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Annual Report 1989

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CHICAGO CRIME COMMISSION

ANNUAL REPORT 1989

CHICAGO CRIME COMMISSION

President's Message

I am wrapping up my time as President of the Commission. I have not seen us achieve all the things I wanted at the outset a few years ago, but I am excited about our present and our future. John Jemilo is settling in and I believe can be the best Executive Director the Commission has had.



Wesley S. Walton

As the balance of this report indicates, the Commission is proceeding with a number of important initiatives. In addition, our plans for the future (to be carried forward by our next president, Mike Shaw) are on point for the challenges our society faces.

Organized crime, political dereliction and corruption, and inner city crime are with us yet. We will always attack these. However, all of these have been overlaid by the drug phenomenon. It has turned the bad dream of crime into a nightmare. Enormous profits, collapsing social structure, an overcrowded and overused criminal justice structure are all symptoms of the drug phenomenon.

What is the solution? Increased allocation of financial resources into law enforcement and education will help. Emphasis on personal responsibility and law enforcement taking aim at drug users as well as pushers may be a key approach. At the other end of the spectrum, should we decriminalize drugs? The analogy to Prohibition has been made. Prohibition gave a reason for organized crime to exist. When Prohibition ended, much of the overt effects of organized crime ended too. But drugs look different and decriminalization looks too frightening to be a viable solution.

Pushing society away from drugs with law and education still looks like the best approach. The Commission will keep a flexible attitude, but for now, supports this approach.

An aroused citizenry is essential for success in combating this kind of an all pervasive problem. The Commission has had a proud history of being a spearhead of private citizens fighting such wars. The Commission should play a key role in winning this war here in Chicago. The time and dollars expended in this effort by the Commission will be well worth a successful conclusion to this anti-drug campaign.

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Designed and Edited by David Hyman

ACQUISITIONS

WHAT IS THE CHICAGO CRIME COMMISSION?

The Chicago Crime Commission is a nonpartisan volunteer organization founded in 1919 by a committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce. Its basic purpose is to act as an independent investigative agency representative of the public interest in matters concerning the quality of criminal justice services provided to citizens in the greater Chicago area.

Because membership and support for the Commission comes from concerned and reputable citizens, many of whom hold leading positions in the business community, the Commission does not rely on taxes or an affiliation with any government agency.

For seventy years, the Commission has distinguished itself as a repository of the most comprehensive private records on crime and criminals. Daily, the commission acts as an expert source for law enforcement, the media, scholars, legislators, the judiciary, and businesses . . . locally, nationally, even internationally.

But the Commission does not function solely as a passive extension of the criminal justice system. Under the direction of its Board, President, and Executive Director, the Commission is actively involved with trying to correct inadequate laws and procedures; uncovering and punishing crime and corruption; and, encouraging all honest public officials to improve the quality of services provided by criminal justice agencies.

ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES

- Judicial evaluations
- Operating an anonymous 24 hour "Report Crime" hotline
- Surveying police procedures for handling criminal evidence
- Forcing the expedition of old pending criminal cases
- Position papers on various topics: gangs, prostitution, and gambling
- Internship for college students
- Focus on specific areas of the criminal justice system through the following Committees: Corrections, Courts, Legislative, Narcotics and Drug Abuse Prevention, Organized Crime, Police and Urban Crime Prevention
- Publication of "Who's Who in Organized Crime"

The Commission also serves as one of the few existing conduits for an exchange of information between the business world and law enforcement agencies.

MEMBERSHIP

Success of the Chicago Crime Commission depends largely on the quality of its membership. Through involvement and financial support, members provide expertise and influence to help formulate policy and legislative positions; structure campaigns to facilitate needed changes in the criminal justice system; educate the public; monitor research and assist in implementing resultant recommendations; actively solicit contributions; and, recruit additional members.

Membership in the commission is by invitation only. Nominees are sponsored by members, reviewed by the Membership Committee and then considered by the Board of Directors. At the recommendation of the Membership Committee, members are re-appointed annually. Only an individual can be a Commission member; a company cannot.

There are distinct advantages of membership:

- Provides personal satisfaction of investing time and resources where they positively effect the quality of life throughout the Chicago metropolitan area.
- Belong to a visible, prestigious organization that enjoys regular opportunities to share fellowship as well as work on special projects with business peers.
- Allows members to obtain valuable information that protects their family, employees and business from crime and abuses of the criminal justice system.
- Stages opportunities for professional growth and public recognition.
- Receive complimentary issues of the Commission's *Searchlight* publication.

Membership also affords access to a wide variety of excursions inside the criminal justice system:

- Police Agency tour
- Coroners office and morgue tour

- Cook County Jail tour
- Criminal Courts tour
- Chicago Police Crime Lab tour
- Police Academy tour and observation of some specialized aspects of training, i.e. riot control, firearms, counseling, and conflict resolution.
- MEG or DEA briefings on drug traffic
- Cook County Sheriff's Department tour

Naturally, there are also responsibilities of stewardship. Members are expected to attend quarterly membership meetings and join one of the following Committees:

Contributions
Corrections
Courts
Legislative
Membership
Narcotics and Drug Abuse Prevention
Organized Crime
Police
Program
Urban Crime Prevention

In addition, members are expected to commit a fair share of financial support to insure the productive future of the Commission.

* * *

Membership is a very select and special relationship to the Chicago Crime Commission. Over time, members aspire to greater involvement and responsibility. A hierarchy of Commission involvement is represented below:

Life Members
Past Presidents
President
Executive Committee
Officers
Board of Directors
Committee Chairpersons
Committees
General Membership

Executive Director's Report

In this annual report I would like to reflect on some of the past issues and activities of the Chicago Crime Commission and to look towards the immediate and extended needs of the criminal justice system in our greater metropolitan area.

In January of 1988, Mr. Patrick Healy, Executive Director of the Crime Commission from February 15, 1980 through May 1, 1988, resigned from that position to enter the private business world as an associate member of NISCOR (National Investigator Service Corporation). On August 1, 1988, I was appointed as the new Executive Director of the Commission by President Wesley S. Walton and the Board of Directors.

I am pleased to report that, via our "Justice Delayed-Justice Denied" program, the Crime Commission has continued to be actively involved in identifying cases in the Cook County felony courts which have been pending for excessive periods. When this program began in 1979, Commission researchers were regularly identifying cases that had languished for as long as five years. It is now difficult to find even a handful of cases pending for more than two and a half years. The Commission is committed, however, to making its presence and concern known to the judiciary until all court delay is eradicated.

Our "Report Crime in Your Neighborhood" program, a 24 hour anonymous crime tip hotline, has continued to provide citizens with an alternative method of reporting criminal activity. Callers to the Commission, who are not required to reveal their identities, provide abundant critical information that is eventually relayed to appropriate law enforcement agencies. Over the past five years, this process has brought about more than 1,700 arrests of individuals for crimes that include auto theft, drug sales, prostitution, arson, and murder.

On the legislative front, we have been active in voicing the consensus of our membership on such issues as "riverboat gambling" and the proposed elimination of the federal regional Organized Crime Strike Forces. On this latter issue, members of the Commission, including myself, testified before a U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee in Washington, D.C. in support of retaining the Strike Forces.

The local problem of overcrowding in the County jail and the need for additional narcotic court judges, facilities, and personnel remains a serious interest of ours. To this end, I am currently a member of a Cook County Narcotic Courts Committee Co-Chaired by Judge Robert Bastone and Judge Daniel Locallo. As a result of several meetings of that committee, which reviewed present and projected narcotic arrest activity, an additional full-time narcotics court was established. Despite this gain, however, the desperate drug situation demands further assessment of narcotic court personnel and facility needs.

I am also pleased to report that all the various committees of the Commission have conducted a number of meet-



John J. Jemilo

ings in the past year and have enjoyed some interesting presentations and discussion. All of the Committees are moving towards fulfilling their objectives, but vitally need the continued and active support of Committee members.

In terms of the future, especially in 1990, the Commission is expected to play a leadership role in establishing a northeastern Illinois criminal

justice planning mechanism that provides: comprehensive criminal justice issue identification; extensive action programs that address common problems; identification of resource needs and sources as well as a scheme for allocation; a sound evaluation design of action programs; and, dissemination of information regarding successful and unsuccessful programs. At the present time, these activities, on a region wide basis, are either non-existent, fragmented, or attempted in isolation.

The Commission will continue its efforts to establish a mechanism that gathers and analyzes unreported crime. It is estimated that up to 50% or more of certain crimes are not reported by citizens. There is a need to look into the underlying causes of the nature and extent of these unreported crimes and, even more important, to determine the reasons why citizens choose not to report these crimes to the police. This "true picture" of crime will then be used by the various criminal justice and crime prevention agencies, as well as other interested groups, to more effectively deal with crime and its related causes.

As for the Commission's finances, we continue to balance our budget and have a modest reserve, but Wes Walton, Mike Shaw (our next president), and I, all agree we need substantial additional funding to achieve our objectives.

The Chicago Crime Commission will continue to serve as a "watch-dog" agency for the citizens of the greater Chicago metropolitan area with regard to the policies, procedures, and activities of criminal justice agencies and officials. The Commission will also be an advocate for the vast majority of those elected and appointed public officials who are ethical and competent and who strive to improve the criminal justice system and services so necessary in any society.

Finally, I wish to acknowledge the contribution of my Executive Assistant, David Hyman, in the preparation of this report.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM 70 YEARS OF SERVICE

In celebration of 70 years of service to the community, the Commission is proudly displaying an expansive list of its significant activities. Although many years are omitted for the sake of brevity, this list reflects the broad nature of the Commission's concern for the entire criminal justice system.

June 19, 1919 Certified as a corporation by the Secretary of State of the State of Illinois.

1920 A concerted investigation by the Commission disclosed that many individuals charged with murder were not receiving swift action by the courts. Continued interest shown by the Commission resulted in the rapid trial of over 300 of such cases.

1922 The Commission moved to tighten law enforcement procedures by recommending an increased number of men for the police force. One thousand patrolmen were added. Similarly, the Commission pressed for higher judicial standards at the Criminal Court, resulting in the assignment of eleven additional judges to the court as well as the assignment of eleven of the city's most reputable lawyers to prosecutorial positions. The Commission also supported a drive for the conviction of labor racketeers which resulted in numerous convictions.

1927 Construction of the Criminal Courts Building, for which the Commission campaigned, finally began. Bond disclosures in the Municipal Court led to the organization of a Bail Bond Court. The Commission supported thirty-seven bills introduced into the State Legislature to improve administration of the criminal law and began an intensive campaign arousing public awareness to the need for improvement in the administration of criminal justice.

1930 The Commission began a campaign against "public enemies" by exposing the immunity from criminal action many criminals enjoyed and publishing a list of the twenty-eight most notorious gangsters. The list gained national and international publicity, focusing more attention to the problem. Al Capone was identified as "Public Enemy Number One."

Chicago Crime Commission members and other Chicago business leaders organized and founded the "Secret Six" and targeted many organized crime bosses as well as those protecting organized criminals in Chicago from arrest and prosecution. More than 1 million dollars was provided for this effort.

1931 Al Capone was convicted of income tax evasion in Chicago on October 25, primarily due to the combined efforts of the United States Treasury Department, the United States Attorney, the Chicago Crime Commission, and the "Secret Six" organization.

1936 The Commission proposed and helped draft a new Criminal Code for introduction into the 1937 General Assembly. The Executive Director was active in a number of capacities for the State: (1) made a report to the Governor of Illinois on the parole situation and made recommendations for improvement; (2) was appointed to a three man board by the Governor to assist in allocating one million dollars for construction of penal institutions; and (3) accepted membership on the Illinois Prison Inquiry Commission and acted as Director of the inquiry.

1940 The Crime Commission, through E.W. Puttkammer of the Police Committee, helped plan a new department for the

State (the Department of Public Safety) and supported the Governor's bill to that effect. The bill was passed and the new department was created in 1941. The Commission was active in the fight against Frank "The Enforcer" Nitti, in his control of bookie establishments and his efforts to control the Bar Tenders Union. An observer was assigned to a survey of forty police captains to obtain their opinions on how law enforcement might be improved in their districts.

1945 A survey of several police districts was conducted. The 5th Police District reports resulted in the Commissioner of Police assigning special squads to the district to strengthen law enforcement. Investigators established irregularities by police on the handling of deceased persons. Conferences with the Coroner, the Public Administrator's Office, and police officials led to the establishment of procedures which insured the proper handling of deceased persons and their property.

1952 A distraught tobacco wholesaler turned to the Commission for help against competition that was undercutting prices through the use of phony cigarette tax stamps. A Commission investigation found organized crime in the tobacco business and reported their findings to Governor Adlai Stevenson. On May 3, climaxing months of detective work, the first guilty verdict was handed down by a criminal court for tax-stamp fraud. Twenty-two people charged with the same offense were tried at a later date.

1959 The Commission conveyed its concern regarding the magnitude and strength of organized crime in Chicago and the United States. The Commission recommended that concentrated and focused action against powerful leaders in the rackets be undertaken. After the Attorney General's favorable reply, a special unit was set up in his office to coordinate the activities of all federal agencies in collecting evidence for prosecution and convictions of organized criminals in Chicago and throughout the country.

1960 Studies by the Commission of organized crime operations throughout the nation were turned over to federal prosecution and investigative agencies, providing substantial assistance in fighting syndicate operations. Commission staff members played important roles in assisting the Committees of Senators Estes Kefauver and John McClellan with investigating organized crime and rackets.

1964 The Commission outlined a crime reduction plan that included recommendations for increasing the reporting of crimes by citizens and fostering public cooperation and improved community relations with the police.

1965 The Commission announced a ten-point legislative program to the state legislature to give police and prosecution officials added means to achieve effective law enforcement. Proposals by the Commission included recommendations for changes in some laws and offered new approaches to existing problems. Many of these recommendations were later adopted.

1967 The Commission called on suburban citizens to join in

the fight against lawlessness in their communities. The Commission investigated the suburbs intensively due to the discovery of major crime syndicate activities there. The Commission reasoned that various suburbs were being invaded as a result of the pressure put on organized crime in Chicago. A plan was later developed to provide a better balance of law enforcement for the entire metropolitan area.

1968 The Commission again focused public attention on organized crime. In October, a twenty-page booklet entitled, "The Chicago Crime Commission Spotlight on Organized Crime - The Chicago Syndicate" was prepared and given wide distribution. Listed in the publication were 214 individuals with crime syndicate affiliations or associations and forty-two businesses having direct or indirect connections with crime syndicate figures.

1973 A Commission study of the Cook County Department of Adult Probation charged that agency with failing to protect the public from criminals by improperly supervising its 17,000 probationers. The study reported that there was an insufficient number of probation officers who were undertrained, overworked, and often not qualified. The report charged that probation officers had very little knowledge as to what was going on in the lives of the convicted criminals under their supervision.

1974 The Commission's President, Lee Schooler, Mayor Richard J. Daley, and Cook County Board President, George W. Dunne, issued a joint statement concerning safety in Chicago streets and the quality of criminal justice. In an unprecedented action, these individuals requested all of the major criminal justice agencies in the area to join forces and develop strategies to achieve security for the community and just treatment for all citizens. Commission Executive Director, Stephen A. Schiller, was appointed coordinator of the Committee's activities.

1975 The Commission files an Amicus Curiae brief asking the Illinois Supreme Court to revise the procedures established for implementation of the "Speedy Trial" legislation. The Court rescinded its order and the Illinois General Assembly enacted a bill which modified the effect of the law.

1976 The Commission called on the Illinois Legislature to direct its investigative body towards the Illinois Department of Mental Health's handling of felony mittimus patients. Subsequently, the Department issued new rules and notices.

1977 The Commission proposed that a citizen committee of at least five persons be appointed to monitor and audit all Chicago Police intelligence activities. Mayor Michael A. Bilandic and Chicago Police Superintendent James Rochford adopted the proposal. All the members of the Committee were selected from a list submitted by the Commission's Police Committee.

1979 The Commission released a study exposing excessive delays in Cook County's criminal courts. Specifically, that felony cases required an average of 488 days of processing time. Intending to maintain sufficient concern over the issue of speedy trials, the Commission published its first "Most Wanted Dispositions" list composed of cases treated with unconscionable disregard.

1982 After an investigation, the Commission issued three recommendations to improve felony case processing: Trial

judges should seriously consider contempt proceedings against any counsel who does not expeditiously move a case; any criminal case the state does not answer ready on, after 90 days, should be stricken off call; and, the chief judge should bar any judge from taking more than one week of summer vacation when his call is not current.

1984 The Commission sponsored a Gang Crimes Training Seminar and Workshop in which training sessions were held on gang identification, structure, intelligence and investigative techniques, and legal issues for prosecutors. The conference was a pro-active measure designed to curb the spread of gangs throughout Cook County.

1986 The Commission released a year-long study of the Chicago Police Department's crime laboratory and recommended a new facility and different procedures for collecting and analyzing evidence. The study also recommended procedures in the narcotics preliminary hearing courts to be changed to ensure the quality of felony narcotics cases before they advance to the trial level.

1987 The Commission conducted an even deeper study of the processing of drug cases in the preliminary hearing courts. Official court sheets revealed a large number of felony narcotic charges were dismissed for one of four unacceptable reasons: the arresting officer was not present in court, the defendant failed to appear and an arrest warrant was never issued, the crime lab report was unavailable, or the state dismissed the case for no cited reason. Recommendations were presented to various public officials and many were implemented.

1988 Executive Director John J. Jemilo and Executive Committee Member Michael S. Shaw of the Commission met with F.B.I. Director William S. Sessions and discussed co-sponsorship of a seminar in Washington, D.C. on organized crime and drug enforcement by the F.B.I., the D.E.A., the Chicago Crime Commission, and the National Association of Citizens Crime Commissions. The seminar was later attended by about sixty members of the National Association of Citizens Crime Commission.

The Chicago Crime Commission Board of Directors, after thorough debate and discussion, strongly endorsed the "Brady Amendment" to the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (H.R. 4916) which would establish a seven-day national waiting period for handgun purchases through dealers. This endorsement was conveyed to members of Congress and the public.

1989 Director Jemilo, Commission Chief Investigator Jerry Gladden, Commission Board Member Michael S. Shaw, Professor Michael D. Maltz, from the University of Illinois at Chicago, provided written information and oral testimony before the United States House of Representatives Subcommittee on Criminal Justice in Washington, D.C., urging Congress to support the retention of the Federal Organized Crime Strike Forces throughout the United States.

In a letter written to Illinois Governor James R. Thomson, the Commission expressed "adamant opposition" to the "Riverboat Gambling" legislation then pending in the State Legislature. In addition, the Commission provided to the media, as well as to other parties opposing the bill, printed information concerning the social problems and cost that would result from its passage. The bill was not passed.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Corrections Committee

At the first meeting of the Corrections Committee, May 4, 1989, Mr. Charles Fasano, Staff Associate of the John Howard Association, was the guest speaker. He presented an overview of his organization and the Illinois Department of Corrections.

The John Howard Association has been in existence since 1901. It is an advocacy and watchdog organization, whose principal function is to observe correctional facilities.

Since 1982 the John Howard Association has been the official designated monitor of Cook County Jail as a result of *Duran v O'Grady*, a class action suit against the jail. Since December 1988, the county has been fined \$1000 a day for overcrowding.

Most importantly, the Association is interested in getting money for prisons to house the most dangerous criminals. This is needed because there are more arrests for serious offenses and judges are giving longer sentences. Other inmates are in for less serious offenses, but present high risk behavioral problems—they are escape risks, suicidal candidates, or have psychiatric problems. Mr. Fasano pointed out that Illinois is professionalizing the field of corrections, and expanding in the number of personnel. For example, correctional officers must go through eight weeks of training in law, stress management, and education.

The Committee hopes to work with the John Howard Association and the Cook County Board on the issue of overcrowding in the coming year.



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- The report will include the names of those judges being evaluated.
- The report will be published and provided to the community several months before an election of these judges is held.
- The report will evaluate as many judges as feasible.
- Those judges being evaluated will be selected randomly.

Representatives from the Court Watchers and the Commission are continuing to iron out logistics such as time frames, personnel and resource allocation.

The Courts Committee also brought to conclusion another selection of "Most Wanted Dispositions" and embarked on a new, more extensive list.

In recapping the last 10 cases on the "wanted list", some of which were more than 3 years old, the Committee is pleased to report:

- 3 cases resulted in bench trials with findings of guilty
- 2 cases pled guilty
- 1 case had the charges dropped
- 1 case was found not guilty
- 1 case forfeited bond and a warrant was executed
- 1 case is waiting for the defendant to be extradited from Indiana
- 1 case is still pending

Although not claiming sole credit for such a dramatic reduction of these languishing pending felonies, the Courts Committee is convinced its effort in contacting the judges, state's attorneys and the public defenders regarding these cases, made a considerable impact.

Most recently, the Courts Committee enjoyed an informal discussion with Thomas Fitzgerald, Chief Presiding Judge of the Criminal Division, about what conditions are really like at the Cook County Courthouse.

Legislative Committee

The Legislative Committee examined legislation concerning electronic surveillance (present law, chapter 3B ICC), sealing arrest records (D'Arco Bill 5156), and felony name change bans (Ewing H78).

The Committee is, of course, interested in various bills pertaining to narcotics, dangerous drugs control, and prevention. It is hoped that closer cooperation between the Narcotics and Legislative Committees will be fostered for future activities.

Legislative Committee Co-Chairperson, Mary Ann Hynes, was quite involved with raising objections to the Riverboat Gambling Bill introduced by Illinois Senator William Jacobs, as well as to Illinois senator Dawn Netsch's intention to introduce a number of ethics bills in the Senate. The Committee firmly opposed any legislation legalizing gambling, but specifically alerted the press, Senator Jacobs, and members of the state legislature, to the differences between the Iowa law and the Illinois Bill on Riverboat Gambling.

Co-chairperson Hynes also suggested the possibility of drafting a bill on eavesdropping.

Courts Committee

The Courts Committee has taken additional steps towards a collaborative effort between the Crime Commission and the Cook County Court Watchers to publish a performance evaluation of several Cook County criminal court judges. Specifically, the Boards of Directors of both organizations have reached the following agreements:

- Both organizations will pool their resources for the information gathering, writing and printing of the report.

Narcotics and Drug Abuse Prevention Committee

During the Committee's first meeting on April 26, guest speakers from the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Roger Przybyoski and John Firman, held the members attention with very interesting comments on trends and issues concerning the illegal drug use, distribution, and prosecutions in Illinois.

According to demographic trends, explained Mr. Przybyoski, a general decline of drug related crime in Illinois should take place in the coming years. However, due to increased law enforcement emphasis on drug law violations at all age levels, the decline in crime trends will reduce at a slow rate.

Director Jemilo described for Committee members a dismal picture of why the U.S. is losing the war on drugs as outlined by Richard Gregorie, former Chief Assistant U.S. Attorney, Southern District of Florida, at a Commission luncheon.

Mr. Jemilo also referred Committee members to a pamphlet describing the Hampton, Virginia police and school joint efforts to reduce drug and alcohol use among young adults.

Mr. Jemilo asked committee members to make a list of priorities for the coming year and to provide recommendations regarding the selection of a chairperson or co-chairpersons for the Committee.

Organized Crime Committee

The Organized Crime Committee is presently involved with researching and writing a publication that describes how the syndicate operates in Chicago—namely, its nature, extent, recent history and activities. A photo and brief history of the offenders will be included. This publication will focus on educating the public and the business community, particularly on how to avoid, or get rid of, potentially harmful business contact with the "Outfit".

The Organized Crime Committee considers itself fortunate to have Mr. Tom Hampson as a committee member, because Mr. Hampson was instrumental in putting together the 1970 "Juice Racketeers" report when he was with the Illinois Legislative Investigating Commission. That type of pictorial publication of hoodlums was a great asset to the public and law enforcement in the identification of offenders.

The Committee is looking into auto thefts that are at a new high with about 6,000 vehicles from the Chicago area that have never been located. Could the "chop shops" be flourishing again? If so, this could reflect in all of our insurance rates. This is a national problem that the Committee will report on after discussion with representatives of the National Auto Theft Bureau.



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The Committee also discussed the reappointment of John Serpico to the Chicago Regional Port Authority by Governor James Thomson. The Governor has appointed Serpico to this post since 1979 for five year terms. The Committee showed concern because of Serpico's testimony before the President's Commission on Organized Crime where he stated being an acquaintance of Mob bosses Joe Ferriola, Ernest "Rocco" Infelise, and other organized crime figures. The Committee recommended that a letter be sent to the Governor requesting his justification for Serpico's appointment.

Police Committee

Executive Director John Jemilo recently gave a detailed presentation concerning the role, organization, and resource allocation of personnel and equipment for a modern day police department. He also described the linkage between the police and other agencies, the courts, correctional facilities, the community, and crime prevention programs. The Committee is now better prepared to understand and ask questions at other presentations expected to be given by various law enforcement officials throughout the year.

A copy of the 1989 police budget was sent to all Committee members for examination and discussion of ways to civilianize specific areas of the police department. Donald Bergamin, Commander of the Chicago Police Department Finance Section, and Toni Hartrich, of the Civic Federation, are key persons assisting the Committee with this task.

The Committee was also informed of the task force type operation instituted by Area 6 Detective Commander William Callaghan that caused a tremendous drop in burglaries in the area under his command. Co-operation between the Detectives and uniformed officers from the districts as well as the men from the gang crime unit seems to have done the trick. The Police Committee commends Cmdr. Callaghan and all the District Commanders on a job well done.

Urban Crime Prevention Committee

The Urban Crime Prevention Committee is currently involved in the formation of various sub-committees to address the issues of education and narcotics. The Committee has also continued involvement with the Senior Welfare Foundation, which promotes wellness activities for senior citizens. On September 21, the Third Annual Chicago Housing Authority's Senior Wellness Exposition was held in the South Shore Country Club, located at 71st and South Shore Drive. Over 3000 people attended this event, including representatives from various social service agencies, medical establishments, and legal offices. Seniors were provided with valuable information related to these respective fields.

In addition, the Committee invited Mr. George Adams and Robert Record, volunteers from the YOUTH AT RISK program, to make a presentation at a meeting this past June. YOUTH AT RISK is a community intervention response to the growing problem of juvenile delinquency. Working with 15-20 year olds and their families, the program involves counseling sessions, group therapy, physical activities, and a follow-through program that insures troubled teens will lead productive lives.

The Committee agreed Mr. Record of the YOUTH AT RISK program should submit a formal proposal discussing how the Commission might act as a monitor for the program. Through the Commission's contribution, the Committee hopes the program will receive greater publicity for its work in juvenile delinquency prevention, and therefore achieve greater fund-raising success.

People and Events



*LeRoy Martin
Superintendent Chicago Police Department*



*John C. Lawn
Administrator of the
Drug Enforcement Administration*



*Richard D. Gregorie
Former Chief Assistant U.S. Attorney*



*Prior to the membership luncheon featuring
John C. Lawn, Commission Board Member
Michael Shaw (left), meets with Cecil A. Par-
tee, Cook County State's Attorney.*



*Also attending the John C. Lawn meeting were Commission members Alan W. Masters (left), at-
torney, and Robert R. Fuesel, Executive Director, Federal Criminal Investigators Association; Gary
Shapiro, Organized Crime Strike Force Attorney; Keith Gatz, U.S. Labor Racketeering Chief; and
William Callaghan, Chicago Police Department.*

Throughout the past year, members and several informative luncheons featuring imp Justice world.

Chicago Police Superintendent LeRoy I of drugs and crime on Chicago and its outly to members that 70-80% of the prisoner pop dicted to narcotics, signifying that drug hab activity.

Superintendent Martin advocated preve from becoming career criminals. In addition, education as a core curriculum in city schoo and incarceration for those who cannot be re sector to instill a "Zero Tolerance" policy aga

Richard D. Gregorie, former Chief Assis of Florida, accused the U.S. State Departmen tributing to the nation's drug crisis by "paying

Gregorie explained how the United Stat Columbian drug suppliers by allowing them of multiple visas.

Gregorie agreed on the popular theory t countries where cocaine is produced because economies and permit payment of internatio

According to Gregorie, a smart approach bine the efforts of all federal law enforcement

In June, John C. Lawn, Administrator of also addressed the engulfing drug problem ir

According to Lawn, 375,000 children ar cocaine related problems, such as premature damage, and a large rate of crib deaths.

Lawn also spoke of some achievements its number of large drug busts and arrests. In seized and destroyed. Lawn estimated the DE laboratories in the coming year.

Those associated with the Commission : which the Executive Director and members c on these pages are just a few of the year's me



Executive Director John Jemilo (sec Representatives subcommittee on Organized Crime Strike Forces. In s Executive Director National Law En Good, Business Risks International,

ents Revisited

Friends of the Commission gathered for pressive representatives from the Criminal

★ ★
Martin spoke in February about the effects of drug areas. Superintendent Martin explained that the population of Cook County have used or are addicted to drugs are being sustained through criminal

efforts to keep the drug dependent population down. He felt it crucial that we implement drug courts, provide treatment centers for counseling, and rehabilitated. He also called upon the private sector to help fight drug abuse by their employees.

★
U.S. Attorney in the Southern District of New York, at an April luncheon, of actually concentrating no attention to the problem whatsoever." The Commission is even helping the operation of major highways to visit this country through the granting

that few effective measures are taken against the drug profits are vital to sustaining their criminal debts.

to handling the drug problem is to combine the efforts of all agencies under unified leadership.

★
the Drug Enforcement Administration, the United States and abroad.

born in this country every year with drug-related deaths, addiction, mental and physical

the DEA has had with steadily increasing drug-related deaths. In 1988, 810 drug related laboratories were seized and destroyed. The DEA will seize and destroy over one thousand

★
Additionally learned of important activities of the Board of Directors took part. Pictured below are some of the members.



Donald Baldwin (left), Enforcement Council; Robert Fuesel; and John



Michael Shaw (left) presents Director William S. Sessions with an award for his outstanding contributions to law enforcement and criminal justice at the National Association of Citizens Crime Commissions annual meeting and symposium. The event was held in Washington D.C. on February 26-28.

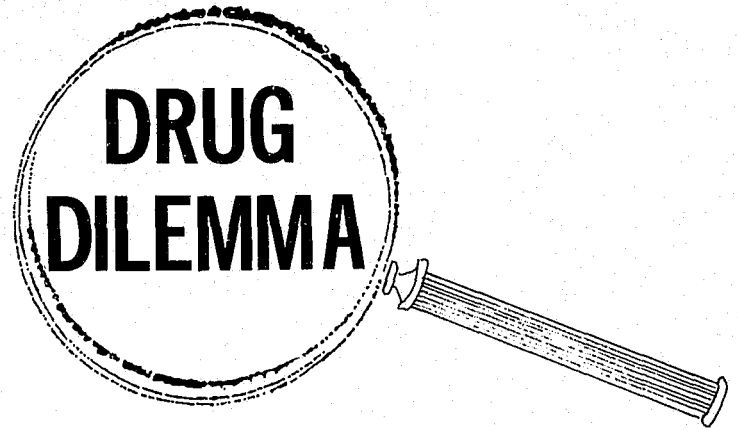


Also attending the Symposium were John Jemilo (left), Oliver Revell, Executive Assistant Director for Investigations—FBI, and Commission Board Members Richard Bull, Jr., Clyde Reighard, John Conlon, Mary Ann Hynes, and Michael Shaw.



Professor Michael D. Maltz (left), University of Illinois at Chicago; John J. Jemilo; Representative Charles E. Schumer (D-NY), Chairman, United States House of Representatives Subcommittee on Criminal Justice; Representative George E. Sangmeister (D-Ill.), Subcommittee member; and Michael Shaw.

A CLOSER LOOK AT THE



Because production, distribution and consumption of illicit drugs have become this country's biggest domestic problem, the Chicago Crime Commission, through its Narcotics and Drug Abuse Prevention Committee, is reviewing the National Drug Control Strategy introduced by President George Bush. What follows are some hard facts about the drug menace in America as well as some recommendations put forward by the White House in order to fight and win the war on drugs.

Update On The Drug Menace In America

Although the estimated number of Americans using illegal drugs on a "current basis" has dropped 37%, from 23 million in 1985 to 14.5 million in 1988, other data suggests that our drug problem is, in fact, getting worse.

Crime. Drug related crime is on the rise. Felony drug convictions now account for the largest and fastest growing sector of the federal prison population. Three fourths of robberies and half of felony assaults committed by young people now involve drug users.

Health. The threat illegal drugs pose to America has never been greater. Intravenous drug use is the biggest source of HIV/AIDS virus infections. Almost 200,000 babies are born each year to mothers who use drugs.

Economy. Drug trafficking, distribution, and sales in this country have become a vast underground market. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce estimates the drug industry's annual gross sales at \$116 billion, which is larger than the total U.S. agriculture income or more than twice the profits enjoyed by all Fortune 500 companies combined.

Overseas. In West and Southeast Asia, South and Central America, and the Caribbean Basin, drug exporting networks and domestic drug use are causing serious social, economic, and political disruptions. Intense drug-inspired violence and official corruption have plagued a number of Latin American countries for years. The drug cartels are presenting a real danger to democratic institutions, national economies, and civil order.

Availability. Undeniably, in the United States, in every State—in our cities, suburbs, and rural communities—drugs are potent, cheap, and available to almost anyone who wants them.

Recommendations By The White House To Combat Drugs In America

1) Criminal Justice System

- Seek increased Federal aid to States and localities through matching funds to expand State and local criminal justice systems; including the courts, prisons, and prosecutors.
- Seek increased funding for federal law enforcement.
- Expand domestic eradication programs.
- Hold drug users more accountable for their illegal behavior.
- Improve coordination of Federal supply reduction efforts and reduce interagency rivalry.

2) Drug Treatment

- Increase Federal funds for treatment and the range of treatment methods available.
- Hold treatment programs receiving Federal funds accountable for their effectiveness; improve coordination among local treatment facilities to match resources with needs; improve the referral process; encourage treatment facilities to improve coordination with social, health, and employment agencies; and increase funding of outreach programs and early treatment for expectant mothers who use drugs.
- Encourage States and private companies to cover outpatient and other less intensive forms of treatment for drug use.
- Explore ways to increase the use of civil commitment as a means of bringing more drug dependent persons into the treatment system.

3) Education, Community Action and the Workplace

- Require schools, colleges, and universities to implement firm drug prevention programs and policies as a condition of eligibility to receive Federal funds.
- Ensure a drug-free Federal workforce through implementation of Executive Order 12564. In carrying out their responsibilities under Section 3 of Executive Order 12564, agency heads should periodically re-

Drug Dilemma continued

view their testing policies as significant new decisions on drug testing are issued by the courts.

- Promote drug-free workplace policies in the private sector and in state and local government that includes clear penalties for drug users.
- Promote development of model alternative schools for youths with drug problems through current Federal assistance to local education agencies.
- Provide Federal support to enable community-wide drug prevention efforts.
- Provide Federal support to develop anti-drug media outreach activities that deal with the dangers of using illegal drugs, particularly crack, and drug-impaired pregnancies.
- Improve coordination of Federal demand reduction efforts.
- Mobilize volunteer efforts to prevent the use of illegal drugs.

4) International Initiatives

- Disrupt, dismantle, and eliminate drug-trafficking organizations.
- Reduce the supply of marijuana.
- Interdict dangerous drugs and precursor chemicals.
- Establish a multi-agency Financial Targeting Group which will recommend broad financial policies and strategies, as well as monitor and coordinate related Federal programs and efforts.

5) Interdiction Efforts

- Develop a comprehensive agency-wide information-based approach to air, maritime, land, and port of entry interdiction.
- Target prominent drug leaders and shipments.
- Enhance border systems, operation, and activities.

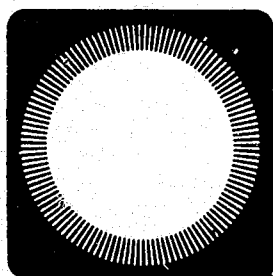
6) A Research Agenda

- Establish a Drug Control Research and Development Committee comprising the directors of research and evaluation, and the chief technology advisers of all appropriate drug supply and demand reduction agencies.
- Improve the quality and frequency of data collection and analysis.

7) An Intelligence Agenda

- Provide increased support for intensifying the Treasury Department's existing money-laundering effort.
- Create a Federal interagency working group lead by the Office of National Drug Control policy to improve drug intelligence capabilities by uniting U.S. drug-related data and analysis.

In the coming months, the Chicago Crime Commission will keep a close watch on how particular aspects of the drug control strategy impact the drug problem in America and abroad. Specifically, the Commission will search for ways to facilitate successful implementation of the strategy.



ORGANIZED CRIME SPOTLIGHT

Salvatore DeLaurentis, also known as "Solly D.", of 411 Lauder Lane in Inverness, Illinois, is a long time associate of the late Joe Ferriola, Sam Carlisi (current mob boss), Rocco Infelise, Lou Marino, Wayne Bock, and Joe Amato. He is the new O.C. boss of McHenry and Lake Counties. Bobby Dominick, porno dealer for the north side of Chicago has recently been observed assisting Solly in Chicago, however.

Pornography and gambling continues to be the main thrust of the mob here despite numerous convictions and penitentiary sentences. Law enforcement officials are therefore keeping a close watch on Solly's dealings.

DeLaurentis has also been observed with the same crowd at Sonken's restaurant in Hollywood, Florida. Sonkens is the meeting place for many O.C. persons while in Florida and is under constant surveillance by law enforcement.



SALVATORE DeLAURENTIS

5' 9" 160 lbs.

Black hair, brown eyes

D.O.B. August 20, 1938

F.B.I. # 112 469 H

Car — Black 4dr Cadillac

Illinois Lic# MKB 240

REPORT CRIME

Since its inception in July 1984, the Chicago Crime Commission's "Report Crime In Your Neighborhood" hotline has served as a vital link between the Community and law enforcement.

Concerned citizens and victims use the twenty-four hour hotline as a way to provide information to the police without revealing their identity. As a result, from July 1984 to July 1989, a total of 5165 calls were received, resulting in 2215 letters being sent to the police that led to 1727 arrests. The current hotline statistics for the period of January 15, 1989 - July 25, 1989, are as follows:

Total calls received	234
Letters sent to police	131
Responses from police	44
Tips leading to arrest	25
Total arrests from tips*	173
Drug related calls	207
Gang related calls	9
Auto related calls	2
Prostitution related calls	4
General theft calls	1
Murder	0
Reported shootings	0
Other	11

* 173 arrests resulted from 25 crime tips.

Our nation is finally realizing that drug abuse is the most prevalent problem facing law enforcement. Commission statistics show that 95% of the calls received by

the hotline are drug related. The problem with getting a quick response from the police, however, is that narcotics distribution is a mobile operation. If an investigation is begun, often it is reported back to our offices that such activity is non-existent. This is because dealers will "close up shop" once they discover that their activities are being watched.

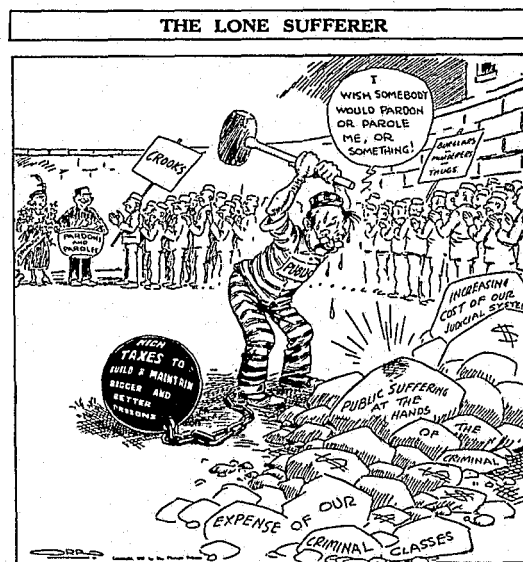
To combat this syndrome, the Commission is currently researching a way to combine information received through "Report Crime" to existing Chicago Police Department hotlines. One option is a computerized system utilizing a process known as geographical transference analysis. This program will allow tracking of narcotics operations and related crimes in specific areas. For example, statistics show that where a narcotics operation is located, the surrounding area will experience a rise in property related crimes - burglary, robbery, general theft and auto theft. If installed, the hotline will collect information on a computer disc, and later send it to the police for integration with their own system.

Ultimately, information will be better coordinated and result in assigning a greater concentration of manpower to appropriate areas.

The Commission is also seeking to bring calls and responses back to their 1984-1986 levels. This will be done through the implementation of the aforementioned proposal, a mass public service announcement campaign and various community outreach programs.



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Interns: The Future of Criminal Justice

The Chicago Crime Commission's internship program, a vital part of the organization for the past fifteen years, provides students with an overview of the different career choices within the criminal justice system. Prospective interns are interviewed by Commission staff, and if accepted, are offered participation in the following various activities:

- Assist professional staff on the "Report Crime In Your Neighborhood" hotline. Students handle calls, write reports, and help tabulate statistical summaries.
- Assist professional staff on the "Justice Delayed, Justice Denied - Most Wanted Dispositions" project by researching and publishing information concerning the expediency of felony cases heard in Cook County Courtrooms.
- Assist the Executive Director and Chief Investigator in attaining factual information used to develop a report or presentation.
- Attend seminars and meetings sponsored by the Commission or other criminal justice agencies.
- Attend tours of other criminal justice facilities, such as the Cook County Jail and Chicago Police Headquarters.
- Actively track legislation which concerns the Commission's objectives.

For the 1988-89 academic year, the Commission has

accepted student interns enrolled in eight colleges and universities throughout the Midwest. Their studies reflect an interest in social service and criminal justice areas.

DeANNA DuMOLIE

Major: Sociology

MATTHEW J. LUZI

Major: Criminal Justice

RICHARD LAWSON

Major: Sociology

RUTA AUGUSTINAS

Major: Sociology

JOHN L. DuCHARME

Major: Criminal Justice

LAWRENCE FOYS

Major: Law Enforcement

SHANNON MARSHALL

Major: Criminal Justice

SIMON J. LEVIN

Major: Psychology

Monmouth College

Oct. 5, 1988 - Dec. 1, 1988

Saint Xavier College

Jan. 11, 1989 - Mar. 7, 1989

DePaul University

Mar. 28, 1989 - Jun. 7, 1989

DePaul University

Mar. 28, 1989 - Jun. 1, 1989

University of Wis.-Platteville

Jun. 8, 1989 - Jul. 28, 1989

Western Illinois University

May 8, 1989 - July 28, 1989

Saint Mary's College

May 15, 1989 - Aug. 18, 1989

Grinnell College

Sept. 26, 1989 - Dec. 8, 1989

The Commission is convinced these interns have left the program with broader understanding and desire to facilitate needed change in the criminal justice and law enforcement fields.



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Miller, Mrs. C. Phil
MONY
Morain, Dan
Village of Mount Prospect
National Casein Company
Nejdl, Robert
Arthur F. Nelson Company
New York Life Insurance Co.
Village of Niles

NISCOR

Northwestern University Library
Norton, Laurence H.
City of Oak Forest
O'Donnell, Harriet P.
Village of Orland Park
Village of Palatine
Peerless Paper Company
Polanski, S. Michael
Pope, Edward J.
Reuter, Richard W.
River Oaks Bank
Rosenstone Fund
Rothschild Securities Corp.
Village of Schaumburg
Schiller, Donna P.
Schneider, Frank L.
Seaman, Irving
Second Federal Savings & Loan
Sherman-Reynolds
South Central Bank & Trust
Spanjer Brothers
State Bank of Countryside
Stenhouse, Wallace J., Jr.
Village of Stickney
Stults, Allen P.
Tee-Pak, Incorporated
Thoelecke, Timothy N.
Tri America Oil Company
Tucker, Muriel B.
University National Bank
VanNice, Mrs. Errett
Warp Bros./Flex-O-Glass
Weiss Company
Welbon, Paul A.
Wenger, Mrs. Chris
Western Piece Dyers and
Refinishers, Inc.
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