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001. list	re: Human Interest Stories of Persons in Ohio [partial] (2 pages)	02/13/1994	b(6)
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Ohio

2016-0931-S

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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]

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- 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]
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- 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]

053114

STATE OF OHIO
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
COLUMBUS 43266-0601


GEORGE V. VOINOVICH
GOVERNOR

January 26, 1994

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Clinton:

We would like to take this opportunity to express how important the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance formula grant program has been to the State of Ohio, and to urge your support for its continuance.

The funding source is extremely important to Ohio as we strategically plan to address criminal justice issues including prison crowding. These funds will enable Ohio to provide funding to local communities to address prison crowding and provide funds for programs designed to effectively manage non-violent offenders through a case management system which diverts them from more costly institutional confinement and eases prison crowding. Ohio has provided funding for six of these programs which we call "Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime."

Ohio has increased the influence of multi-jurisdictional drug task forces that intercept, arrest and prosecute individuals involved in the manufacture, growth, possession, distribution and/or sale of illegal drugs. Ohio has had great success with this program and now funds 32 task forces operational in 74 of 88 counties for more than \$3.6 million.

We, in Ohio, are now able to better serve the victims of crime through increased programming. We have quadrupled the funding in this area to provide services to victims of crime, predominantly victims of violent crime, and their families. The services provided include assisting with the prosecution process, filing compensation claims, and help in locating other services.

The State has made a commitment to develop new community-based sanctions for non-violent felons through funds made available by the federal drug control block grant. Several initiatives are being implemented in FY '94, including Day Reporting Centers and Community Corrections Act Boards.

The Center of Human Identification, the first program of its kind in the nation, was started with Byrne Memorial funds. The Center provides services to local law

Centers and Community Corrections Act Boards.

The Center of Human Identification, the first program of its kind in the nation, was started with Byrne Memorial funds. The Center provides services to local law enforcement, including composite post mortem life drawings, facial reconstruction for skull identification, updated illustrations of missing adults and children, and image modification of known photos of wanted and/or escaped persons.

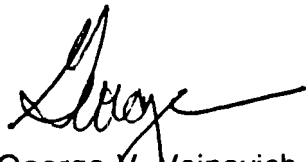
Ohio has convened a statewide group of stakeholders to develop a uniform measures package that will enable all criminal justice programs to be compared in terms of cost, recidivism, type of offender, and other identified measures of success and failure. This initiative is the first of its kind and will answer the question: "What works in criminal justice?"

These funds are essential for Ohio to plan a comprehensive strategy to reduce violence, particularly with our youth, that is generated through the use of firearms. This plan develops a process to put in place necessary technology for instant criminal history checks for those purchasing firearms and recommends expanding the role of established drug task forces in working with federal officials to trace weapons used in crimes. The strategy also calls for an educational component that would insert conflict resolution techniques in all Ohio schools. A task force of key stakeholders is working to analyze recommendations and to create a comprehensive plan for violence reduction.

Ohio has been a good steward of these funds by assigning staff to conduct four state monitorings per year to the 235 projects the funds support in our state. Data collected from these projects is being utilized to assess not only the effectiveness of these programs but also to map out new directions in criminal justice priorities.

These programs and many others could not have been possible in Ohio without the Byrne Memorial Drug Control grants. This program has given Ohio the ability to meet the needs of law enforcement, community crime prevention and its citizens. With the fear of crime that exists in Ohio and America today, we urge you to continue your commitment to fighting crime and fund the Byrne Memorial Drug Control Grant.

Sincerely,



George V. Voinovich
Governor



Mike DeWine
Lt. Governor

cc: Attorney General Janet Reno

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR OHIO, 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 Ohio's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Ohio should expect a total of about \$345 million over the next 6 years.
 - ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 3,900 police officers. At least 15% -- \$50 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Ohio.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$124 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$124 million is possible if Ohio 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 Ohio's \$17 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$4 million for drug and crime enforcement in Ohio's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Ohio'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 \$43 million for Ohio -- enough for about 21,700 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 \$9 million for Ohio).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$59 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Ohio. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$33 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$14 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Ohio can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$34 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Ohio.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$12 million to treat up to an estimated 10,500 drug-addicted prisoners in Ohio prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT** -- \$11.3 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.**

Crime bill funds mean more enforcement in '95

• Summit Co. agencies absorb about \$2 million; community policing is up

Beacon Journal staff report

The region's law enforcement agencies are beefing up. This summer, most of the money from the federal crime bill will begin to filter into the area. In the next three years, almost \$4 million will be diverted to law enforcement agencies in the region. Summit County agencies are absorbing more than half of the total.

As a result, dozens of communities are hiring police officers. Overall, 60 full-time officers will be hired in the region, representing almost 3 percent of the full time law enforcement officers at police and sheriff's departments.

Departments are using the officers to bolster community policing efforts, which stress beat work, with officers making more personal contact with residents.

The three programs in the crime bill providing money to help agencies hire officers are: Phase One; Cops Ahead; and Cops Fast.

Phase One money was given to communities not given money under earlier funding programs.

Cops Ahead provides funds to communities with more than 50,000 residents. Money from Cops Fast goes to communities with a population of less than 50,000.

Here is how the law enforcement agencies in the region are using the money. Many departments are waiting for the federal money before hiring additional officers. Unless otherwise noted, the officers have not yet been hired.

PORTAGE COUNTY

Portage County Sheriff — one deputy, \$74,000.

"In a department our size (22) another person helps ease the burden. Any time we can pick up an

additional officer, we are thrilled to death." — Sheriff Duane Kaley

Aurora — one officer, hired in May. \$75,000.

"We intend to put in place various programs for community relations, crime prevention and a community policing program." — Chief Gerald Dietrich

Brimfield Twp. — one officer, hired in April. \$65,250.

"It will give us more patrol and more time to investigate and follow up on reports that are taken." — Chief Dennis Holodnak

Kent — one officer, \$75,000.

"Although we appreciate being granted the federal funding, receiving it for one officer rather than the six we requested, it will not have a significant impact on our current and future policing efforts." — Capt. James Peach

Mantua — one officer, hired March 12. \$67,500.

"We will be implementing a new bicycle program with him. We're looking at patrolling for school activities and for activities at the park." — Chief Harry Buchert

Ravenna — one officer, \$75,000.

"We feel, certainly, with a jurisdiction our size and the changing demands of the community for roader police services — we could use three additional officers — so one is a start." — Chief Michael Wartout

Streetsboro — three officers; hired in January. \$225,000.

The officer is on patrol. "It works. You pick up some extra officers . . . And it's a nice little plus and we're very happy with it." — Chief James Brown

Windham — two officers, hired January. \$96,651.

"Now all shifts are covered with 24-hour protection due to the fact that we hired two. . . . And we have a foot patrol." — Chief Milford Agans

EDINA COUNTY

Brunswick — one officer, \$3,000. City officials are considering sending the money back because of having to match the funds. Brunswick Hills — one officer, \$3,312.

The plan is to hire one officer to community policing. — Chief Bert Osiecki

Medina — one officer, \$75,000; one officer from Phase One, \$1,000.

The officers will be used for road aid and help with some community policing. — Chief Tom Steyer

Montville Twp. — one officer, \$75,000.

The officer will be hired for regular patrol duty and allow the department to move a senior officer up to community policing. — Chief Michael Sailer

Seville — one officer, \$61,313.

The officer will do "community policing." This person will concentrate on preventing crime, rather than responding to a crime and will be available to speak to community groups. — Chief Chris Weir

Wadsworth — one officer, \$75,000.

The new position will be used to hire a patrol officer. A senior officer will be put into community policing. — Chief Michael King

STARK COUNTY

Alliance — one officer, already hired. \$75,000.

"The police officer will be working pro-actively in specific neighborhoods as a community oriented policeman." — Chief Jim Black

Canal Fulton — one officer, already hired. \$69,491.

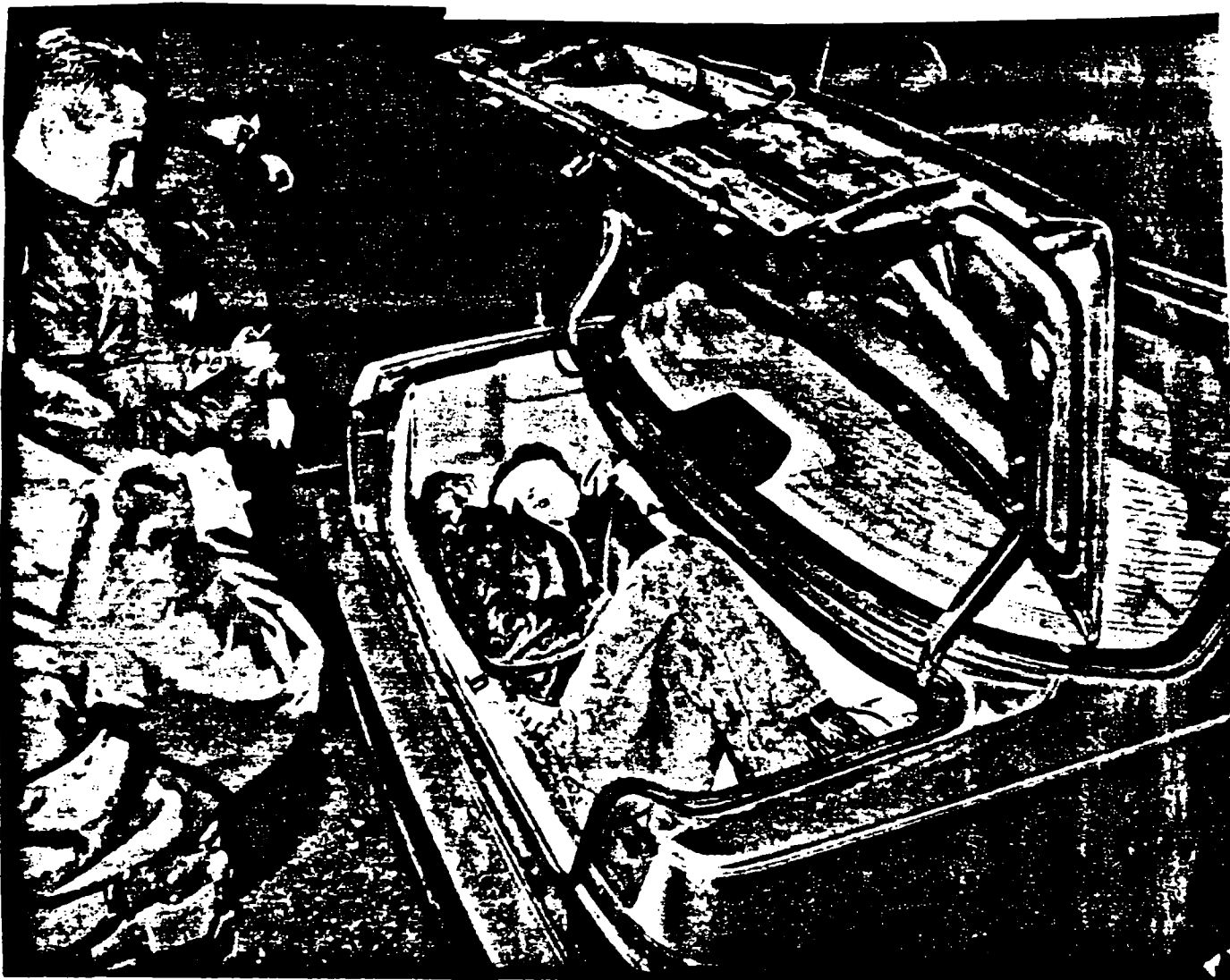
"This officer will be implementing our department organizational values of crime prevention." — Chief Mike McNeely

Canton — four officers, \$300,000.

With the addition, the department will be able to bolster its community policing efforts. — Chief Thomas W. Wyatt.

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CONT.



be taking place in their ranks. The García Abrego family, the purported leaders of the once dominant Gulf cartel that controls drug trade along Mexico's east coast, have recently received arrest warrants from the Mexican Attorney General's office for an alleged—but as yet unproved—connection to the murder of José Francisco Ruiz Massieu, the deputy attorney general of the country's ruling political party. The heads of the Tijuana cartel, the Arrellano Félix brothers, have also come under pressure for their suspected role in accidentally gunning down a bishop in Guadalajara. (The real target of the shooting is thought to have been Joaquín Guzmán, another suspected drug lord, whose power base is in Sonora.) With the García Abregos and the Arrellano Félixes lying low, the field has been left open to the low-key, efficient Carillo.

Carillo acts as a liaison between Mexican drug traffickers and the Cali cartel of

Colombia, which in recent years has come to dominate the cocaine trade worldwide. Following a U.S. clampdown in the 1980s on their shipping routes through Panama and the Caribbean, the Cali bosses began contracting their transportation to Mexican *contrabandista* families, bootleggers who for generations have specialized in running goods—whiskey, heroin, blue jeans—into the U.S. In the system that eventually evolved, the Colombians flew planeloads of cocaine from Colombia into Mexico, then paid the Mexicans to move the goods across the border.

Carillo's cool competence appeals to the Cali traffickers. The Cali dons "don't want to deal with some jerk that's running around shooting everybody," says a veteran DEA agent specializing in the cartel. The Colombian bosses allegedly employ Carillo as a kind of nuncio for communicating information to the Mexican federation, keep-

TIED WITH A BOW: El Paso police inspect the bodies of Rubalcava and his two sons

ing peace among rival Mafias along the border and subcontracting Cali business to them. "He has the ability to form alliances," says one U.S. analyst. "He's been the pacifier. If you're going to have power, you have to be able to make alliances."

Carillo and his colleagues may be partners with the Colombians, but when it comes to smuggling, the two groups operate in distinctly different styles. While the Colombians have used elaborate devices such as custom-made yachts, high-tech communication decoders and even submarines, the Mexicans prefer a cruder methodology: stuffing the drugs into the trunks of cars, then relying on a combination of speed, scattershot runs and sheer bravado. Sometimes they blitz the border posts, sending eight or 10 vehicles through at a time, betting that U.S. Customs will

cont'd.

Jackson Twp. — one officer, \$4,300.

"We are going to put him into the business district. . . . Right now, we have an officer in the industrial park and Belden Village part time and this is where he will be assigned." — Sgt. Chris Rudy
Louisville — one officer, \$75,000.

City council still considering whether to hire an officer.

Massillon — one officer, \$75,000.
"A newly hired officer will not be the community oriented policeman. I will be establishing a community policing office and will find an officer to cover that beat. . . . We were hiring three full-time officers anyway and now with the grant, we will be hiring four officers." — Chief Mark Weldon

Minerva — one officer, \$58,457.
"Currently we have eight police officers. With the size of the village, the ninth officer is indicated based on what we see as trends in the village. . . . We have always done some community policing, but there are activities that we would like to get into, like the DARE program." — Chief David Mumma

Waynesburg — one officer, \$8,478.

"We have created a new position in the village. He will be a Community Liaison Officer and he will handle the complaints in the village — dog complaints, open burning, nuisance complaints, that sort of nature." Chief Jim Jarosz

SUMMIT COUNTY

Summit County sheriff — one deputy, \$75,000.

"He will be assigned to our special operations divisions. . . . He'll be riding a bicycle in allotment areas where it's feasible (such as Green, Coventry). That won't be the only thing he's doing. Community contact is the real issue." — Inspector Lance Belka

Akron — eight officers hired, \$648,000 under cops Phase One,

three other officers, \$225,000.

(See story, Page D1)

Bath — one officer, hired April 1. \$75,000.

"Community policing is not a program. Programs come and go. Community policing is an attitude, a way of life for us. We have had the community-policing attitude for years. We now wish to make it a two-way street with the citizens."

— Chief George Reuscher

Copley — one officer, \$75,000.

Officials are not sure they will accept the money.

Fairlawn — one officer, \$72,360.

"He's going to be heavily directed toward community-oriented policing. . . . The efforts will be directed toward neighborhood watch programs, crime awareness talks."

— Chief Donald A. Adams

Hudson — one officer, \$75,000.

"We're going to establish a bicycle patrol unit. The officer will essentially be assigned to the downtown district, and focus his attention on the downtown district and the school areas." — Chief James Brown.

Lakemore — one officer, \$75,000.

"His duty will be to do community policing programs, and put together a committee of business leaders and citizens of the community, the village fathers, and the mayor, and brainstorm and try to come up with solutions to the problems that come up." — Chief Rodney Sands

Macedonia — one officer hired Monday, \$75,000.

"The new officer will be used like all the other officers, but we're going to be implementing more community policing." — Chief James Popovich

Mogadore — one officer, \$75,000.

"We're going to try to expand to community policing, so that will be his primary duties. Right now, we don't have the manpower. We're always short one full-time officer throughout the summer because of our vacations." — Capt. Don Hensley

Munroe Falls — one officer, hired in April. \$75,000.

The officer has normal patrol duties with community policing emphasis. "We've done a lot of that over the years. We're just trying to expand the program a little bit." — Chief Steve Stahl

Northfield — one officer, \$75,000.

"We're undermanned right now, so that's going to be a benefit right there. We are implementing a community policing service, which we haven't done in the past, which is a walking patrol throughout our plaza and business areas, instead of car

patrol." — Chief Donald D. Varney
Norton — one officer, \$75,000.

"It's geared toward community-oriented policing, and that's what we'll be using it for." — Chief Greg Carris

Reminderville — one officer, \$69,000.

"I plan on utilizing a portion of his time doing activities with the school children — one shift with Twinsburg City schools, and additional hours with the Aurora school system." — Chief Richard Wilk

Sagamore Hills — one officer, \$75,000.

"He's going to be assigned community policing officer duties. That will be becoming more of a personal contact between the police department and members of the community." — Chief Dale Struhar Sr.

Springfield — one officer, hired last month, \$75,000.

"It will give us additional coverage on the road. (The officer's) duties will be that of a normal officer, handling calls, patrols, normal operations, and public relations work." — Chief Carl Blasedel

Stow — one officer, \$25,000.

Money from another federal program will be used to purchase equipment and fund training to compliment the community-oriented policing program. — Chief Robert Tilton

Tallmadge — one officer, \$75,000.

"We have made a specialty for one officer to do community policing and crime prevention full time." — Chief Gale Gault

Twinsburg — one officer, \$75,000.

"What we're looking at now is joining with the other two (Aurora and Reminderville) districts to have a patrol officer for a youth-at-risk (program) in our high schools, and having a bicycle patrol unit in the summer." — Lt. Ken Diersing

Twinsburg Twp. — one officer, \$47,279.

WAYNE COUNTY

Apple Creek — one officer, to start June 1. \$66,870.

The new officer joins two others to carry out policing duties.

Creston — one officer hired. \$57,044.

The village expects to receive a little less because it won't pay as much in benefits as the federal government allotted. Officer will be added to the force to carry out policing duties.

Dalton — one officer, \$62,106.

Will carry out normal policing duties.

Rittman — one officer hired, \$75,000.

The department will be reorganized to assign each officer to zone. In the past, officers randomly covered all zones. "The officer who know the people he is serving better." — Police Chief Larry Boggs
Smithville — one officer, \$69,000.

The officer will carry out normal policing duties.

Wooster — one officer, \$75,000

The officer will patrol the downtown on foot, bicycle and car address a problem of vandalism petty theft and disorderly conduct "The emphasis will be on contact with businesses and residents." — Police Chief Robert Merillat.

Correspondents Jinida Ojiwawh, Joanne Malene, Marge Bjeregaard, Kathy Antoniotti, Pamela Moore and Sallie Cooke contribute to this report.

WHAT IT BRINGS

Here is how the money from the crime bill breaks down in the region and how many officers it will allow departments to hire:

County	Officers	Dollars
Portage	11	\$753,401
Medina	6	\$509,625
Stark	11	\$735,734
Summit	26	\$2.14 million
Wayne	6	\$405,020
Total	60	\$3.8 million

Source: U.S. Justice Department, local officials

COP's cops are getting the job done

• Akron uses federal funds for community policing

BY ROBERT HOILES

Beacon Journal staff writer

The author had spray-painted his nickname, his middle name and his undying love for a teen-age girl on the back and side walls of a building in the 900 block of Kenmore Boulevard.

Owner Ranell Minear, whose business, Celebrations Unlimited, is

in the building, had painted the walls last summer to cover up previous graffiti.

For Patrolman Steve Truxell, the writing provided clues that enabled him to determine the author's identity. His two-hour investigation came on the first day of a new police program designed to solve neighborhood problems.

On Friday, at Truxell's urging, the suspect — who denied vandalizing the building — painted over the graffiti with a new coat of matching tan paint.

Truxell, 45, a policeman for 15 years, is one of four officers assigned to the department's Community Oriented Policing program.

Police officials hope that the program, paid for with money from the federal crime bill Congress approved last year, will result in a lower crime rate.

Dozens of communities in the region also have hired or are in the process of hiring officers paid for with crime bill money. Overall, the departments will receive almost \$4 million in the next three years to bolster their community policing efforts. Area municipalities are using the money to hire 60 officers. The money covers most, but not all of the costs involved in adding another officer.

Akron is adding 11 officers with the crime bill money, by far the largest number of any community in the region.

Sgt. Tom Kelly, supervisor of Akron's COPs program, said the aim of community policing is "problem solving and involving the community in the process of solving problems."

He said the Akron officers will look into chronic and spot problems ranging from complaints about speeding cars to drug houses to graffiti.

Truxell and the other officers, Laura Beckley, Victor Daniel and Pat McMillan, will work out of the Community Relations Unit. Four other officers will serve three-month rotations in the COPs program before returning to their normal police duties.

Each permanently assigned officer will work a specific area of the city so they can get to know the residents, the problems and the people who cause the problems in those police districts.

The COPs officers will be authorized to go outside normal police channels to solve problems, Kelly said.

If the suspect had not agreed to paint over the graffiti, Truxell said he would have tried to find other

ways to help Minear correct the problem, such as seeing if he could arrange for defendants from Akron Municipal or Summit County Juvenile courts to paint the wall as part of their court-ordered community service.

Police Chief Larry S. Givens grew excited as he talked about Akron's program, spinning off goals and ideas.

"This program is only to supplement the work done by the uniformed officers in the cruisers," Givens emphasized. "We'll have to have a partnership with the people in the neighborhoods for this to work."

Givens said he already has federal funding for three years for eight officers. Funding for an additional three officers will start this summer.

"For this to work right, it has to involve the people in our community, the other police officers and the other departments of the city," Givens said. "We want to solve the problems that now force us to go back and back again on the same complaints."

By solving those chronic problems, Givens said, he hopes to reduce the numbers of calls for service patrol officers answer. Officers answered 245,822 calls in 1993, nearly 10,000 more than in the previous year.

If those calls for cruisers go down, Givens said, patrol officers will have more time to investigate crime and other problems. Now, officers often are forced to move onto the next call as soon as they take a police report, because the demand for service is so great, Givens said.

Givens said COPs officers will have the authority to go outside the traditional police chain of command to solve problems.

The officers will be able to put together task forces, work with Akron's 60 block clubs, and utilize the expertise of the department's gang, drug and vice units as well as other city departments, such as the health department and private agencies.

"We are results driven," Givens said. "We are going to solve problems. We will utilize unorthodox as well as traditional approaches to solve problems — whatever is more effective."

Chief pushes community policing

By STEPHANIE SHELDON
PLAIN DEALER REPORTER

BRUNSWICK — The way John Stukbauer sees it, crime-fighting is like weed control.

Just making an arrest, without regard to what factors underly it, "... is like cutting off the top of a dandelion," he wrote in a report to the City Council. "You may make your lawn look nice, but it doesn't solve the problem."

Detective Sgt. Stukbauer hopes to be the lead weed-whacker in Brunswick's evolving community-oriented policing program.

Police Chief Patrick Beyer is lobbying the council to fund specific mandates in community policing for the largest city in Medina County.

Among the mandates are the addition of six officers and equipment and an infusion of more than \$500,000 over four years to pay for them.

Beyer hopes a combination of federal grants, through the COPS Fast program, and a proposed 1.5-mill replacement levy will cover the expenses.

In his proposal to the council, Beyer estimated a \$315,000 price tag for the additional personnel and \$210,000 for equipment.

"Our normal growth is somewhere around 3 percent each year, but that is consumed by existing programs and salaries," Beyer said, and that doesn't leave any money for new programs.

The council has voiced support for a community policing coordinator who would be assistant safety director. Safety/Service Director Greg Crane is drafting an ordinance for the position. Crane hopes to have it ready for council in the next month.

The administration has proposed a salary of \$44,500, which is an average of the gross pay of the six sergeants on the police force, Crane said.

Stukbauer, a 30-year veteran of the department, was vacationing in Florida and could not be reached for comment.

Beyer said he chose Stukbauer for coordinator because he is a community-policing convert.

"John grew up in the traditional law enforcement environment," Beyer said. "Somewhere along the line, he saw the light. He became a convert to community policing, and converts always make the best supervisors for new programs."

The federal COPS grant would pay for \$25,000 of the coordinator's salary for three years.

The proposal calls for expanding the department from 30 to 36 officers by 1998. Also during that time, Beyer wants to add a full-time communications person, bringing that staff to nine.

Those additions would need city or levy funding. Council has not decided whether to seek a levy replacement this year.

President's 'Troops to Cops' Program Unveiled in County

by VALERIE FRANCHI
Staff Writer

When President Clinton promised the country a new army of police officers on the streets, he wasn't kidding.

Federal officials joined members of the Arlington police force last week to unveil a new plan under which local police departments can receive federal funds to train military veterans to become civilian officers. The program is aimed at helping recently separated veterans and soldiers affected by military downsizing.

Under a grant program of the departments of Defense and Justice, "Troops to Cops" will provide as much as \$5,000 in reimbursement of training costs for each veteran hired by eligible policing agencies.

"Cops" Director Joe Brann; U.S. Sen. Charles Robb; Assistant Secretary of Defense for Force Management Policy Frederick Pang; and Arlington County Police Department Deputy Chief Gregory Brewer made the announcement last Tuesday at the Veterans YMCA in Arlington's Arna Valley.

The neighborhood, a collection of red-brick apartment houses less than three miles from

the Pentagon, has recently been the focus of a successful community policing project.

The project now includes 10 Arlington police officers, six of whom were assigned to Arna Valley at the beginning of this year, with part of the \$425,475 cost awarded to Arlington through the federal crime bill.

"[The 'Troops to Cops' program] allows local police departments to tap into the talent of veterans to help fight the war on crime," said Brann, himself a former police chief and a veteran.

The Arlington County Police Department already knows the

value of using veterans on the police force: The 10 officers, who patrol Arna Valley and the nearby Nauck community on foot and on bicycles, include five veterans.

Brann called Arlington's community policing project "a model program." He said: "Gangs and drugs were taking hold in parts of Arlington. ... When Arlington County P.D. brought community policing into the Nauck neighborhood in 1991, calls for police service dropped, drug-related arrests increased, and citizens reported feeling secure for the first time in many years."

According to Deputy Chief Brewer, since 1991 the feeling of safety among citizens has improved from 48 to 80 percent, based on a community-wide survey. Since the beginning of this year, there has been a 35 percent reduction in crime in Arna Valley.

Veterans have helped make this possible, Brewer said. "The veterans on our force bring a diverse set of skills and experience with them," he said, adding that discipline, physical fitness and quick thinking make them a tremendous asset.

Although he said it was too early to say how Arlington County will take advantage of the "Troops to Cops" program, Brewer said the department will pursue hiring former military personnel.

He added that the police department hopes to expand community policing into other neighborhoods in the near future.

A \$15 million Defense Department appropriation will fund the "Troops to Cops" program. This is in addition to funds authorized in last year's crime bill to put 114,000 new police officers on America's streets. More than 17,000 officers already have been funded, according to Brann.

Agencies eligible for the program include 7,700 grantees throughout the country who have been selected to receive hiring grants. Funds may be used to pay for academy, supplemental or in-service training costs for veterans hired after Jan. 1, 1995. Hired officers must receive training in community policing.

Veterans must have been a member of any of the armed forces on or after Oct. 1, 1993, and must have been honorably discharged to become involved in the program. Interested veterans should contact their local transition offices for information.

Agencies may call 1-800-727-3677 for a list of eligible veterans.

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON**

February 13, 1994

TARMAC MEET AND GREET WITH OHIO CRIME HEROES AND ACTIVISTS

DATE:	Tuesday, February 15
LOCATION:	Port Columbus Airport
TIME:	10:25-10:35 am
FROM:	Liz Bernstein

I. PURPOSE

To meet and greet with several Ohio citizens who have dealt with crime from various perspectives: a victim, an officer, and community activists.

II. BACKGROUND

Behind every major crime initiatives are, of course, the experiences of those on the front lines. While police comprise the focus of the crime bill (and your next event), the theme of personal responsibility brings citizens to the forefront of the issue as well. This short meeting is a reminder that behind all of the gruesome statistics are unique stories of personal courage and perseverance.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Precinct Sergeant John P. Meyers, Columbus Police Department

Officer Chris Klietz, a member John Meyers' precinct, was recently killed in the line of duty. After a significant exchange of gunfire, Klietz's partner, Officer John Holloway, shot Klietz's killer. Holloway has taken a 45-day leave to work through the tragedy.

Meyers is a precinct sergeant but also has a law degree and a master's degree in tax work. Despite numerous offers to work in other areas of both Columbus and the State, Meyers chooses to stay in the inner-city precinct that is his current assignment.

Rene Klietz, Columbus

Mrs. Klietz was married to Officer Klietz for only one month before he was killed. She will be joined by Officer Klietz's brother.

265-6215
479-5113 Berman

Sarah Johnson, Cleveland

Last week, 14-year-old Sarah Johnson was waiting to get off a schoolbus when she saw her classmate Paul Wallace being accosted by three juveniles and two adults outside the bus door. Johnson ran off the bus and threw herself on top of Wallace, absorbing some of the blows. She was not seriously injured. The assailants, however, had already kicked and stabbed Wallace to such a degree that he died a few days later. While this incident has been getting a great deal of attention in the area (Congressman Stokes has been approached by Wallace's mother to deal with gang-related violence) not much attention has focused on the heroic actions of Johnson.

Anne Ross, Dayton

Anne Ross began a movement in her neighborhood called the "Ravenwood 2000 Program" that is geared towards eradicating the drug traffic on their street. She started by taking down car license plates and photographing evidence of drug deals. (Her life has been threatened on many occasions) Working with the Dayton Police Department, landlords, and city officials, they successfully closed 8 crack houses. They now have a published newsletter, the "Ravenwood Rap" about various aspects of the program and the 8 crack houses have been rehabilitated. There are drug-free families living in them now, and the neighborhood has stabilized, largely thanks to Ross.

Jim Johnson, Columbus

Jim Johnson lives and works in the "Driving Park" area of east Columbus. He has been active in the community since 1981. In 1984 he started an adult and youth walking patrol effort and works closely with local police. He is a former military person and is described as a "straight shooter". He is a strong advocate of crime prevention in the city and has a very high reputation in the area for his dedication to these efforts.

Note:

Also in this group will be Mayor of Columbus Greg Lashutka and State Treasurer Mary Ellen Withrow.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Local press will be covering the meeting upon arrival and will be talking with the participants extensively.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

You will greet the participants and their families in the greeting line on the tarmac.

VI. REMARKS

None.

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February 8, 1994 Tuesday, FINAL / ALL

SECTION: NATIONAL; Pg. 1A

LENGTH: 960 words

HEADLINE: BUDGET ARRIVES WITHOUT THE FRILLS

BYLINE: By TOM DIEMER; PLAIN DEALER BUREAU

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

Absent the fanfare of his dramatic inaugural spending plan, President Clinton offered a \$1.52 trillion budget yesterday that takes a sizable bite out of the deficit and reflects guarded optimism in the growth of the economy.

"There are no gimmicks - no smoke and mirrors," said Budget Director Leon Panetta. "What you see is what you get."

But if this is a basic meat and potatoes budget, it is closer to a hamburger than a porterhouse - not a choice that will produce many happy faces among hungry Democrats or hard-to-please Republicans in Congress - or among ordinary folks in Ohio for that matter.

Growth is expected to continue at about 3% through 1994, with unemployment hovering just above 6%, or slightly higher when the new, broader-count system is used.

"The picture is brighter," Clinton said in his budget message. "We have ended drift and broken the gridlock of the past. A Congress and a president are finally working together to confront our country's problems."

Unlike the budgets of the Reagan-Bush era, Panetta said the Clinton plan for next year would not be "dead on arrival" on Capitol Hill.

Clinton's successors, of course, usually had to deal with a Democratic-controlled House and Senate. This year the fight is likely to occur among Democrats, sparring to save favored programs from a Democratic president's ax.

The budget calls for spending reductions in more than 300 programs - eliminating 115 outright, including several that benefit the Great Lakes.

The deficit between available revenue and spending for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1 is projected at \$176.1 billion, down \$59 billion from the expected gap for the current year.

Panetta credited Clinton's five-year deficit reduction plan for shrinking the 1995 deficit, which once was expected to soar above \$300 billion. It should now come in at 2.5% of the Gross Domestic Product - the lowest in 15 years.

Spending for defense programs increases nearly \$3 billion to \$263.7 billion, with Clinton keeping his word to the Pentagon to "hold the line" on further reductions. "This is a tough budget that keeps the nation and the economic recovery on track," Panetta said at a briefing, noting that no new general tax increases were submitted.

That pretty much summed up the good news.

On the negative side of the ledger, the deficit is expected to begin climbing again in 1997, unless major changes are made in the nation's health care system.

Panetta boasted that Clinton had put a hard freeze on discretionary spending - a portion of the budget not locked-in by law or indebtedness. That part of the budget actually goes down \$24 billion, although at least \$8 billion of the savings will be put right back in for "targeted investments" - Clinton's name for new spending.

The bigger chunk, mandated benefits - or "entitlements" as they are called - keeps expanding, accounting for 50.2% of the nation's spending, or \$763 billion. Thirty years ago, at the dawn of the Great Society, they amounted to 23.5% of budget outlays.

These payments to individuals - the poor, disabled, elderly and veterans - include Social Security, Medicare, Aid to Dependent Children and an array of other programs. They are not cut back, or capped in the Clinton budget.

"There is no real reform in this budget," said Rep. John Kasich, R-12, of Columbus.

Neither did Clinton load the budget with his health care reform package, which will be treated as a separate item by Congress. He did ask for a 75-cents-a-pack increase in cigarettes to help finance the health plan.

"This is an MIA budget because most of the administration's most important proposals - such as health care and welfare reform - are completely missing," said

Pete V. Domenici, R-N.M., ranking Republican on the Senate Budget Committee. "It is not so much what is in this budget, but what is not."

Rep. Louis Stokes, D-11, of Shaker Heights, described the budget as "tough," but he praised it for pumping more money into technology and research, education, job training, highways and other infrastructure projects.

Clinton also offers big increases for Head Start (up 21%); Women, Infants and Children, a feeding program (up 11%); the homeless; and the National Institutes of Health, which does most of the government's AIDS research.

Despite a 21% increase for anti-crime initiatives, Sen. John Glenn, D-O., complained that the budget did not "provide a single penny" to ease prison overcrowding - a major problem in Ohio.

"Tough, mandatory sentences won't do a bit of good if there is no room for convicted criminals," he said.

Northeast Ohio may also be hurt by proposed reductions in mass transit operating funds, continued downsizing of the Ohio National Guard, and subsidies for Low Income Energy Assistance, a heating program for the poor which could be cut almost in half nationwide.

Southeast Ohio could suffer from a \$62 billion cut in spending authority for programs administered by the Appalachian Regional Commission.

If the president has his way, gun dealers, manufacturers of pesticides, and national park visitors across the nation will pay higher fees.

Increasing licensing fees for firearms dealers to \$600 a year will put up to 200,000 gun sellers out of business, the budget says.

In an obvious show of priorities, the same document provides \$100 million to help states improve their criminal records and identification systems in line with the new Brady handgun waiting-period law.

But the Army's National board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice gets a small increase in its \$4.57 million budget, enough to continue \$1.8 million in funding for the national marksmanship matches at Camp Perry near Port Clinton, O.

GRAPHIC: CHART: Ap graphic; THE NATIONAL DEBT; Ap graphic; BUDGET OUTLAYS, Source:OMB

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: February 9, 1994

NO

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February 8, 1994 Tuesday, FINAL / ALL

SECTION: BUSINESS; Pg. 1C

LENGTH: 1401 words

HEADLINE: OHIO POISED TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF MEXICAN MARKET
UNDER NAFTA

BYLINE: By STEPHEN PHILLIPS; PLAIN DEALER REPORTER

DATELINE: CLEVELAND

BODY:

If you're wondering what a continental trade bloc looks like, check out the order books of a few Ohio companies.

From one end of Ohio to the other, everyone from the producers of car axles to consumer credit reports to potato chips has been rushing to fill demand from Mexico, not to mention the promise of becoming part of the world's largest market - a market with 370 million consumers and \$6.5 trillion in output.

Much of the credit goes to the North American Free Trade Agreement, which took effect Jan 1.

"Thanks to NAFTA, the only sucking sound you hear is that of U.S. goods being sold south of the border," said Charles A. de la Porte, president of Hexon Corp., an Elyria maker of industrial doors and loading-dock equipment. He was referring to earlier threats made by anti-NAFTA forces about job losses to Mexico.

That's not to say NAFTA is a panacea for trade deficits.

Indeed, it is likely to hasten a shake-out among North American manufacturers, especially larger ones taking a hard look at inefficient plants with an eye toward moving production. Businesses may close, and jobs, especially low-skilled ones, will likely be lost.

But there is also opportunity. If there is a state that is well positioned to take advantage of all that NAFTA promises, it's Ohio, according to the state's business people.

With its wide array of manufactured goods, ranging from machine tools to home insulation, and such services as communications and legal expertise, Ohio executives claim they are well-positioned to fill the needs of Mexico's growing markets, be it farm products, autos or banking.

Here are two examples:

A royal blue Cherokee Sport, the first of 3,900 Jeeps destined for Mexico, rolled off the line at Chrysler Corp.'s Toledo Assembly Plant Jan. 21. By June, 3,000 Jeep Cherokees and 900 Jeep Wranglers will have made their way to Mexican car dealerships, thanks to the lowering of tariffs in the wake of NAFTA's approval.

The Jeep order has a ripple effect. Toledo-based Dana Corp. now has to produce more axles for the Mexico-bound Jeeps.

TRW Inc. entered into a joint venture Jan. 7 with Grupo CIS to provide consumer credit information in Mexico. Currently, Mexican credit grantors rely on limited data to determine risk. That information does not include a consumer's bill-paying history.

In many ways, NAFTA only speeds up what has been going on for the past few years. Indeed, the borders between the United States and Canada have been down since 1989, when both countries signed a bilateral trade agreement. As for the United States and Mexico, the border has been growing blurry since 1986, when Mexico began opening its doors.

For some, that means NAFTA will change little.

"We haven't seen any pronounced change since NAFTA was enacted," said Patrick Parker, chairman of Parker Hannifin Corp. in Cleveland. "We plan no changes in strategy; Mexico and Canada were key markets before, and they still are."

How key? Since 1987, U.S. exports to Mexico have more than tripled to \$40.6 billion.

Now, Mexico is the United States' third largest trading partner, behind Canada and Japan. Over the same period, Ohio's trade with Mexico increased to \$700 million from \$245 million, making it the state's fifth largest trading partner.

The biggest category of Ohio exports is industrial machinery and computers, totaling \$197 million in 1992, followed by chemical products and pharmaceuticals, which totaled \$132 million, according to a study commissioned by Gov. George V. Voinovich.

In an attempt to drum up more business for Ohio, Voinovich will lead a trade mission to Mexico in April to meet with business and government leaders.

Until now, Ohio manufacturers have done business in Mexico in three ways:

By paying tariffs - some as stiff as 20% of the cost of the good.

Through maquiladoras, U.S. companies could ship components duty free across the border into Mexico and then assemble them for shipment back into the United States.

By incorporating Mexico into part of broader North American manufacturing strategies. Indeed, it is global manufacturers that will benefit most.

"There is no question that because of NAFTA, companies can be able to build plants where it makes the most sense," said Joseph T. Gorman, chairman and chief executive of TRW Inc. "Mexico is now going to be viewed as another region of North America."

Take Dana, for example. In December, Chairman Southwood Morcott said the Toledo auto and truck parts maker might close 24 of its Mexican auto plants and bring the work back to the United States.

Said Morcott: "Our big concern is how to make the Mexican plants competitive, because we may have to close plants in Mexico and bring the business back to the United States."

The most dramatic example of this trend toward a total North American strategy is Ford Motor Co. In January, Ford announced that it planned to stop producing Cougars and Thunderbirds in Mexico in March, and shift production to its Lorain assembly plant.

Ford plans to build an additional 8,000 Thunderbirds and Cougars this year in Lorain, using current workers on overtime. Spokesman Bert Serre said Ford is considering moving the Mexican production of even more car lines, such as the Grand Marquis, to the United States.

"This is all happening because NAFTA has come into play," Serre said. "Now we can better utilize our production facilities."

In 1994 alone, Ford expects to export 25,000 cars to Mexico, up from 1,500 in 1993, he said.

For the most part, companies are tweaking their strategies to satisfy Mexico's appetite for U.S. goods by boosting capacity at home.

Kirk Foley, chairman of Health-Mor Inc., a Cleveland maker of high-end

vacuum cleaners, said NAFTA will give him the option of not having to build a manufacturing plant in Mexico, as previously planned.

In addition, NAFTA means Health-Mor no longer has to pay a \$50 tariff on the \$1,200 vacuum cleaners it sells in Mexico.

"Now, we'll produce all the products in Cleveland that will be shipped to Mexico," said Foley. He also plans to add enough production to begin supplying South America from Cleveland. "Before NAFTA, I would have had to justify double the tooling and production costs just to sell in Mexico."

Over the next two years, Foley sees Health-Mor exporting to Mexico 25,000 to 30,000 high-end vacuum cleaners, up from the 12,000 machines sold in 1993.

He estimated that Health-Mor would need an additional 43 employees as a result of its growing export business.

By 1996, Akron-based Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. expects tire exports to Mexico to grow by \$20 million, to \$75 million, creating 175 new U.S. jobs. "The big advantage of NAFTA is that we'll export more into Mexico since our U.S. operations are more efficient," said Carlos Perez, vice president of Goodyear's Latin American region.

NAFTA also opens up Mexico to state-of-the-art business services such as banking.

Mexico's newly deregulated financial services markets are expected to grow 15% annually over the next three years. That means purveyors of credit cards, mortgages and life and property insurance all should enjoy strong opportunities.

Columbus -based Banc One Corp. has a new strategic alliance with Banco Nacional de Mexico to install credit-card-processing software, the same software it sold in Europe.

* Compuserve Inc. of Columbus announced a joint venture Jan. 11 to supply Mexico with its array of computerized databases.

How well some companies do in Mexico depends on how well their customers do. For NACCO Industries, which makes kitchen appliances, that means Wal-Mart, America's largest retailer. Wal-Mart recently announced a partnership with Mexico's largest retailer, Cifra SA.

"A lot depends on Wal-Mart, which is one of our largest customers and largest sellers of our products," said Robert Hilton, vice president and treasurer of NACCO, which makes Hamilton Beach and ProcterSilex products.

One part of the accord stipulates that goods shipped across North American borders satisfy high local content requirements. More directly, the high local

content rules favor companies operating within North American borders.

But for all the improvements NAFTA promises to bring, many say change will come slow. "This is something that will take 15 years to implement," said TRW's Gorman.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO BY: AP; The first of 3,000 Jeep Cherokees is being loaded on to a car transport carrier in Toledo, bound for Mexico.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: February 9, 1994

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February 11, 1994 Friday, FINAL / ALL

SECTION: EDITORIALS & FORUM; Pg. 11B

LENGTH: 962 words

HEADLINE: OHIOANS OK WASTE FACILITY

BYLINE: By JOHN OLSEN, M.D.

BODY:

Our state lawmakers should hear the people of Ohio. For low-level radioactive waste, they prefer construction of a safe, permanent disposal facility. And Ohioans don't have to leave this problem for future generations. These were key findings among the survey results released by the Council for Responsible Waste Solutions Jan. 20 in Columbus.

To me, the most striking finding of this survey is that Ohioans draw a sensible conclusion on low-level radioactive waste when they are presented with the facts.

Sixty-five percent of Ohioans surveyed said they preferred transportation of the waste to a permanent facility; only 23% would rather leave it stored at some 57 locations where it was produced - at places in Columbus and near Cleveland like the Perry nuclear power plant, Case Western Reserve University, the Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland State University, MetroHealth Medical Center and University Hospitals.

At each location in Ohio where it is produced, low-level radioactive waste is a necessary byproduct of routine operations, whether it's producing electric power, treating a life-threatening cancer, manufacturing pharmaceutical products or producing fertilizer.

Apparently, Ohioans want this waste disposed of properly, and they see a single, centralized facility as the environmentally sensible approach.

For our lawmakers in Columbus, that should come as good news. They should have the support of their constituents in passing enabling legislation that would

allow Ohio to start finding a site for a disposal facility. After all, Ohio really has little choice. In June, Ohio and the other Midwest Compact states are likely to be denied access to the only disposal facility now available to us, the Barnwell facility in South Carolina.

In fact, federal law requires that Ohio take responsibility for its own low-level radioactive waste. Ohio joined five other Midwestern states in the 1980s to share that responsibility - Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Missouri. With its compact agreement, Ohio has a good deal, if our lawmakers choose to act. Other states in the compact will pick up 60% of the cost of the facility. And after 20 years, Ohio will have met its obligation to the compact; another compact state then will take on the responsibility of hosting a facility.

As far as the average Ohioan is concerned, it is time to act on the low-level waste disposal issue. Ohioans don't want to leave this issue unresolved for future generations. Fifty-eight percent of those surveyed said that disposing of the waste now - instead of leaving it for future generations - made the construction of disposal facility "much more acceptable."

Twenty-nine percent responded that this made a facility "somewhat more acceptable"; 11% said this made a facility "no more acceptable."

Ohioans also don't want to suffer the consequences we could expect if our lawmakers don't act. According to the survey, 69% prefer building a facility and keeping the activities that involve radioactive materials. The rest would rather do without the activities and not build a facility.

I am pleased by the level of support for these activities. As a practicing physician, I know firsthand the benefits radioactive materials provide us in medicine.

Without them, we would severely limit our ability to diagnose problems with the heart, brain, bones, gallbladder and other organs. Costly surgery would be the only alternative in many cases, just to obtain a diagnosis. Should we deny modern medicine some of its most powerful means of evaluating and treating life-threatening disease?

One of the strongest messages we should get from the survey information is this: Ohioans are sensible people. They can see clearly that safe disposal of

low-level radioactive waste is the environmentally responsible thing to do. And they understand what's at stake if we don't act.

Some have charged that the council's survey doesn't put the right "spin" on the questions. They criticize the fact that the survey didn't really ask directly if Ohioans would accept a facility in their own community.

Dr. Andrew Morrison, who administered the council's survey, has pointed out that surveys generally show that people who live near controversial facilities of this nature, who are familiar with their safety features, tend to be more supportive. Those who live farther away tend to be more dubious.

And it is false to assume that all local communities will oppose the hosting of a waste facility. The community where South Carolina's Barnwell facility is located has fought long and hard to keep that facility open. And in western New York state, there is a community that has been home to a processing facility for highly radioactive used nuclear fuel since the 1960s.

Almost three years ago, the town board voted unanimously to invite state officials to consider building the state's low-level radioactive waste facility there. Twice since then, local residents have returned that same board to office.

In time, we may debate such controversies in Ohio. But I submit that our lawmakers should look at the basic instincts Ohioans have expressed in our own survey. Is it not rational to assume that one carefully engineered facility is the best way to protect our environment and to keep the benefits that radioactive materials provide us?

Thanks to this latest survey, which contacted 604 Ohioans last November, we know that there is a voice of reason at the core of Ohio's citizenry. Given what is at stake, it is my hope this voice will resonate throughout the Statehouse. And let's hope that we will see long-overdue action on this crucial issue.

Olsen is director of nuclear medicine at the Ohio State Hospitals.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

COLUMN: Forum/Essay & Comment

LOAD-DATE-MDC: February 12, 1994

Proprietary to the United Press International 1994

January 12, 1994, Wednesday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Ohio

LENGTH: 436 words

HEADLINE: Committee submits final prisons report

DATELINE: COLUMBUS, Ohio

BODY:

The Governor's Select Committee on Corrections submitted its final report Wednesday, recommending, among other things, that only violent, dangerous or repeat offenders be sentenced to prison terms.

The committee was charged with evaluating Ohio's corrections facilities in the aftermath of the April riot at the Southern Ohio Corrections Facility.

Among its other principle recommendations, the committee said:

- It is in the best interest of prisoners, personnel and the general public that prisons be operated in an efficient, humane, safe and secure manner.

- Prisoner idleness is inconsistent with the goals of both punishment and rehabilitation.

- Substance abuse is one of the most significant contributors to crime and recidivism and that appropriate treatment must be provided to prisoners and to offenders in the community.

- While expectations for prisoner rehabilitation through programming should be lowered, the prison system must continue to explore effective ways to foster an environment consistent with values expected of law-abiding citizens.

- Unless mentally ill and retarded prisoners' crimes are extremely serious, or they pose a threat to society, they should not be imprisoned. If imprisoned, however, they should be given adequate treatment and protection from predatory prisoners.

- Racial, ethnic and religious discrimination either by prison workers or prisoners cannot be tolerated.

Voinovich said he asked the director of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction to study the report and "share his assessment of the recommendations."

The eight-member committee's report addresses and makes recommendations regarding five problems, which it said seriously impede the prison system's ability to achieve its goal of operating safe, secure and humane institutions.

Those problems were listed as:

- Prison crowding and prisoner idleness.

- The need for diversion programs.
- Offenders with substance abuse problems.
- Mentally ill and mentally retarded offenders.
- Prison security, security threat groups and gangs.

The report also addresses the needs of female offenders, prisoner programming, community input and coalition building, management information systems, medical and dental services, personnel, and human resources and prison management.

"I deeply appreciate the concerted effort and long hours that have gone into the making of this report," Voinovich said in a statement. "Chairman Simon Dintz ... and the committee members are to be commended for their work."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: January 13, 1994

Ohio prisons' wish list totals \$395 million

By JOHN CHALFANT
ASSOCIATED PRESS

FEB. 7 1994

COLUMBUS

The nation's most crowded prison system wants \$395 million over the next two years to pay for major construction and renovation.

It might be lucky to get half that much.

A request for the money was included in a package of proposed projects that the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction submitted to the Office of Budget and Management.

Overall, the department asked for \$628 million over the next six years.

"What we do is to ask all of our wardens of physical plants what they think they need. Sometimes they may put a little fat in there, and sometimes they really don't," said department Director Reginald Wilkinson.

"We end up with a pretty amazing list of items that we originally submit for our capital budget request. We generally don't ever get everything that we ask for, and we'll be pretty lucky to get half of what we asked for," he said.

But Wilkinson said the process is a way for the department to at-

tach a priority to its construction needs.

Paul Mifsud, Gov. George Voinovich's chief of staff, last week identified at least four projects the administration will ask legislators to finance: a super-maximum security prison in Youngstown, a close custody prison, and two medium security prisons.

Among other proposals in the department's original request for the next two years:

- \$15 million to pay for additional community-based correctional facilities.

- \$18 million to complete the master plan at the London Correctional Institution.

- \$6 million to complete renovation of the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility.

- \$8 million to complete the Ohio Correctional Institution.

"We can obviously use as much money as we get," Wilkinson said.

He will find out how much will work on the state construction budget is completed this spring.

There are 40,309 inmates in state prisons designed to hold 21,288.

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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

14 February 1994

TO: David
FROM: Tom Owen

David:

There **is not** a federal court order for Ohio to relieve overcrowding. There are, however, various federal and state court orders for specific prisons and regions of Ohio to relieve overcrowding. If you need more information than that, Liz Bernstein can get it.

After the riot last April, a commission was formed that included judges to make recommendations to relieve the overcrowding.

The following stats are highlighted in the articles.

- Even though Ohio has spent \$800 since 1982 to build prisons, it has the second most overcrowded prison system nationally, behind California's.
- Ohio's prisons are ~~75~~⁷¹% over capacity.
- Ohio's prisons were built to house 20,000 but now hold 39,500 inmates.
- Ohio sends about 20,000 people to prison annually, and most are being sent for the first time.
- About 70% of all new inmates have documented substance-abuse problems. 8% of people sent to prison are there for no crime but drug abuse.
- Prison population has grown by 258% since 1980.
- One guard and nine inmates were killed in the prison riot last April.

2/10



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIOTWO NATIONWIDE PLAZA
280 N. HIGH STREET, 4TH FLOOR
COLUMBUS, OHIO 43215DATE: 2-14-94TO: Georgia Trapp

ORGANIZATION: _____

PHONE: _____

FAX: 202-456-2239FROM: Edmund A. Sargus, Jr., United States AttorneyORGANIZATION: United States Attorney's OfficePHONE: 614-469-5715FAX: 614-469-2200NUMBER OF PAGES EXCLUDING COVER: 6

COMMENTS/REMARKS:

news articles

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3 die, 3 hurt in shooting in Bucyrus

By Dispatch reporter
and Associated Press

BUCYRUS, Ohio, — Six people were shot at an apartment complex last night, three fatally, including a young girl, witnesses said.

The girl, who was 7, died at 10:32 p.m. at Bucyrus Community Hospital, said Wendy Reid, a hospital spokeswoman.

Two women were wounded and died at the scene, police said. One was identified by a neighbor as Michelle Coleman.

Two other children, a 4-year-old boy and 7-year-old girl, a brother and sister, were flown by helicopter to Children's Hospital in Columbus where they were in critical condition late last night, a hospital spokeswoman said.

A 23-year-old man was flown to Grant Medical Center in Columbus, a hospital spokeswoman said. His condition was not available.

The shootings occurred shortly after 9 p.m. at an apartment complex on the south side of this north-central Ohio city. Capt. Jeff Morris of the Bucyrus Fire Department said one of the wounded went to Ike's Great American Restaurant, 1690 Marion Rd., near the Bucyrus Estates apartments, to call for help.

A boy in an adjoining apartment heard shots. He ran downstairs and began to let in a man who was fleeing from the shooting, said the boy's mother, Kathy Gale. But before the boy could let the man in, the shooter opened fire on the man.

The man then ran to Ike's restaurant. On the way to the restaurant he was wounded, fell and was shot again before he reached the restaurant.

Witnesses at the restaurant said Mrs. Gale that the man was shot at least six times.

Charles Gale, who works at the restaurant across from the apartment building, said a man who apparently was one of the shooting victims came to the restaurant to ask for help.

Gale told WBNS-TV's 10 p.m. newscast that he went to the shooting scene and found "the glass was all busted out. I just opened the door and looked inside and saw four bodies lying there. I didn't see any movement or anything or anybody."

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FINAL

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Details in Sports / Section 8

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1994

bus top in crime in '93

*Chief sees no joy in figures,
just the problems of society*

By Bruce Cookinberger
Dispatch Police Reporter

When Columbus Police Chief James G. Jackson looked yesterday at 1993 figures showing a 4.3 percent decline in overall crime, he didn't seem happy.

He said he sees a lack of respect.

"All of the violence relates back to a lack of respect to others — others' property and in some ways a lack of self-respect," Jackson said. "We've got to start with young people at a very young age and teach them respect."

Jackson, police chief since 1980 and a police officer for 35 years, said he will not rejoice in the slight decline in crime — or worry about an increase in Columbus robberies, the only major crime category other than

arson to show an increase last year.

A handful of drug addicts trying to feed their habits could have contributed to the 8 percent increase in robbery last year, he said. It also was a year in which the city had more bank robberies than any other (107).

"We really don't know what caused this (overall decline), and we don't have a handle on whether it will increase this year. The only way to fight crime is for the community and the family to make it understood they won't tolerate criminals," Jackson said.

Police statistics show violent crime generally has

Please see CHARGE Page 2A

Columbus crime

The crime rate in Columbus was down in 1993 from 1992 and arrests were up.

	1992	1993
Arrests	24,319	25,109
Police	324	688
Robbery	2,407	3,089
Aggravated assault	1,388	2,050
Burglary	12,918	15,035
Theft	24,014	28,219
Vehicle theft	2,499	3,407
Arson	298	885
Total crimes	43,916	60,775
Total arrests	19,518	18,888
Total police officers	1,167	1,424

Source: Columbus police

Dispatch graphic

CRIME from 1A

increased over the past decade.

Jackson blamed the surge in crime on a 20-year decline in family values, the population migration to the suburbs and the influence of drug trafficking.

But, he added, "Overall, Columbus is a very safe city. We have less than 40 burglaries a day in a city of 300,000 households."

"You're relatively safe at home," Jackson said, himself a victim of three burglaries.

"About 95 percent of the people we good, hard, decent folk who will help you when you're down and out. That's the majority of Americans. We need to work on the other 5 percent," he said.

There were about 300 more robberies last year than in 1992.

"I think we're seeing a crime-lust business in all types of robberies: individuals, businesses and purse snatchings," robbery Sgt. Mark Walker said. "I don't really have an answer for it."

Arson cases also rose slightly last year, by 8.4 percent, but veteran arson investigator Dave Thompson said that better tracking and more police lab equipment can explain the increase.

"The old rule of thumb was if you couldn't figure it out (cause of fire), then call it spectral. We've

gotten away from that," said Thompson, an arson investigator since 1981. Current techniques and an updated city arson lab mean more are being detected sooner and with more certainty, he said. Firefighters also have a dog the unit, for materials such as gasoline, helping to detect arson.

Insurance fraud during tough economic times has added to arson figures, Thompson added.

Auto thefts declined almost 15 percent in Columbus last year, the biggest decline of the major crime categories. But Officer Ron Edwards, a police statistician, said the figure is misleading.

To better confirm with crime lab data nationwide, Columbus police have changed the way they count auto thefts, Edwards said. If you find your car to be a junkyard who does not bring it back for insurance, that is called unauthorized use of a motor vehicle and is no longer counted as a theft.

Edwards said that more than 100 auto thefts have more than doubled in the past decade, statistics he said Jackson blames the high price of autos and auto repairs.

Murders in Columbus declined slightly last year — to 106 from 113 in 1992, but that is near the average for the past five years.

3 die, 3 hurt in shooting in Bucyrus

By Dispatch reporter
and Associated Press

BUCYRUS, Ohio — Six people were shot at an apartment complex last night, three fatally, including a young girl, authorities said.

The girl, who was 7 or 8 years old, died at 10:32 p.m. at Bucyrus Community Hospital, said Wendy Reed, a hospital spokeswoman.

Two women were pronounced dead at the scene, police said. One was identified by a neighbor as Marlene Channon.

Two other children, a 4-year-old boy and 7-year-old girl, a brother and sister, were flown by helicopter to Children's Hospital in Columbus where they were in critical condition late last night, a hospital spokeswoman said.

A 23-year-old man was flown to Grant Medical Center in Columbus. A hospital spokeswoman said. His condition was not available.

The shootings occurred shortly after 9 p.m. at an apartment complex on the south side of this north-central Ohio city. Capt. Jeff Morris of the Bucyrus Fire Department said one of the wounded went to Ike's Great American Restaurant, 1830 Marion Rd., near the Bucyrus Estates apartments, to call for help.

A boy in an adjoining apartment heard shots. He ran downstairs and began to let in a man who was fleeing from the shooting, said the boy's mother, Kathy Gale. But before the boy could let the man in, the shooter opened fire on the man.

The man then ran to Ike's restaurant. On the way to the restaurant he was wounded, fell and was shot again before he reached the restaurant.

Witnesses at the restaurant told Mrs. Gale that the man was shot at least six times.

Charles Gale, who works at the restaurant, arrived from the apartment building and said a man who apparently was one of the shooting victims came to the restaurant to ask for help.

Gale told WBNS-TV in Columbus that he went to the shooting scene and found "the place was a mess." He said he just opened the door and looked inside and saw four bodies lying there. "I didn't see any movement from anything or anybody," he said.

Monday, February 14, 1991

Sheriff may get to talk to Clinton

President Clinton will tour the Peace Officers Training Academy in London on Tuesday and give a speech on crime to police officers, deputy sheriffs and other law enforcement officers, the White House said over the weekend.

The event will not be open to the public.

Clinton is expected to land at Port Columbus, then travel by helicopter to the training academy.

Franklin County Sheriff Jim Karnes, a Democrat, might be among those meeting the president.

"All I know is that I'm on a list," Karnes said yesterday. "I don't know if I'm just in the 400 people who get in the auditorium or what," he said. "I don't know if I'm in the mingle group."

Even if he does get to chat with Clinton, Karnes won't have a long list of requests or advice.

"Everybody's going to tell him how to run the government," Karnes said. "I would tell him to just keep plugging away like anybody else."

The academy is supervised by the Ohio attorney general. It trains about 2,000 officers a year from sheriff's offices and police departments across the state. Clinton is scheduled to see some training department officers before giving his speech.

His appearance will be Clinton's fourth visit to Ohio since becoming president. He visited Chillicothe last February and went to Cleveland in May and September.

Clinton has been pushing Congress to adopt a comprehensive crime bill and is likely to emphasize it in his remarks.

Man shot at drive-through is 'fair'

A man was in fair condition yesterday after being shot three times Saturday while sitting in a car in the drive-through lane of a North Side restaurant.

Robert Pittman, 29, of 1087 Walters St. was in Grant Medical Center with two wounds in his thigh and one in his hand, a hospital spokeswoman said.

Pittman and the car's driver, a woman, were going through the drive-through of the McDonald's restaurant at 500 E. 5th Ave. about 10:20 p.m. when two men walked up to the car and demanded money, police said.

One of the men shot Pittman, and the driver's purse was stolen, police said. Both robbers fled the area on foot. Police were continuing to look for them last night. No one inside the restaurant was injured, police said.

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BYLINE: By Bruce Cadwallader
Dispatch Police Reporter

COLUMBUS SEES DROP IN CRIME IN '93

*

CHIEF SEES NO JOY IN FIGURES, JUST THE PROBLEMS OF
SOCIETY

When Columbus Police Chief James G. Jackson looked yesterday at 1993 figures showing a 4.3 percent decline in overall crime, he didn't seem happy. *

He said he sees a lack of respect.

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to start with young people at a very young age and teach them respect."

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contributed to the 8 percent increase in robbery last year, he said. It also

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crime is for the community and the family to make it understood they won't *

tolerate criminals," Jackson said.

*

Police statistics show violent crime generally has increased over the past * decade.

Jackson blamed the long-term rise in crime on a 20-year decline in family *

JOHN GLENN

OHIO

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3 die, 3 hurt in shooting in Bucyrus

2-14-94
D

By Dispatch staff reporters

BUCYRUS, Ohio -- Six people were shot at an apartment complex last night, three fatally, including a young girl, authorities said.

Marshall Chatman, 4, died at 10:32 p.m. at Bucyrus Community Hospital, said Wendy Reid, a hospital spokeswoman.

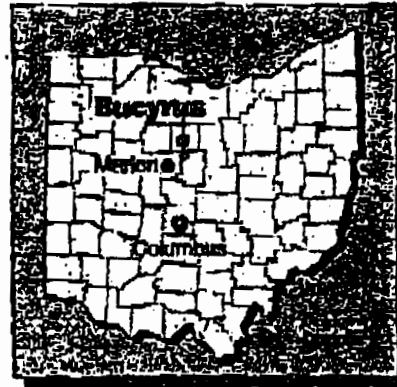
Two women were pronounced dead at the scene, police said. One was identified by a neighbor as Marshall Chatman.

Two other children, a 4-year-old boy and 7-year-old girl, a brother and sister, were flown by helicopter to Children's Hospital in Columbus. They were in critical condition early today with gunshot wounds to the stomach, a hospital spokeswoman said.

A 23-year-old man was flown to Grant Medical Center in Columbus, a hospital spokeswoman said. He was undergoing surgery early today and his condition was not available.

The shootings occurred shortly after 9 p.m. at an apartment complex on the south side of this north-central Ohio city. Capt. Jeff Morris of the Bucyrus Fire Department said one of the wounded went to Ike's Great American Restaurant, 1690 Marion Rd., near the Bucyrus Estates apartments, to call for help.

A boy in an adjoining apartment heard shots. He ran downstairs and began to let in a man who was fleeing from the shooting, said the boy's mother, Kathy Gale. But before the boy could let the man in, the shooter, wearing black clothing and a black



skid mask, opened fire on the man.

The man then ran to Ike's restaurant.

On the way to the restaurant he was wounded, fell and was shot again before he reached the restaurant. The man left a trail of blood as he ran the 50 yards between the apartment building and the restaurant.

Witnesses at the restaurant told Mrs. Gale that the man was shot at least six times.

The man was wounded in the buttocks and chest areas, said Marion Seack, a cook at the restaurant. The wounded man said a masked gunman burst into the apartment, shot the women and children and fled.

Charles Gale, who also works at the restaurant, said he went to the shooting scene and found "the place was all busted out. I just opened the door and looked inside and saw four bodies laying there. . . I didn't see any movement from anything or anybody."

Bucyrus is about 60 miles north of Columbus in Crawford County.

Prison crowding taxes system

• Officials favor program based in communities, but lack voter support

Associated Press JAN. 29 1994
COLUMBUS, Ohio — In Ohio's most crowded prison, the kitchen stays open from 5 a.m. to 7 p.m. to feed 2,344 prisoners living in a space designed for 750.

"It buckles everything," said Terry Collins, former warden of the Lorain Correctional Institution. "We feed basically all day long."

"The sewer and water and infrastructure become overpowered. The shops and kitchen become overworked."

One of three reception centers in the state, Lorain has 312.5 percent of the number of prisoners it was designed to hold.

Ohio recently had a record high of 40,121 prisoners. Its 24 prisons average 183 percent of the number of prisoners they were designed to hold.

At the Correctional Reception Center at Orient, 2,261 inmates are in buildings designed for 937. Some cannot stay long.

"I had one inmate come in in the morning, and we released him that afternoon," said Warden Jim Jackson.

Prison officials and the administration of Gov. George Voinovich consider community-based programs the best way to ease prison crowding.

Instead of being sentenced to prison, nonviolent offenders are placed in programs that can include residential centers, electronic monitoring, halfway houses, day reporting centers, drug treatment and intensive parole.

Officials say state courts would have to divert thousands of convicts annually to community programs to make a dent in the prison population. They estimate that 8,800 of the 20,000 people who enter the system annually might qualify.

A few thousand offenders are being diverted to community corrections centers and other programs.

Jill Goldhart, head of parole and community services, said the prison system is responsible for more than 100,000 people who are in prison, on parole or furlough or on probation.

"Obviously, you can do the best job in the community where they are going to reside," she said. "If they are ever going to get out of that attitude, that behavior, you have to deal with it in the environment in which they reside."

But voters do not support community corrections, said Franklin County Common Pleas Judge David Johnson.

"The public wants something done about crime," he said.

It costs \$11,791 annually to feed, clothe and house each prisoner. Ohio could save about \$3,175 a year for each offender diverted to a community program, supporters say.

Community corrections spending for 1993-94 is nearly 64 percent higher than for 1991-92 — to \$169.8 million from \$103.8 million.

"Obviously, we could use more money, but this is a major increase over our last budget," said Reginald Wilkinson, director of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction.

Crime Time

"The politicians are gearing up. Fighting crime is already a hot campaign issue. Does that mean our cities will be safer?"

WFO, Oct. 1, 1993

You'll be hearing a lot about crime in the coming year. Politicians and their consultants are convinced that it will be a key issue in the 1994 elections. President Clinton has already addressed the topic twice since voters went to the polls on Nov. 2. A week before Thanksgiving, the Senate broke years of gridlock and approved a \$23 billion anti-crime package.

Closer to home, Republicans in the Ohio House this week unveiled a series of proposals to combat crime.

In all cases, there's a heavy dose of political positioning. Democrats are leery of appearing "soft on crime." Republicans are eager to sound the "law-and-order" themes that have proved so effective in the past.

The question remains: What really will be done to reduce the muggings, robberies, rapes and other violent acts that occur routinely in so many neighborhoods across the country?

Many senators seem convinced that the legislation they approved, now headed to a House-Senate conference committee on Capitol Hill, will make a dramatic difference. To be sure, it contains important steps forward. It calls for spending an additional \$9 billion over five years to hire 100,000 new police officers to patrol high-crime neighborhoods.

The bill bans 19 types of assault weapons, and companion legislation, the Brady bill, which President Clinton signed into law on Tuesday, establishes a five-day waiting period for the purchase of handguns.

Critics of the Brady law argue that it will scarcely make a dent in crime. They are right. But it will save lives. What's more, it is just as plain that a decade of so-called "get tough" measures, such as mandatory sentences, have proved disappointingly narrow and flawed in the fight against crime.

Unfortunately, Congress hasn't gotten the message. The Senate bill, for instance, contains several hollow proposals. It expands the list of federal crimes that call for the death penalty. It adds to the list of mandatory sentences. It provides \$3 billion for regional prisons and another \$3 billion for "boot camps" aimed at younger offenders.

Perhaps boot camps will have a positive impact, although early signs are discouraging. Indeed, in the area of combating crime, the federal government is most effective at support-

ing the hiring of new police officers to funding for drug treatment, victim counseling and other related programs. After all, 95 percent of all crimes are prosecuted under state law.

And money isn't the only means of support. The feds can help set priorities, a task that President Clinton has taken up recently.

The president, to be sure, isn't above playing politics with crime. In speeches in Memphis and Los Angeles, however, he eloquently diagnosed the culture of violence that afflicts American cities, noting that, in the end, faith, family and work are the three most powerful crime fighters.

With a refreshing candor, Clinton observed: Government can only do so much to battle crime. "Where there is no hope, where there is no order... who will be there to give structure, discipline and love to these children?" he asked in Memphis. "You must do that, and we must help you."

And yet, even getting the emphasis right provides small comfort. In a few words, the president reminded all of us just how large the task is.

Gun runners do buying in Springfield

11-8-93

Residents paid to purchase

By Wes Hills
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Gun runners from New York are paying Springfield residents to buy large quantities of handguns for them, according to federal agents.

The arrangement with the residents was detected in October when agents found records of a Springfield woman who purchased 10 handguns Aug. 26. She was one of two women who bought numerous guns, the agents said.

In a sworn statement, Dwayne P. Maddix, a special agent with the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, says that he interviewed a "cooperating witness" Oct. 19 who described the scheme.

The witness alleged that a man known only as "Felix" requested assistance in purchasing firearms.

On the same date, Maddix states, Felix placed out a number of firearms at Buck Creek Carry Out, 3401 Mechanicsburg Road, and paid for them in advance, according to the witness. The witness then filed out the federal forms needed to complete the transactions, falsely claiming to be the purchaser of the 10 firearms.

Felix then took the weapons to his car and gave the witness \$100, Maddix said.

Sales to same person

Maddix states he launched the probe while reviewing reports of multiple sales of guns to the same person by Buck Creek, which is not a target of the probe.

Andrew "Felix" Williams of Bronx, N.Y., is being held without bond after appearing before U.S. Magistrate Judge Michael H. Metz on Oct. 28 on a charge of making an unlawful statement to a federal firearms dealer.

Williams is among about seven people recently arrested as part of Operation Triggerlock.

Metz ordered that Williams be held without bond pending review of the case by a federal grand jury.

Others have been arrested by federal agents who are matching records of those purchasing or possessing guns against computerized court and other records.

Those found to have felony records are being charged with various federal firearms violations.

Purchases easy in Ohio

Assistant U.S. Attorney Greg Loucheart said the ATF agents have been "stepping up efforts to monitor firearm sales in different gun shops throughout the area, particularly where Ohio is an easy state in which to buy guns."

David Goldberg, first assistant U.S. attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, released figures showing there have been 172 prosecutions under Operation Triggerlock in his district and 14,500 in the nation since the program began April 10, 1991, and Aug. 31.

Those figures show 84 percent of

**Agents have been
stepping up efforts
to monitor firearm
sales in different
gun shops
throughout the
area.**

Greg Loucheart
Assistant U.S. Attorney

three charged have been convicted and more than 82 percent of those have been sent to prison.

Sentences, she said, can range from a term of up to five years in prison for being a convicted felon with a firearm to up to life in prison for some offenses.

Potential sentences are severe for illegal possession and for convicted felons in possession of firearms. They include:

■ A mandatory sentence of five years in prison if convicted with a fully automatic gun or a weapon with a silencer.

■ A mandatory sentence of 10 years in prison if in possession of a short barrel gun or a shotgun used in a drug offense or violent crime.

■ A mandatory sentence of 15 years in prison if in possession of a machine gun or silencer used in a drug related or violent crime.

■ A mandatory sentence of life in prison without release if convicted of a second offense of being in possession of a machine gun or silencer during a drug-related or violent crime.

"What we're trying to do is get the guns out of the hands of the most serious offenders," Goldberg said.

James Richardson, resident agent in charge of the ATF's 7th Dayton and Cincinnati, said gun runners have increasingly turned to Ohio for guns because of lax gun control laws in nearby states.

Law tough in N.Y.

In New York, he said, "it's next to impossible" to obtain private ownership of a handgun, while other states require waiting periods before a person can buy a gun. And West Virginia, he noted, now limits the number of guns a person can purchase to one each month.

Ohio has no waiting period for limits on the number of weapons purchased. Gun buyers must only prove they are residents of the state.

Out-of-state gun runners often circumvent even these restrictions by using false identification, Richardson said.

People who make only "occasional sales" of guns are not required to record such sales and the duration of such sales has been "left to the interpretation of the courts," Richardson said.

74TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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GANNETT NEWS SERVICE

April 13, 1993, Tuesday

LENGTH: 750 words

HEADLINE: LESSONS LEARNED FROM PRISON RIOTS

BYLINE: PAUL BARTON; Gannett News Service

BODY:

Correctional officers have learned some hard lessons from the dramatic and often bloody prison riots that break out from time to time across the country, prison experts said Monday.

The riot at the maximum-security prison in Lucasville, Ohio, should prove no exception.

"We are constantly learning from situations like this," said Bobbie Huskey, a correctional consultant in Chicago and president-elect of the American Correctional Association.

"Every time we have a riot situation, it costs millions and millions of taxpayer dollars and loss of lives. The more we can do to prevent them, the more everybody wins."

The chief axiom: Riots are preventable.

"You can anticipate them, and you shouldn't be in the business if you can't," said Ray Procunier of Gardnerville, Nev., a nationally recognized prison expert and former prison director in five states.

"The prevention of riots is running the place properly on a daily basis and being sensitive to what's going on."

James A. Gondles, executive director of the ACA, said the causes of riots are varied and often have nothing to do with prison conditions.

"It can just as often be problems among rival gangs and struggles for power," he said.

Procunier said prison officials should be able to tell when tensions among inmates are building to the danger point. "No question about it," he said.

Some warning signs, say experts:

- An increase in disciplinary cases.
- A reluctance by inmates, even those not wanting to take part, to communicate with staff.
- An increase in inmate assaults against other inmates.

GANNETT NEWS SERVICE, April 13, 1993

- An increase in the amount of weapons inmates have.

Huskey said one key to avoiding riots is to prevent crowding. "It is definitely a contributing factor in prison riots." The Lucasville prison is crowded - though not as crowded as the entire Ohio prison system.

Another must is keeping inmates engaged in activities.

"Prisons that have adequate programs have much less strife and much less volatile situations," said Huskey, a correctional consultant.

Between 60 percent and 65 percent of inmates are school dropouts, and an average of 75 percent have drug and alcohol abuse problems. But programs exist to treat only 3 percent to 5 percent of those with chemical dependency problems, she said.

"Research has shown that inmates engaged in education, industry and counseling have less propensity for getting into trouble," she said.

To avoid riots, Huskey said prisons also must be adequately staffed.

"Increasingly it is important to remember that because tax revenues have declined, we are seeing a number of layoffs so that the staff-to-inmate ratio is much less than it used to be," she said. Staffing ratios in Lucasville are better than the statewide average.

Procunier said lack of staff should not be an excuse. If a prison does not have enough staff, it should keep prisoners locked down until enough can be brought in, he said.

Once a riot happens, Procunier advocates a hardline approach, especially if there are hostages involved. But he also recognizes the risks are considerable, for the hostages, those who carry out the orders and those who order such moves.

"The minute they take hostages, you go in and get them with whatever force it takes," he said.

Procunier said he sees no advantage to negotiating because it will only encourage future action by inmates.

Dennis Sherman of New Paltz, N.Y., who formerly worked in the crisis intervention unit of the state prison system in New York, said a decision to rush in is fraught with risk.

"It's a high price to pay if an assault is done too quickly and you don't have the intelligence you need," he said.

Sherman - who was a negotiator in a 1983 riot at Sing Sing, a state penitentiary at Ossining, N.Y. - said negotiation with inmates is tricky but can be done successfully.

"You begin to make the inmates realize that their best way out is to give up the captives and not let the violence proceed any further," he said.

GANNETT NEWS SERVICE, April 13, 1993

He added that there is a "give and take" to the process.

If it is seen as a way of freeing hostages, prison officials might resort to trade food or electric power. In Lucasville, officials have turned off the water and electricity to the cellblock where inmates are holding hostages and those prisoners have not been fed since noon Sunday, although it was unclear whether they might have access to stored food.

"Once it (negotiations) starts, time is usually on the side of the captives," Sherman said.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Lucasville aftermath

Prison guard's killers facing execution

Efforts are under way to determine whether Vallandingham was responsible for the death of prison guard Robert Vallandingham and, if they are tried and convicted, to impose the death penalty on them. Most people believe that this much, at least, is owed the correctional officers who work at the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility, near Lucasville, and elsewhere across the

state, and that this much is owed Vallandingham's survivors.

Vallandingham was slain in April during the 11-day siege at Lucasville, when more than 400 inmates in cellblock L rioted. Nine prisoners also were killed.

State Highway Patrol investigators have been looking into all the deaths, and a grand jury is to convene on Tuesday.

To ask less than the death penalty for Vallandingham's killers would be to mortgage the safety of virtually every correction officer working in the prison system and to grant a license to kill to almost any violent inmate who has a grudge and a long sentence to serve.

The slaying of a prison guard is an assault on the response society has made to violent criminals. When dangerous criminals are incarcerated, the security of their confinement and of the public, who deserves protection from them, is dependent upon several factors. Chief among these factors are the guards whose job it is to maintain order and discipline in the cellblocks.

How, then, does one punish the murder of a correction officer? Returning such an offender to the prison environment is really no punishment at all, unless one believes that solitary confinement or the loss of

certain privileges somehow can atone for a killing. Further, amid the warped logic prevalent among violent men, a guard killer may achieve special status, a symbol of resistance to authority. This, too, cannot be tolerated or encouraged.

Prison inmates must understand that killing a correction officer is tantamount to signing one's own death warrant. And, the

inmate who kills a guard is identified, prosecuted and convicted, they should be put to death.

Finally, a word should be said about Vallandingham, who was known to his friends and family as "Bobby." There is every evidence that Vallandingham was not generally dis-



liked by the prison population, that he was not a "hard guy" in the traditional sense. This is not to imply that correction officers should have to strive for a certain level of popularity among inmates.

What seems to have occurred in Vallandingham's case was a perverted notion that a guard had to be killed in order to convey the seriousness of the rioters' grievances and their commitment to stand against the system until those grievances were redressed.

So Bobby Vallandingham's death was really a symbolic act, the ultimate form of defiance against authority. Now society has a duty to respond. The need to keep the prison system safe from this type of violence supersedes any concern to avenge Vallandingham's death or to make an example of his killers. Inmates who kill prison guards must know that they forfeit their right to live within the prison community and that there is no place else to put them.

Bill would cut death penalty appeals

By James Bradshaw
Dispatch Staffhouse Reporter

Streamlining Ohio's appeal procedure in death penalty cases could cut delays in executions from about 15 years to seven, a prosecutor testified yesterday at a hearing of the Ohio House's Select Committee on Crime.

Hamilton County Prosecutor Joseph T. Deters said the 15-year length of appeals in capital cases is only an estimate because no one has been executed in Ohio since the death penalty was reinstated in 1981.

He said that about 130 convicted murderers are on Death Row in the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility near Lucasville.

"In all candor, none of them are likely to be executed in the near future," Deters said.

He showed the record of appeals from two Hamilton County murder cases, one involving a rape and murder in 1982 and the other the killing of a convenience store worker in 1983.

Both prisoners were convicted of murder within months of the killings, but each had more than four years of direct appeals of the convictions, three to four years of

post-conviction proceedings, a year or more of motions for reconsideration of appeals and months of post-conviction pleadings.

An appeals court was hearing arguments in one of the cases yesterday. The man had been sentenced to death May 25, 1983.

Deters said that part of the problem is that taxpayers pick up the bill for the defense in capital cases through representation by public defenders.

"It is the goal of the state public defender to eliminate the death penalty by making it time-consuming and expensive," Deters said.

He said requiring death penalty cases to be appealed directly to the Ohio Supreme Court would save more than four years of delays, without denying defendants their legal rights.

Years more could be saved, he said, by requiring all post-conviction appeals to be filed within a year, instead of allowing defense attorneys to dribble them out one or two at a time. Federal appeals, which could take up to four years, are just beginning in both cases.

Limiting appeals falls under House Bill 607, one of seven bills in a crime-fighting package.

COLUMBUS
DISPATCH 2/11

**The President of the United States
Ohio Peace Office Training Council and Academy
London, Ohio
February 15, 1994**

I am proud to be here at the Ohio Peace Officer Training Council and Academy. By providing instruction in law enforcement, from basic to advanced subjects, you provide an invaluable service not only for police officers but for all the people whom you are sworn to serve.

Let me begin by saying that I care a lot about law enforcement. ~~Many years ago, when I started out in public life, I was the Attorney General of my state. Then, for a dozen years, I was Governor.~~ I know what it's like to sign laws increasing penalties, to build more prison space, to carry out the death penalty. *and read*

Most of all, I respect the courage and commitment of law enforcement officers, ~~at the local and state and federal levels.~~ You are on the frontlines of the war on crime and the fault lines of society, dealing every day with our country's most intractable problems, from children having children to children killing children. If you're a police officer, there's literally no limit to what you may be asked to do in the life of duty -- from stopping a robbery to delivering a baby. Because you're helping people in moments of crisis, they frequently don't have time to thank you for what you're doing. So, on behalf of the people you protect, today I want to say "thank you" to every law enforcement officer in this country, from the Secret Service members who put their lives on the line for me every day to the police officers all across America, who put their lives on the line for their fellow citizens every day and every night.

Too many have had to pay the ultimate price. The Saturday before last, our Drug Policy Coordinator, Dr. Lee Brown, a former New York City Police Commissioner, attended the funeral of the police chief of Paxton, Massachusetts, Robert Mortell, who was killed by gunfire while pursuing suspects in series of burglaries in private homes. Just two months ago, in our nation's capital, police officer Jason E. White was shot to death by a suspect he tried to question for a series of crimes. And last year, I attended a candlelight vigil at the memorial in Washington, D.C., for the more than 13,000 law enforcement officers who have been killed in the line of duty.

I know that every law enforcement officer here has taken -- or soon will take -- a solemn oath to uphold the law and defend your fellow citizens. I often think that taking oath is an act of faith that your fellow citizens will support you in your work. And even, more important, that we will strive to be a civilized community that obeys the law and lives by the values of work and

family and responsibility. For, if we not uphold the values that define civilized life, it is ultimately futile for us -- and unfair to you -- to send you out on the streets with a badge on your chests and a gun in your holster to try to protect us from ourselves.

Thursday, February 3, 1994 THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER Metro/B3

Lobby: Lock up thieves for life

BY DICK KIMMINS
Enquirer Columbus Bureau

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Prosecutors asked legislators Wednesday to toughen an anti-crime bill by adding robbery and burglary to a list of offenses that could send criminals to prison for life.

The request to amend the "three strikes and you're out" bill — endorsed on a federal level by President Clinton —

came from John Murphy, lobbyist for the Ohio Prosecuting Attorneys Association.

A s drafted, the Ohio multiple conviction bill applies to violent crimes involving firearms or other uses of force against individuals, such as murder and rape. Murphy wants car theft, breaking and entering and other property crimes added to the list.

"When we get to the third (conviction), we ought to put these people away for good" without possibility of parole, Murphy said.

The proposal was met with hostility by Sen. Jeffrey Johnson, D-Cleveland, a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee hearing the bill.

"Are you serious?" Johnson asked. "Can you sleep at night with that attitude?"

"I sleep very well, senator," Murphy said, "but I probably could sleep a lot better knowing these criminals were locked up."

Johnson said he does not think "we should write them off if they have been no harm to people, but rather only to property."

Murphy's suggestion came after a Clermont County woman told the panel of her brush with crime.

"I find myself looking over my
(Please see CRIME, Page B3)

Crime: Bill denies parole on 3rd offense

CONTINUED FROM PAGE B1

shoulder, I can't trust anyone anymore," said Lee Henderson, 33, of Union Township.

She was followed home in December, 1992, and attacked by a parolee with three felony convictions.

"I fought him off and escaped, thankfully, but we have to do something to prevent this type of person from being on the street," she said.

Henderson's attacker was convicted of felonious assault and sentenced to eight years in prison.

Steve Van Dine, chief researcher at the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, is researching the possible effect of the legislation on the state's crowded prison system.

Sen. Ben Ray, D-Columbus, said the effect will be great. "We don't have enough money in Ohio to build as many new jail cells as this (proposed expansion of the bill) will require."

Duplicate bills requiring courts to sentence three-time, violent offenders to life in prison without parole are pending in the Senate and House.

Hearings on the bills will continue next week. Gov. George Voinovich and Attorney General Luc Fisher have pledged to lobby for more stringent anti-crime laws.

“ “ When
we
get to the
third
(conviction),
we ought to
put these
people away
for
good.” ”

— John
Murphy,
lobbyist

Guns kill 3 Ohioans for every 4 who die in wrecks

By Doug McManis
Dispatch Staff Reporter

Ohio has three gun deaths for every four traffic deaths, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta.

In a report released Friday, CDC officials said shootings are catching up with car wrecks as the nation's leading cause of death. If the trend continues, the report said, gun deaths could take over traffic deaths early in the next decade.

The surge in gun deaths has been especially heavy in Columbus.

"When we look back over the years, and look at our homicide rates, we tend to see an increase practically every year," said homicide Lt. Ralph Canto of the Columbus Division of Police. "I would say the increase in homicides would be a reflection

on the use of firearms."

Gun deaths already exceed traffic deaths in six states — California, Louisiana, Texas, New York, Nevada and Virginia. The same holds true for the District of Columbia, which by far has the worst record. In 1991, the year on which the survey was based, the district had more than five gun deaths for each traffic fatality.

The CDC report comes as concern over gun violence is growing, and proposals to curb violence are multiplying in Congress and state legislatures.

The CDC report shows annual gun deaths across the country jumped 60 percent nationally — to 28,317 from 23,875 between 1968 and 1991. In the same period, yearly traffic deaths fell 21 percent, to 43,538 from 54,862.

The CDC data also show:

■ Ohio's ratio of gun deaths to traffic fatalities is lower than the national average, but 22 states have lower ratios than Ohio.

■ Ohio had 1,284 firearms deaths in 1991 — or 11.7 gun deaths for every 100,000 people. By comparison, the rate was 16.2 for every 100,000 in Kentucky and West Virginia, 16 in Michigan and 12.9 in Indiana.

The District of Columbia had the worst rate — 62.7 firearms deaths for every 100,000 residents — followed by Nevada and Louisiana, each with nearly 26 gun deaths per 100,000 people.

■ Ohio had about 15 traffic deaths for every 100,000 residents. The worst, Mississippi, had 31 traffic deaths for every 100,000 residents. Rhode Island was safest, with 9.3 deaths per 100,000. The national average was 17.3 deaths per 100,000.

Adult court seeing more violent juveniles

BY SHEILA McLAUGHLIN
The Cincinnati Enquirer

Ohio's juvenile justice system, designed generations ago to handle truants and mischief makers, now struggles with some of society's most violent offenders.

In response to the violence, the courts are increasingly treating as adults the youths who kill, rape, rob, assault or continually get into trouble.

In Hamilton County last year, 122 youths between 15 and 19 were bound over to a grand jury to face

trial as adults. As of July, there were 33 teen-agers — all of them 16-year-olds — in Ohio's adult prisons.

The county led the state last year in prosecuting juveniles as adults, logging nearly half of Ohio's 262 juveniles sent to adult court, according to the Ohio Department of Youth Services.

Those cases do not represent all of the most violent juveniles in the state. Last year, 52 juveniles were incarcerated with the Department of Youth Services — more than the previous three years combined, department spokesman Ernie Ramirez

said.

From 1987 to 1991, the number of juveniles sent to adult court for prosecution nationally soared 39% from 7,000 to 9,700, according to the National Center for Juvenile Justice in Pittsburgh.

That figure does not include the juvenile cases heard in places such as New York, Connecticut and North Carolina, which automatically consider anybody over 15 to be an adult if he commits certain violent crimes, said the center's director, Hunter Hurst.

The latest statistics from the U.S.

Department of Justice show that more than 7,100 youths under 18 were in adult prisons across the country in 1991.

"Some crimes are so horrible that the best you can hope for is to warehouse these people as long as possible," said Hamilton County Prosecutor Joseph Deters, who supports a state proposal to lower the age at which juveniles are eligible for bindover from 15 to 13.

"That's the best you can get. You (Please see JUVENILE, Page A5)



"Some crimes are so horrible that the best you can hope for is to warehouse these people as long as possible."

—Prosecutor Joseph Deters

Juvenile: More suspects sent to adult court system

CONTINUED FROM PAGE A1

are naive or foolish to believe that someone who would commit some of these violent types of offenses could ever be rehabilitated," Deters said.

That's the position Deters has taken with 15- and 16-year-old Mount Healthy cousins, Larry Kinley and Jason Holmes, who are accused of participating in the recent random killing and robbery of Chicago businessman Melvin Oliniger.

Deters calls the boys "lost causes," beyond help in the juvenile system by the sheer nature of the crime.

Kinley and Holmes return to Hamilton County Juvenile Court Thursday to hear whether they will be tried as adults on charges of

aggravated murder, aggravated robbery and kidnapping. They face 50 years to life in prison if convicted as adults on all crimes.

Not all criminal justice experts concur with Deters' "lost cause," approach to violent juveniles.

Patricia Van Voorhis, a criminologist at the University of Cincinnati, cautioned that judges should not make decisions to send cases to adult courts based solely on the crimes.

"With kids, each case has to be looked at on its own merits," she said. "Juvenile court has better treatment services (than adult court). You're dealing with kids who haven't reached adult status, kids who have been abused and kids who are working in a gang context. The range of differences is so drastic."

Locally judges consider the ages of the offenders as well as the level of violence when deciding whether to send a youth to adult court, Juvenile Court Judge Sylvia Henderson said.

Many of the offenders are 16 and 17 — the segment of the teen-age population that makes up 60% of juvenile court loads, Hurst said.

By law, Ohio juvenile courts can incarcerate offenders only until they are 21, so judges opt for adult prosecution, Henderson said.

"We might be inclined to keep some of those kids in our jurisdiction if we could be assured they would get more time," Henderson said. She has asked state legislators to consider extending juvenile sentencing limits beyond age 21.

Juveniles prosecuted in Hami-

ton County's adult court are typically those who commit the most serious crimes or are repeat offenders in the juvenile system.

"There's no one type of kid. The more serious the crime, the more likely the bind-over," said Henderson. "It's rare not to see a murder go over."

Hurst said most youths in adult prison "are ones for which we have no answer."

"They are killers, robbers — by and large the juveniles for which the juvenile system has tried and failed," he said. "They're people who were committed crimes so egregious you must do something serious to assure the public that you are maintaining social order."

STATE

& REGION

THE PLAIN DEALER, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1994

Fisher calls for more police

By THOMAS SUDES
PLAIN DEALER BUREAU

COLUMBUS

Putting more police on Ohio's streets is the single most effective step Ohio can take against crime, Ohio Attorney General Lee I. Fisher told a legislative panel yesterday.

Fisher said that Ohicans were more concerned than ever about crime and that while long-term solutions are needed, short-term solutions are also required.

"In a sense, what we have here is a collective dialing of 9-1-1 by our constituents," said Fisher, a Greater Cleveland.

In other testimony yesterday before the Ohio House Select Committee on Crime, Cleveland Councilman Earle B. Turner, D-2, strongly endorsed a bill sponsored by State Rep. Vernel Whalen, D-12, of Cleveland, to make carjacking a specific offense in Ohio's criminal code and forbid plea bargains in carjacking cases.

Says bill could add 5,000 officers for communities to fight crime

Whalen's bill would make carjacking an aggravated first-degree felony, punishable by up to 25 years in prison and a fine of up to \$10,000. Ohio carjackers can now be charged with aggravated robbery or grand theft of a motor vehicle, but plea bargains are permissible in those instances. Turner said a federal carjacking law doesn't fit all cases.

Accompanying Turner was his mother, Jeannetta Camp, who was a victim of a carjacking on April 22 at E. 131st St. and Corlett Ave. while she was waiting in the pas-

senger seat of another son's car. Camp escaped by jumping out of the car after the thief began driving away.

Fisher told the select committee, chaired by State Rep. Ronald Suster, D-14, of Euclid, that a bill sponsored by State Rep. Jerome F. Luebbers, D-33, of Cincinnati, "fits hand in glove" with a pending federal anti-crime bill. Among other features, Luebbers' bill would earmark \$50 million in state funds to provide Ohio communities with more police officers, Fisher said.

In tandem with local matching



'In a sense, what we have here is a collective dialing of 9-1-1 by our constituents.'

— Lee I. Fisher,
Ohio attorney general

funds that it would require and \$150 million that Ohio could draw from the federal legislation, the Luebbers bill could put an additional 5,000 police officers on Ohio's streets and roads, Fisher said.

The Luebbers bill, subject to administrative rules to be devised later, would let Fisher decide which local police departments got grants from the \$50 million state fund.

Fisher, a Democrat seeking reelection this year, conceded the bill would give him a fair amount

of discretion in awarding the money. But Fisher said he wouldn't object if legislators assigned those decisions to another state official or agency.

In response to a question by State Rep. Thomas Johnson, R-96, of New Concord, Fisher agreed the \$50 million in state funds in the Luebbers bill could be a one-time program unless grants are also provided in the 1995-97 budget that legislators and Gov. George V. Voinovich will start writing next year.

According to Fisher, the Luebbers bill would also make it clear police can use welfare clients' files to find fugitives; authorize a computer system to track pharmacy drugs that are stolen or diverted from legitimate channels; update Ohio's wiretap law; streamline the Ohio Organized Crime Investigations Commission; and give agents of the Ohio Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation full police powers when helping local police.

6A WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1994

Dayton Daily News

James M. Cox, Publisher 1898-1957 — James M. Cox Jr., Publisher 1957-1974

Brad Tillson, publisher
 Max Jennings, editor — Doug Franklin, executive vice president, general manager
 Steve Sisto, managing editor
 Hap Cawood, editor of the editorial pages

An anxious heart weighs a man down, but a kind word cheers him up.
Proverbs 12:18

EDITORIALS

More cops a reasonable, harmless crime response

Like the president, Ohio Gov. George Voinovich wants to give cities some money to hire police officers. This seems to be a state-of-the-art idea in law-enforcement politics these days.

(The same is apparently true of toughening up gun-control laws around the edges, which is also proposed by both the president and the governor.)

The more-cops idea is hard to fault. American cities have experienced major increases in crime over the past decade; but they don't have the resources to hire more police. So police response time is increasing. And the police must be more selective about which laws they enforce.

Under these circumstances, higher levels of government — which have more leeway in coming up with money than do cities these days — should want to help. The public wants the authorities to do something about crime; few people want to hear an argument about which levels of government should do what.

Reasonable concerns can be raised about the cities becoming too dependent upon the state and Washington. Future decisions in those capitals to cut law-enforcement spending could cause political turmoil in the cities, if police officers have to be laid off. But this is a risk worth taking in the name of making sure that government is responsive to public concerns.

One of the first responsibilities of government is to make sure that people are physically secure in their daily lives.

Some commentators say that new

spending on police and prisons won't help. They note that crime soared recently in precisely the period when this country was becoming more aggressive about locking people up.

But if hiring more police deters crime, then it won't necessarily involve locking up a great many more people.

When citizens feel endangered in their homes, it is predictable that bad ideas will surface from politicians: calls for excessive punishment or attempts to minimize constitutional rights, for example.

So, when the politicians come up with an honest effort that does no harm, they shouldn't be lambasted too quickly.

Some commentators note that American crime rates seem actually to be falling a bit over the past couple of years; they argue that, therefore, any zealous attack on the crime problem now may be misguided. This is wrongheaded. This country has an outrageously enormous crime rate; no trends in process now are going to change that, and everybody knows it. Discussion should not be about changes taking place at the margins.

None of the ideas surfacing now will likely dramatically improve the crime situation. If a simple program could be enacted to do that, it would have been enacted long ago. The ideas that are surfacing now are more in the realm of coping with — managing, controlling — the crime problem than solving it. But if coping is the best option, it has to be seized.

State politicians want more police, call for a crackdown on handguns

By MARY BETH LANE
PLAIN DEALER BUREAU

COLUMBUS

Ohio's political leaders want to spend state tax dollars to hire up to 5,000 more police officers, and to make it easier to block felons from buying handguns.

These proposed crackdowns on crime were unholstered at separate news conferences yesterday by Republican Gov. George V. Voinovich and a coalition of House Democrats and Democratic Attorney General Lee I. Fisher.

Voinovich, who showed off a table strewn with handguns confiscated from juveniles, named a 22-member task force to recommend ways to reduce gun violence. He gave the panel 90 days.

Nearly two of every three homicides in Ohio are committed with

guns, Voinovich said.

"These cold statistics don't tell us about the devastating and shattering impact to families," he said.

Specifically, Voinovich wants the panel to review how gun stores could make instant criminal-record checks on gun buyers. Voinovich said his plan, in which store owners could run a computer check to learn if a potential buyer was a felon or criminally insane, would augment the newly enacted federal Brady Bill.

Voinovich said he wanted the system in place a year from now.

Voinovich also proposed making it illegal for minors to possess a handgun except for sport. Current law prohibits the sale of handguns to minors but doesn't prohibit minors from having handguns. The task force will examine penalties for violating the proposed law.

Voinovich also suggested giving metal detectors and other security equipment to local school districts that want it.

All the proposals require legislative approval. Voinovich declined to say how much his package would cost.

Later, State Reps. Marc D. Guthrie, D-77, of Heath, and Jerome F. Luebbers, D-32, of Cincinnati, stood with uniformed officers to unveil an anti-crime bill they said they would introduce today. They noted that powerful House Speaker Vernal G. Riffe and Fisher support the bill.

The bill calls for using \$50 million from the state budget's expected surplus in June to give grants to communities for more police officers.

SEE GUNS/11-A

Leaders urge more police, a crackdown on handguns

GUNS FROM 1-A

Up to 5,000 officers could be hired if communities raised state money with federal grants, the sponsors said.

Rules for awarding grants have not been decided.

Voinovich, however, reacted coolly to tapping a budget surplus for police grants. He said it was premature to commit money from an undetermined surplus.

The bill would also require that 15-, 16- and 17-year-olds who commit violent crimes with guns, such as homicide, rape, kidnapping and robbery, be tried as adults. The same provision would apply for

teen-agers who are repeat violent offenders, even if they don't use guns.

Exceptions could be made if a lawyer convinced the judge that the teen-ager should be tried as a juvenile. Currently, a prosecutor must persuade a judge to try a juvenile as an adult.

The bill would also require people convicted of three violent felonies to be sentenced to life in prison without parole.

In addition, the bill would make it easier for police to conduct wiretaps; give arrest power to state Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation agents; and let local police have access to state welfare records to track criminal fugitives.

LATE SPORTS

OHIO'S LARGEST NEWSPAPER Cleveland, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1994

THE PLAIN DEALER

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1994

DAYTON DAILY NEWS

Ohio planning to centralize gun checks

COLUMBUS (AP) — Ohio Attorney General Lee Fisher on Thursday proposed streamlining the requirements of the federal Brady law by having his office conduct criminal background checks on people trying to buy handguns in Ohio.

Fisher said the proposal would reduce the burden on local law enforcement agencies, which would have to conduct the background checks under the law. The attorney general's Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation already does background checks.

"They have the experience and most of the necessary equipment to quickly bring Ohio into compliance with the requirements of the law," Fisher said.

The plan would need to be in place by Feb. 28, because the Brady law goes into effect 90 days after Congress passed it Nov. 30.

Under the plan, Ohio's 14,000 licensed gun dealers would call a 900-line set up by the attorney general's office.

People wanting to buy handguns would fill out a federal form, which the gun dealer would send to the state. The dealer also would call the telephone line, at \$15 a check, to find out the person's background.

The fee would pay for the telephone line, which is estimated to cost \$240,000.

The attorney general's office would get back to the dealer, if

there was a problem, within the five-day waiting period the Brady law requires for purchasing a handgun.

Rep. Otto Beatty, D-Columbus, is expected to introduce the measure in the House of Representatives next week, said Judy Barbaio, Fisher's spokeswoman.

Dave Simpson, spokesman for the Fraternal Order of Police of Ohio, said he thought the plan would make things easier on law enforcement agencies.

The Buckeye State Sheriff's Association also supports the proposal.

The governor's Task Force on Gun Violence, created to look at ways of reducing gun violence in Ohio, endorsed the measure at its meeting Thursday.

Gary Moore, chairman of the 22-member committee, said centralizing the background checks made more sense than leaving the work up to local agencies.

"The local law enforcement agencies would have to check with BCI when doing their checks anyway," Moore said. "I think there will be a good spirit of cooperation."

The federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms also has endorsed the idea of a centralized system, Fisher said.

A spokesman for the National Rifle Association, which is registered as a lobbying group in Columbus, could not be reached for comment.

Plain Dealer 2/11

2/11/94

Fisher pushes handgun proposal

He says it would
reduce burden

By CAROLYN PIONE
ASSOCIATED PRESS

COLUMBUS

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The federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms also has endorsed the idea of a centralized system, Fisher said.

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LOGAN, OH.
PH CIRC. 5,885

DEC-4-93

Brady Bill Concerns 70 Local Law Officials

By ART KUHN

Dally News Staff Writer

Is the just-enacted Brady Bill really "an historic turning point in the nation's war on crime" — or just another government boondoggle which will further bleed small-town law enforcement of dwindling funds and manpower?

At this point, nothing is clear — except that while politicians grab the limelight to hail beefed-up gun control as a victory in the battle against crime, police chiefs in smaller communities worry how their already overburdened departments are going to find the money and manpower to make it all work.

So, although high state officials predict a quick and efficient implementation of the law, with enough funds to get the job done, local officials are pessimistic about the outlook.

The Brady Bill goes into effect in less than 90 days (Feb. 24). It mandates a five-day waiting period in the purchase of a handgun while the buyer's background is searched for a criminal record.

It was Ohio Attorney General Lee Fisher who said it is no "exaggeration" to say that this is truly an historic turning point in the nation's war on crime.

Fisher claimed that local law enforcement sees "no problem" in enforcing the new law and he hailed some \$200 million earmarked in the bill to cover the costs.

For Logan Police Chief David Kelch, Nelsonville Police Chief David Valkenburg and possibly thousands of other departments in smaller towns, the question isn't even whether the Brady Bill and gun control itself are workable, but how severely implementation of the stricter rules will impact their already scarce funding and manpower.

And while Kelch doesn't have to worry about dealing with large numbers of gun sales in his jurisdiction, the chief is well qualified to speak on the lack of direction as far under the law and its probable impact.

First, local agencies are still "completely in the dark" about what government agency will be in overall charge of implementing the law. It's certain to create a whole new layer of bureaucracy, just as all government ventures into regulation do, Kelch said.

And while top officials ballyhoo the \$200 million in federal funds earmarked to pay the costs involved, just how long will they last considering the thousands of departments handling hundreds of thousands of record checks each year, Kelch asked.

Although Fisher does seem to indicate local law enforcement can make the checks through Ohio's Bureau of Criminal Investigation BCI, Kelch is skeptical. In fact, he

says state law will have to be changed to allow that to happen.

Local departments are linked to BCI and the criminal justice system by LEADS (Law Enforcement Automated Data System). But that information is restricted to use within the criminal justice system and the information could not be released to private businesses, he said.

Kelch is right when he says that legislation would have to be passed before the LEADS system could be used, a spokeswoman for the state attorney general's office said. And while that approach is being studied, there is no definite decision or timetable at this point, she commented.

The attorney general's office does not yet know which agency would be in charge of implementing and monitoring enforcement of the law,

she added. "At this point, we are studying what other jurisdictions with similar laws have done," she said.

"Hopefully, we'll have something in the very near future," she said.

Whatever manpower, reporting and monitoring system is set up at higher levels of government to administer the system will only create another layer of bureaucracy, Kelch said.

Meanwhile, the small departments' resources will be further overburdened.

For example, Kelch said his department dispatchers handled 52,000 radio log entries last year, many requiring responses. "Who would handle the extra burden in smaller departments?" he asked.

And while the number of checks made by smaller departments may not seem to entail that much of a burden, the effect is accumulative — still another requirement, another duty added to overburdened staffs by the state or federal government. And neither is willing to distribute the funds to get the job done, Kelch said.

Valkenburg is even more worried about impact of the bill, since his department does have a high-volume gun dealer in its jurisdiction.

"If they (the state) expect us to conduct criminal checks on every gun sold, it will cause a great burden," Valkenburg advised.

"We're short-handed enough as it is and they (dealers) sell enough we would need a full-time person to meet the requirements," he continued.

LEADS was that department's only hope of lessening the burden, he said.

While there are no gun stores in Logan, a number of individuals have licenses to sell weapons. Kelch expects that some of those will simply let their licenses lapse rather than putting up with the added requirements and the additional expense they will generate.

The chief predicts extra expense, since agencies forced to process the checks will begin to charge a fee — that ultimately will be passed onto the consumers.

(614) 621-3937

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Windsor Terrace

ability to get public housing
assistance - federal \$

has meant a great deal

Jim Johnson (614) 253-8956

works w/ young kids & police

Adult & Youth Crime Patrol
efforts

Driving Park - inner-city
neighborhood

Cites wife is a nurse at children's
hospital (precinct captain)

officer Holloway - partner
death threats, dedicated young
cop

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• 2rrnor - 2miv2/in
 Nemay
• yzyteam - 2h1etes
• USOC - dinner.

February 5, 1994

**TARMAC MEET AND GREET WITH LOUISIANA
LETTER WRITERS TO THE HEALTH CARE TASK FORCE**

DATE:	Monday, February 7, 1994
LOCATION:	Barksdale Air Force Base
TIME:	5:50-5:55 pm
FROM:	Julia Moffett

I. PURPOSE

To meet and greet with four letter writers and their families who are being heavily profiled in the Louisiana press as a result of this meeting.

II. BACKGROUND

Close to 1,000,000 letters have been sent to the Health Care Task Force and now the White House. A short meeting like this one will go long way in promoting the real stories behind the urgent need for health care reform.

III. PARTICIPANTS

DON AND SHERRAN MARX, Shreveport

Mr. Marx is a self-employed sales representative who pays for his own health insurance. Since he purchased his current policy in 1990, his premiums have doubled yearly. In order to keep his premium affordable, he has been forced to accept a policy with extremely high deductibles for him and his family. His wife has cancer, yet is not adequately covered. The bills plus the costs of prescription drugs are overwhelming. He is also experiencing first-hand the impact of cost-shifting.

JANETTE WINDHAM, Shreveport

Ms. Windham suffered a brain anuerysm in 1991, and has completely recovered since. She works for a property and casualty insurer who provides health insurance, although has been unable to obtain coverage due to a preexisitng condition. Despite the fact that their policy states that preexisitng conditions are not of consequence, and despite "clean bills of health" from her doctors, she remains unable to obtain insurance.

SIGRID O. POOLE, Metairie

Mr. and Mrs. Poole were without insurance when Mr. Poole was diagnosed with lung cancer. They were refused treatment by a doctor who said without insurance they would never be able to afford treatment. Mr. Poole died just 5 weeks later.

PATRICIA MALLORY, DeRidder

Past health problems have made Ms. Mallory uninsurable. She is currently suffering from a non-malignant mass in her breast which needs to be removed. Due to lack of insurance, Ms. Mallory must use the state Charity Hospital system which has delayed the procedure for three months. Ms. Mallory writes of the fear she must live with as her mother had to have both breasts removed and her father also suffered from cancer.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Local press will be covering your meet and greet upon arrival and will be talking to these letter writers extensively.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- * You will greet the letter writers and their families at the end of the greeting line on the tarmac.

VI. REMARKS

None.

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January 11, 1994 Tuesday, FINAL / ALL
SECTION: BUSINESS; Pg. 1D

LENGTH: 478 words

HEADLINE: BUSINESS BRIEFS;
INTERNATIONAL

BYLINE: FROM WIRE REPORTS

BODY:

REGIONAL

HOME PRICES

About 65% of the houses sold in the third quarter of 1993 were within the budget of a typical family, the National Association of Home Builders said yesterday. Figures for affordability in Ohio cities, and their rank nationally among 188 urban markets: Akron, 81.8%, 74th; Canton, 86.5%, 35th; Cincinnati, 81.0%, 83th; Cleveland, 82.9%, 70th; Columbus, 81.4%, 80th; Dayton-Springfield, 85.6%, 47th; Hamilton-Middletown, 85.9%, 42th; Lima, 79.9%, 88th; Mansfield, 93.4%, 3rd; Toledo, 86.2%, 38th; Youngstown-Warren, 88.6%, 24th.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1994

January 7, 1994, Friday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Ohio

LENGTH: 39 words

HEADLINE: UPI Spotlight Ohio's employment rate improves

DATELINE: COLUMBUS, Ohio

BODY:

Ohio recorded a 6.2 percent unemployment rate during December, down from November's 6.5 percent. State officials said Ohio had an average 1993 unemployment figure that was significantly lower than that reported during 1992.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: January 8, 1994

Copyright 1993 Chicago Tribune Company
Chicago Tribune

December 20, 1993 Monday, NORTH SPORTS FINAL EDITION

SECTION: BUSINESS; Pg. 3; ZONE: C

LENGTH: 423 words

HEADLINE: SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS EXPRESS OPTIMISM FOR '94

BYLINE: By Wilma Randle, Tribune Staff Writer.

BODY:

As the old year nears its end, a new survey finds small-business owners across the Midwest feeling pretty upbeat about the year ahead.

The survey, conducted by Ameritech's Small Business Services Unit, tapped the mood of more than 300 small business owners in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin.

"The biggest surprise to us was the high level of optimism the business owners expressed," said Laura Littel, an Ameritech spokeswoman. Of the owners interviewed, 76 percent said they were optimistic about the prospects for their businesses and the country's economy in 1994, Littel said.

The survey, released last week, was of a wide variety of businesses, Littel added, including auto repair, insurance and small manufacturers.

Respondents had varying reasons for their optimism, she said. An Illinois business owner attributed his optimism to "having a gut feeling" that the

coming year was going to be good for his computer software company.

Then there was the manager of an art retailer in Ohio who attributed his optimism to being in an area that had been "less hit by the recession, and people are working and spending money here."

One Wisconsin business owner said: "People are going forward, not backward, and want to grow their businesses. Wisconsin has a good business climate, a good labor pool and a good work ethic."

An Indiana business operator said he didn't believe in negative thinking. "You've got to keep a positive outlook," he said.

The Ameritech survey was conducted by Survey Center, a Chicago-based research firm.

"While a variety of factors contribute to one's business outlook, it appears that many small business owners try to maintain an upbeat attitude as a way to cope with their daily pressures," said Matthew Smith, president of the Survey Center. "But when a small businessperson says, 'I'm hurting,' he or she is truly hurting," Smith said.

The survey also found that business owners, while upbeat, still had concerns, chief among them finding ways to make sure their businesses didn't join the ranks of failures.

Of those interviewed, 22 percent indicated that "survival or maintaining their business will be their most significant business challenge in the coming year."

Respondents also based their optimism on how things went for them in the last year. Most said company revenues remained stable or grew in 1993.

Yet despite their bullishness, the majority of the small business owners surveyed said they are not planning to increase staffing.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: December 20, 1993

December 6, 1993, Monday

SECTION: CONGRESS OF CITIES SUPPLEMENT; Pg. 4A

LENGTH: 1423 words

HEADLINE: Pragmatic Columbus Gains Stature as Ohio's Top City
BYLINE: By KAREN PIEROG

BODY:

St. Louis has its arch. Seattle has its space needle. And Columbus, Ohio's capital city, could have a 311-foot-tall statue depicting namesake Christopher Columbus and his voyage to the new world.

But the city already has a few Columbus statues. And the fiscally sensible city may have better uses for the \$20 million to \$25 million that city auditor Hugh Dorrian says would be needed to prepare and install the gift from Russia.

Dorrian hasn't heard anyone in city hall voicing support for the much bigger-than-life bronze monument - which is just as well for the people who oversee Columbus' finances. They are watching every penny of city money to make sure it is spent wisely, particularly in light of new budget related programs that allow the city to project financial needs and evaluate services.

In 1991, the city began projecting its revenues and expenditures over 10 years. As a result, the city got an early warning that it was facing budget deficits and was able to take action. For example, in fiscal 1994, which begins Jan. 1, a \$34 million shortfall has been projected. In fiscal 1995, the deficit is expected to shrink to \$10 million, according to Wyatt Kingseed, Columbus' finance director.

In between deficit projections, the city has balanced its budget and will continue to balance its budget, Kingseed said. Last month, Mayor Greg Lashutka proposed a balanced \$341 million spending plan for the coming fiscal year.

Kingseed said the fiscal 1994 projected deficit was caused by the hiring of more police and fire personnel and an overly conservative estimate of revenues from the city's 2% income tax - its largest tax revenue source. Columbus Gets Aggressive

The projected deficit has been eliminated partly through what Kingseed called "an aggressive stance" on labor matters. Negotiations with the firemen's and non-uniformed unions won cost and management concessions for the city.

"The management worked harder on negotiations perhaps than the city had historically done," Kingseed said.

Lashutka's fiscal 1994 budget calls for general capital improvements to be moved out of the operating budget and into the capital budget, a higher income tax revenue estimate based on a stronger than anticipated 6.47% growth in income tax collections this year, and elimination of the administration of the city

Department of Human Services.

The city is projecting to end its current fiscal year with a \$7 million general fund balance and with \$7.5 million in its rainy day fund.

In addition to the 10-year budget projections, the Lashutka Administration has instituted a program to set and evaluate goals for city services and programs. The city will begin its first full-year report in January, Kingseed said.

And a two-year budget may be in Columbus' future. Kingseed said a biennial budget process would give the city more time to conduct program evaluations and would force the city to make tough budget decisions instead of postponing them. He pointed out that a move to a two-year budget cycle would require a change in both state law and in the city's charter. **Growth Is Threefold**

Meanwhile, the last recession has slowed but not stopped Columbus' growth. While other Rust Belt cities have suffered from dwindling populations, stagnant or ailing economies, and falling revenues, Columbus has registered growth in all three areas.

The 1990 U.S. Census shows that Columbus grew by 12% over the last 10 years to nearly 633,000 residents, leap-frogging Cleveland, which lost 11.9% of its population, to become Ohio's biggest city.

The city is also expanding in land size in accordance with a policy of "judicious annexation," according to Patrick Grady, Columbus' economic development administrator. The number of square miles in the city has grown to 198 in 1992 from 184 in 1982.

"We want to balance continued growth with the ability of the community to service that growth," Grady said.

There has been job growth as well. While Columbus experienced "flat" job growth at the beginning of the decade, Grady said, the number of jobs grew anywhere from 7,000 to 10,000 a year over the last two years. The city and its environs have succeeded in attracting new business to expand a job base that has the state of Ohio and Ohio State University as the two biggest employers.

Grady said the city is working with the business community to maintain the manufacturing sector, which has shrunk over the years. Additionally, the city is selling itself as a trade and transportation hub. Last year, Columbus was the only North American city to be designated as an "infoport" for a United Nations pilot program using computer technology to encourage international trade for small business.

Revenues from Columbus' 2% income tax have steadily grown. The revenue source not only feeds the city's operational needs but also its debt service requirements.

"The income tax is really the lifeblood of the general fund and it's done very well. Even in recessionary times it still had positive growth upwards to 5%," Kingseed said. "Even in the worst recessionary years we still had a good economy here in central Ohio."

Dorrian noted that 25% of the revenues are used every year to pay debt service on Columbus' approximately \$1 billion of general obligation bonds.

He said that \$763 million of the debt is voter-approved unlimited tax GOs and

has almost a double layer of security. The first is the 25% share of the income tax, which the city has historically used to pay off the debt. The second is the city's ability to impose a property tax to pay off the debt should "a calamity" hit income tax receipts, he said.

"I can't imagine finding stronger GO debt than Columbus has," Dorrian said. The remaining \$308 million of GO debt has a limited tax pledge and is payable from existing city revenues. The city also has \$334 million of revenue bonds outstanding, according to Dorrian.

Columbus' GO debt has an AA-plus rating from Standard & Poor's Corp. and an Aa1 rating from Moody's Investors Service. Being on the cusp of a triple-A makes the city aspire to the highest rating. Dorrian said in light of Standard & Poor's recent upgrade of Franklin County to AAA, Columbus is readying its pitch for a rating boost.

"Columbus makes up two-thirds of Franklin County," Dorrian said. "Early next year we'll make another pilgrimage to the agencies to make our case."

Rob Wimmel, an associate in tax-exempt fixed-income research at Kemper Securities Inc., said a rating upgrade is a possibility for Columbus given its "strong financials and conservative financial management.

"(Columbus) has had good growth in assessed valuation," Wimmel said. He added that while the city's dependence on the income tax makes it vulnerable to economic cycles, Columbus was not affected greatly by the last recession.

Rating agency officials, however, seem comfortable with the ratings they have bestowed on the city.

Paul Devine, a vice president and assistant director of the Great Lakes region at Moody's, said that while the city has a strong economic base, its finances have become tighter and the rating agency has had to keep a closer eye on the credit.

Michael Forrester, an associate director at Standard & Poor's, pointed out that Franklin County has more revenue-raising flexibility than Columbus.

"The city is at its tax limit on property and income taxes," Forrester said. "It's dependent on economic activity to raise revenue."

Additionally, the city has more capital needs than the county, Forrester said.

Kingseed said the mayor has no interest in seeking an increase in the income tax rate. But if revenues don't continue to exceed estimates, then something along the lines of a fee for city services will probably be considered. A fee for refuse collection may be a candidate, he said.

Even before instituting a fee, the city will continue to look at ways to economize services and review options for privatization, Kingseed said.

The mayor's fiscal 1994 budget calls for the issuance of \$260 million of GO bonds, although Kingseed said the city probably won't issue the total amount. About \$183 million of the debt would be sewer and water bonds that voters authorized in 1991 as part of a \$525 million GO bonding package.

Kingseed said voters will be asked next year to approve another \$200 million to \$250 million of unlimited tax GO bond authorization for general capital improvements. He said the authorization would cover projects from 1995 to 1998.

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November 30, 1993 Tuesday, FINAL / LORAIN
SECTION: METRO; Pg. 1B

LENGTH: 69 words

HEADLINE: JOBLESS RATE DROPS IN LORAIN COUNTY

DATELINE: COLUMBUS

BODY:

Unemployment in Lorain County and its two largest cities fell slightly last month, according to the Ohio Bureau of Employment Services.

Last month's countywide unemployment figure was 6.7%, down from 7% in September. Unemployment in Lorain was 9.8%, an improvement from September's rate of 10.2%. In Elyria, unemployment fell from 7.6% to 7.3%.

The statewide rate was 6% and the national rate was 6.3%.
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Copyright 1994 Gannett Company, Inc.
GANNETT NEWS SERVICE

February 7, 1994, Monday

LENGTH: 505 words

BYLINE: RACHEL E. EHRET; Gannett News Service

DATELINE: COLUMBUS, Ohio

BODY:

In an election year already full of anti-crime legislation, state Attorney General candidate Sen. Betty D. Montgomery, R-Perrysburg, today unveiled a juvenile crime bill that she says will bring truth in sentencing to the state of Ohio.

"Right now in Ohio when a person is convicted of rape, for example, the judge may sentence him to 10 years in prison," Montgomery said. "However, through loopholes, prison overcrowding and 'good behavior,' the rapist may only stay behind bars for five years. Then an overwhelming number of these people go out and rape again.

"Under this plan when we say 10 years - we mean 10 years," Montgomery said.

Crime has become a popular issue for discussion in the Ohio legislature in what appears to be a legislative crack-down on crime. Last month Democrats and Republicans both launched their own anti-crime packages of legislation touching on criminal sentencing, the death penalty and firearms among other issues.

"It's frightening and unfortunate that today's society has spawned many youths under the age of 18 who have given up their squirt guns for weapons that kill," said Montgomery. "For that, we must replace spankings with adult prison terms."

Montgomery's legislation would impose "reverse bindover" for violent felonious acts if the offender is at least 15 years old. Unlike current procedure in which the prosecutor must prove why a juvenile should be tried in an adult court, the legislation would place the burden of proof on the juvenile to prove why he/she should not be put in an adult court.

Shortly after the unveiling of the bill Montgomery's opponent in the upcoming election, incumbent Attorney General Lee Fisher released a statement saying, "I am very pleased that Senator Montgomery is joining us in our call for getting tougher on juvenile crime. Obviously I support her proposal because it is virtually identical to the youth violence provisions of the K.O.P.S. (Keep Officers Patrolling our Streets) legislation I unveiled January 3 with Rep. Jerome Leubbers, D-Cincinnati, and Marc Guthrie, D-Heath.

Sen. Montgomery proposed similar legislation in the last session and also recently released the Criminal Sentencing Commission's comprehensive felony

plan only days after Democrats released a similar initiative.

The juvenile crime bill's main initiatives include:

***Juvenile fingerprinting-for those 15-18 years of age committing certain violent acts.

***Juveniles bindovers-any juvenile aged 15-18 years who has been bound over for treatment as an adult shall for any subsequent felony be treated as an adult.

***Firearm enhancement-If a juvenile commits a felony while having a firearm he will be treated as an adult.

***Increased penalties-increase ranges of fines from \$ 500 to \$ 1000.

***Delinquency adjudication-certain juvenile adjudication will be permitted to be used to enhance a penalty in the juvenile as well as the adult courts.

***Tithing-ten percent of the proceeds of forfeitures must go to drug and alcohol treatment programs.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: February 9, 1994

Proprietary to the United Press International 1994

January 27, 1994, Thursday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Ohio

LENGTH: 263 words

HEADLINE: Fisher calls for more police officers in Ohio

DATELINE: COLUMBUS, Ohio

BODY:

The Ohio House Select Committee on Crime heard testimony from several legislators and state officials Wednesday, including a plea from Attorney General Lee Fisher for more police officers on Ohio's streets.

Fisher told the committee the placement of more police officers on would bethe single most effective method of fighting crime in the state.

Fisher told the panel Ohio's citizens are more concerned about crime thanever before and while long-term solutions are needed, short-term solutions are also required.

"In a sense, what we have here is a collective dialing of 9-1-1 by our constituents," said Fisher.

A Cleveland City Councilman, Democrat Earle Turner, told the committee hestrongly endorses a bill sponsored by Rep. Vermel Whalen, D-Cleveland, that would make carjacking a specific offense in Ohio's criminal code and forbid plea bargaining in such cases.

Whalen's bill would make carjacking an aggravated first-degree felony,punishable by a maximum 25 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. Carjackers are currently charged with aggravated robbery or grand theft of a motor vehicle.

Fisher, during his testimony, endorsed a bill offered by Rep. JeromeLuebbers, D-Cincinnati, that, among other things, provides \$50 million in state funds to provide more police officers in the state.

Fisher said Luebbers' bill could put an additional 5,000 police officers onOhio's streets and roads.

Luebbers' legislation would allow Fisher to determine which local policedepartments would received grants to train new officers.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: January 28, 1994

Copyright 1994 Gannett Company, Inc.
GANNETT NEWS SERVICE

January 7, 1994, Friday

LENGTH: 334 words

BYLINE: DICK KIMMINS; Gannett News Service

DATELINE: COLUMBUS, Ohio

BODY:

A group of tough, anti-crime bills, including the governor's proposal to speedup adjudication of death penalty cases, will be referred to a special Ohio House committee, Speaker Vern Riffe said Friday.

The 16-member Ohio House Select Committee on Crime will be composed of 10 Democrats and six Republicans, including Rep. Lou Blessing of Cincinnati.

The panel will review:

--- a trio of anticrime bills introduced by minority House Republicans last month, including measures to require a life sentence for anyone convicted the third time of a violent felony.

--- legislation sponsored by Rep. Jerry Luebbers, D-Cincinnati, spending \$ 50 million of the state's anticipated surplus on July 1 to hire up to 5,000 new local police officers. The bill also includes many elements of the House Republican trio of bills.

--- a resolution requested by Gov. George Voinovich calling for a November vote to eliminate - as 18 other states have done - one step of appellate court review of death penalty cases. Such an amendment to the Ohio Constitution will speed up use of the death penalty by two years, Voinovich said.

Riffe, whose support of a bill is essential to House consideration, said he "very much favors" Luebbers bill.

"More officers on the street is the best deterrent to crime. Anybody will tell you that," Riffe said Friday.

Crime bills normally are considered by the House Judiciary Committee. Its chair, Rep. Ron Suster, D-Cleveland, will also chair the new select committee.

Riffe said he wanted a special committee with more attorney-legislators on it than the standing Judiciary Committee. Blessing, an attorney, is not a member of the Judiciary panel.

Riffe said a special committee will also be able to devote its full attention to the group of anticrime bills pending or about to be introduced in this session of the Ohio General Assembly.

In election years, typically there is a significantly large increase in the number of anticrime bills introduced in the Legislature. LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Copyright 1993 News World Communications, Inc.
The Washington Times

December 10, 1993, Friday, Final Edition
SECTION: Part A; Pg. A1

LENGTH: 889 words

HEADLINE: Police blast gun licensing ;
Clinton idea called waste of resources

BYLINE: Michael Hedges; THE WASHINGTON TIMES

BODY:

Police officers - including some who backed the Brady Bill - said yesterday they oppose licensing gun owners or registering guns as suggested by President Clinton and doubt such measures would have any impact on crime.

Dewey Stokes, president of the National Fraternal Order of Police and a strong supporter of the Brady Bill who often appeared with Jim and Sarah Brady at press conferences, said, "I would be interested in seeing how they would set it up, but I don't want to get into a situation where we have gun registration."

Charles Canterbury of the Horry County, S.C., Police Department, president of the State Fraternal Order of Police, said: "On behalf of the South Carolina law enforcement, I can say we are adamantly opposed to registration of guns.

"I think there is no difference in licensing the gun owner or registering the gun - that is just semantics."

Mr. Clinton yesterday continued speaking out in favor of tougher action to control guns. "We ought to talk about what else we do and where we go" on gun control, he said.

On Wednesday he ordered the Justice Department to begin studying gun licensing, registration and collection proposals.

Attorney General Janet Reno yesterday repeated her position that "it ought to be at least as hard to get a gun as a driver's license." Mr. Clinton used the same analogy in addressing the issue on Wednesday.

The Justice Department is also exploring ways to test people on their gun knowledge and understanding of gun laws, officials said.

That kind of talk in Washington has made some law enforcement officers concerned that they will be asked to enforce such proposals.

The telephones in the office of Dennis Martin, president of the National Association of Chiefs of Police, an 11,000-member organization headquartered in Washington, were busy yesterday.

"I have had a lot of calls today from police chiefs and sheriffs who are worried about this," he said. "They are afraid that we're going to create a lot of criminals out of law-abiding people who don't want to get a license for their gun."

What licensing would do, some officers said, is increase the bureaucratic burden

on states and cities and, as a result, decrease the number of police officers involved directly in crime prevention.

"I just got a call from a sheriff in Texas who said that he had no idea how they were going to implement the Brady Bill requirements on background checks," Mr. Martin said. "They feel very angry at the idea the federal government is going to dump something else on them."

If the intent of such a plan is to help stop gun crime in America, interviews with many high-ranking police officials across the nation failed to produce support for it.

Maj. Aaron Campbell, who works in the Central District office of Miami's Metro Dade Police Department, said: "My personal opinion is mixed. We need to do something to make some sense out of what is happening on the streets, but as a practical matter, people who are illegally using firearms are not going to be stopped by licensing."

One suggestion mentioned in recent days by Mr. Clinton that did find some support among police officials was educating gun owners. "Some gun training for purchasers seems legitimate," said Mr. Stokes, of Columbus, Ohio. "My concern is licensing. What kind of license are we talking about?"

Others had no philosophical opposition to a licensing or registration plan but said it would have no positive impact in making cities safer.

David Mackin, vice president of the Boston Police Patrolmen's Association, pointed out that his city already has fairly rigorous gun laws.

"People who would legitimately purchase a gun and get a license are not the ones we are worried about," he said. "I guess you have to start somewhere, but I can tell you the criminals here have no problems getting guns."

The successful multiyear effort to pass the Brady Bill, which requires a five-day waiting period for gun purchases, had the high-profile support of many police organizations.

But some of those same organizations were drawing the line at any licensing or registration proposals.

"I have always been a proponent of gun control," said police Detective Phil Cameron, who heads the Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Fraternal Order of Police. "But I'm staunchly opposed to too much government control."

"I don't think licensing would have any effect on crime. And I recognize that however difficult you make it, the bad guys are always going to have guns," he said.

"What I believe works is having penalties that fit the crime. If there is no prohibition on committing crimes, they are not going to end," he said.

Lt. Barry Cecil of the Lexington-Fayette County, Ky., Police Department, called gun licensing or registration a "Band-Aid" that would be useless in curbing crime.

"It is a sociological approach and I am not a social worker. I am a law enforcement officer," he said.

"We had a DWI problem in this country which we have gotten under control to some degree," he said. "We didn't do that by banning cars or banning alcohol. We made it a serious problem for people who brought the two together."

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

11-Feb-1994 04:51pm

TO: Ann F. Walker
TO: Elizabeth A. Bernstein
TO: Jose Cerda, III
TO: Anne Walley
TO: Lisa Mortman

FROM: David M. Kusnet
 Office of Communications

SUBJECT: Background on Columbus Speech

Could you get me as soon as possible: 1) any material about the setting for the President's crime speech on Tuesday (the location -- a Police Academy?; anything that should be said about the location, audience, local heroes, local problems, accomplishments, etc.?; 2) material about crime problems, solutions in the Columbus area and throughout Ohio; 3) material about how the Ohio economy has improved over the past year; 4) any other local issues that should be mentioned in the President's remarks.

Thank you.



Attorney General
Lee Fisher

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

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Cleveland, Friday, Feb. 11, 1994



PHOTO BY OMORI

Karin Brain, a teacher at Charles Mooney Middle School, expresses her view on violence.

A plea to stop the violence

Teachers tell of incidents, join others in call for peace

By EVELYN THEISS

tendent Sammie Campbell, Dan

Saturday, February 5, 1994 THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER

Big response quickly drains budget in guns-for-food trade

The Associated Press

TOLEDO, Ohio — Community response has been so good that the city's guns-for-food program is running out of money just days after police officers began collecting weapons.

"The response has taken us by surprise," police spokesman Sgt. Art Marx said Friday. "If we don't run out of money today, it will be early next week."

Cincinnati-based Kroger Co. gave \$10,000 to the Food for Safer Streets program, which began Monday and was supposed to continue through Feb. 28. The city added \$10,000.

People are receiving \$50 in food coupons for each revolver, \$75 for each semiautomatic weapon and \$100 for each assault weapon. The weapons are being collected at community centers and police headquarters.

The coupons are good at any Kroger store. But they can't be

used to buy alcohol or cigarettes.

By Friday, the city had spent \$17,500 to buy 309 guns, Marx said.

Ron Jackson, the mayor's chief executive, said city officials hope another group will donate money to continue the program. If not, the program will end when it runs out of money.

Sgt. J.P. Smith, who is helping coordinate the program, said most of the weapons collected are handguns. But some people have turned in semiautomatic weapons.

"There were two type of guns we're targeting," Smith said. "The first is the kind of gun that the kids are carrying in their coat pockets. We don't have too many of those. The kids are not bringing them in."

"The second type were the guns sitting around in someone's dresser drawer a number of years. We've been quite successful at that. Many of the guns in dresser drawers are the ones that eventu-

ally end up (in) the kids' coat pockets."

Last year, a New York City businessman set up a guns-for-toys program. In Dallas, it was Cow boys football tickets. In Los Angeles, it was guns for Janet Jackson concert tickets, and in Chicago it's guns for shoes.

Marsha Siemena, a Kroger administrator in Toledo, came up with the idea after reading about the New York program.

Toledo's program is similar to a one month program in 1992, when residents turned in 326 guns to police and received \$40 per weapon.

Marx said that program was restricted to residents over 21 years of age and required them to fill out an identification card.

He said more people are participating in this program because it offers anonymity and removes residency and age restrictions.

by EVELYN MEISS
and PATRICE M. JONES
PLAIN DEALER REPORTER

The slaying of a Cleveland student two weeks ago outside a West Side middle school overshadowed all other business last night at the first school board meeting since the slaying.

Violence in the schools — and in the community, and in society — was decried by parents, teachers, board members and Superin-

tendent Sammie Campbell Parrish.

But with few exceptions, the emphasis was on abstract principles, like teaching children to value life and a peaceful existence — rather than concrete changes the district will make.

The message that everyone preached repeatedly was that the community must work with the district to reduce violence.

It began earlier in the day, at

news conferences called by the Cleveland Teachers Union and a parent group.

Teachers, for their part, want the administration to take a harder line at punishing students who are abusive to their teachers and fellow pupils. They cited examples other than the stabbing of Paul Wallace on Jan. 28 outside Charles Mooney Middle School.

SEE TEACHERS/10-A

Violence in schools cried a meeting

TEACHERS FROM I-A

Melody Fawcett Leech, a teacher at Franklin D. Roosevelt Intermediate School who recently won a \$25,000 award for teaching excellence, was assaulted in December. A student tackled Leech, shoving the five-months pregnant teacher into a locker.

Leech spent nine days at home recovering. Now, two months later, she is still hoping her baby will be healthy.

"The student who assaulted me is still in the building," Leech said yesterday, "and has been suspended three times since then."

Another FDR teacher, Lovie Jones, was assaulted last November when a student slammed a door on her arm.

Cleveland Teachers Union President Richard DeColibus said teacher assaults are anything but isolated, and says that the board stating "it's moral support" for teachers would go a long way.

"They don't say anything, even something like, 'Students who break the rules will be dealt with,'" he said. "They don't seem to like the idea that children should be punished for behaving inappropriately. Instead, they'll say, 'Well, think of the child and the rough environment he's growing up in.'"

DeColibus and teachers stressed that it is only about 5% of students who cause enough trouble to disrupt education for the other 95% of students.

Their solution? In addition to reinstating in-school suspensions, which isolated misbehaving students (no longer offered in the district because of funding cuts), they would like disruptive students to be sent to a separate school. Administrators at this point are not considering such a move.

Parents, however, say they want the community involved in finding solutions to the violence that permeates children's lives. Parents, community leaders, corporate executives — all should spend time



Gene T. Tracy, a teacher at the Martin Luther King Jr. magnet school, wears a gag over his mouth Cleveland school board meeting last night, to protest the board's cutting him off at a previous meeting Tracy did speak last night.

heads like ostriches, pretending violence doesn't exist in our community," Haqq said, referring to Wallace's death, allegedly at the hands of four students, three of whom

and union officials, "We agreed we must send a clear message that we insist on safe and orderly schools and will tolerate nothing less."

After the board meeting, Danish

the board or administration the work teachers do for the issue of violence should be used as a rallying cry for the tough on students. "I'm not

PD/ROADELL

cutives — all should spend time with students, teaching them to peacefully mediate disagreements. said Rashiedah Abdul Haqq, president of the District Community Council.

"We can no longer hide our

of five assailants, three of whom were Cleveland students.

Superintendent Parrish appeased teachers' concerns somewhat when she said that after meeting with community groups

After the board meeting, Parrish declined to elaborate on how such a message would be sent, saying details would be released within 30 days.

Board member the Rev. James Lumsden said that while no one on

Extended Page
tough on students. "Instead should focus on things like mediation among students. said. "We have to deal with it rather than just waving around a bloody shirt, which gets no results."

Thursday, February 3, 1994 THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER

Solutions

A look at some Ohio answers to rising concern about crime

Like most state legislatures, the Ohio General Assembly is declaring war on violent crime.

Those who study crime generally agree: The place to fight this battle is in the states and cities, not through the federal government, which has little jurisdiction except in federal crimes.

If you want more information about the bills, or want to express your opinion, write to the representative sponsoring the bill, State Capitol, Columbus, Ohio 43266. Or phone the numbers listed below. For general questions about Ohio legislation, call the toll-free legislative hot-line, 1-800-282-0253.

Here's a look at some of the many bills Ohio lawmakers are considering to crack down on crime:

► **HB-596 (KOPS bill):** appropriates \$50 million for local government law enforcement (from unbudgeted surplus state funds), and cracks down on juvenile violent offenders and repeat offenders.

The bill would try violent youth offenders ages 15, 16, and 17, and those who commit violent crimes with a gun, as adults.

Sponsor: Rep. Jerry Luebbers, D-Della Township, 251-8433 or (614) 466-5786 in Columbus.

► **HB-161:** Allows judges to sentence felons to life in prison without

parole.

Sponsor: Rep. Barbara Pringle, D-Cleveland; 614-466-5921.

► **HB-574:** Prohibits time off for good behavior for inmates convicted of murder.

Such "truth in sentencing" laws are a major change. A life sentence in Ohio generally means 15 years, or even less for good behavior. A 1987 Justice Department report shows that in many states, the median term for murder and non-negligent manslaughter is 6½ years, including pretrial jail time; for rape, the typical prison stay was 3 years, 8 months. Most criminals served less than half of their sentences, the report said.

Sponsor: Rep. Sean Logan, D-Ipsdon; 614-466-8022.

► **HB-572:** Requires life imprisonment on third felony conviction. Ohio's "three-strikes, you're out" bill has cousins in some 20 states and in Congress.

Sponsor: Rep. Gene Krebs, R-Camden; 614-644-5094.

► **HJR-15:** Authorizes November vote to speed executions.

Capital punishment is the law in Ohio, but not the practice. Some inmates have been on death row for 12 years with three years of appeals to go.

Sponsor: Rep. Johnnie Maier, Jr., D-Mason; 614-466-4491.

BRADY BILL from 1A

D-Ohio, the bill's leading sponsor in the Senate, acknowledged that the waiting period will not solve the problem of gun murders, but he said it is a step in the right direction.

"This definitely will make a difference," Metzgerman said. "Will it solve the problem of crime in America? No."

Metzgerman said Congress should now have assault weapons, and he said the lawmakers also should consider adopting a federal law modeled on a Virginia statute that limits people to buying one gun per month.

Studies show that waiting periods and background checks do block convicted felons or those deemed mentally incompetent from buying guns. In California, 21,168 purchases have been blocked since 1989 by that state's 15-day waiting period, while Florida reports 16,512 purchases blocked by background checks since 1991.

"Don't let anybody tell you this won't work," Clinton said. "Americans are finally fed up with violence that cuts down another citizen with gunfire every 20 seconds."

But the president noted with sadness the cost of the seven-

year delay since the first bill was introduced Feb. 4, 1987, by then-Rep. Edward Feliciano, D-Cleveland, who stood yesterday's ceremony.

"Since this crusade started, 150,000 Amer-

icans have been killed by handguns," Clinton said. "That's 150,000 people who should have been here this year to share Christmas."

Clinton said the Brady bill and other gun control laws will not affect hunters.

But he said the importance of hunting does not diminish the need to control gun violence.

"We have taken this important part of life of Americans and turned it into an instrument of mind-numbing madness. It is crazy," Clinton said.

Until states have a system for making instant record checks, the Brady bill means that no one will be able to walk into a gun store and walk out with a handgun.

And while 25 states currently have some waiting period or background check law, Ohio does not.

"Today people can get a gun as quickly as a quart of milk," said Attorney General Lee Fisher, a member of the board of handgun-licensed Inc., who attended yesterday's signing ceremony.

Fisher said the waiting period will most affect criminals whose purchases will be blocked when the background check reveals their records.

"Law-abiding citizens in the state of Ohio have already waiting to hear from the Brady bill," Fisher said.

Ohio started a program more than two years ago to get accurate information from courts into computer data bases after learning that only about 6 percent of the available files were accessible by computer, said Lt. Gov. Mike DeWine, the governor's administration's point-man in criminal justice issues.

Now, 25 percent to 35 percent of the state's criminal court dispositions are on data bases, DeWine said.

Fisher said his office, which oversees the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, is likely to expect a contract in the next few months to enter information from other court files into the computer system.

DeWine estimated the state will have 65 percent of court dispositions on data bases by this time next year, with the goal of reaching 90 to 95 percent by July 1997. The information can be processed even faster if Ohio gets some of the \$200 million in the Brady bill to help states update and computerize their criminal records, he said.

The state would not necessarily need to wait until 90 percent of the court records are on computer before starting a system where gun buyers can instantly check records of those seeking

Brady elated as Clinton signs handgun control bill

By Roger M. Lowe
Dispatch Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — James Brady's seven-year struggle ended yesterday when President Clinton signed the hard-fought Brady bill.

The legislation, which goes into effect in 90 days, requires a five-day waiting period for a handgun purchase to allow police to do a background check. Brady is the former White House press secretary who was shot in the head during the 1982 assassination attempt on President Reagan.

After nearly seven years, the

Brady bill is about to become the Brady law," Brady said during an emotional ceremony in the White House. "What we are witnessing today is more than a bill-signing — it is the end to unbridled madness and the commencement of a heartfelt crusade for a safer and sadder country."

When Clinton finished signing the legislation, he presented pens used in the ceremony to Brady and his wife, Sarah, who led the effort to win passage of the bill.

Sen. Howard M. Metzenbaum,

Please see BRADY BILL Page 2A



Associated Press

James Brady watches as President Clinton signs the Brady bill.



Attorney General
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26
SECTION: STATE & REGION; Pg. 9B

LENGTH: 174 words

HEADLINE: CLINTON WILL VISIT OHIO; STOP UPSTAGES LEE FISHER

DATELINE: COLUMBUS

WASHINGTON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 20500

*****05827*****

DATELINE: COLUMBUS

BODY:

President Clinton is scheduled to visit London, O., Tuesday, throwing a wrench in state Attorney General Lee I. Fisher's plans to announce his re-election campaign.

The White House media office said Clinton will deliver a "major address on crime" during his Ohio visit, the Associated Press reported yesterday.

The Fisher campaign wouldn't confirm or deny Clinton's visit. But aides abruptly canceled Fisher's Tuesday campaign tour through Dayton, Akron and Youngstown.

Fisher is launching his campaign Monday with stops in Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Toledo.

Fisher was an early and vocal Clinton backer during the 1992 Democratic presidential primaries.

As attorney general, Fisher runs the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation and the Peace Officer Training Academy, both located in London.

Clinton last visited Ohio in September 1993, when he went to Cleveland to announce his plan to "reinvent" government. The White House would not reveal where and at what time Clinton will speak Tuesday.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: February 13, 1994

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SECTION: STATE & REGION; Pg. 9B

LENGTH: 308 words

HEADLINE: HOSPITAL LAYOFFS PROMPT HEARING ;
JONES TAKES HOUSE PANEL TO RAVENNA

BYLINE: By VINDU P. GOEL; PLAIN DEALER BUREAU

DATELINE: COLUMBUS

BODY:

State Rep. Paul H. Jones is plenty mad at Robinson Memorial Hospital for laying off people and expanding at the same time.

So mad, in fact, that he's using his position on the House Health and Retirement Committee to further his feud.

Just two days after the House Ethics Committee chastised Jones for "unwise and imprudent" behavior that disgraced the House, the Portage County lawmaker is holding an unusual public hearing in Ravenna today.

Jones' purpose for holding the road show, according to fellow members of the subcommittee: to question Robinson officials, who recently announced the layoff of 76 people and simultaneously proposed a new surgery center in Kent.

Jones, D-75, of Ravenna, didn't return a phone call yesterday. However, he has been attacking the county-owned hospital ever since the announcement. Jones also demanded 12,060 pages of records from Robinson, said Stephen Colecchi, the hospital's acting president.

Now Jones is using a special subcommittee - created to study legislation that has already passed - to grill Robinson officials at Immaculate Conception Parish Hall at 10 a.m.

"Jones has told me that he doesn't have any other witnesses scheduled to testify," said Colecchi.

Jones' colleagues said yesterday that they don't know why they're meeting in Ravenna.

"I don't know that we have any jurisdiction on this, but I will be there," said Rep. Wayne M. Jones, D-46, of Cuyahoga Falls. "It was a party I was asked to. I'm not throwing it."

Indeed, Jones' hearing appears to violate the orders of House Speaker Vernal G. Riffe, D-92, of Wheelersburg, who banned hearings outside Columbus after Paul Jones held a similar forum in Toledo last August.

Rep. Raymond E. Sines said he won't attend. "I'm not going to get into the middle of this turf battle," said Sines, R-69, of Perry.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: February 13, 1994

12 Columbus Ohio

John Glenn (D) Senior Sen 224-3353

- prison overcrowding
- Lucasville prison (last April)

90 miles west

need more low cost prison housing

lot of crime in Columbus ^{not} ~~not~~ as bad as Cleveland
4-5 murders in 1 week Dayton

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Jason Sobman
6-2874

Bryan
McClary
224-9799

Bob
Siman

Columbus economy very strong
state government
+ 2 universities
~~at Columbus~~

~~not much~~

* lots of ^{Compassive} ~~high~~ / comm

Harold Metzgerbaum (D) 224-2315 Jun Sen.

Joel

Ed Saraghe (6K) 469-2050
- we work w/ Fisher ex 326

P

Mrs. Cliter

deputy sheriff killed a week and a half
responding to crime telephone pole

fight { Blue Cross Blue Shield
cit Comm Mutual
improper
cleared

Mass killing

avoid {

(2) John Casile - number crunching on deficit

Ohio State
Columbus Tech

★ Call + Post
been very critical

↑ 91 Murder rate slightly gone down
Crime stats

Officer Winger Terrace public housing
under attack - now going
back ~~back~~ officer

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1900

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Don't know

100

Vanity Fair

FEB-14-94 12:14 FROM: KITT

ID: 461+7571

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values, the population migration to the suburbs and the influence of drug trafficking.

But, he added, "Overall, Columbus is a very safe city. We have less than 40 burglaries a day in a city of 300,000 households.

"You're relatively safe at home," Jackson said, himself a victim of three burglaries.

"About 98 percent of the people are good, kind, decent folk who will help you when you're down and out. That's the majority of Americans. We need to work on the other 2 percent," he said.

There were almost 300 more robberies last year than in 1992.

"I think we're seeing a consistent increase in all types of robberies:

individuals, businesses and purse snatches," robbery Sgt. Mark Walker said.

"I don't really have an answer for it."

Arson cases also rose slightly last year, by 3.4 percent, but veteran arson investigator Dave Thompson said that better training and more precise lab equipment can explain the increase.

"The old rule of thumb was if you couldn't figure it out (cause of fire),

then call it electrical. We've gotten away from that," said Thompson, an

arson investigator since 1981. Current techniques and an updated city arson

lab mean arsons are being detected sooner and with more certainty, he said.

Firefighters also have a dog that sniffs for materials such as gasoline,

helping to detect arson.

Insurance fraud during tough economic times has added to arson figures,

Thompson added.

Auto thefts declined almost 18 percent in Columbus last year, the biggest

decline of the major crime categories. But Officer Ron Ellwood, a police statistician, said the figure is misleading.

To better conform with crime indexes nationwide, Columbus police have

changed the way they count auto thefts, Ellwood said. If you lend your car to

an acquaintance who does not bring it back, for instance, that is called

unauthorized use of a motor vehicle and is no longer counted as a theft.

Still, even without those statistics, auto thefts have more than doubled in

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the past decade, statistics show. Jackson blames the high price of autos and auto repairs.

Murders in Columbus declined slightly last year - to 105 from 113 in 1992, but that is near the average for the past five years.

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** TOTAL PAGE.005 **

MEMORANDUM

TO: Liz Bernstein

FROM: Rob Sweeney

RE: Homicide Statistics for Columbus, Ohio (1991, '92 & '93)
And Difference in the National Murder Rate Between 1960
And 1993

According to Officer Dorin of the Columbus, Ohio Homicide Unit, there were 105 murders in Columbus in 1993. In 1992 there were 114 murders, and in 1991, there were 139 murders.

According to Ms. Karen Lipkind of the Center for Disease Control's National Center for Health Statistics: The Homicide Rate for the nation in 1960 was 4.7 for every 100,000 in the population.

In 1992, the most recent year for which complete numbers are available, the Homicide Rate was 10.4 for every 100,000 in the population.

In 1960, out of a population of 179,323,175, there were 8,464 homicides.

In 1992, out of a population of 255,082,000, there were 26,570 homicides.

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON**

February 14, 1993

CRIME EVENT – OHIO PEACE OFFICERS TRAINING ACADEMY

DATE:	Tuesday, February 15, 1994
LOCATION:	Peace Officers Training Academy, London, OH
TIME:	11:30 am
FROM:	Rahm Emanuel Liz Bernstein

I. PURPOSE

In your last legislative crime strategy session, Senator Biden stressed the need to tie together the various components of the Administration's strategy to combat crime. This event provides the opportunity to present this framework:

- ♦ Tough and smart crime bill
- ♦ Comprehensive drug control strategy
- ♦ Administration-wide activities and initiatives
- ♦ Emphasis on community and individual empowerment
- ♦ Values

II. BACKGROUND

Putting 100,000 more police on the street is Title I of the Crime Bill now before Congress. Unveiling our crime strategy at a police academy gives the appropriate level of emphasis on that component.

While Columbus is not a focal point for community policing at this time, the chances are likely that they will receive a significant portion of the police officers that Ohio will receive if the crime bill is passed.

CRIME EVENT – PEACE OFFICERS TRAINING ACADEMY LONDON, OHIO

"We must take serious steps to reduce violence and prevent crime, beginning with more police officers and more community policing. We know right now that police who work the streets, know the folks, have the respect of the neighborhood kids, focus on high crime areas -- we know that they are more likely to prevent crime as well as catch criminals...

My fellow Americans, the problem of violence is an American problem. It has no partisan or philosophical element. Therefore, I urge you to find ways as quickly as possible to set aside partisan differences and pass a strong, smart, tough crime bill. But further, I urge you to consider this: As you demand tougher penalties for those who choose violence, let us also remember how we came to this sad point. In our toughest neighborhoods, on our meanest streets, in our poorest rural areas, we have seen a stunning and simultaneous breakdown of community, family and work -- the heart and soul of civilized society. This has created a vast vacuum which has been filled by violence and drugs and gangs. So I ask you to remember that even as we say no to crime, we must give people -- especially our young people -- something to say yes to. "

-- President Clinton, State of the Union Address, January 25, 1994

About the Police Academy

The Peace Officers Training Academy in London, established in 1975, is the central academy in Ohio. Run by the State Attorney General, Lee Fisher, it oversees several areas of certification for all levels of local law enforcement in the state. Their mission is "dedicated to provide quality training in advanced and technical subjects" to thousands of Ohio's law enforcement officers every year.

The Academy's other goals include continuously upgrading the course content with the latest research and providing fresh perspectives on law enforcement as a career. More than 300 courses are offered annually. Advanced training courses range from administration and computers to cultural sensitivity, investigations and human relations.

By law, every officer in the state must go through that facility or be certified by that facility in order to be a sworn police officer.

PARTICIPATING IN THE EVENT:

On the Program:

President Clinton

Ohio Attorney General Lee Fisher

Trainee in juvenile delinquency advanced training program

In the Audience:

Senator John Glenn

Senator Joe Biden

Congresswoman Deborah Pryce

NAPO Executive Director Bob Scully

FOP President Dewey Stokes

Lt. Governor Mike DeWine

State Auditor Tom Ferguson

Mayor of London David Eades

Executive Director of the Academy, Greg Merritt

Over 350 police officers and trainees from around the state, including 120 from the Academy and 30 of their instructors. Every single county sheriff was invited. There will also be a large number of police chiefs present.

INDIVIDUALS GREETING PRESIDENT CLINTON AT THE AIRPORT IN COLUMBUS:

Anne Ross, Dayton

Anne Ross began a movement in her neighborhood called the "Ravenwood 2000 Program" that is geared towards eradicating the drug traffic on their street. She started by taking down car license plates and photographing evidence of drug deals. (Her life has been threatened on many occasions) Working with the Dayton Police Department, landlords, and city officials, they successfully closed 8 crack houses. They now have a published newsletter, the "Ravenwood Rap" about various aspects of the program and the 8 crack houses have been rehabilitated. There are drug-free families living in them now, and the neighborhood has stabilized, largely thanks to Ross.

Precinct Sergeant John P. Meyers, Columbus Police Department

Officer Chris Klietz, a member of John Meyers' department, was recently killed in the line of duty. After a significant exchange of gunfire, Klietz's partner, Officer John Holloway, shot Klietz's killer.

Meyers is a precinct sergeant but also has a law degree and a master's degree in tax work. Despite numerous offers to work in other areas of both Columbus and the State, Meyers chooses to stay in the inner-city precinct, Precinct "C".

Rene Klietz, Columbus

Mrs. Klietz was married to Officer Klietz for only one month before he was killed. She will be joined by her father-in law, Don Klietz.

Sarah Johnson, Cleveland

A little over a week ago, 12-year-old Sarah Johnson was waiting to get off a schoolbus when she saw her classmate Paul Wallace being accosted by three juveniles and two adults outside the bus door. Johnson ran off the bus and threw herself on top of Wallace, absorbing some of the blows. She was not seriously injured. The assailants, however, had already kicked and stabbed Wallace to such a degree that he died a few days later.

Sarah will be joined by her mother, Zora Johnson, a teacher at East Clark School in Cleveland.

Jim Johnson, Columbus

Jim Johnson lives and works in the "Driving Park" area of east Columbus. He has been active in the community since 1981. In 1984 he started an adult and youth walking patrol effort and works closely with local police. He is a former military person and is described as a "straight shooter". He is a strong advocate of crime prevention in the city and has a very high reputation in the area for his dedication to these efforts.

both
former
patrolman

Just ask
two largest
rank-and-file police orgs
They've told Congress
time & time again to
pass ban to protect
members

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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001. list	re: Human Interest Stories of Persons in Ohio [partial] (2 pages)	02/13/1994	b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Jose Cerca
OA/Box Number: 5876

FOLDER TITLE:

Ohio

2016-0931-S

rc2249

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.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

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]

Human Interest Stories of Persons in Ohio Who Have Made a Difference to Fight
Crime in Their Communities

I Dayton, Ohio - Anne Ross- "Ravenwood 2,000 program" - 513-275-0242

Neighborhood group that organized to close 8 crack houses in their neighborhood. Took 9 months to go through the proper channels with the city, county and local law enforcement. They were successful in eradicating drug traffic on their street (2000 block of Ravenwood Avenue, thus the name of the program). Anne Ross began the movement. Dates back to 1991. Worked with Dayton P.D. and priority boards for federal monies. Started by taking car license plates and 1500 photographs (self paid). Contacted landlords by letter and phone. No response at first. Committee of 3 persons, Jack Casey, Hadiyah Abdulah and Anne Ross. Drug dealers got kids involved in selling drugs so they contacted the DARE officer and got him to work with the kids. Published newsletter ("Ravenwood Rap") for neighborhood about the program. The 8 crack houses have been closed and rehabilitated. There are drug-free families living in them now. Anne Ross' life has been threatened on many occasions. The 2000 block of Ravenwood Avenue is now stabilized, thanks to the efforts of Anne Ross.

II Cleveland, Ohio - Dwayne Browder - African-American male (27-29 years old) who works with males (ages 10-18) in the inner city of Cleveland. 216-881-4758

Dwayne Browder can best be described as a young man with his finger on the pulse of the problem. A graduate of East Tech High School in the inner-city of Cleveland, he has chosen to remain in that community and assist in its safety. For over 16 years, he has been a confidant to youth. Dwayne works closely with public schools and judicial officials concerning drugs, gangs, and violent activities. He is often called upon by those same officials to bring calm to an otherwise chaotic society. Dwayne uses recreation such as boxing and basketball as one of his tools to keep young people off the streets and away from violence. He schedules field trips to local prisons and the morgue in his attempt to scare kids straight. His phone rings 24 hours a day and he never declines to answer the call. His actions are mostly as a volunteer because he realizes that his pay, his reward, will come in the form of a violent-free society.

III
(b)(6)

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IV. Columbus, Ohio - Jim Swearingen, Director, Urban Concern - 614-784-8600.

The mission of Urban Concern is to work with individuals in the inner city of Columbus to break the cycle of poverty and hopelessness. Their strategy is long term in reversing the inner city (ghetto) decay by raising up leaders who will solve the problems in the neighborhoods rather than leaving them behind as they succeed. They have channeled over 1000 volunteers this past year to work in the inner cities reaching 120 kids per week. They are a part of a national movement in inner city development called the Christian Community Development Association. In dealing with crime prevention they are implementing two small crime prevention grants in after school programs. Urban Concern is operating in the Windsor Terrace housing complex. Federal Judge Jim Graham tutors at Windsor Terrace on a volunteer basis. He is deeply emotional about the program and would be a good person for the President to talk with to hear some non-partisan concerns about the benefits of the Urban Concern efforts. The Windsor Terrace program also has 5 women representing 5 public housing areas who work to tap into public assistance federal funds for their community. Greg Lashutka, Mayor of Columbus, is very high on this program and recommends our consideration.

tutoring
bible study
children + parent focus
private donations

V. Columbus, Ohio - Jim Johnson - 614-253-8956

A top recommendation from Mayor Greg Lashutka. Jim Johnson lives and works in the "Driving Park" area in the near eastside of Columbus. He works closely with the local police in that area and started an adult and youth crime patrol effort in the area. He is a former military person and described as a "straight shooter". He works with little "fanfare" and is a strong advocate of crime prevention in the City of Columbus. His reputation is stellar throughout the city and is a top priority of the Mayor.

VI. Columbus, Ohio - John C. Halloway - 614-278-2640

✓ Officer Halloway was the partner of Officer Chris Kiletz, Columbus Police Department. Chris Kiletz was recently killed in the line of duty. Halloway was the officer who shot Kiletz's killer. He is going through hell since the shooting. He is

married. Has taken 45 days off from his duties at the police department to work through this tragedy. He has also received numerous death threats since his involvement in this crime. He is a precinct sergeant, but is also a lawyer with a Master's degree in tax work. He has had numerous other job opportunities both within and away from the Columbus Police Department, but chooses to stay in the inner city precinct where he is currently assigned. Another top recommendation from the Mayor of Columbus.

VII: London, Ohio - Dee Petee - Madison Plains Elementary School

Dee Petee is an 11 year old girl who last year was named as Honorary Attorney General in Ohio for her bravery and quick-thinking. While home from school one day because of illness, she hid in her parents' bedroom closet with a cordless telephone, while 2 men were robbing her home. She called "911" and worked with the dispatcher, describing the movements of the robbers, while hiding in the closet. Her actions led to their apprehension and arrest while they were leaving her home. These robbers were wanted on numerous felony counts in other jurisdictions in the area. Dee attributed her quick thinking to the lessons she had recently learned from the police officer who taught her in the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program. Lee Fisher recognized her in a public ceremony in her small town and named her Honorary A.G. for the day.

VIII. Lima, Ohio -- Debra Kennedy --Child Assault Prevention Project

Home telephone: 419-227-1754

Work telephone: 419-225-1040

Deb Kennedy read about child abductions and other forms of child abuse in 1985 and knew, as the mother of two young daughters, that she wanted to find a way to protect kids from abuse. She volunteered to help start the Child Assault Prevention (CAP) Project, a program designed to help children PREVENT sexual abuse, physical abuse, and peer violence.

CAP was a program just getting off the ground. It had been tried by other concerned people, in other communities, and was becoming a national model for helping children to identify and stop abuse. CAP argues that, unless children are empowered to act in their own behalf, then they are helpless when faced with danger. Through role-playing and guided group discussion, CAP workshops help children recognize that they have the right to be "Safe, Strong, and Free."

Deb Kennedy has never given up hope that child abuse can be stopped, despite more than eight years of trying to get people to recognize that PREVENTION is the greatest place we can invest in our children's safety. The Lima Area CAP Project serves about 3,000 elementary and headstart children every year. They could serve more, but their budget is lean. Like most CAP Projects across the country, their budget averages \$15,000 to \$20,000/year. They would like to provide age and developmentally specific workshops for teens and for children with special needs, but so far the funds aren't available.

This year, Deb was asked to broaden her focus. She now, worries not only about Lima, but also about the entire State of Ohio. She was asked to become the Director of the Ohio Child Assault Prevention Projects, where she tries to help the 35 other struggling Ohio CAP Projects survive.

The Child Assault Prevention (CAP) Project has been carefully tested and revised since it was created in 1978. It is recognized as one of the finest violence prevention programs in the country. Yet, projects all across the United States are having a hard time because, historically we have focused on helping people after victimization, rather than preventing that victimization.

The Clinton Crime package includes dollars for violence prevention. This gives Deb, and many people like her, great hope that maybe we will be able to keep kids safe sometime in the future.

Deb will be in her office on Monday and is available on Tuesday if invited to meet President Clinton.



Attorney General
Lee Fisher

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET**FAX NO. 614/466-5087****TO:**Liz Bernstein**FROM:**Kate O'Malley**NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET:** _____**SENDER/CALL BACK PERSON:** _____**SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:** _____

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