man walked into Oakland Elementary School in Greenwood, S.C., and opened fire with a gun in a crowded cafeteria and in a third-grade classroom. Two 8-year-old girls died, one at the scene and the other a few days later. Nine other people were wounded, including two teachers.

The gunman was charged with murder and is awaiting trial.

On Dec. 16, a teacher was killed and another was wounded in a shooting spree at Atlantic Shores Christian School in Virginia Beach, Va. A 16-year-old student at the school was charged.

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On Jan. 5, a 16-year-old ninth-grader was fatally shot in the schoolyard of Henderson Junior High School in Little Rock, Ark., by a 19-year-old man.

GRAPHIC: photo of an student injured by gunman at school in Stockton, Calif.(AP); map of Calif. highlighting Stockton (pg. A11)

SUBJECT: SHOOTINGS; CHILDREN AND YOUTH; EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS; SUICIDES AND SUICIDE ATTEMPTS

NAME: WEST, PATRICK

GEOGRAPHIC: STOCKTON (CALIF)

LEVEL 1 - 18 OF 19 STORIES

Copyright 1989 The Times Mirror Company
Los Angeles Times

January 19, 1989, Thursday, Home Edition

SECTION: Part 1; Page 21; Column 1; Metro Desk

LENGTH: 1139 words

HEADLINE: PUBLIC OFFICIALS URGE GRASS-ROOTS CRUSADE TO BACK GUN CONTROLS

BYLINE: By RICHARD C. PADDOCK and JOHN HURST, Times Staff Writers

DATELINE: SACRAMENTO

BODY:

The schoolyard shooting in Stockton that left five children dead and 30 wounded sparked calls Wednesday for a grass-roots campaign to overcome the opposition of the powerful gun lobby and outlaw military-style assault weapons.

Reflecting a growing alliance between liberal legislators and law enforcement leaders, public officials throughout the state called for new laws to ban the possession and sale of semiautomatic weapons such as the AK-47 assault rifle used in Tuesday's shooting.

"No reasonable person should allow the situation to remain where it's almost as easy to buy semiautomatic weapons as it is to buy a loaf of bread," said state Senate President Pro Tem David A. Roberti (D-Los Angeles).

Roberti, a longtime advocate of gun control, called on Californians to "write, talk, call on talk radio, call their legislators, demand, scream, pressure, intimidate, you name it" in order to overcome the political clout of the gun lobby in Sacramento, in particular the National Rifle Assn.

Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl F. Gates joined in calling for a ban on semiautomatic assault weapons. "I think reasonable gun control can be accomplished. Conservatives like myself have moved in that direction," he said.

The semiautomatic rifle used by Patrick Edward Purdy, a drifter with a long history of arrests, is one of more than 80,000 AK-47s imported from China during the last three years. They may be sold legally across the counter with no waiting period in California and other states. Purdy's weapon, which holds a magazine of as many as 75 powerful 7.62-millimeter bullets, was purchased by Purdy from a Sandy, Ore., gun store last August.

While aware the Stockton shooting will increase pressure to outlaw such weapons, National Rifle Assn. lobbyist David S. Marshall said his organization will oppose any restriction on the sale of AK-47s and other military-style assault rifles. Such a law would infringe on the rights of gun collectors and target shooters who own a wide range of semiautomatic weapons, he said.

"I think a lot of people like the variety," he said. "People go out to plink with it (the AK-47)."

Los Angeles Times, January 19, 1989

In order to prevent incidents such as the Stockton shooting, Marshall said his organization favors tougher prison sentences for violent criminals and the elimination of probation and parole for people like Purdy.

"If you ban the sale, all you do is ban the sale to law-abiding citizens," he said. "It's a placebo legislation. The idea that you could have prevented this by banning or registering semiautomatic weapons just doesn't fly."

Last year, a bill by Assemblyman Mike Roos (D-Los Angeles) that would have outlawed nine specific types of semiautomatic assault weapons was rejected by a vote of 28 to 46.

"The NRA will arouse 100 people to write a letter in one voting district," Roos said.

This year, Roberti and Roos are both planning to introduce legislation that would ban the sale of military assault rifles, including the AK-47, the Israeli Uzi and the American AR-15.

In an apparent effort to take advantage of public sentiment after the Stockton shooting, the Senate leader said he would attempt to rush the bill through the committee process and to the Senate floor by the end of February.

"The only group that can defeat the NRA is the public," Roberti said. "No matter how much power you have around here, it's not enough. You have to be armed by public opinion, then you can win."

The difficulty of enacting gun controls was noted by veteran political consultant Sal Russo, who helped orchestrate Gov. George Deukmejian's narrow victory when he first ran for governor in 1982. A key factor in Deukmejian's win was his firm opposition to a handgun control initiative that was overwhelmingly rejected on the same ballot.

"Guns are an important part of our society -- probably having to do with the way we blazed through the West," Russo said. "People take guns as a right and are very reluctant to let people start meddling with that right."

In Washington, the Stockton shooting also sparked controversy over the lack of federal restrictions on the sale of assault rifles. Under federal law, individuals seeking to buy such weapons must fill out a form and answer such questions as whether they have been convicted of a felony, are drug addicts or illegal aliens.

"That's the only federal law on the books," said Jerry Ruddin, an official with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. "If you answer all of the questions in the negative, then you can purchase the firearm. There is no requirement for checking into the truth of those statements."

In addition to Chinese-made AK-47s, police frequently encounter criminals armed with the more-expensive, Israeli-made Uzi assault weapons, authorities said. Since 1980, about 75,000 Uzi assault rifles have been sold in the United States, according to C. B. Stern, operations manager for Action Arms Ltd. of Philadelphia, the exclusive U.S. importer of the weapon.

Los Angeles Times, January 19, 1989

But the cheaper Chinese AK-47 -- a semiautomatic copy of the famous Soviet fully automatic combat weapon -- has easily outstripped the Uzi in sales in recent years.

The popularity of the weapon is enhanced by the fact that many sell for \$300 to \$400, hundreds of dollars cheaper than most competitors.

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms approves the importation of the Chinese AK-47 for "sporting purposes" under federal regulations. But critics of the weapon maintain that it was designed for killing people, not sport.

Charlie Ursitti, general manager of Sile Distributors Inc. of New York, the company that imported the weapon used in the Stockton shooting, said that his firm imports about 1,000 Chinese AK-47s a month. The weapons are then distributed to licensed gun dealers and wholesalers across the country, he said.

Like most defenders of the sale of assault weapons, Ursitti blames misuse of the firearms -- and not the guns themselves -- for tragedies such as the Stockton shooting.

"I just felt real bad for the (gun) industry," Ursitti said regarding the Stockton shooting, "because guns don't kill people, people kill people. It just happens to be that instrument that was used."

Steven Langford, marketing director for ChinaSports Inc. of Santa Fe Springs, considered to be the largest U.S. importer of the Chinese-made AK-47s, contended that "most of the people who buy the guns, use them to plink with (shooting cans). The other use is for hunting small game and medium size game."

Also contributing to coverage of the Stockton shooting were Times staff writers Peter H. King, Edward J. Boyer, John Dart, Paul Feldman, John Kendall, Ronald B. Taylor and Carol McGraw in Los Angeles; Eric Malnic in Portland and Sandy, Ore.; Anne Roark in Stockton; Daniel M. Weintraub in Sacramento, and Josh Getlin in Washington.

GRAPHIC: Photo, (Southland Edition) Two Cleveland Elementary School students cling tightly to their father's hand as they arrive for class on the morning after shooting. Associated Press

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LEVEL 1 - 17 OF 19 STORIES

Copyright 1989 The Times Mirror Company
Los Angeles Times

January 19, 1989, Thursday, Home Edition

SECTION: Part 1; Page 1; Column 2; Metro Desk

LENGTH: 910 words

HEADLINE: GUNMAN HAD ATTENDED SCHOOL HE ASSAULTED;
CAMBODIAN RELIVES PAIN OF KILLING FIELDS

BYLINE: By LOUIS SAHAGUN and MARK A. STEIN, Times Staff Writers

DATELINE: STOCKTON

BODY:

Tears in her eyes, In Or bitterly recalled the day her husband, then a rebel Cambodian soldier, was reported killed in a fire fight with forces supporting the murderous Khmer Rouge that once ruled that country.

Alone with two young children, she made the brave but risky decision to flee. "I wanted to be in a place of peace and freedom -- the United States," the slightly built Or, 36, recalled Wednesday.

Braving death, discomfort and destitution, Or finally made it to America -- trading the killing fields of Cambodia for the bucolic bounty of California.

Or so she thought.

Dream Cut Down

Her dream of a peaceful life was cut down Tuesday by the very kind of horror -- a weapon of war, a military assault rifle -- that she thought she had left behind.

Her 9-year-old son, Rathanan Or, was one of the five children fatally shot by an emotionally disturbed, criminally inclined young drifter at a Stockton elementary school.

"This brought back memories of the killing in Cambodia," In Or said. "I thought it would never happen again. I felt the United States was free and peaceful; I can't believe my son is dead."

When the drifter, Patrick Edward Purdy, fired indiscriminately into children frolicking in midday recess at Cleveland Elementary School, most of those he wounded -- and all of those he killed -- were the children of Southeast Asian immigrants.

The war-ravaged histories of many of the families directly affected by the tragedy has exacerbated its effect on this town of 190,000 residents. It has revived dormant memories and kindled new anxieties among Stockton's large and diverse refugee community.

Los Angeles Times, January 19, 1989

Some of the effects have been dramatic. Chun Keut, father of another slain student, 8-year-old Ram Chun, collapsed after hearing of his daughter's death and was rushed to a nearby hospital with an apparent heart attack.

"He cried a little," a relative said, "but he couldn't talk. And so I think his heart broke."

Other effects are more subtle.

Ram Chun's 16-year-old brother, Ra Chun, said his neighbors in the 230-unit Park Village apartment complex -- a sprawling, scruffy series of buildings with too many people and filled with the squeals of children and the smells of exotic foods -- are confused, frustrated and angry.

"They angry. They have anger the most," he said, nervously flicking his fist into his other hand. "They're upset; they're angry, they're angry."

For many immigrants -- particularly the more recent arrivals from Cambodia and Laos, who had little money, fewer skills and deep emotional scars from a lifetime of war -- Stockton seemed to give their children a chance to realize two things they had never known: peace and prosperity.

The dream drew tens of thousands of eager immigrants to this pleasant riverfront farming center. The 1980 census counted fewer than 1,000 Southeast Asian refugees in San Joaquin County, said Dan Ortiz, coordinator of the county refugee assistance program; less than eight years later, more than 30,000 had made their home in Stockton alone.

Although they are often considered a single entity by government officials and native residents, refugees maintain their distinct cultural identities and often cluster together in housing, community newspaper editor Sen Nguyen said.

About half of Stockton's refugees are Cambodian, a third are Vietnamese and the remainder are Lao or Hmong.

Many, from farmers to doctors, have been able to transfer their old-country skills to the Central Valley. A smaller number have received intensive training and learned new skills.

However, most refugees are handicapped by a limited knowledge of English and few saleable skills. Like In Or, many find themselves on welfare.

Mayor Barbara Fass said the influx of refugees -- many of whom came here after initially being placed elsewhere in the United States -- has had a tremendous effect on the city.

Some problems, such as their budget-straining reliance on welfare, she expects will last only until the children are old enough to leave school and work. Other influences, she said, are helping to permanently enrich this comfortable city of wide, tree-shaded streets and single-family homes.

Interesting languages fill the air now and interesting shops line some streets, she observed. Highly motivated and well-supervised new students have challenged all others to do better.

Los Angeles Times, January 19, 1989

"We're used to a very heterogenous community; we have always had large Filipino and Japanese communities," the mayor said. "This is just another addition to the mix."

The mix has not always been smooth. Although a large majority of Stockton residents have been kind to the refugee communities, others have not.

Refugees tell of taunts hurled from passing cars at themselves, their children or their well-known, easily recognizable apartments and houses. In many cases, hecklers exhort refugees to return to their wasted and forgotten homelands -- "this country is not for you."

Nguyen said most people endured the taunts without complaint. Many, he said, believed that if they would only keep to themselves, they would be left alone -- and eventually prosper and be accepted.

Now, he said, many in the community wonder if more bullets may follow the epithets.

Samouth So, vice president of a refugee social service agency called Cambodian Community of Stockton, said such concerns will hamper the healing process, but not stop it.

"We have a lot of experience with pain," he said.

GRAPHIC: Photo, At left, woman escorts a boy to the Stockton elementary school where five children were slain. Associated Press; Photo, At right, Sophal Samoeun, 6, who was wounded in the assault, stayed home Wednesday with her mother, Khiev Samoeun. ; Photo, Stockton police Capt. Dennis Perry displays rifle with "Hezbollah," the name of a Lebanon-based terrorist organization, carved on butt. At right, In Or holds photo of her son, one of five children slain at school. Left, personal tribute to victims. MARSHA TRAEGER / Los Angeles Times

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

DRAFT

MEMORANDUM FOR RAHM EMANUEL

DATE: MARCH 22, 1995

FROM: STEVE HILTON
CHRIS WAYNE

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL EVENT FOR THE JUVENILE IMPACT PROGRAM

The Juvenile Impact Program, which operates in Central Los Angeles, recently came to our attention. We would like to suggest that the President include members of this program in an event while he is in Los Angeles, on April 8-9, 1995.

BACKGROUND

The Juvenile Impact Program is an effort of the Los Angeles Police Department which is designed to steer young or potential gang members away from future criminal activity through a multi-step program involving counseling, community service, parental involvement, and scared straight sessions. Frank DiPaola heads this program that involves teens from juvenile court arrested for vandalism, police referrals, and volunteers. The program falls under the graffiti abatement efforts of the LAPD but deals primarily with young or potential gang members; most inner city graffiti revolves around marking gang territory. These "tagging crews" are often entry level positions into gang life. Vandalization runs often turn violent if rival tagging crews or gangs come into contact. This program attempts to improve the appearance of the city by reducing and removing vandalism, but also attempts to reduce violent crime and steer youngsters away from that lifestyle through a combination of tactics.

The program begins with an orientation session with Frank DiPaola in which he discusses their records and likely future in a gang, i.e. probable violent death and/or jail time.

The program continues with a scared straight component in which the members are taken to an abandoned Los Angeles City jail in Lincoln Heights where they are locked up, yelled at by former convicts, and told about the realities of life in a penitentiary. The former convicts, volunteers from halfway houses, give a brutally frank description of life behind bars.

In addition, the members of program are assigned an average of 100 hours of community service. This time is spent painting over the graffiti they and others sprayed on the community walls. Whenever possible, the offender is introduced to the owner of the property he or she has vandalized, and the graffiti is removed.

Throughout the program, the youngsters receive counseling to build their self esteem. Further, they participate in dance, art, and acting classes. The classes help redirect the youths'

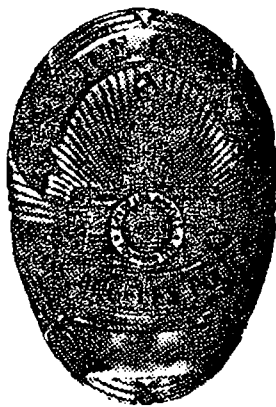
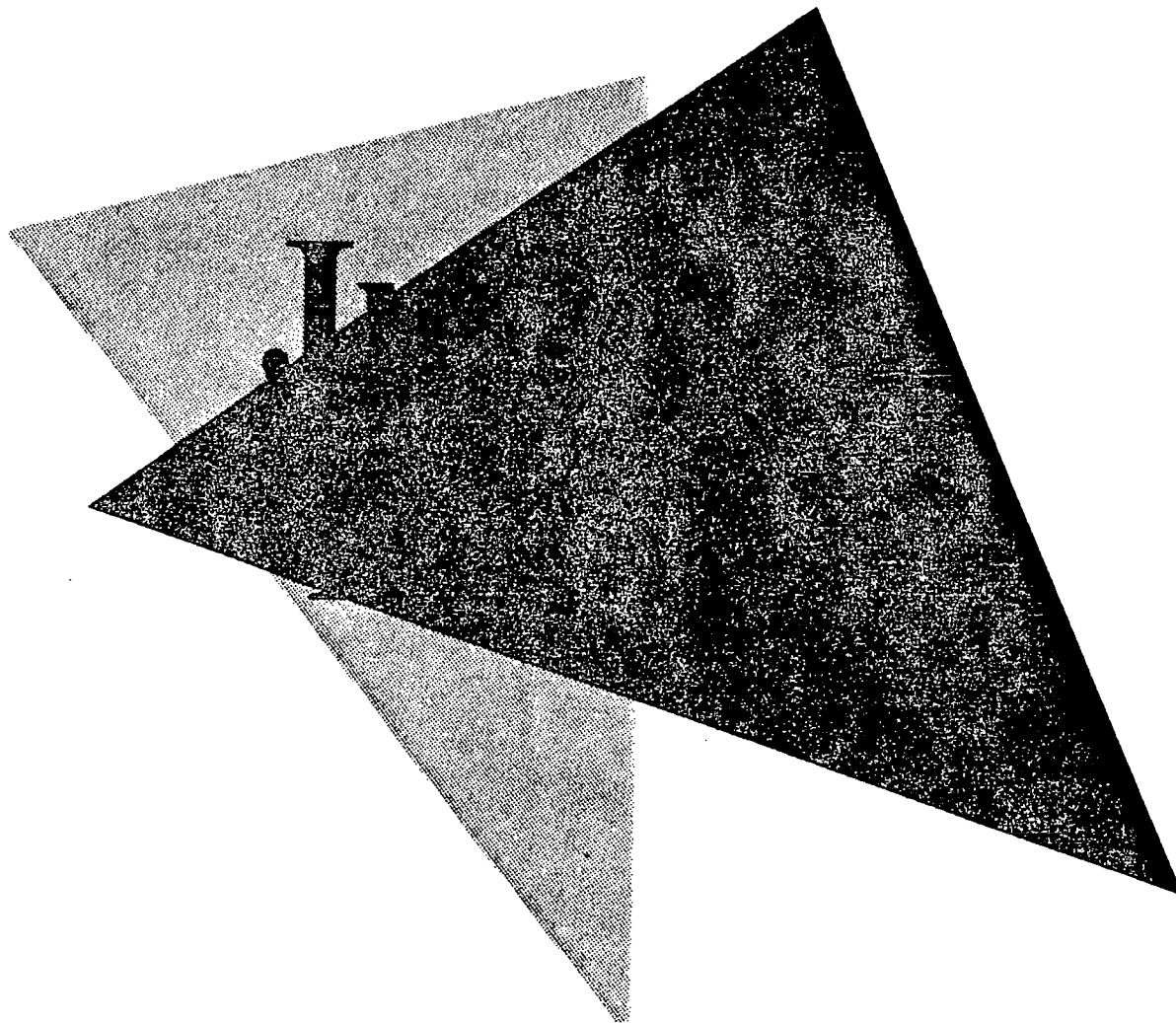
energy and initiative toward positive accomplishments.

The program has proven to be successful and popular. We believe that this program could be used in an event with the President with regard to the Crime Bill and crime prevention. We envision participants, wearing shirts identifying the program, standing behind the President throughout a speech. The President could mention the program and its success to bolster support for his anti-crime policies. At a minimum we would like to set up a photo opportunity with Frank DiPaola and some of his success stories.

CC: Jose Cerdas
Katharine Cornelius
Marsha Scott

LAPD

Central Area



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CENTRAL AREA

JUVENILE IMPACT PROGRAM

CONCEPT

Central Area's Juvenile Impact Program combines the concepts of juvenile referral, parenting, scared straight, community service and counseling. It is designed to use the very forces responsible for community decay in a meaningful way that enhances the community. Specifically, gang members, associates and taggers, who are largely responsible for graffiti, are targeted for apprehension designed to eradicate graffiti and enhance the community.

APPREHENSION AND REFERRAL COMPONENT

Participants in the program, most of whom are at-risk gang members, associates, or taggers, come in to the program in a variety of ways. Apprehension typically takes place as a result of regular police investigations and activities. Youngsters who are arrested are often referred to Central Area, which has been designated as a legitimate referral agency, by the courts for mandatory completion of a number of community service hours. Often times, youngsters who are arrested, but not filed upon, become enrolled in the program with the cooperation of their parents. Finally, some youngsters come to the program without any police involvement as walk-ins by parents who are concerned about the activities of their offsprings. In all instances, the parents and youngsters sign voluntary consent forms as a requisite for participation.

PARENTING COMPONENT

At the on-set of the program, each youngster, along with his or her parent, reports to the police station for a counselling session with one of the two police officers who are assigned to the Central Area Impact Program. This counselling session involves, but is not limited to, a detailed discussion on parental responsibilities, past, present and future activities of the youngster, and expectations for successful completion of the referral program. This component receives oversight by a Department psychologist from Behavioral Science Service Section, Office of Administrative Services.

SCARED STRAIGHT COMPONENT

This component is patterned after the much publicized scared straight program conducted at the Rahway (New Jersey) Penitentiary a number of years ago. The youngsters are taken to the long abandoned Los Angeles City jail in Lincoln Heights where they are subjected to a number of hours of orientation by hardened ex-convicts who have volunteered their service to this program. These hardened and conspicuous ex-convicts, who volunteer their services from a Department of Corrections half-way house, get involved with the youngsters. They yell and scream and describe the realities of prison life, including deprivation and sexual deviances, to these youngsters. This effort is intended to help these at-risk youngsters realize that criminal activities, even those of a seemingly minor nature, can lead to the horrors of incarceration in a penitentiary.

COMMUNITY SERVICE COMPONENT

The average term of mandatory community service is 100 hours. These youngsters, on a scheduled basis, report to the Central Area Police Station up to three times per week, for mandatory community service. The primary task is graffiti removal where youngsters participate in a virtual graffiti removal caravan which moves throughout the streets and typically paints out in excess of 100 graffiti locations per deployment. Additionally, these youngsters sometimes participate with neighborhood groups in miscellaneous clean-up activities and also in the washing and waxing of police vehicles. Whenever possible, when a program participant is identified as being directly responsible for specific graffiti, he or she is introduced to the property owner at the time he or she personally removes that graffiti.

COUNSELING COMPONENT

While the youngsters are completing their community service they simultaneously receive counseling and self esteem building as well as acting, dance and art lessons. The counseling occurs weekly at Central Police Facilities. The at-risk youths are given one hour of self esteem building by community volunteers who are experts in the field. This is followed by several hours of group counseling which includes "in your face" type lecturing by sworn officers and one-on-one counseling by officers, peers and community volunteers. As a reward for positive attitudes, the youths are provided acting, dance and art lessons on Saturdays. These lessons are given through the Los Angeles City Hearts Foundation, a volunteer organization. This helps divert the youths energy and thoughts to positive accomplishments.

CRITICAL REQUIREMENTS

The continuation of this program requires the following:

- Assignment of Two Police Officers. This program is particularly well suited to light duty officers, if the officers have demonstrated an aptitude and interest in such an assignment.
- Dedication of One Utility Vehicle. This vehicle is used to transport paint and equipment. Currently, through the assistance of Motor Transport Division, Central Area is assigned a surplus city utility vehicle which although containing police markings, is yellow and equipped with a rotating yellow warning beacon on the roof.
- Dedication of One Transport Vehicle. This vehicle is used to transport the youngsters. Currently, Central Area uses the Community Relation's van, which has been provided to the police department by a support organization for this purpose.
- Paint and Related Supplies. Central Area is constantly seeking supplies of paint and related equipment items. These sources, which are intermittent, include council offices, U.S. Post Office Departments, concerned citizens and supportive businesses.
- Lincoln Heights Jail Facilities. This area has proven extremely well suited for the scared straight component. Although usually available, the program occasionally must compete with production companies who are involved in filming at this location.

SUMMARY

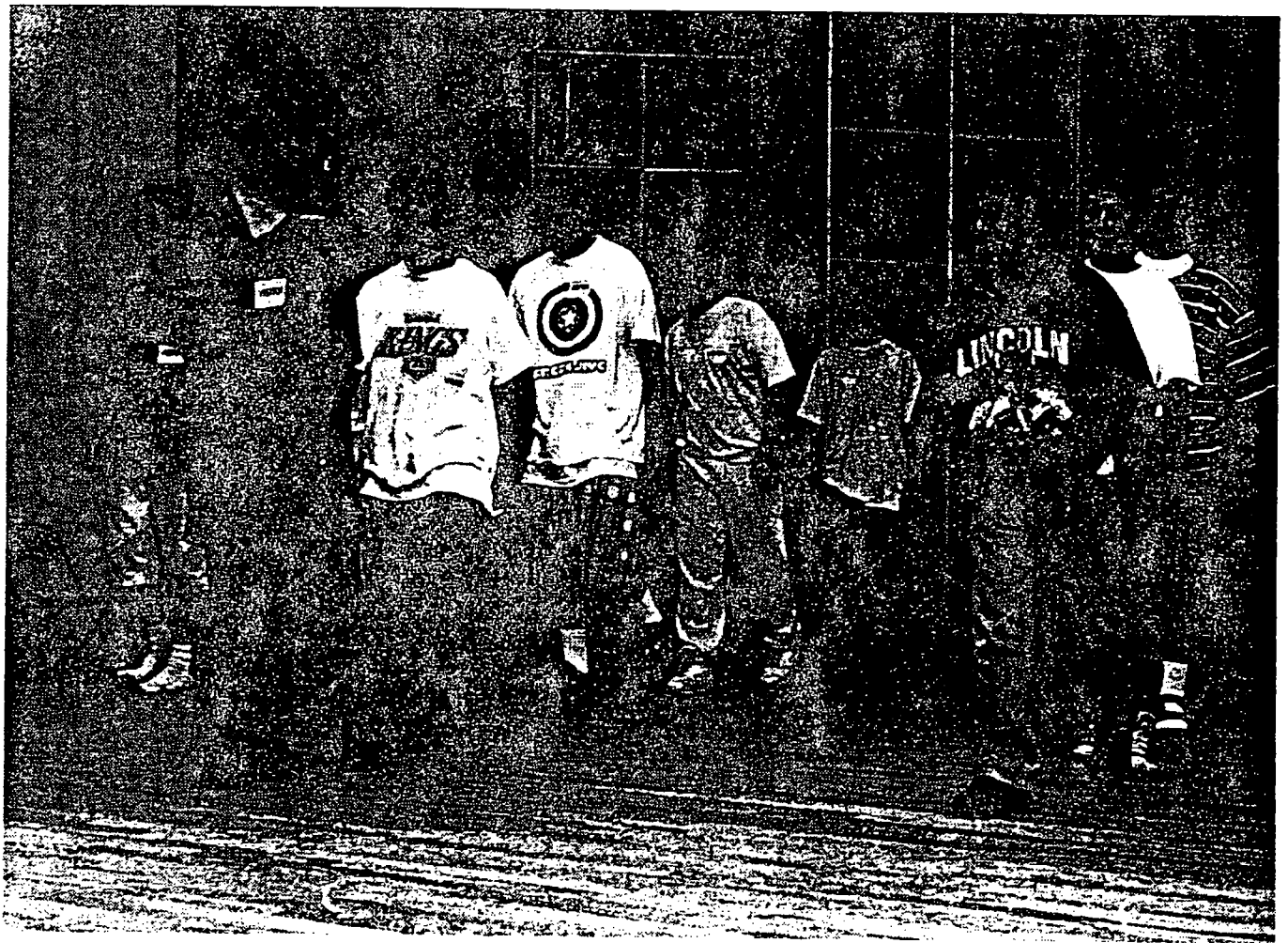
This program, by every measure, has proven to be popular and successful. Central Area is successfully re-diverting the very forces responsible for community blight in a manner which enhances the community. Residents and merchants are very pleased that there is a definite decrease in visible graffiti throughout the Central Area. Equally as important, this program is truly making a positive impact in the lives of many at-risk youngsters.



Officer Frank DiPaola with two Program youths.



Officer Frank DiPaola with youth as depicted on recruitment poster.



Juvenile Impact Youths receiving dance lessons



Juvenile Impact Youths involved in acting

A PARENT'S HOPE *

How much more can I endure? This thought never me. What has he done now? This question comes with each ring of the phone, each knock of the door. People pointing the finger at him when something goes wrong, even if he didn't do anything wrong, the blames end up on him.

Where did I go wrong?, am I to blame for his actions? I looked for the answers in many different ways, support groups, prayer, well meaning friends and relatives always willing to give their advice, all the answers no solution. Hopelessness and being tired were the only feelings that I had left.

I remember when I first saw my son, so sweet, so innocent. Here I sit wonder, What happened to that child? What will become of him will he grow up free or live his life out behind bars? Will he grow old or laid to rest in a early grave? These questions are never far from me. I've prayed for the answers to these questions, still I get no answers.

One day I came home to find that a card that had been placed on the door by a police officer, not again, now what has he done? I cried. The message on the card told me to call and talk to this police officer. I call the number, talked to the officer, we set up a time for our first meeting. I felt, as I hung up the phone maybe there is still hope. The officer talked to us, (no one had really taken the time before). He placed my son on community service, laid down some strict ground rules, and told my son what was expected of him. The officer told us about a very important weekend that was coming up, one that should not be missed. The boys in the program (community service) will be taken to a jail, to meet some men (that had served time) these men will be talking to the boys. Straight talk about what it will be like in jail if they continue on the road that they were on. This part of the program goes by the name **SCARED STRAIGHT**.

I watched, (held my breath), and waited for change. The change in my son was not that noticeable at first, little changes, the stealing, lying had stopped, money doesn't disappear anymore even his attitude changed (for the better). I got my son back and it feels good to hold him in my arms. It all started with a little card that had been placed on my door.

THERE IS HOPE. KEEP FIGHTING
NEVER GIVE UP

* This letter copied verbatim from a letter written by an unknown parent.

SECTION

B

SUNDAY

MAY 8, 1994

CCT

METRO

Los Angeles Times

Police Try Tough Talk to Steer Youths Away From Crime

Everyone's looking for the ultimate cure for violent crime—gun control, the Clinton crime bill, “three strikes and you're out.”

But sometimes you can find a smaller remedy right in your own back yard. Or at least ours, the streets behind The Times that blend into a vast stretch of misery just east of us known as Skid Row.

On a recent Wednesday night, I left The Times parking structure and drove through Skid Row, pulling in at an ugly brown fortress at 6th and Maple streets, the Central Area police station. There, in one of the most depressed and dangerous parts of Los Angeles, a small group of police officers is engaged in an unusual battle against violent crime.

□

About a dozen young men—actual and potential gang members—and their parents sat around a large U-shaped arrangement of tables in a conference room, taking part in a confrontational session with the police. The young men had been caught screwing up and the goal was to get them to admit it.

Officer Frank DiPaola, wearing jeans, a sport shirt, a gun and badge, approached a Latino seated at the table. In a loud, hostile voice, he told him to take off his boots. Warily, the boy did as he was told.

DiPaola picked up one of the boots and walked a few steps away. “How does that make you feel?” he said to the kid. “I just took your boot.”

“You took something that was mine,” the kid said.

“How did the man you robbed feel?” DiPaola asked. “I got the gun. I'm going to take your other boot before you go.”



SUNNY SUNG / Los Angeles Times

L.A. Officer Frank DiPaola gives homework to youths in anti-gang program as his wife, Yara, looks on.

Two or three more cops took their turns giving others in the group the same sort of treatment, as did a psychologist. Parents, some of them unaware of the extent of their sons' activities, were confronted with what their boys had been up to. “Tell your father why you joined a gang,” DiPaola said to a member of the Asian Boys, a Chinatown gang. This seemed to be big news to the father.

Generally, these young men had come to the table by

BILL BOYARSKY

one of two routes.

DiPaola had plucked some out of jail after Juvenile Court agreed to turn them over to his program.

Other boys had their names taken down by police on field reporting cards during sweeps through gang hangouts, such as the Downtown video game arcades around 8th Street and Broadway. DiPaola visited the parents and offered to help. He persuaded them that their children were heading straight for trouble. He asked them to bring their sons down to the police station for the program, and invited them to participate in parenting classes themselves.

I asked one of the boys why he agreed to come down to the police station. “My mom was crying too many times,” ex-18th Street gang member Abel Silva said.

The police station meetings are just part of the program. It also includes something called “Scared Straight,” where the young men are brought to the abandoned Lincoln Heights jail and put in cells. Ex-cons walk along the rows of cells, screaming and using threats of beatings and homosexual rape to give the boys an idea of life on the inside.

The third phase is community service, 100 or 200 hours of graffiti cleanup. None of this is pleasant. At each phase, the cops keep up the confrontation.

Please see **BOYARSKY, B3**

Continued from B1

On a Saturday a couple of weeks ago, I went to Central station to watch a graffiti cleanup crew at work. One kid was defiant, bragging about his skill on the streets. He was confronted by Rolling '30s gang alumnus Troy Garner, a program volunteer who sneered: “If you was as good at hustling as you say you are, you wouldn't be here. You'd be out hustling.”

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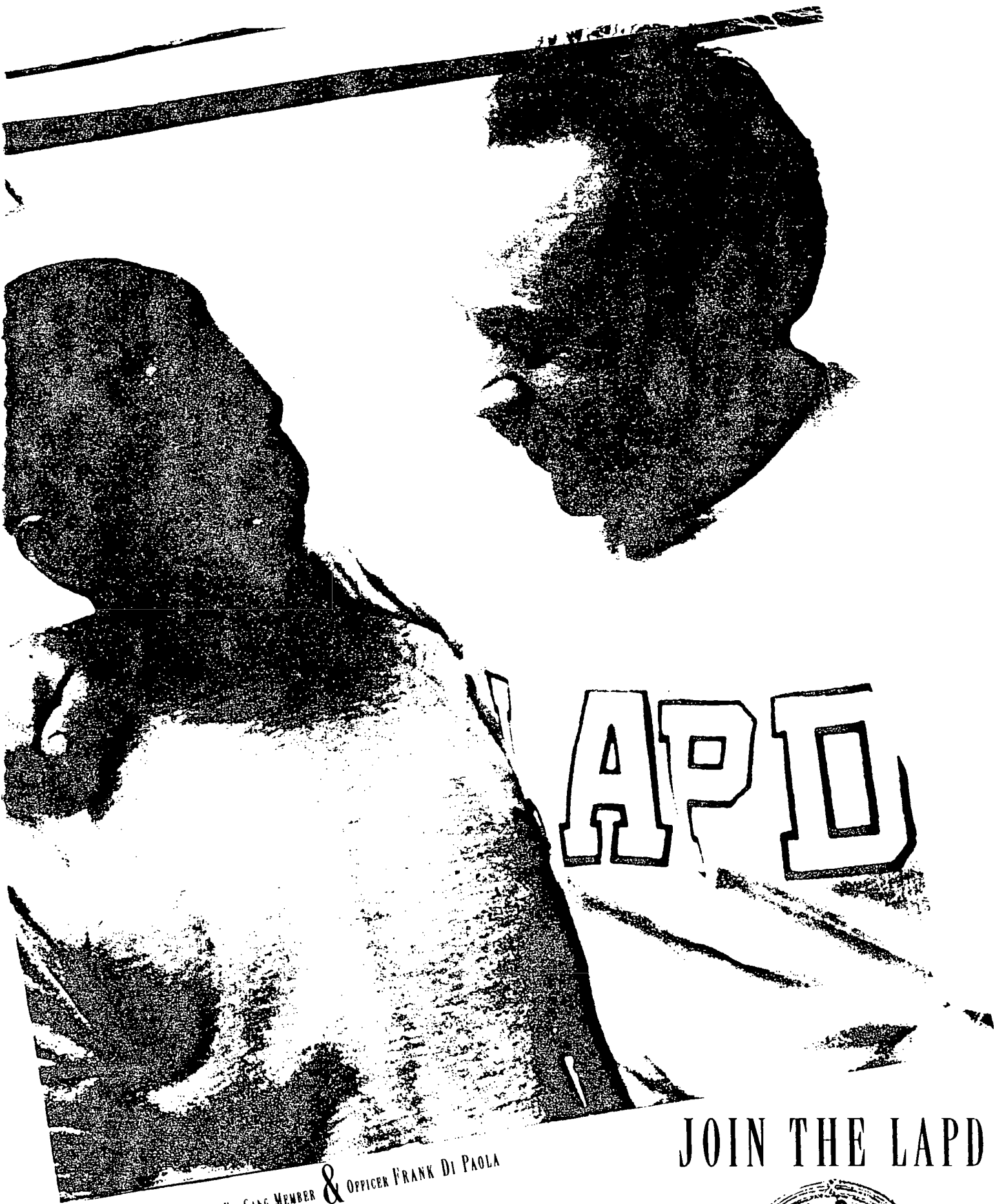
The program's real significance is that it suggests better ways of dealing with a problem that has stubbornly resisted solutions.

It recognizes that the LAPD officers can no longer limit themselves to their traditional role. Even if Mayor Richard Riordan builds the department up to 10,000, we still won't have enough cops to put down all the city's violent criminals.

The Central station program is a small, low-ticket item that reaches only a few. It's not going to stop the worst, most intractable thugs. But it offers an alternative to the road to jail.

As Central Area Capt. Dick Bonneau conceded: “It doesn't deal with a lot of people, and not everyone who goes in the program is a success.” But he also said: “The fact is, it will change some of them, so it's worth it.”

It also recognizes that gang membership, or hanging out with gang members, isn't always a certain ticket to prison or death on the streets. Everyone's different. People can change.



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EAST BAY CORRIDOR PROJECT

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EAST BAY PUBLIC SAFETY CORRIDOR: YEAR ONE

REPORT FROM THE CO-CHAIRS

*Assemblyman Tom Bates and Assemblywoman Barbara Lee
November 15, 1994*

When the mayors and school board officials from Richmond, Berkeley and Oakland made a commitment last year to work across their jurisdictional boundaries to solve common problems of crime, violence and gangs, few imagined how far -- and how quickly -- that commitment would spread. The East Bay Public Safety Corridor Project, founded with the signing of an historic Memorandum of Understanding on November 8, 1993, now stretches from Fremont to the Carquinez Straits and includes 21 cities, 2 counties, 19 school districts, 4 community college districts, and 4 special districts.

The importance of the Corridor Project was underscored this month -- just one year after its inception -- when the United States Department of Justice announced that it has selected the Project for a prestigious \$1.97 million federal crime prevention grant. The Corridor is one of only 12 communities nationwide chosen to participate as a national model in the new federal Comprehensive Communities Program.

The growth and early successes of the Corridor Project have moved us quickly from planning to implementation. This brings new opportunities and new challenges. With a year of hard work behind us and tremendous potential ahead, we are writing to update you on the progress of the Project and to outline the needs facing us as we move into 1995.

HISTORY AND GROWTH OF THE CORRIDOR PROJECT

The impetus for the Corridor Project was a tragic weekend in June, 1993, when West Contra Costa County experienced a record 23 drive-by shootings. The majority were by teens against teens. Richmond leaders called on their elected officials to identify resources to address this frightening situation. Aware that the problems faced by Richmond were shared by other communities in the East Bay, we convened the mayors of Richmond, Oakland, and Berkeley, each of whom also asked their local school districts to become involved, and the East Bay Public Safety Corridor was born.

The original members of the Corridor Project shared two basic convictions:

- The arbitrary lines that define political jurisdictions are meaningless in the fight against crime and violence. The key to the Corridor Project's success is the voluntary participation of multiple jurisdictions, with a shared vision and the willingness to operate in a pragmatic fashion, in both their individual and their mutual interest.
- Pervasive problems of crime and violence can only be solved with a careful balance of law enforcement and early, family-focused efforts at prevention.

These two precepts guided us during our first year and provide a strategic foundation for our future efforts.

The growth of the Corridor Project has been rapid. Each member jurisdiction has demonstrated its commitment by passing a resolution and making a financial contribution to help fund basic Project operations. The number of jurisdictions that joined the Corridor Project is testimony both to the Project's promise as a solution and to the willingness of today's East Bay public officials to approach old problems in new and innovative ways.

CORRIDOR PROJECT ACTION PLAN AND GOVERNANCE

In late 1993, Corridor Project leaders crafted the 1994 Action Plan -- a "roadmap" for the first year of activity -- based on input from numerous community meetings and discussions. The Action Plan was widely circulated, revised numerous times, and adopted in March 1994. The Action Plan delineates the major Corridor Project goals and prioritizes Project activities. During our first year, it guided us in identifying resources and provided a basis for support of grant applications developed by member jurisdictions. It has also motivated our outreach activities and helped us to identify legislative needs.

When the Action Plan was adopted, we established a Corridor Project Task Force comprised of the sheriffs, supervisors, district attorneys, judges, and chief appointed officials from the counties; state legislators and representatives of congressional offices and federal agencies; mayors, city managers, and police chiefs from the cities; the school board presidents and superintendents of the school districts; and officials from BART, AC Transit, and the East Bay Regional Park District. An Executive Committee was appointed from among the Task Force members. It includes city managers, county administrators, school superintendents, and police chiefs. Six working groups were also formed, co-chaired by prestigious experts and community leaders, to review the Action Plan, establish priorities within it, and develop additional programs to achieve Corridor Project goals.

During our first year, the Corridor Project focused on recruiting member jurisdictions, identifying resources, and developing grant applications in support of the Action Plan goals. We are happy to report significant success in attracting interest and backing from the public sector, both locally and in Washington D.C. We also developed an important relationship with the East Bay Community Foundation which volunteered to serve as fiscal agent for the Corridor Project. The

Foundation has provided invaluable support, ranging from basic bookkeeping to large scale program design. When the Executive Committee tackled the question of long-term governance for the Project last July, the Foundation offered assistance to a 14-member design team which consulted with organizational development experts and participated in a strategic planning process. We expect in early 1995 to alter our governance in order to involve new constituencies and implement new models of shared decision-making.

We will ask leaders from the three Congressional districts within the Corridor -- West Contra Costa County, North Alameda County and South Alameda County -- to join with public officials who are already involved. But, most importantly, we will go beyond our first year's emphasis on public sector agencies and include representatives of other groups in each of these districts that are critical to the Corridor Project's long-term success -- youth organizations, the religious community, private foundations, employers, colleges, and area businesses.

The Corridor Project and its governance must never be static. Rather, we intend to adapt our structure as we build new partnerships and take on new responsibilities.

SUCSESSES AND RECOGNITION

In 1994, the Corridor Project sponsored a package of bills in the state Legislature, drawn directly from the Action Plan. Three bills were passed into law:

- **ACR 146** (Bates, Lee, Campbell, Eastin, Klehs, Boatwright, and Petris) identifies and endorses the Corridor Project and encourages state and federal agencies to work closely with the Project to assure its success.
- **AB 2742** (Lee) provides more effective regulatory tools to assist cities in removing public nuisance problems around liquor establishments and gives local jurisdictions greater opportunity for input in decisions by the Alcohol Beverage Control Board.
- **AB 94x** (Bates) removes a legal obstacle to the establishment of drug diversion courts for first-time offenders by clarifying that drug testing of participants within a program is allowed without jeopardizing the rights of the participant.

Several other bills, not in the official Corridor Project package, will also have a positive impact:

- **AB 3152** (Bates) establishes a planning process and incentives for building transit villages -- clustered developments around rail stations -- and allows redevelopment agencies to use low and moderate income housing funds and residential construction financing to support housing in the transit villages, even if they lie outside a redevelopment area.
- **AB 3182** (Bates) authorizes a land swap that will allow the Department of Health

Services to build a new facility in Richmond rather than moving 600 jobs, now based in Emeryville and Berkeley, to Sacramento.

- **AB 2543** (Lee) establishes the School Hate Violence Reduction Act to provide a framework for new policies to respond to acts of hate violence on school grounds, increase human relations curriculum and an appreciation of diversity, and discourage discriminatory attitudes and practices among students, teachers and administrators.

Other bills, including two designed to augment local juvenile probation efforts and one which would have tightened up gun sales in Corridor cities, were passed by the Legislature but vetoed by the Governor. They received a great deal of support, however, and increased the Legislature's and the administration's understanding of the Corridor Project. We are confident of continued legislative success in 1995.

Corridor cities and local organizations were also successful in obtaining a variety of new resources for crime prevention efforts:

- The U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, selected the Corridor as one of only 16 communities nationwide to compete for participation in the federal Comprehensive Communities Program (CCP). The Corridor Project received \$70,000 for a Corridor-wide planning process, and then was chosen as a CCP community, winning a grant of \$1.97 million to implement a variety of crime prevention programs delineated in the Action Plan.
- The East Bay Community Foundation granted the Corridor Project \$25,000 to assist with the CCP application process.
- Oakland received \$156,000 from the Career Criminal Apprehension Program to upgrade its criminal tracking system and coordinate with other cities in the Corridor.
- Ten jurisdictions received Police Supplementation Hiring Grants from the U.S. Department of Justice, including \$4.8 million for Oakland, \$1.5 million for Berkeley, \$2.82 million for Richmond, \$1.6 million for Contra Costa County, \$966,387 for Alameda, \$290,246 for Newark, \$492,252 for San Leandro, and \$305,914 for Pinole, to hire new police officers for their community policing programs.
- Thirty college students, through the Americorps Community and National Service Program, will work in four Corridor police departments to help implement community policing by tutoring in Police Activities League programs, surveying community members, and organizing town hall meetings.
- Congress included an earmark for the Corridor Project in the 1995 federal budget, to be negotiated with the U.S. Department of Justice.

- The U.S. Department of Commerce awarded a National Telecommunications and Information Agency grant of \$100,000 to Urban Strategies Council in Oakland to plan a Corridor-wide computer network.
- The U.S. Attorney's Office signed a Memorandum of Understanding with all the District Attorneys in the Corridor, establishing a new office in Oakland in order to assist in regional, multi-jurisdictional prosecution efforts.
- A consortium of East Bay cities, including Berkeley, El Cerrito, Emeryville, and San Pablo, received \$100,000 from the state Alcohol Beverage Commission to tackle the problem of crime around liquor stores. Oakland received a similar award of \$100,000. The two Corridor awards were among only 15 granted statewide.

Other applications and requests are still pending:

- Center for Substance Abuse Prevention -- funding to build upon the existing federal Community Partnership programs in Oakland, Berkeley, and Contra Costa Counties, addressing the problems of substance abuse, violence, and HIV/AIDS through neighborhood projects, data collection and sharing, training and education, and media activities.
- Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance Programs -- \$50,000 requested jointly by Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, Departments of Probation, to develop a regional "enhanced" boot camp for non-violent juvenile offenders who would otherwise be committed to correctional camps or long-term placement.
- Food and Nutrition Services, U.S. Department of Agriculture -- a waiver of federal rules that will allow Corridor schools, in the lowest income areas of the Corridor, to cut red tape by blending nutrition dollars from five different programs and expand nutrition services to older youth in after-school programs.
- Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities -- designation for Oakland as an Empowerment Zone and Richmond as an Enterprise Community.

NEW CHALLENGES FOR 1995

We view the themes for 1995 as stability, flexibility, and partnership.

Stability: Staff and Operations

A handful of talented individuals -- only two of whom worked full-time for the Corridor Project - did all the staff work, research, and grant-writing that led to our initial successes. They worked out of their own homes and in-kind office space, often in cramped quarters and with

incompatible computer systems. We plan by early 1995 to hire an Executive Director and establish a more functional office to support the Corridor Project as it evolves and grows, connecting and coordinating Project activities, developing legislation, and continuing the crucial grant-writing and fundraising efforts.

Given the tremendous interest in the Corridor during our first year, both at the local and national levels, we are optimistic about the prospects for a stable funding base. We are turning to area foundations to fund basic operations and anticipate an annual core budget of \$350,000. In the coming year we will also seek assistance from private funders for program elements that are not included in public sector grants.

Flexibility: Key to Action Plan Implementation

The Corridor Project's strength lies in its ability to initiate, coordinate, and support public safety and prevention activities among all its member jurisdictions. Virtually every activity involves a different constellation of jurisdictions and organizations. Who participates in a given project depends on what will work.

With each idea or proposal, we must convene the appropriate stakeholders; identify the common goals; analyze the status of existing programs and resources; identify barriers to achieving our goals; and agree on a plan to overcome those barriers. We must always maintain the flexibility to focus on what will work, and not be constrained by old structures and habits.

In year two, we will update the Action Plan to reflect the growth of our shared vision, the new understandings we have gained, and the new resources we have identified. We must plan for federal opportunities, such as funding potentially available from the 1994 Federal Crime Bill, the Goals 2000 School-to-Work Opportunities Act, and the Corridor Project earmark in the 1995 Commerce/Justice/State Appropriation Bill. We will also continue our discussions with state officials about new state resources and creative ways to use existing funding streams.

Even as we update the Action Plan, we will continue our efforts to implement recommendations from last year. Action Plan priorities that will remain at the top of the list include:

- Corridor-wide community policing, including a regional crime lab and enhanced communications systems.
- A "first-strike" program that guarantees an appropriate intervention in the lives of all first-time youthful offenders and their families.
- After-school and week-end programs for children and youth that include tutoring, recreation, work-readiness, and nutrition.
- School-to-work programs that transition high school students into jobs by connecting

them with appropriate training opportunities and area employers.

- Family centers throughout the Corridor where vulnerable families can seek help ranging from basic income support to parenting classes, training and employment assistance to drug counseling.
- A Corridor-wide economic development strategy that will expand employment opportunities by attracting value-added industries through the development of realistic business plans and the availability of an appropriately trained workforce.

Partnerships: Key to Success

The strength of the working relationships among all the Corridor Project's member jurisdictions and all levels of government -- state, local, and federal -- is impressive. Maintaining it is fundamental to our continued success. It is appropriate now, however, in our second year, to expand those relationships to others whose involvement can increase our opportunities for long-term success.

In a geographic area as large as the Corridor, we must extend extraordinary effort to reach the wide range of community members who will potentially be part of implementing Corridor Project activities. On August 3, 1994, we took a significant step in that direction with the first Corridor-wide Youth Summit. Over 200 young people from 13 Corridor cities attended the Summit to discuss violence at school and strategies for school safety. Eighty-five volunteered to participate on the Youth Leadership Council which will serve in an advisory capacity to the Corridor Project. Volunteers from the University of California, through the Cal Corps program, will work with the Council to provide follow-up assistance with its structure and its on-going activities.

In year two we hope to establish strong partnerships with private foundations, the business community, the religious community, and community-based organizations that have long been dedicated to many of the Corridor Project's goals. We will build upon the ideas and resources of a widening circle of friends -- all those in our communities whose involvement will determine the ultimate sustainability of our work.

NEXT STEPS

- Solidify the Corridor Project's operational funding base and hire staff.
- Update the Corridor Project Action Plan, building upon current efforts.
- Prepare for the second annual Corridor Project Task Force meeting in February, 1995, to adopt the revised Action Plan and re-organize the governance structure.

- Launch outreach and partnership-building efforts focused on the business community, the religious community, youth organizations, and community-based organizations throughout the Corridor.
- Apply for designation by the U.S. Department of Justice as one of 15 national model crime prevention programs authorized for funding by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.
- Apply for funding from the U.S. Departments of Housing and Urban Development, Education, and Health and Human Services to implement prevention programs identified in the Action Plan.

EAST BAY CORRIDOR PROJECT

3923 Grand Ave. Oakland, CA 94610 510.428.2551 FAX 510.428.1599

EAST BAY WINS MAJOR FEDERAL CRIME PREVENTION GRANT ONLY PLACE IN CALIFORNIA TO WIN

Information:

Rachel Richman, 510-428-1493

A unique consortium of more than 25 East Bay cities, counties and school districts has been awarded a prestigious \$2 million crime prevention grant from the U.S. Justice Department. The East Bay Corridor Project was the only California program to be asked to participate in the new Comprehensive Communities Program.

"This gives us a chance to develop innovative and collaborative approaches to preventing crime and violence," according to Assemblyman Tom Bates, who chairs the Project with Assemblywoman Barbara Lee. Bates said that the turning point came at a Youth Summit held August 3 at Oakland Technical High School. "The ideas we got from the young people helped us turn a good proposal into a winning one."

"What we do here could easily become a statewide and national model," said Assemblywoman Barbara Lee, who traveled to Washington earlier this fall to push for the funds. She credited a unified effort by Congressmembers Ron Dellums, Pete Stark, George Miller and Senators Barbara Boxer and Dianne Feinstein as central to obtaining the grant.

The Corridor Project will receive \$1.975,088 million in federal funds for key crime fighting and crime prevention pilot programs, including a regional Community Resource Center clearinghouse for program and technical assistance, regional Crime Analysis Unit, a Community Police Youth Academy and a gang prevention Urban Action Corps (detailed list attached). They will also receive priority in other funds and technical assistance administered by the U.S. Department of Justice.

The Comprehensive Communities Program was developed by the U.S. Department of Justice as a vehicle for assisting communities in crime prevention and re-education. It emphasizes intergovernmental coordination, community policing, coordination among public and private social service and health organizations and including the public in decision making.

Key California Congressional leaders:

- o Senator Dianne Feinstein: 202-224-9629
- o Senator Barbara Boxer: Linda Marson, 202-224-3553
- o Congressman Ron Dellums: Lee Halterman, 510-763-0370 or 202-225-8047
- o Congressman Pete Stark: John Garcia or Marco Milnease, 510-247-1388
- o Congressman George Miller: 510-602-1880

Co-Chairs of the Corridor Project:

- o Assemblywoman Barbara Lee: Teresa Stark, 916-445-7442
- o Assemblymember Tom Bates: Rachel Richman, 510-428-1493

Highlights of the Proposal

- **Community Prevention Resource Center**
The Resource center will serve as a clearinghouse of successful programs and provide resources and technical assistance to community groups, local governments, and public agencies wishing to confront crime and drug problems. The research expertise and assistance from the Center will provide a forum and setting to develop new linkages among police and other public agencies and new partnerships among public, private, and nonprofit organizations.
- **Community Partnership Against Domestic Violence**
The Family Violence Partnership will pull together representatives from law enforcement, courts, social service and public health agencies, community residents, nonprofit providers, and researchers in a jurisdiction-wide coordinating body. The Partners will develop a comprehensive strategy against domestic violence.
- **Family Crisis Team**
A Family Crisis Team will be created to provide consistent follow-up and monitoring of domestic violence incidents in one Corridor community. The team will be composed of one police officer, social service/public health worker, and a nonprofit service provider. Families in crisis will receive intensive case management to ensure every member of the family receives assistance in addressing the problem.
- **Regional Crime Analysis Unit**
The Crime unit will serve as a centralized location for receiving data from Corridor communities. The Unit will receive data fed in by each individual jurisdiction, perform analysis of regional crime patterns (including patterns of gang activity, drug trafficking or juvenile robberies that cross city lines) and disseminate the results back to the individual departments. The unit will coordinate with existing county narcotics and gang task forces.
- **Police/Community Youth Academies**
Corridor police departments will offer training workshops for young people in their communities. The goal of the programs is to develop of better understanding of the role of law enforcement in the community and foster mutual respect between young people and the police.
- **Youth Outreach Team**
The team will work with Corridor youth to develop innovative, anti-drug and anti-violence education materials for use both within and outside the public schools.
- **Flexible Multi-agency Intervention Teams**
Create a multi-agency team to address the interlinked problems of the Corridor's most distressed communities, especially the problems of children and families. Teams will be made of law enforcement agencies and human service workers.
- **Youth Service Center**
The center will offer early intervention with you at the first stages of offending. The Center receives referrals from probation, police, schools, parents, and other social service agencies as well self-referrals from youth. It will build on existing program resources and service providers to develop individualized, comprehensive service plans for young people.

- **Intensive Employment-Oriented Aftercare Program**

An intervention program linking the two county probation departments and working in partnership with the universities, police departments, private and nonprofit employers, and community-based agencies, that will accept selected youth being released from county institutions and provide intensive pre-release counseling and post-release follow-up and aftercare. An important component in helping prevent recidivism is the emphasis on providing a job to the young offender.

- **Model Race/Ethnic Relations Curriculum**

Conduct an assessment of existing race/ethnic relations curricula in Corridor schools, survey successful programs across the nation and overseas, and draw on the best of what exists in developing our own model programs.

- **Urban Action Corps Gang Prevention Program**

Creates a pilot Urban Action Corps program in which youth at high risk of gang involvement are put to work on critical problems in their communities and also provided with simultaneous mentoring that results in a long-term plan for their future training and/or education.

- **Drug Court Enhancement and Expansion**

Expand the Drug Court to two new municipal courts, at least one of them in Contra Costa County, provide centralized drug testing for Corridor cities, and develop coordinated information systems to link drug courts and track participants. In addition, we will conduct an in-depth appraisal of the range of needs and gaps in our anti-drug armory--in existing treatment, health care, law enforcement, and social service systems.

East Bay cities get cash to fight crime

By Robert Salladay
STAFF WRITER

OAKLAND — Hard-won crime prevention money will be released soon by Attorney General Janet Reno, who is scheduled to announce Thursday a \$2 million grant to the East Bay Corridor Project.

Cities from the Carquinez Strait to Fremont are expected to benefit from the cash. "This gives us a chance to develop innovative ... approaches to preventing crime," said Assemblyman Tom Bates, D-Berkeley.

The money will be used for new youth and family-crisis programs, to study racial and ethnic tensions in East Bay schools, and for "seed money" to apply for more grants, according to Daniel Weiss, chief of staff for Rep. George Miller, D-Martinez.

Grant was 'competitive'

Weiss said the \$1,975,088 grant was "very competitive." He also said the new Republican-controlled Congress likely won't try to stop future grants to the Corridor.

"I don't think it necessarily implies bad things," Weiss said.

"Money is tight no matter who is in power. Americans voted for a smaller government, but they also expressed their displeasure on crime."

Corridor Project origins

The Corridor Project is a consortium of 18 East Bay cities, 11 school districts and two counties, Alameda and Contra Costa.

The idea for the Corridor grew out of meetings in the months following the East Bay hills firestorm, a disaster that brought home the necessity of inter-city cooperation. Bates has tried to get the Corridor named an official government entity.

"Police from different cities can now work together," Weiss said. "The district attorneys can work together, and school districts can work together."

The grants are distributed from the Justice Department's Comprehensive Community Program, which supports cities and counties that have developed innovative strategies to fight high crime rates.

East Bay crime-fighters to get \$2 million grant

By EMILY GURNON

Staff writer

An East Bay group working to prevent crime will receive \$2 million from the U.S. Department of Justice, area lawmakers said Tuesday.

The grant to the East Bay Corridor Project will help police, schools and cities from Fremont to Crockett coordinate their crime-fighting efforts, said Daniel Weiss, chief of staff for Rep. George Miller, D-Martinez. Miller was one of the congressional backers of the program.

"It's not each city trying to do its own crime thing," Weiss said Tuesday. "This becomes a regional approach to try to ferret out criminal activity and drug ac-

tivity along I-80 and 880."

The money will help the Corridor Project create a regional crime database so that police in different cities can track criminals throughout the area. It will also fund a service center for young people, a domestic violence program and a research center that will collect and share information about successful crime programs, Weiss said.

If young people can be targeted when they first commit a crime, much violence could be prevented, said Richmond Mayor Rosemary Corbin.

"They often start down this slippery slope of crime," she said. "We know that if we can catch them much sooner, we can short-circuit that."

Assemblyman Tom Bates, D-Oakland, organized the project with Assemblywoman Barbara Lee, D-Oakland, last year after a particularly bloody week in Richmond, said Project Director Nanette Banks. Nineteen people were injured — two fatally — in four days of violence.

Last November, Richmond, Oakland and Berkeley mayors agreed to work together, Corbin said.

Other jurisdictions eventually came on board. In all, 18 cities, 11 school districts, Contra Costa and Alameda counties and several nonprofit agencies belong to the project.

"Doing this makes so much sense, because these problems don't have boundaries," said A. Robin Orden, executive

assistant to Berkeley Mayor Jeffrey Leiter.

"We're all dealing with the same people," Corbin agreed. "We're just shuttling them back and forth now."

The Justice Department will announce grants Thursday to organizations and jurisdictions throughout the country through its Comprehensive Community Program, a department spokeswoman said. She would not disclose details of the other grants.

Earlier this month, six local law enforcement agencies received a \$100,000 grant to help fight alcohol-related crime from the state Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control.

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