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**Chicago Housing
Authority Time Line:
December 1986 -
August 1998**

**CHA Resident Satisfaction
and Management Needs
Survey:**

**Contract
DU100C000018374,
Task Order 0006**

**Gauging the Effects of
Public Housing Redesign:
Contract**

**DU100C000005964,
Task Order 008**

August 1998

Prepared for

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Chicago Housing Authority Time Line

December 1986 - August 1998

The Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) Time Line represents the results of monitoring work conducted for two separate studies funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): the CHA Resident Satisfaction and Management Needs Survey (DU100C000018374, Task Order 0006) and the study, Gauging the Effects of Public Housing Redesign (DU100C000005964, Task Order 008). Initially, this monitoring was begun by Abt Associates staff in the summer of 1995 as part of its evaluation of the CHA's Anti-Drug Initiative for the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). The monitoring, the sources and processes of which are described below, was conducted by tracking events affecting the CHA—from activity in and around CHA developments to gang activity associated with specific developments to local and federal activity on housing and welfare reform—as they appeared in the media. The purpose of the monitoring was to document key events and policies and to give a full context to Abt Associates' findings in each of the studies.

There are numerous sources for the time line. It began with the result of a Lexis-Nexis search—conducted by staff from the University of Illinois at Chicago's Survey Research Laboratory (SRL) working in conjunction with Abt Associates in the NIJ study—concerning public housing in Chicago from 1988 through mid-1994. Information on watershed events affecting the CHA from December 1986 through 1987 were drawn from side notes in articles dated from 1988 to 1995. Between 1994 and mid-1996, Abt Associates relied on SRL staff and consultants in the NIJ study to locate and forward articles about the CHA, mostly from the *Chicago Tribune* and *Chicago Sun-Times*. From June 1996 through August 1998, information from these two Chicago newspapers and other publications was extracted by Abt Associates staff on an almost-daily basis (business days) from the Internet; periodically, relevant articles not available online during the business week were clipped and forwarded by Chicago-based project staff. Occasionally, the websites for the *Washington Post* or other large, daily newspapers were searched for public housing or welfare reform issues.

Because the quality of online newspapers vary one from another, a variety of search methods were used to gather information in the latter part of the monitoring period (i.e., for the HUD studies). For the most part, researchers at Abt Associates routinely scanned the online national and metro news sections of the Chicago papers, in addition to their editorial sections, in order to find articles concerning or affecting the CHA. Search engines on these websites were either unreliable or nonexistent during much of this period, so they were rarely used; also, for this reason, weekend issues of the *Tribune* could not be checked regularly. Search engines were used for most other newspapers periodically monitored; otherwise, a similar section-scanning process was used.

Chicago Housing Authority Time Line
December 1986 - August 1998

Date	Event	Description
Wednesday, December 31, 1986	CHA loses \$7 million in HUD funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CHA “failed to meet HUD regulations and a year-end deadline for awarding a contract for elevator and security improvements at . . .Robert Taylor Homes” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 2/21/88)
January, 1987	CHA Executive Director Zirl S. Smith resigns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The resignation is due in part to the \$7 million funding loss (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 2/21/88)
Monday, April 13, 1987	Mayor’s Advisory Council on the CHA is formed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The council is established by Mayor Harold Washington (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/15/88)
1987	HUD nearly takes over CHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The takeover is a possibility due to the “authority’s chronic inability to operate on a budget and provide decent housing” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/24/94) The Reagan Administration reportedly “accused the local agency of violating the terms of a contract that funneled federal aid to it” (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 5/26/95) One result of this threat is that city hall loses much of its control over the CHA (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/28/94)
Thursday, September 10, 1987	Jerome Van Gorkom is appointed managing director of CHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Van Gorkom is described as a “fiscal conservative” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/28/88) The move is seen by HUD “as proof that the city and CHA were finally serious about ending years of mismanagement, political meddling and financial irregularities at the authority;” HUD backs off threat to take CHA over (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/28/88)
Tuesday, January 19, 1988	The Reverend B. Herbert Martin, chairman of CHA, leads 100 protesters in a demonstration outside HUD’s regional headquarters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The protest lasts about 40 hours (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/21/88) CHA wants more federal money; HUD says the CHA’s financial problems are its own fault; Van Gorkom concedes that “the CHA did not follow the rules laid down by the federal government” and that “the agency spent money and approved contracts without first clearing them with HUD” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/20/88) A HUD spokesperson says the CHA has already gotten \$5 million of the \$30 it is looking for, and the delay is due to “CHA’s difficulties with adequately documenting its reimbursement claims” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/20/88)
Wednesday, January 20, 1988	HUD meets with Martin and the protest is suspended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HUD promises to help the CHA and meet with it, with the discussion likely centering around redirecting its unspent funds (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/21/88, 1/23/88)
Wednesday, January 27, 1988	Jerome Van Gorkom resigns as CHA managing director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Van Gorkom cites “irreconcilable differences” with the CHA Board (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/28/88) His resignation is effective April 1, 1988 (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/28/88)
Wednesday, March 29, 1988	Gertrude W. Jordan, regional administrator of HUD writes a letter demanding the CHA cut \$4.5 million from its budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jones is concerned that too much money is going to administration to the detriment of the upkeep of public housing; she demands that the CHA raise the maintenance and labor budget from \$22.6 million to \$26.5 million (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/23/88, 4/26/88)

Date	Event	Description
Monday, April 4, 1988	Paul Brady is selected as interim executive director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brady, a CHA board member, is a former Rockwell Gardens resident; Herbert Martin and Artensa Randolph (another board member) oppose the move (<i>Chicago Tribune, 4/5/88</i>)
Friday, April 15, 1988	Martin announces he will resign from CHA Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Martin leaves to “respect his lame-duck status” and accepts an appointment by Mayor Eugene Sawyer to the Chicago Commission on Human Relations (<i>Chicago Tribune, 4/17/88</i>)
Thursday, May 5, 1988	Mayor Sawyer asks four CHA Board members to resign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The request for Paul Brady, Patricia Crowley, Irving Gerick, and Odell Hicks to resign comes before Sawyer plans to announce the appointment of a “crisis management team” to sort out the CHA; by this point, Vincent Lane has agreed to be executive director under Governor Richard Ogilvie (<i>Chicago Tribune, 5/6/88</i>)
Tuesday, May 10, 1988	Governor Richard Ogilvie dies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ogilvie’s death changes the plans for a “crisis management team;” Vince Lane is slated to become the permanent executive director of the CHA; Lane had considered Ogilvie as chairman of the CHA board a “package” deal (<i>Chicago Tribune, 5/11/88</i>) • Concern is raised about possible conflicts of interest between Lane’s private company and his position as CHA head (<i>Chicago Tribune, 5/11/88</i>)
Monday, May 16, 1988	HUD sends letter to Brady, asks him to step down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By this date, HUD has already turned down Brady’s request for a waiver that will allow him to continue as a CHA board member and acting executive director; Lane is expected to be appointed chairman of the CHA board (“a position that is not considered part of the seven-member board”) and elected executive director (<i>Chicago Tribune, 5/18/88</i>)
Monday, May 23, 1988	Four CHA board members resign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brady, Crowley, Gerick, and Hicks resign (<i>Chicago Tribune, 5/24/88</i>) • Mayor Sawyer chooses five new board members—Elzie Higginbottom (who withdraws name from consideration the next day; Sawyer nominates Milton Davis in Higginbottom’s stead), Robert L. Belcaster, Ruth Rothstein, Handy L. Lindsey, Jr., and Bishop Arthur Brazier (<i>Chicago Tribune, 5/24/88, 5/25/88</i>)
	Vincent Lane is appointed to head CHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lane insists on being appointed as both executive director and CHA Board Chairman “to keep politics at arm’s length” (<i>Chicago Tribune, 6/24/94</i>) • Sawyer calls for a “ ‘work-out team’ which would include legal, financial and management experts. The group ‘will serve until all phases of its administration are stabilized.’ ” (<i>Chicago Tribune, 5/24/88</i>)
Tuesday, May 24, 1988	HUD gives approval for Lane to be both CHA chairman and executive director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HUD checks to see if Lane’s appointment constitutes a conflict of interest; Lane agrees to resign as president of his company (<i>Chicago Tribune, 5/25/88</i>)
Tuesday, May 31, 1988	Lane appointed executive director by outgoing CHA board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lane’s appointment is subject to a waiver from HUD allowing Lane to retain interest in his private company while employed by the board; another waiver allowing Lane to be both chairman and executive director of HUD is still needed (<i>Chicago Tribune, 6/1/88</i>)
Tuesday, June 7, 1988	City Council Housing Committee approves appointments of Lane and new board members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HUD’s plans to allow Lane to be both chairman and executive director is made public at the hearing (<i>Chicago Tribune, 6/8/88</i>)

Date	Event	Description
Wednesday, June 8, 1988	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> reports HUD's plans for allowing Lane to be both executive director and CHA board chairman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the plans, HUD would modify its agreement with the CHA concerning the director-executive director relationship, avoiding the need for a waiver (denied to Brady); a third party would operate Lane's private business until a year after his term expires, thus avoiding the need for a waiver there (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/8/88)
	City Council approves appointment of Lane and new board members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lane allowed to hold both positions of chairman and executive director (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/9/88)
Sunday, June 26, 1988	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> reports vacancy rates for CHA projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>Tribune</i> reports that: Harold Ickes Homes has a total of 1,277 units, with 9 vacant units in 1987 and 20 vacant units midway through 1988; Rockwell Gardens has a total of 1,254 units, with 65 vacant units in 1987 and 114 vacant units midway through 1988; and Henry Horner Homes has a total of 1,792 units, with 362 vacant units in 1987 and 501 vacant units midway through 1988 (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/26/88)
Friday, July 15, 1988	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> reports on contents of the Mayor's Advisory Council's report on CHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The "strongly worded report" calls for "the orderly disposition of family high-rise units—for example, the razing of 8,000 units over a 10-year period" (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/15/88) • The report also criticizes "undue partisan political interference that has so paralyzed the CHA in the past;" and further, criticizes official tenants groups, saying, "they have too often abused their authority. . .they are seen as political bodies, possessive of their power and unrepresentative of the residents" (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/15/88) • Lane opposes demolition; due to the shortage of low-income housing, he prefers to fix up the units the CHA already has (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/16/88) • The report specifies that no buildings should be demolished until replacement housing is found for the residents (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/16/88)
Tuesday, July 26, 1988	HUD formally requests that the CHA drop the managing director position during Lane's tenure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This move would eliminate the conflict of HUD's requiring policy-making and managing day-to-day activities be separated (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/23/88)
Saturday, August 6, 1988	Tashondia Williams, 13, is beaten, raped, and thrown to her death from a seventh-floor Rockwell Gardens apartment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Henry Hopkins, 17, is indicted in charges concerning Williams two days later; Hopkins is also a Rockwell resident (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/6/88)
Monday, August 22, 1988	Board approves HUD's request concerning the removal of the managing director position	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lane may now perform both duties of executive director and chairman of the CHA board (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/23/88)
Sunday, September 11, 1988	Gang funeral attacked by rival gang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corpse is shot and stomped on; "an all-out war ensued" at Rockwell following the fatal retaliatory shooting of a teenager (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/23/88)

Date	Event	Description
Tuesday, September 13, 1988	Bomb, spray of gunfire hit first-floor apartment in Rockwell Gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maria Walker, 15, is wounded in the violence, which is part of a gang war for control of the building (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/21/88)
Wednesday, September 14, 1988	CHA security guard is charged with raping a Cabrini-Green resident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The accused man worked for Guardian Security Service (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/15/88)
Tuesday, September 20, 1988	Operation Clean Sweep Starts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lane initiates Operation Clean Sweep (OCS) in Rockwell Gardens because “there had been a lot of violence there and the need for OCS seemed pressing” (Interview with Vincent Lane, former CHA Executive Director and Chairman, 12/13/94) • Rockwell, the site of a gang war, has also been “the site of several shootings, two murders and one bombing in the last few weeks;” the sweeps are intended to “root out squatters and gang cells” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/21/88; 9/25/88) • One arrest is made; Police Superintendent LeRoy Martin believes the gangs were tipped off to the impending sweep by CHA employees (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/21/88) • Police use an eye scanner in identifying tenants (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/21/88) • Illegal tenants are kicked out, and residents are issued photo identification cards (<i>St. Petersburg Times</i>, 4/8/94)
Friday, September 30, 1988	Guard shoots at a crowd in Harold Ickes Homes; 14 people claim injuries from the four shots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The crowd rallies and pushes the guard (Timothy Gilmore) against a building after he “tried to take a woman into custody for drinking alcohol in public outside the Ickes buildings;” the guard “may have fired in fear for his life,” according to Police Lt. Robert Reynolds (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/1/88) • Gilmore suffers a “ ‘self-inflicted wound’ . . . which may have been a ricochet” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/1/88) • All others claiming injuries received only superficial wounds (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/5/88)
Wednesday, October 5, 1988	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> reports that a firm contracted by the CHA for security is employing unlicensed, unregistered guards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The firm in question is GEJ Security; Gilmore, one of its employees, is unlicensed and has no permanent employee registration card (required for any security guard work) (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/5/88, 10/7/88, 10/13/88) • GEJ Security is already under investigation by the Illinois Department of Professional Regulation as the result of a previous complaint concerning two other improperly-licensed guards (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/5/88) • An investigation shows that none of GEJ Security’s employees are licensed to carry guns (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/6/88)
Thursday, October 6, 1988	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> reports of suit filed against the CHA by Mary Williams, mother of Tashondia Williams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The suit alleges that unsecured vacant apartments, poor lighting, and accumulated garbage and debris made an environment conducive for a criminal—namely Hopkins—to hide and assail a victim—such as Williams; the CHA is accused of several other failures, all of which contribute to the continuance of crime; Triad Associates Inc., operating as Guardian Security Services—the contract security provider for the building in which Williams was assaulted—is also named in the suit (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/6/88)
Tuesday, October 11, 1988	GEJ Security is removed from its Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) contracts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CTA cites the company’s poor performance as the reason for their removal (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/13/88)

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Thursday, October 13, 1988	GEJ Security is stripped of its CHA contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the CHA’s chief operating officer, Douglas Guthrie, the decision “is the result of a material breach of the firm’s contractual obligations” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/13/88)
	The State of Illinois files charges against GEJ Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The charges concern GEJ Security’s employment of “more than 200 guards not licensed to carry firearms” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/15/88)
Friday, October 14, 1988	GEJ Security is reinstated by CHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CHA could not find a replacement security firm; the contract specifies that only the 66 properly-licensed guards (which all became properly licensed as of 10/14/88) may be used to guard CHA property (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/15/88)
Sunday, October 23, 1988	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> reports on the good results of the Rockwell sweep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The report tells of 12 impending marriages between men who had been living as illegal tenants and their girlfriends who had leases; resident care of the grounds and their apartments; and the increased use of social services (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/23/88) • The report also tells of 18 vacant units readied by the CHA for occupancy, and that the CHA expects more vacant units to be readied by the end of the month (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/23/88)
Monday, October 24, 1988	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> reports on more residential care of Rockwell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The article tells of residents’ efforts to clean and paint their buildings—which turned into a competition—and the resulting pride and improved social behavior that followed (i.e., hopefulness and lack of graffiti on newly-painted walls—and the residents’ watching to make sure no one changed that) (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/24/88)
Tuesday, November 1, 1988	U.S. Senator Alan Dixon (D., Ill.) announces that three CHA buildings have received federal funds to bolster tenant management programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The buildings to be affected are in Cabrini-Green, LeClaire Courts Extension, and Dearborn Homes (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/2/88) • The building in Cabrini is set to be the first CHA high-rise managed by tenants (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/2/88)
Saturday, November 12, 1988	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> continues to praise the Rockwell sweep and Lane’s initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The report says the CHA’s “crackdown on squatters and violence in the Rockwell Gardens high-rise buildings. . . drew deserved praise nationwide” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/12/88) • The report also tells of the lack of politics in the selection of Lane, Lane’s recruiting of HUD and the private sector to help fund the CHA, the influx of private sector consultants who have helped turn around other housing authorities, and the overhaul of daily management of the developments (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/12/88)
Monday, November 28, 1988	Lane announces the CHA board has unanimously approved its 1989 budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HUD’s help with recalculations enabled the CHA to receive \$5 million more in funding, which CHA plans to use to cover deficits from the 1987 and 1988 budgets (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/29/88) • The CHA also plans to hire craft and maintenance personnel (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/29/88)

Date	Event	Description
Tuesday, December 6, 1988	CHA sweeps Cabrini; Lane holds a press conference there	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lane says the sweeps—this one is called “an emergency inspection”—are “not raids but the CHA exercising its right as a landlord to inspect its property;” he also warns gangs that they (CHA staff and police) will be back (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/7/88) • Forty-one percent of the units in the building swept are vacant; Lane says the purpose of the sweep is to “secure a troubled building and turn it back to the tenants;” over the past two months, police had been called to this building in Cabrini for “2 homicides, 6 rapes, 31 batteries, 13 aggravated batteries, 31 sniper shootings, 10 thefts, 15 robberies, 9 assaults and 12 drug-related incidents” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/7/88) • Eleven youths are detained (and later released) for truancy and seven adults are arrested for criminal trespassing; two guns are seized (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/7/88) • Residents are issued identification cards needed for entry into the building after midnight; curfew does not allow guests in after midnight (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/7/88)
Thursday, December 8, 1988	Marden “Marty” Johnson named head of CHA security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Johnson, a 35-year veteran of the Chicago Police Department (CPD) known for fighting corruption, will begin work in January (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/9/88) • Announcement made during second sweep of Cabrini-Green (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/9/88)
	Second sweep in Cabrini-Green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ellis Taylor, janitor of the building swept, is arrested and “charged with theft for illegally renting an apartment in the building;” all six illegal tenants in the apartment are arrested for criminal trespass; Commander Hosea Crossley (head of CPD’s public housing unit) attributes Taylor with tipping off residents/visitors to the sweep (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/9/88) • One gun is seized and two truants are detained (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/9/88)
Friday, December 16, 1988	ACLU files a suit against CHA for sweeps (<i>Summeries et al. vs. the CHA</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACLU asks federal court to ban CHA from “making unannounced searches for weapons and drugs and from enforcing a policy that limited visitors” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/17/88) • ACLU and CHA representatives, within hours, begin working on a new visitors’ policy; the new policy asks residents to verify guests were expected rather than requiring visitors to show a valid identification card to enter a public housing building; visitors staying longer than 24 hours are required to get a guest card to enter and leave the building (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/17/88) • Suit changes rules for sweeps (“consent decree” signed almost a year later according to the <i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/31/92); guests no longer need passes—instead, guards will call up to the resident to have them come to lobby to sign a guest in • Consent decree allows CHA to “remove unauthorized occupants and to inspect the condition of apartments to determine if unsafe, hazardous or unsanitary conditions” exist; only legally unoccupied units may be searched (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/31/92)
Wednesday, March 9, 1989	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> reports CHA crime under Lane has dropped 13 percent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fact mentioned as an aside in an article about Douglas Guthrie’s (CHA’s chief operating officer) departure from the CHA; article does not mention sweeps, but acknowledges CHA crime has dropped since Lane began as head at CHA (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/9/89) • Another article says Lane and his supporters attribute the drop to his anti-crime efforts, including the sweeps (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/14/89)

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Monday, May 1, 1989	LeClaire Courts begins resident management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The year-long transition period ends, and resident trainees take over the management of the development (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/7/89) • The winning of resident management is the result of Irene Johnson's (LeClaire resident and proponent of resident management) "vision of personal empowerment;" vision is shared by Lane and another official, while critics argue it takes the focus off of the real problems of public housing (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/7/89)
Sunday, June 14, 1989	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> reports CHA violent crime is up 28 percent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lane acknowledges the increase and attributes it in part to more residents' reporting crime because "(Residents) know we're going to do something;" Lane has already implemented "the Chairman's Hotline," advertised in all CHA developments to encourage residents to report crime (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/14/89) • Police attribute the increase to the tighter security resulting from the sweeps; they believe that gang members who no longer have access to secured buildings move on "to unsecured buildings in the same development. If the turf they invade belongs to a rival gang, warfare ensues" (violent crime was up at Cabrini—where there are rival gangs—following the sweeps, but not at Rockwell, which "is controlled by a single gang," according to police) (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/14/89) • The article mentions Lane is forming an in-house police force to replace contracted security guards (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/14/89)
Friday, July 21, 1989	Lane asks HUD for \$30 million, claims he can "secure up to 75 percent of all the troubled high-rises" for that cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lane believes that if the securing of the 75 percent of the buildings takes place, the CHA can then use its current budget to "take care of the remaining buildings" (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/22/89) • Jack Kemp, head of HUD, does not commit himself to this aid or any other further funds (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/22/89)
Thursday, August 31, 1989	Rockwell becomes the first development to be secured by "Operation Clean Sweep"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fifteen buildings have been swept by mid-September 1989 (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/17/89) • <i>Chicago Tribune</i> article describes the positive changes in one Rockwell building since it was first swept about a year before; Lane tells how this is the first step in turning around public housing—changing people's environment so that they are not "ducking and dodging bullets," but rather gain control of their lives and change their mentality (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/17/89)
Tuesday, September 19, 1989	Pact signed to make Dearborn Homes managed by tenants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alberta McCain and Vince Lane sign the agreement; the development will be dually managed by the CHA and the Dearborn Homes Resident Management Corporation during a nine-month training period (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/20/89) • Several other developments are slated for similar arrangements (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/20/89)
Friday, October 13, 1989	Marty Johnson suspended from CHA post	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Johnson is suspended with pay pending a review of his performance; CHA officials decline to make immediate comments as to why (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/14/89) • A CHA spokesman later says the suspension was not for an illegal act, and since an agreement has been made with Johnson's attorney, there would be no internal review or publicized findings (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/27/89)
Tuesday, November 7, 1989	Kemp gives CHA permission to rent some of its vacant apartments to the homeless	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rule change waives the requirement that small units be rented only to low-income families, elderly or handicapped, and it allows 400 to 600 apartments to be made available beginning "this winter" (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/8/89)

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Tuesday, December 5, 1989	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> editorial reports the beginning of CHA's midnight basketball program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The program is set to draw young men off the streets between 10 p.m. and 2 a.m. and introduces the men to benefits such as drug and job counseling (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/5/89)
Sunday, February 4, 1990	Two groups are arrested for trying to seize a vacant Ickes apartment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The resident group, Fight the Power, and the other, Campaign to End CHA Lockdowns, want to make vacant CHA apartments available to the homeless and to stop the CHA sweeps; this is the third such rally (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 2/5/90) One man is arrested and several others are removed from the building; some residents claim they were threatened with eviction for the protests (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 2/5/90)
March 1990	The CHA Police Department (CHAPD) begins its services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first developments to be patrolled by the CHA police are Ickes, Robert Taylor Homes, Stateway Gardens, Hilliard, and Dearborn (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/8/91)
August 1990	The City of Chicago files suit against the CHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The suit is apparently for fire-code violations (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/25/91)
Saturday, January 5, 1991	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> reports police Superintendent LeRoy Martin as saying sweeps may have driven up the homicide rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to Martin, the sweeps drive out dealers into new territories, where they compete with established dealers, resulting in feuding; according to Hosea Crossley, commander of the police department's public housing section, "I'd rather for the drug dealers to kill each other off than for innocent citizens to be victims of crime" (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/5/91) Crossley insists that tenants love the sweeps, and another police official said the sweeps reduce violent and property crimes (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/5/91)
Monday, April 15, 1991	Gang war in Cabrini-Green leaves, to date, one person dead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nicholas Willis, 23 and an apparent gang member, is shot outside of a Cabrini-Green high-rise (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/16/91) A few hours after Willis' death, 30 rounds of gunfire are directed at the building across from the Cleveland Avenue high-rises, the turf in dispute, leaving one tenant wounded; police guess that this gunfire is in retaliation for Willis' death (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/16/91)
Wednesday, April 25, 1991	Gregory Richardson, 8, is killed in a Robert Taylor Homes elevator shaft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Richardson had been riding on top of the elevator car, in an apparently frequently-played game to stop the car when adults use it; Richardson either lost his footing, or was attempting to "surf" (jumping from one car to another) (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/26/91)
Thursday, May 31, 1991	Horner residents file lawsuit against CHA (<i>Henry Horner Mothers Guild vs. the CHA and HUD</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The class-action lawsuit is filed on behalf of the entire development concerning the poor upkeep of Horner; the plaintiffs maintain that the numerous violations of the Chicago building code and the allowance of many vacancies result in "de facto demolition;" the CHA is charged with violating lease agreements (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/30/91)

Date	Event	Description
Saturday, June 1, 1991	Lane reiterates commitment to rid public housing of firearms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lane meets with U.S. Representative Charles Hayes (D-III.) and about 75 tenants and says he will “continue confiscating weapons at unannounced apartment inspections” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/2/91) • The National Rifle Association apparently contends that this is a violation of residents’ right to bear arms; however, owning firearms violates a clause in CHA rental agreements, and CHA officials may evict tenants with guns, registered or not (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/2/91) • The <i>Tribune</i> article mentions that more than 500 people have been evicted over the past three years as a result of the sweeps (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/2/91)
June 1991	Judge Robert Retke orders CHA to vacate all of Rockwell Gardens’ eight buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The order is delayed three times by the next month to allow CHA to do repair work (<i>Chicago Tribune</i> 7/25/91)
Wednesday, July 24, 1991	Cook County Judge Morton Zwick bars CHA from placing more tenants in Rockwell Gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The order requires CHA to correct fire-code violations found by city inspectors, and to station one fire guard for every three floors in each of the buildings (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/25/91)
Thursday, August 8, 1991	Cabrini-Green Homes is swept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is the third sweep since the previous weekend, the second sweep having been apparently unsuccessful; the first sweep was initiated after two men were fatally shot in Cabrini-Green over the weekend (<i>Chicago Tribune</i> 8/9/91) • A few people are arrested, mostly for disorderly conduct (<i>Chicago Tribune</i> 8/9/91) • A gun holster and a single .30-round are taken (<i>Chicago Tribune</i> 8/9/91)
August 1991	Lake Parc Place opens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The complex is a mixed-income development with amenities such as on-site day care, social services, wading pools, 24-hour security, and privately managed (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/15/91) • The screening process is elaborate, with some preference given to residents driven out of the buildings before they were renovated (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/15/91)
Thursday, August 15, 1991	CHA Officer Jimmie Haynes is fatally shot on duty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haynes is shot by a sniper at Robert Taylor homes (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/17/91, 8/18/91)
Friday, August 16, 1991	Five Robert Taylor Homes buildings are swept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sweep is ignited by the shooting of Officer Haynes; it lasts from early morning to the evening, with no suspects arrested in the case; six people, however, are arrested for unrelated criminal activity (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/17/91)
Saturday, August 17, 1991	Taylor swept for the fourth time; Officer Haynes dies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sweep is connected to the death of Officer Haynes; a high-powered rifle and a shotgun are seized, but no arrests are made (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/18/91; 9/9/91) • Haynes is the first CHA security officer to be killed in the line of duty (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/18/91)
Wednesday, August 21, 1991	Judge Zwick praises, fines CHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CHA is praised for correcting the fire-code violations at Rockwell, then fined for taking so long to do it; the judge says the fines will be raised if the CHA fails to continue to meet the fire code requirements, but does not force the authority to pay the original fine if it continues to meet the fire codes (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/22/91)

Date	Event	Description
	Two Robert Taylor Homes buildings are swept in the predawn hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Emergency inspections” are conducted by the CHA and Chicago police; according to CHA Spokeswoman Lu Wallace, “As the teams converged on the buildings, hundreds of unauthorized residents began to stream from them” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/22/91) • No weapons found, but 14 people are arrested; police continue to look for clues related to Officer Haynes’ death (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/22/91)
Saturday, September 7, 1991	Two suspects arrested, one sought in connection to the death of Officer Haynes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A warrant is out for one suspect, 18; the other two, aged 13 and 20, are charged on the following day with murder—the 13-year-old as a juvenile (<i>Chicago Tribune</i> 9/9/91)
Monday, October 14, 1991	Lane turns daily operations over to Robert Whitfield who will act as the interim chief operating officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whitfield had been first deputy executive director; Lane’s stepping down stems from his involvement in a private real estate enterprise and also concerns for his health (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/8/91, 10/15/91, 7/1/94)
Tuesday, October 29, 1991	Whitfield is appointed to position of CHA chief operating officer; three others are named to posts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daniel Blue, Jr. is named deputy chief operating officer; Commander Hosea Crossley (of CPD’s public housing section) is named chief of the CHAPD; Patricia Bobo is named chief financial officer (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/30/91)
Monday, December 30, 1991	LaTonia Foy, 13 months, dies after falling from a ninth-floor apartment in Rockwell Gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 14-year-old is charged as a juvenile for Foy’s murder (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/3/92) • The CHA circulates its “Protect Your Children” flier, containing “tips for preventing window accidents,” in response to the death (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/3/92)
Thursday, January 2, 1992	Twana McCoy, 5, falls from a seventh-floor apartment in Robert Taylor Homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police believe McCoy slipped and fell, but the mother, who had left McCoy and the girl’s younger sister, 4, alone while she was out, is charged with child neglect (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/3/92)
Monday, March 2, 1992	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> reports that CHA gets \$31 million to correct code violations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A court-approved agreement gives the city and CHA 60 days “to submit a schedule outlining to the court the order of repairs on all CHA buildings; more than 50,000 violations have been pressed against the CHA, involving 900 of 1,500 CHA buildings and developments (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/2/92)
Wednesday, April 1, 1992	CHA’s new lease goes into effect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new lease immediately challenged by some tenants, represented by William Wilen of the Legal Assistance Foundation (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/2/92) • The lease has a clause that “gives the CHA the right to move tenants during rehab of repair work, or if it changes the use of a unit from an apartment to a social room,” according to the residents’ lawyers as paraphrased in the <i>Chicago Tribune</i>; also under the lease, tenants would be held liable “for the conduct of any household members, guests and visitors on or near CHA property” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/2/92)
Tuesday, June 30, 1992	Martina McCranney, 2½, falls from 14th-floor apartment in Washington Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police believe the girl fell; no charges are planned against the mother (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/1/92)

Date	Event	Description
Tuesday, August 11, 1992	Cabrini-Green residents present officials with a list of demands, including one for action to stop sniper attacks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents' demands include "police patrols of the high-rises, installation of metal detectors in buildings identified as sniper hideouts, and promises that a police substation will remain open;" the residents also threaten to march on city hall and CHA offices if their demands are not met within two weeks (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/12/92) Some community activists call for residents to reclaim their communities, while some other residents insist they do not want their community to become a police state; further, some gang members say "they are willing to negotiate a truce with rival gangs" (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/12/92)
Tuesday, October 13, 1992	Altgeld Gardens is swept; CHA police are helped by Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sweep is the end of a two-month investigation; 35 people are arrested; drugs, five handguns and "walkie-talkie type radios" are seized (<i>Chicago Tribune</i> 10/14/92)
	7-year old Dantrell Davis is killed by a sniper in Cabrini-Green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Davis' death draws national attention to violence in Cabrini-Green; he's the third student at Jenner Elementary School killed that year (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/17/92) Lane wants to bring in the National Guard for three months (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/17/92) Anthony Garrett, 34, claiming he was aiming at a rival gang member, is later charged (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/13/92, 1/5/93)
Sunday, October 18, 1992	Mayor Daley outlines a plan for Cabrini-Green in response to Davis' death	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daley unveils a plan to sweep Cabrini and close four buildings (including the one from which Davis was shot); Daley admits that announcing the sweeps before they begin might dampen results (<i>Chicago Tribune</i> 10/19/92)
Tuesday, October 20, 1992	Cabrini sweeps begin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four arrests are made; two knives are seized (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/28/92)
Thursday, October 22, 1992	Marion Stamps, a Cabrini resident and community activist, calls for a "summit meeting" with Daley and Lane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stamps and supporters present a 15-point "peace plan" which, amongst other things, appeals to gangs to "cease all negative activities" and apologize to the community, and demands programs for Cabrini residents in addition to repairs for buildings (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/23/92)
Sunday, October 25, 1992	Black gangs call a truce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The truce does not include white or Hispanic gangs (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/13/92) Gang leaders are apparently appalled that violence has gotten out of hand, but officials say that they are probably more concerned that the violence is scaring off drug customers; the truce is apparently started in the state penitentiaries and announced in a press conference on this day (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/13/92) Gang leaders demand to meet with the mayor (who declines), and enlist community support; police are skeptical (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/13/92) Within the next few weeks, violence drops considerably; gangs and residents attribute this to the truce, but police attribute it to crackdowns (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/13/92)

Date	Event	Description
Friday, October 30, 1992	CHA seeks court approval to “install metal detectors and allow residents and visitors to be searched during security sweeps;” ACLU indicates it will fight this	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CHA asks for its authority to be expanded to allow for more security; the request, according to the <i>Chicago Tribune</i>, is in response to the death of Dantrell Davis (<i>Chicago Tribune</i> 10/31/92) • Under the consent decree signed by the CHA and ACLU, only unoccupied units may be searched, but the new measures for which the CHA seeks court approval are: allowing CHA personnel and security guards “to search apartments, residents and their personal property for drugs and weapons;” installing metal detectors at CHA building entrances and requiring anyone coming into the buildings to pass through them; conducting “pat down” searches of people setting off the metal detectors; and requiring visitors as well as residents to produce photo identification cards before being allowed into the buildings (<i>Chicago Tribune</i> 10/31/92) • Harvey Grossman of the ACLU says such measures “would turn CHA buildings into internment camps” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i> 10/31/92) • Some residents say they would welcome the new measures, but Grossman insists that “a substantial number” of residents feel like the CHA projects are starting to look prison-like (<i>Chicago Tribune</i> 10/31/92)
Sunday, November 1, 1992	Robert Taylor Homes is swept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eleven firearms are recovered and three people are arrested; police believe that one of those arrested—the one with the guns—was relocating the firearms from Cabrini to Taylor in hopes of keeping them safe (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/3/92)
Monday, November 2 through Wednesday, November 4, 1992	Rockwell Gardens is swept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This third week of sweeps is in response to Dantrell Davis’ death (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/3/92) • The unannounced sweep results in 22 arrests, 75 percent of which are for criminal trespassing; the <i>Tribune</i> reports resident support for the sweeps (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/5/92) • Metal detectors at Rockwell are refurbished (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/5/92)
Wednesday, November 11, 1992	Earl Hicks, 14, is shot by a CHA security guard in Stateway Gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hicks refuses to drop his gun (a B.B. gun, but apparently looking like a rifle to the guard) when ordered to do so; rather, he turns to face the guard, who shoots him (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/12/92)
Wednesday, November 18, 1992	ACLU charges CHA in failing to keep consent decree	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ACLU says the CHA’s checking identifications, “patting down” people purportedly not suspected of any particular criminal activity, etc., at Cabrini-Green violates the consent decree they signed three years earlier (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/19/92)
Tuesday, November 24, 1992	CHA seeks permission from a federal court to strengthen security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CHA insists that limitations on its authority “make it impossible to keep guns and drugs from the buildings” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i> 11/25/92)
Wednesday, December 1, 1992	ACLU seeks the federal court to hold CHA in contempt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ACLU formally charges the CHA with “flagrant and systematic violations” of the consent decree; charges are primarily related to sweeps at Cabrini-Green (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/1/92) • The CHA counters that crime keeps people imprisoned in their own homes, and that the sweeps remove guns and drugs from the buildings and keep them out (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/1/92)

Date	Event	Description
Wednesday, December 24, 1992	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> reports on the CHA Homewatch program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The six-month program (to run until June 1993) seeks to have carefully-screened homeless men house-sit vacant CHA units in Henry Horner and Robert Taylor Homes until they can be fixed up and rented out; the program gives each of the seven homeless men involved a warm, partially furnished place to sleep in return for checking, three times a day, the unit each is watching/acting as security for, in addition to food stamps, pay, etc. (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/24/92) • The CHA believes that the program will make the units less likely to be targeted by vandals; at the end of the program, the seven men are to be put on a priority list for permanent CHA housing (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/24/92)
Monday, January 4, 1993	Dantrell Davis' mother files a suit against CHA, claiming negligence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annette Freeman, 22, charges the CHA for allowing conditions which allowed a non-resident to gain access, with a firearm, to a vacant unit in Cabrini-Green (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/5/93)
Friday, March 27, 1993	A new suit concerning the CHA lease is filed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The suit contends that the CHA uses “questionable, even illegal, means to evict people” to “rid its developments of crime and bad tenants” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/28/93)
Thursday, April 17, 1993	A child falls from a window in Robert Taylor Homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is the first window accident in the summer Lane will later call the summer of “raining children” • Within the next three weeks, two more children will fall from windows in the same development; one of them, Maurice Britton, Jr., 2, will die as a result (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/16/93, 8/18/93)
Saturday, May 6, 1993	Judge Robert D. Ericsson orders Lane's South Side mall to be sold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mall (Continental Plaza) had been losing millions of dollars and owed Daiwa Bank—who was seeking foreclosure on the mall—\$3.6 million (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/13/95)
Sunday, May 7, 1993	Leonard Searcy Muhammad, Louis Farrakhan's son-in-law, signs a five-year lease for Continental Plaza	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lease is worth \$10,000 a month; Searcy Muhammad's grocery store (linked to the Nation of Islam, or NOI) will be the mall's anchor tenant (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/13/95) • Apparently at the same meeting, Lane offers another NOI-affiliated company \$2 million worth of security contracts for CHA projects (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/17/95) • Later, Lane tells the <i>Chicago Tribune</i> that the grocery store never opened, and he never collected rent money from it (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/17/95, 10/13/95)
Wednesday, June 16, 1993	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> reports that CHA plans to install window guards at Robert Taylor Homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An “emergency plan to install temporary window guards” is set to begin soon—no date is quoted, but work at Taylor begins by the end of the month (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/16/93, 8/18/93)
Sunday, July 18, 1993	Jeffrey Moman, 5, dies after a fall from a Rockwell Gardens apartment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moman had fallen 13 stories from the building at 2515 West Van Buren Street (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/18/93)
Sunday, August 8, 1993	Rickey Moore, 7, dies after falling 14 stories from an ABLA Homes apartment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moore is the third child this year to die from a fall from a CHA building (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/18/93)

Date	Event	Description
Tuesday, August 17, 1993	CHA approves spending almost \$5 million on window repairs and child guards at two complexes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent windows and guards are to be installed at Stateway Gardens and Lowden Homes; windows with guards have already been installed in several other CHA complexes (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/18/93)
Within a week of August 17, 1993	Maintenance crews and contractors are shot at Robert Taylor Homes; a sweep ensues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance crews and contractors installing window guards at Taylor become the target of gunfire (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/24/93) • Two dozen firearms, including assault blasters and ammunition are seized; several arrests are made (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/24/93)
Tuesday, August 31, 1993	CHA seeks the modification of the consent decree in federal court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lane personally testifies concerning the matter (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/1/93) • Harvey Grossman of the ACLU, asks Judge Wayne Andersen to hold the hearing until it files a federal lawsuit against the CHA; the judge refuses (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/1/93)
August 1993	ACLU files a lawsuit against the CHA (<i>Pratt et al. vs. the Chicago Housing Authority</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ACLU says the sweeps violate the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution; the ACLU also contends that the CHA continues to violate the consent decree (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/24/93)
Friday, October 14, 1993	CHA announces private management for 14 buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three private firms are scheduled to take over management of most the buildings, all of which are for seniors; bids will be accepted in the next 10 days for three of the buildings (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/15/93)
	CHA contracts with a security company affiliated with NOI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William Moorehead and Associates hires New Life Self-Development Company (a business predominantly owned and run by Nation of Islam members) to provide security services at Maplewood Courts and Ogden Courts (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/13/95)
Tuesday, October 19, 1993	Six South Side CHA buildings are swept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seventeen people are arrested; cocaine and cash are seized (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/20/93)
Tuesday, November 2, 1993	Daiwa Bank drops its foreclosure suit against Continental Plaza	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The court-ordered sale of Lane's mall is avoided (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/13/95)
Monday, November 9, 1993	Lane proposes to CHA Board of Commissions that New Life Self-Development Company "be made part of a management contract" at Rockwell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/13/95)
Wednesday, November 17, 1993	Henry Horner Homes is swept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sweep is in response to gang shootings and the mid-afternoon murder of a teenager the week before (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/18/93)

Date	Event	Description
Tuesday, November 30, 1993	HUD approves a \$50 million grant for Cabrini-Green redevelopment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plans call for remaking Cabrini into a mixed-income neighborhood (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/1/93) • Lane promises replacement housing for displaced residents; six buildings—only two of which are currently occupied—are slated for destruction (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/1/93)
Thursday, December 9, 1993	Cabrini-Green residents voice opposition to the redevelopment plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents fearing displacement say they will “demand a meeting with city and federal officials to save their community” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/10/93)
Friday, December 17, 1993	HUD Secretary Henry Cisneros meets with Cabrini-Green residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HUD guarantees that Cabrini land will not be sold to private developers; HUD officials also plan on a mix of replacement housing and relocation plans (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 12/17/93)
Monday, February 14, 1994	Injunction against the sweeps is made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A temporary restraining order is put into effect until 5 p.m., February 24, 1994 to keep the CHA from conducting sweeps (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 2/15/94) • The judge in the case calls the sweeps policy a “greater evil than the danger of criminal activity;” and urges the CHA and ACLU lawyers to reach a compromise by May 1, 1994 (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 2/15/94)
Friday, February 18, 1994	<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i> reports Lane has hired “a company owned and operated by Nation of Islam members to provide security at Rockwell Gardens”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The company is New Life Self-Development Company; Moorehead and Associates are set to take over management of the development (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 2/18/94) • Guards would begin working in the development in May 1994 (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/5/94)
Thursday, March 24 through Tuesday, March 29, 1994	A gang war erupts at Robert Taylor Homes, as the truce between gangs apparently breaks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 300 shooting incidents are reported over the weekend (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/30/94) • Vince Lane wants a federal judge to modify the court order preventing unannounced searches for weapons in CHA apartments to curb the violence; the ACLU is still firmly against such searches; Judge Anderson refuses to reverse his order but is willing to modify it in emergency conditions (UPI, 3/30/94) • Mayor Daley steps up police patrols at the 28 high-rise buildings (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 3/31/94) • A 3-year-old is wounded in the crossfire (<i>New York Times</i>, 4/4/94)
Friday, March 25, 1994	Absholom Nawl, 13, is critically wounded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nawl is shot as gangbangers (Black Disciples) spray gunfire at a building in the Robert Taylor Homes (4331 South State Street), sparking a gang war with Gangster Disciples (GDs), according to one GD member; some insist the war started because of an insult in a bar, others say it is a battle over drug turfs, still others insist it began as a feud in Stateville Correctional Center, which caused a lock-down and was spread to public housing (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/30/94, <i>New York Times</i>, 4/4/94) • More casualties lead some kids to call this day “Bloody Friday” (<i>New York Times</i>, 4/4/94)
Monday, March 28, 1994	Judge refuses to lift the restraining order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The judge allows limited searches for specific reasons after showing probable cause, immediate danger or tenant consent, but not sweeps (<i>Calgary Herald</i>, 3/31/94)
Tuesday, March 29, 1994	Rodney Collins, 10, is fatally shot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collins is the fourth child killed by gang crossfire at Robert Taylor Homes in a week (UPI, 3/30/94) • By this day, 24 guns have been seized, presumably at Robert Taylor (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 3/29/94)

Date	Event	Description
Wednesday, March 30, 1994	School principal holds a press conference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lula Ford, principal of Beethoven Elementary School, announces that only 150 of 800 registered students have been attending classes because of the gang war; Beethoven serves the Robert Taylor Homes neighborhood (<i>Morning Edition, National Public Radio, 3/31/94</i>)
Thursday, March 31, 1994	Judge hears from ACLU, CHA, and CHA residents on sweeps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ACLU seeks to prevent sweeps (UPI, 3/31/94) • Residents of Robert Taylor Homes fill the courtroom and demand sweeps be permitted; residents disagree as to whether sweeps will chase out gangs or resolve turf battles (UPI, 3/31/94) • Lane says sweeps will resume if gunfire continues (UPI, 3/31/94) • Guardian Angels picket Judge Anderson, chanting he is “the gang-bangers’ friend;” they believe the judge will not allow CPD or CHA to do their job effectively (UPI, 3/31/94) • By this date, 13 people have been killed throughout the city, including two at Robert Taylor Homes (<i>New York Times, 4/4/94, 4/8/94</i>) • City and CHA police announce they will begin “vertical patrols” (BITE, or Building Interdiction Team Effort patrols) of Robert Taylor (<i>Chicago Sun-Times, 3/31/94</i>)
Thursday, April 7, 1994	Judge issues a final ruling against the CHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CHA can only conduct searches “in response to an existing emergency or clear and present danger, when there is probable cause to believe a crime has been committed;” otherwise, police must have warrants to search residents’ apartments (UPI, 4/7/94) • Cisneros and President Clinton become involved and seek to develop a national search policy which will permit emergency lease inspections (<i>New York Times, 4/8/94; Federal News Service, 4/9/94</i>) • By this date, 5,000 public housing residents from all over Chicago have signed petitions supporting the CHA’s sweep policy (<i>Los Angeles Times, 4/7/94</i>)
Sunday, April 10, 1994	Lane states what he wants to promote as CHA chairman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lanes wants to promote, “One, the privatization of public housing. And two, to empower and to fund local community organizations to participate in the turnout of these communities” (<i>Dallas Morning News, 4/10/94</i>)
	Chicago authorities sweep an apartment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cisneros accompanies authorities on the sweep (<i>Chicago Tribune, 4/12/94</i>) • Twenty-six firearms are confiscated (<i>Chicago Tribune, 4/12/94</i>)
Monday, April 11, 1994	Clinton reiterates need for constitutional and effective searches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinton orders Cisneros and Attorney General Janet Reno to find a way to make this happen (<i>Chicago Tribune, 4/12/94; Chicago Sun-Times, 4/13/94</i>)
Tuesday, April 12, 1994	Clinton suggests the ban on sweeps may have contributed to gang war at Robert Taylor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinton expresses concern that progress might be undermined by the court decision against the CHA sweeps (<i>Chicago Sun-Times, 4/11/94</i>)

Date	Event	Description
Friday, April 15, 1994	Lane proposes a sale of bonds to finance an overhaul of CHA housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lane hopes to raise \$1 billion to \$2 billion in bonds; the sale of bonds may begin as early as October 1994 (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/17/94, 4/18/94) • Lane’s plans include attracting working-class families to public housing (creating mixed-income neighborhoods) and enabling public housing-dependent families to live in other neighborhoods in the city and suburbs (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/18/94) • Federal officials, by April 21, will not allow the sale of bonds due to potential revenue loss; rather, direct loans from the U.S. Treasury are preferred by them; under the loans, the city and possibly state government would be required to put up 25 percent of the collateral; the borrowed funds would be made as grants to housing authorities, and \$50 million of Chicago’s annual \$150 million modernization grant would repay the loans (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/21/94) • By May 18, 1994, Lane’s financial plans “ ‘would not require the City Council or [other] local government to collateralize’ the loans” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/19/94)
Saturday, April 16, 1994	Clinton announces plan for searches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$29 million is released in emergency funds “for enforcement and crime prevention in public housing” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/17/94) • Authorities may search common areas and vacant apartments without a warrant, as well as individual units where there is justification for a search but not enough time to get a court-issued warrant; police or security guards may frisk people suspected of criminal activity for weapons; housing or local police may enter a unit to execute an outstanding arrest warrant if the fugitive resides there and the police have reason to believe the fugitive is present; tenants associations are asked to include clauses in their leases allowing for surprise searches when crime conditions make it necessary (<i>Reuters World Service</i>, 4/16/94; <i>St. Louis Post-Dispatch</i>, 4/17/94; <i>The San Francisco Examiner</i>, 4/17/94) • Fences and metal detectors may be set up and residents issued identification cards, according to Cisneros and Reno in a letter outlining their recommendations; they also say that guards should be authorized to search packages and clothing (<i>Reuters World Service</i>, 4/16/94) • The ACLU criticizes plan (<i>St. Louis Post-Dispatch</i>, 4/17/94) • Some housing advocates for the poor suggest the plan asks people to give up a right the courts say cannot be taken from them (<i>New York Times</i>, 4/17/94; <i>The San Francisco Examiner</i>, 4/17/94; <i>Sacramento Bee</i>, 4/17/94) • Cisneros and Clinton make references to Clinton’s crime bill as part of the solution (<i>New York Times</i> 4/17/94; <i>Reuters World Service</i> 4/16/94)
April 1994	George Murray becomes Chief of CHAPD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murray, a major with the Illinois State Police, takes leave to become head of the CHAPD (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/5/96; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 11/5/96)
Thursday, May 5, 1994	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> announces NOI-affiliated firm moves into Rockwell Gardens this week	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moorehead and Associates take over the management of Rockwell Gardens and Maplewood Courts (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/5/94)
Tuesday, May 17, 1994	A demonstration project is formally approved by CHA board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A mixed-income development is planned for the neighborhood north of Cabrini-Green; 19 units will be set aside for those residents affected by the demolition of some Cabrini-Green high-rises, while the other 56 will be for market-rate tenants (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/18/94)

Date	Event	Description
Wednesday, May 18, 1994	Lane formally pitches plans to use federal money to transform public housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lane gathers private housing financial groups to encourage their financial support for working with public housing officials to create mixed-income housing communities (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/19/94) • The plans also include reducing the number of CHA employees from 4,500 to 300 once its new housing is developed and managed by private companies (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/27/94)
Friday, June 18, 1994	Clinton visits Robert Taylor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinton tours a police evidence room containin guns seized during the sweeps following the late-March gang war (<i>Washington Post</i>, 6/18/94) • By this date, the crime bill has passed both houses of Congress, but disputes remain; Clinton emphasizes prevention aspects of this bill during a speech to project residents at a school playground (<i>Washington Post</i>, 6/18/94) • Cisneros also gives a speech and backs Lane’s plans for scattered site housing and mixed-income neighborhoods (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/18/94)
Tuesday, June 21, 1994	Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) exposes an investment scheme at CHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John D. Lauer (director of risk management and benefits for CHA) is one of several CHA employees accused of investing “\$12.5 million in CHA [pension] funds in securities that did not exist, according to SEC;” also accused is William LaMont (senior benefit coordinator), associated with the investment firm used (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/23/94; 6/24/94) • According to SEC, safeguards against investment fraud were not in place (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/23/94) • By Thursday, June 23, Lane has suspended the authority of the pension board trustees, replacing them with an “interim oversight committee” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/24/94) • Questions arise concerning Lauer’s hiring and donations made to the CHA by the Sara Lee Corporation, as Lauer’s father is the president of the Sara Lee Foundation (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/24/94)
Thursday, June 23, 1994	CHA reveals results of its internal investigation, exposing “schemes involving CHA contractors, private security and its police force”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lane announces that former U.S. Attorney Anton Valukas has been hired as special counsel to “root out misdeeds and establish new safeguards” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/24/94) • Preliminary results show: all six of the contract security firms billed for services not rendered; companies selling bulk materials to CHA and 10 CHA police officers, along with timekeepers, were falsifying overtime records (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/24/94) • Lane says these scandals are evidence that the CHA needs to be downsized and privatized (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/24/94; 6/27/94; 6/28/94)
	A 5-year-old boy falls out of a window at Rockwell Gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The boy had been in a vacant, unsecured apartment (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/24/94)
Sunday, June 26, 1994	Lane calls a press conference in response to the CHA scandals; 12 employees are slated to fired, reassigned or given early retirement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lauer, LaMont, and Melinda Baron (timekeeper for CHAPD) are to be fired; F. Willis Caruso (legal counsel) resigns; Wilbert Allen (deputy general counsel) takes early retirement; William Fletcher (director, purchasing, and contracts) is put on administrative leave; and all the other employees involved (directly or by supervising those involved) in the scandals are transferred to other departments within the CHA (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/27/94)

Date	Event	Description
	Four NOI-affiliated security guards for CHA are arrested, charged with impersonating Chicago police officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The men (employees of New Life Self-Development Company), awaiting police, had detained three other men in Rockwell Gardens (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/14/95)
Wednesday, July 13, 1994	SEC charges that Lauer misappropriated up to \$5.5 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of the misappropriated funds, \$3 million to \$4 million went to Lauer's own use (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/14/94) • To date, Lauer and LaMont have been suspended from CHA (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/14/94, 7/15/94, 7/22/94)
Thursday, July 14, 1994	Chicago Building Commissioner Graham Grady is set to replace Robert D. Whitfield as chief operating officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sources say Whitfield's departure was slated "months ago, and that he will remain with the agency until his successor becomes familiar with its operations" (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/15/94)
Thursday, July 21, 1994	NOI-affiliated guards are forced out of two Rockwell Gardens buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guards from New Life are forced out at gunpoint by gang members; the company is "temporarily supplemented. . .with some CHA security force officers," and CHA police presence is stepped up (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/22/94)
Friday, August 5, 1994	CHA applies to HUD for permission to demolish three Horner buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CHA had applied in July for replacement units (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/4/94) • Some residents are unhappy about moving, although the CHA claims they will be given "a variety of choices of where they could move" (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/4/94) • Residents are to be relocated by December 1995 (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/11/94) • Some express concern that this is a political move concerning the nearby United Center's hosting of the 1996 Democratic National Convention; the land where the buildings are being razed will be used for United Center parking lot (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/4/94, 8/11/94, 8/17/94) • HUD rejects this proposal (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/21/94)
Tuesday, August 16, 1994	Graham Grady officially takes over as chief operating officer of CHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/16/94)
Thursday, August 25, 1994	Two Rockwell Gardens buildings are swept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six arrests are made, and several guns are confiscated (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/26/94)
Sunday, August 28, 1994	Robert Sandifier, 11, allegedly shoots Shavon Dean, 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/1/95) • Sandifier allegedly shoots Dean "when he fired into a crowd during a gang dispute" (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/29/96)

Date	Event	Description
Wednesday, August 31, 1994	Robert Sandifier is shot, allegedly as part of a gang execution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two brothers, 14 and 16 are charged; both are said to be members of his own gang (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/1/95) • The brothers, Derrick and Cragg Hardaway, allegedly “picked up Sandifier and drove him to the viaduct where Cragg killed him to prevent him from being picked up by the police;” Cragg maintains that another gang member, Kenny Stump, entered the tunnel and fatally shot Sandifier (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/29/96) • Sandifier’s murder was allegedly ordered by the leaders of the Black Disciples—the gang to which Sandifier, Stump, and the Hardaways apparently belonged (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/29/96, 10/30/96; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 10/30/96)
Monday, September 12, 1994	Lane presents statistics to the City Council indicating crime in CHA housing has been declining since 1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lane attributes the decline in crime to the addition of CHA police, more security forces, and preventative programs, such as tenant patrols (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/13/94)
Tuesday, September 20, 1994	HUD officially promises CHA it will receive \$30 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Money will come from the federal vacancy reduction program and will be used to rehabilitate buildings not slated for destruction (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/20/94)
Wednesday, September 21, 1994	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> announces CHA board has approved a one-year, \$1.57 million contract for a private company to study the agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carroll Buracker and Associates are “to study and recommend changes in the way the agency spends money and deploys its security forces” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/21/94)
Thursday, October 13, 1994	Eric Morse, 5, is dropped from a 14th floor window in the Ida B. Wells/Darrow Homes by two children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The two boys, 10 and 11 years old, reportedly dangled him outside the window before dropping him, because he refused to steal candy for them; both boys are arrested, charged with the murder (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/1/95, 6/15/95, 7/26/96)
Tuesday, October 18, 1994	Gang member Robert Jones is killed in Rockwell Gardens; NOI-affiliated security is pulled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The gangs apparently believe Jones was killed by one of the New Life guards (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/20/94) • Chicago police, CHA police, and security officers replace the NOI-affiliated guards and patrol the development (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/20/94) • Some guards are questioned and released by the area investigator (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/20/94)
Thursday, October 20, 1994	Three security firms with CHA contracts are under investigation by FBI officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FBI had seized employment and payroll records of Federal Security Inc., one of the firms accused in June of overbilling the CHA; Federal Security Inc. reportedly continued to overbill CHA during the investigation period (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/21/94) • Federal Security Inc.’s contract is canceled by the CHA (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/21/94) • Two other security companies contracted to work for the CHA are also under investigation for overbilling (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/21/94)
Friday, October 28, 1994	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> announces that HUD has recently denied CHA request for \$25 million for Section 8 program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HUD refuses to give the money because it considers the CHA staff handling the Section 8 program to be “understaffed and poorly managed” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/28/94)

Date	Event	Description
Tuesday, January 10, 1995	Joseph Polichemi and Lyle Neal are indicted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both men are indicted on 10 counts of wire fraud for operating the CHA pension scheme (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/11/95)
Friday, January 13, 1995	Demolition of six low-rise buildings begins in Washington Park Extension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/24/95)
Thursday, January 19, 1995	Cisneros orders an investigation of New Life Self-Development Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The investigation is in response to a letter from Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole (R-Kan.) asking if he thought “that financing the activities of the Nation of Islam, an organization with a well-documented history of anti-Semitism and bigotry, is an appropriate use of tax dollars” (<i>Washington Post</i>, 1/21/95) • New Life’s president, Leonard Muhammad, denies the allegations that his firm is biased or violates HUD rules, noting his organization is legally separate from NOI (<i>Washington Post</i>, 1/21/95)
Monday, January 23, 1995	First demolition of a CHA high-rise takes place in Washington Park Extension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/24/95)
Friday, February 24, 1995	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> publishes statistics suggesting the ineffectiveness of the BITE program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime, on the whole, apparently has not decreased in the targeted projects: Stateway Gardens, Cabrini-Green and Robert Taylor Homes (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 2/24/95)
Thursday, March 8, 1995	Gaddis Johnson, 28, is allegedly kidnapped and tortured by gang members at Horner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gangster Stones members William Beach, Timothy Belin, Ladrina Stewart, and Henry Brown allegedly kidnap Johnson to extract information about his brother, Pharaoh, whom they believe stole money and a car from their gang’s leader; over a two-day period, Johnson is held in the “gang fortress” at 150 North Hermitage Avenue in Horner, where the four gang members apparently strip him and lock him in a closet with a pit bull; burn him with a heated coat hanger and butter knives; pour bleach and salt on his wounds; and gag him with duct tape (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/9/98, 1/15/98; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 1/9/98)
Saturday, April 15, 1995	Kenneth Johnson, 16, is fatally shot by a CHA police officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Johnson, a Washington Park resident, is shot near a CHA high-rise after he and two friends had run from police; during the chase, one of the boys apparently shot at Officer William Vinson (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/19/95, 6/26/95) • In June, Johnson’s parents file a lawsuit against the CHA and Officer Vinson, alleging wrongful death and violation of his and his parents’ civil rights (<i>Chicago Tribune</i> 6/26/95)
Friday, April 28, 1995	Sources tell <i>Chicago Tribune</i> that Graham Grady is being ousted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHA General Counsel Marilyn Johnson takes over some of Grady’s responsibilities (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/29/95) • Grady’s departure is said to be because of focusing on self-promotion rather than doing his job (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/29/95)

Date	Event	Description
Sunday, May 7, 1995	Cisneros announces that federal housing officials are investigating a possible conflict of interest between Lane and NOI-affiliated security firm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The trouble concerns the deal in which an NOI-linked company signed a lease for space in Lane’s privately developed mall, Continental Plaza (saving him from personal financial trouble, even though the store never opened and money never changed hands); the trouble also concerns Lane’s offering another NOI-affiliated company \$2 million worth of security contracts for CHA projects at the same meeting (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/17/95) • The CHA official who oversaw the security deal is also a partner in Lane’s mall (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/17/95) • Lane will later blame the investigation on “ ‘Jewish right conservatives’ unhappy with Minister Louis Farrakhan” (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 1/18/98)
Tuesday, May 23, 1995	Cisneros meets with Mayor Daley, gets Daley’s approval for HUD to take over CHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/29/95)
Friday, May 26, 1995	CHA votes to let HUD take over	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lane and six other board members resign, effective at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, May 30, 1995 (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/27/95) • Marilyn Johnson is named Acting Executive Director (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/27/95)
Tuesday, May 30, 1995	HUD takes over CHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joseph Shuldiner, Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing, is in charge of the takeover set to occur at 5 p.m., and will serve as chair for a five-member oversight board (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/28/95, 5/31/95) • Kevin E. Marchman is set to be acting executive director of the CHA (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/31/95)
Tuesday, June 6, 1995	House subcommittee chairman and other members visit Robert Taylor Homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representatives Rick Lazio (R-NY), Jerry Weller (R-Ill.), and Luis Gutierrez (D-Ill.) tour the project (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/7/95)
Wednesday, June 7, 1995	CHA police run drug sting at Robert Taylor Homes and Stateway Gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thirty arrests are made (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/8/95)
Thursday, June 8, 1995	Judge settles a partial suit against CHA and HUD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latinos United and other Latino groups had charged HUD and the CHA with discriminatory practices; according to the <i>Chicago Tribune</i>, “While Latinos make up 25 percent of the population eligible for public housing in Chicago, they occupy just over 2 percent of the authority’s units in use” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/9/95) • The judge makes a preliminary ruling in the plaintiff’s favor concerning the suit against HUD; the \$20 million dollar settlement includes 500 Section 8 vouchers (worth \$19 million) and \$1 million for counseling to help Latinos use them (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/9/95)
Friday, June 9, 1995	Federal officials reveal the results of the audit of CHA; \$26 million was wasted or stolen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HUD reveals the missing funds add up to \$15.3 million in lost pension assets, \$4.3 million in stolen health insurance premiums, \$200,000 improper insurance commissions, and roughly \$6.4 million in “fraud or other wrongdoing by outside and certain CHA personnel” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/19/95)
	Gangster Disciple Charles Banks is murdered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banks is allegedly executed by a member of his own gang for cooperating with law enforcement authorities (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/16/97)

Date	Event	Description
Monday, June 19, 1995	Shuldiner halts police driver service for CHA officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shuldiner sends out a memo stating that “police officers serving as drivers for . . .CHA vehicles will no longer provide this service;” rather, HUD wants the police to “protect the people they’re hired to serve,” according to Nancy Smith, HUD spokeswoman (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/20/95)
Wednesday, June 21, 1995	Shuldiner approves ethics policy for top CHA officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy requires top CHA officials to annually disclose their financial interests to the CHA board; the policy is intended to thwart conflicts of interest (<i>Chicago Defender</i>, 6/22/95) • Top officials are board members, employees who make over \$50,000 a year, and those who make decisions on contracts (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/22/95) • If a CHA employee has been “substantially” involved in a matter at work, that employee may not assist anyone in CHA business for a year after leaving the CHA (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/22/95) • Contracts of more than \$100,000 must be approved by the board (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/22/95) • Employees who violate the ethics rules can be fired; contractors doing so may have their contracts canceled; a non-CHA, unpaid committee will review cases; violators found guilty in court may be fined (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/22/95)
Saturday, July 1, 1995	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> reports \$140,000 CHA cellular phone bill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top officials and security guards (including guards in Rockwell Gardens associated with NOI) are implicated in abusing phone privileges, cellular and otherwise (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/1/95)
Friday, July 7, 1995	HUD confirms the resignations of four top CHA officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resignations are submitted as HUD begins the reorganization of the CHA (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/8/95)
Sunday, July 9, 1995	75 percent of CHA police are placed on foot patrols	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of officers on foot patrols is up from 40 percent (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/12/95)
Wednesday, July 12, 1995	CHA police “internal inspections team” starts work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The team is to “make preliminary investigations of alleged wrongdoing by officers. Those complaints that can be substantiated will be forwarded to the authority’s inspector general” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/12/95)
Wednesday, July 19, 1995	Four people named to CHA advisory board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rosanna Marquez (Daley’s director of programs), Artensa Randolph (longtime CHA resident, former CHA commissioner, and current head of CHA’s tenant advisory board), Timothy Wright (businessman, former city commissioner of economic development, former staff attorney working with Alexander Polikoff of the <i>Gautreaux</i> case, former co-chair of the Metropolitan Planning Council’s subcommittee on housing, and 1992 Clinton campaign domestic policy director) and Mildred Harris (South Side religious leader) are named to the board (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/19/95)
Wednesday, August 9, 1995	Judge James B. Zagel approves the Horner redevelopment plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plan is the outcome of <i>Henry Horner Mothers Guild vs. the CHA and HUD</i> case (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/8/95) • The plan would build more housing than it would destroy, and includes a binding referendum for residents of the Henry Horner Annex to vote whether their three buildings should be renovated or replaced (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/3/95) • Replacement housing is to include Section 8 vouchers, “scattered-site units or townhouses and two-flats to be built in a mixed-income neighborhood nearby (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/10/95)

Date	Event	Description
Thursday, August 10, 1995	Cisneros announces that CHA will not be handed over to private management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HUD will seek a “traditional” executive director for the CHA (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/11/95)
Friday, August 11, 1995	Destruction of the first of five Horner buildings begins as part of Phase One of the redevelopment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/12/95)
Tuesday, August 15, 1995	Five more people are indicted in the CHA pension scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicted are: Joseph Polichemi (five more—for a total of 15—counts of wire fraud, eight counts of money laundering, one count conspiracy), Lyle “Pete” Neal (three more—for a total of 13—counts of wire fraud, four counts of money laundering, three counts of perjury, one count of conspiracy), Oscar William Olson (13 counts of wire fraud, seven counts of money laundering, one count of conspiracy), John Joseph DeVincens (13 counts of wire fraud, one count each of money laundering, perjury and conspiracy), Charles R. Padilla (13 counts of wire fraud and three counts of perjury), Larry Oesterman (13 counts of wire fraud), and Edward W. Russey, Jr. (two counts of wire fraud) (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/16/95)
Wednesday, August 16, 1995	A permanent injunction is made against sweeps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judge Wayne Anderson says beforehand he will sign this if the CHA does not appeal; the CHA apparently agrees to this (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/4/95)
August 1995	New Life Self-Development Company’s license is put on probation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The probation is for 18 months (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/13/95) • Illinois officials make the move “because of numerous record-keeping violations” by the company (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/13/95)
Friday, September 1, 1995	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> reports CHA police mountain bike patrols are to be part of a new community policing program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds for the program (which is apparently in place by this date) come from “drug forfeiture money obtained by CHA police” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/1/95) • The patrols are to be year-round, except for January and February (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/1/95)
Thursday, September 14, 1995	Some Horner residents are moved to another building; guards are returned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lack of guards had allowed gangs to threaten residents and allowed vandals to significantly damage a Horner mid-rise; as a result, residents were encouraged to move to another Horner building (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/19/95) • Private security guards are moved back into the project—on a limited basis—over the weekend; private security guards had been removed because of increased foot patrols by the CHA police (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/19/95)

Date	Event	Description
Friday, September 22, 1995	Joseph Shuldiner is named the permanent executive director of CHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cisneros makes the announcement; Shuldiner's being named to the position comes with notification that 443 jobs are scheduled to be cut and some funds to be deferred (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/22/95) • HUD will still be in control of the CHA, but Shuldiner leaves his post as HUD's assistant secretary for Public and Indian Housing (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/22/95, 9/23/95) • Edwin Eisendrath, HUD's Midwest representative, replaces Shuldiner as head of the CHA advisory committee; HUD still has veto power over the committee (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/23/95) • Kevin Marchman will leave his post as acting CHA executive director to become acting head of public housing for HUD; John Nelson, executive director of Indianapolis Public Housing Agency will become the CHA's director of operations; Ana Vargas, former head of finance for the Denver Housing Authority, will become the CHA's director of finance and administration (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/23/95)
Wednesday, September 27, 1995	Demolition begins on one of the Cabrini-Green buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two more Cabrini buildings are slated for destruction, one by the end of the year (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/27/95)
Tuesday, October 3, 1995	HUD and CHA officials announce Quadel Consulting Corporation will manage CHA's Section 8 program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quadel is attributed for getting East St. Louis off the "troubled housing authorities" list (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/4/95) • Abt Associates Inc. will subcontract from Quadel to "help attract landlords and counsel families using the certificates" (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/4/95)
Monday, October 9, 1995	HUD announces CHA will receive \$110 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of the funds, \$25 million will help replace units at Cabrini-Green and Lakefront Properties, and \$85 million will fund 4,000 new Section 8 certificates (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/10/95)
Friday, October 13, 1995	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> reports that the federal investigation of NOI-affiliated security company was not carried out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The article says that the New Life Self-Development Company "hired convicted felons, left buildings unguarded and made residents feel less safe than before, according to police reports, internal CHA memos, court records and interviews with dozens of Rockwell Gardens residents at their homes" (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/13/95)
Monday, October 16, 1995	Joseph Shuldiner officially begins as CHA executive director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/20/95)
Saturday, October 21, 1995	CHAPD Officers Herbert Redmond, Jr. and Marvin Little stop Divelia Gardner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The officers stop Gardner for driving without a license and take him to a CPD station; instead of having a CPD officer write him a ticket, they confiscate his keys, search of his girlfriend's (Sherice Murdo) ABLA apartment without a warrant, and take \$5,000, contending it is drug money; Redmond allegedly returns \$2,480 of the money to Gardner a few hours later (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/13/98)
Tuesday, October 24, 1995	John Lauer agrees to pay back \$5 million to CHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The repayment of funds is part of a plea agreement, according to his lawyer, Donna McDevitt (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/25/95) • The agreement resolves a court order arising from civil charges filed by the Securities and Exchange Commission in June 1994 (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/26/95)

Date	Event	Description
Wednesday, October 25, 1995	Lauer pleads guilty in the pension fraud scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>Chicago Tribune</i> reports that Lauer “faces at least three years in prison after pleading guilty to criminal charges;” Lauer also “is expected to be a key witness for federal prosecutors at the . . . trial of seven men indicted earlier this year for. . . [the] scam” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/26/95)
Thursday, November 2, 1995	Homeowners protest replacement housing plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plans are for the CHA to build housing along the south lakefront (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/1/95) • The housing would provide accommodations for those residents living in CHA buildings slated for destruction (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/1/95)
Monday, November 13, 1995	CHA serves 1,542 lease-holders notice; 72 pay back rent by the end of the day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The notice is for those lease-holders who are at least three months behind in their rent (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/15/95) • The total of owed rent is about \$890,000 (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/15/95) • The CHA threatens eviction of those who have not paid their rent within 14 days of the notice (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/15/95)
Tuesday, November 14, 1995	CHA announces plans to hire tenants as janitors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plan calls for joint ventures between private firms and resident councils of individual developments to hire and train the residents (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/15/95) • \$5 million is set aside “for up to 400 residents to be hired for a year” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/15/95) • Agreements are put in place for Robert Taylor Homes, Cabrini-Green, Madden Park, and Ida B. Wells (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/15/95)
Saturday, December 9, 1995	CHA starts notifying 325 families in scattered-site units that their housing contains “unacceptably high levels of lead”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CHA had known the lead levels for three years—violating HUD rules of timely notification—but offers no explanation why it waited so long to tell anyone (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/12/95) • Families receiving the notices are to be provided with “free testing and relocation if needed” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/12/95) • The units involved are among “700 tested in CHA’s older, privately managed scattered-site buildings. . . not the ones built in the last decade” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/12/95)
Friday, December 15, 1995	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> reports CHA says it has no money for lead lawsuits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shuldiner says the CHA does not “have the money to either abate the lead found in scattered-site apartments or pay damages from suits that might be filed by families who were exposed to it” and in any case, affected families would “still have to prove [they] acquired the elevated blood level from the unit” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/15/95)
Monday, December 18, 1995	Residents of the Horner Annex vote for renovation rather than demolition of their buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CHA has plans for a \$9 million renovation job (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/19/95)
Tuesday, December 20, 1995	Shuldiner announces Horner may be turned over to private management by March 1996	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newly-built and rehabbed units already must be turned over to private management by a federal consent decree; the new plan would turn over the entire development to private management (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/20/95)

Date	Event	Description
January 1996	“Tony,” 13, and “Antoine,” 12, are sentenced for their murder of Eric Morse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both boys are sent to prison but to single cells in separate facilities; both will be released when they turn 21 (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/17/96, 3/19/96) • Judge Carol Kelly orders that both boys receive psychological and educational evaluations, comprehensive treatment/therapy, and education as part of their rehabilitation (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/17/96, 3/19/96) • Both boys have shown “little or no remorse in killing Eric” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/19/96)
Friday, February 16, 1996	CHA panel refuses to renew New Life Self-Development Company’s contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The panel, made of CHA residents and officials, finds the NOI-linked company is unqualified to bid for upcoming contracts (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 2/17/96) • New Life will continue contract security at Rockwell and “three smaller buildings” on a month-to-month basis until new bids are accepted in the spring (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 2/17/96)
Wednesday, February 21, 1996	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> reports on a new security plan for Taylor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plan, effective March 1, 1996, will have contract security guards at the building between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. instead of around the clock; between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., the development is to be patrolled by tenants, 30 police officers, and 8 mobile CHA security guards (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 2/21/96)
April 1996	Latinos United lawsuit finally settled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The judgement is in favor of the group; those involved will be able to receive Section 8 certificates (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/30/96) • Under the budget agreement signed by Clinton on Friday, April 26, 1996 funding for new Section 8 certificates is eliminated except for “a batch set aside for court settlements or residents displaced by redevelopment” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/30/96)
Monday, April 29, 1996	Senator Bob Dole calls for end of government housing projects, replacement with a voucher system, and elimination of HUD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dole states that government has failed in its obligation to maintain basic services for the poor, and that the programs “have not alleviated poverty. The have not; in fact, they’ve deepened it” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/30/96) • Cisneros responds that Republicans in Congress resisted HUD’s attempt to start a voucher system (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/30/96)
Wednesday, May 8, 1996	William Fletcher, an ex-CHA aide, is indicted for bid-rigging and kickbacks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fletcher is accused of “rigging bids and falsifying documents so it appeared the suburban company [Dart Industrial Supply Company] was the low bidder, when, in fact it wasn’t;” Fletcher allegedly took \$20,000 in kickbacks for so doing (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/9/96) • Dart “was a sham operation consisting of only an office and a telephone and was set up solely to defraud the CHA” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/9/96) • David Allen, Andrew Berger, and Thomas Wolf—all Dart officers—are also indicted, as is Kent Moses, a former CHA contracting specialist (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/9/96) • Funds, involving “more than \$1.8 million in CHA purchase orders and emergency contracts,” paid to Dart and another company were apparently to have been used for the maintenance and repair of public housing (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/9/96)
Thursday, May 16, 1996	Fraud trial of Polichemi, Olson, Neal, DeVincens and Padilla opens; Lauer is “prosecution’s ‘star witness’ ”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The trial concerns the scam in which John Lauer invested \$13 million of CHA funds (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/17/96) • Lauer, who pleaded guilty to the charges against him, is expected to receive a lighter sentence in return for his cooperation in this case (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/17/96)

Date	Event	Description
Tuesday, May 21, 1996	CHA officials announce the housing authority's audit results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officials say the audits saved \$2 million; a savings of \$5 million may be ultimately reached (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/22/96) • Savings were made through identifying vendors who were overcharging, awarding CHA's natural gas contract to the lowest bidder, canceling fraudulently-obtained Section 8 vouchers, and "preventing private managers of CHA complexes from contracting with security firms at inflated prices. The audit found that an unidentified private manager overpaid \$1 million by paying a security company \$6 an hour more than what the CHA was paying." (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/22/96)
Monday, June 24, 1996	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> reports on the new playground at William H. Brown School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The school is located close to the United Center, but city and school board officials insist that the new playground has nothing to do with the upcoming Democratic National Convention; rather, the playground is part of urban renewal under the Strategic Neighborhood Action Program, or SNAP (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/24/96)
Thursday, June 27, 1996	Mayor Daley announces plans for Cabrini-Green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plan, estimated to cost \$1 billion dollars, includes a comprehensive overhaul of the Cabrini area to create a mixed income community, including 2,000 new units—most at market-rate, but up to 650 of which will be for public housing families—an extension Seward Park, and a shopping center with a grocery store (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/28/96) • The plan would "consume 60 acres of valuable land. . . .As many as eight high-rise buildings will be torn down, two new schools will be built and the Chicago Avenue police district station will be relocated to the new development" (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/28/96) • Resident reaction is mixed; Shuldiner suggests the new plan is one with foresight for the next 100 years (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/28/96)
Friday, June 28, 1996	Shuldiner announces a lower cost for the Cabrini plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shuldiner says that the \$1 billion figure was a "ballpark" number, and that \$700 million would be a closer estimate (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/29/96)
Monday, July 1, 1996	Protesters oppose the Cabrini plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The protesters, many of whom are not Cabrini residents, denounce the Cabrini redevelopment plans as either a land grab for the rich or merely something that will ultimately not improve the quality of life for residents there; the demonstrators also complain that residents were not included enough in the planning—a point with which Shuldiner agrees, even though he has countered there is no evidence that the redevelopment is a land grab (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/2/96) • Shuldiner speculates that the protest is a gimmick to highlight the politicians—State Representative Rickey Hendon (D-Chicago), Democratic 7th Congressional District candidate Danny Davis, and U.S. Representative Bobby Rush (D-Ill.) involved in the protest (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/2/96)
	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> reports on redevelopment plans at Darrow Homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans for the redevelopment include the demolition of high-rises and the building of replacement units as a townhouse complex (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/1/96)
Sunday, July 7, 1996	Taylor residents damage a police car in an attempt to get at a shooting suspect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officer Sam Smith's car is damaged by a crowd in a Robert Taylor courtyard, demanding that he turn over the suspect in his car to them; Smith had witnessed a shooting in the courtyard a few minutes earlier, quickly apprehended the suspect, and brought him back to the courtyard to be identified by witnesses, who then smashed Smith's car and broke his nose (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 7/9/96)

Date	Event	Description
Thursday, July 25, 1996	Demolition begins at the Darrow Homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demolition is underway at the first of four high-rises in the Darrow Homes to come down (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/26/96) • Residents appear to support the redevelopment efforts (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/26/96)
Friday, July 26, 1996	Polichemi, Neal, Olson, and Padilla are convicted of fraud charges; DeVincens is acquitted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lauer is the key witness; two other defendants, Edward W. Russey, Jr. and Larry P. Oesterman, pleaded guilty to fraud charges before the trial (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/27/96)
Monday, July 29, 1996	HUD lends \$4 million to the CHA to handle lead paint problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The funds will help cover the costs of lead abatement, rehabilitation, testing in certain units and, if necessary, the relocation of families whose children have “elevated blood lead levels” in the “toughest-to-treat” units (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/30/96) • The funding enables the CHA to carry out activities as part of an agreement it made with two legal advocacy groups over lead in the CHA’s scattered-site housing, as announced in December 1995 (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/30/96)
Wednesday, July 31, 1996	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> reports on security measures for the Democratic National Convention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security measures include street closings around the United Center; some of the affected streets are in Horner (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/30/96) • People without security clearance will not be able to get within 225 feet of the Center; CPD Superintendent Matt Rodriguez tells the <i>Tribune</i> that convention delegates will have to pass through metal detectors before entering the Center; as a result, “long lines could develop outside while they wait. Passersby could pose a threat to anyone in those lines” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/30/96)
Sunday, August 4, 1996	A game of softball among Cabrini residents erupts; a brawl and gang war ensue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fight, which started between women of different gangs (Vice Lords and Gangster Disciples), becomes a brawl of about 40 people—which leads to guns being drawn and at least a week of violence (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/9/96) • Police attribute the gang war more to a drug turf battle initiated by a third gang’s (the Mickey Cobras’) moving into another gang’s area because the building controlled by the Cobras is slated for demolition (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/9/96) • The gang truce initiated after the death of Dantrell Davis appears compromised, but some say the “truce” is in fact a business decision to keep drug sales going, which currently appear threatened; some residents believe the current violence is the worst it has been since Davis’ death (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/9/96)
Monday, August 5, 1996	Computer and fitness centers open at Robert Taylor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both centers contain equipment donated by public and private sources, and are open to all Chicago public housing residents (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/6/96) • Residents were informed about the program through fliers sent with their rent bills (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/6/96) • Free classes in the computer center will be offered for residents of all ages, including basic typing, high school equivalency training, and college prep courses; teachers and interns from Kennedy-King College and the Illinois Institute of Technology will serve as staff (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/6/96) • While the fitness center will be staffed by either a CPD or CHAPD officer, both centers are extensions of the community policing program; other activities of this program include a baseball league and a mentoring program (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/6/96)

Date	Event	Description
Tuesday, August 20, 1996	Jobs program for Horner residents announced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The program will “place Horner residents in a training program for up to 75 full-time construction jobs” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/21/96)
Thursday, August 22, 1996	President Clinton signs welfare reform law	
	Muhammad Ali visits Robert Taylor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ali’s purpose for the visit is “to lend his name to a different effort: training and employing CHA residents with new jobs, from maintenance to renovation, which are meant to lead them off the public dole” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/23/96) • New jobs and training for Taylor residents are to be provided by the Muhammad Ali Community and Economic Development Corporation—a newly created janitorial company, which the CHA is paying to renovate units and maintain buildings in Taylor (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/23/96) • To date, 112 Taylor residents are employed by Ali’s corporation (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/23/96)
Monday, August 26, 1996	Democratic National Convention opens at the United Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newspaper articles describe redevelopment efforts in the community around the United Center—particularly those at Horner, across the street from the Center—noting their timeliness for the convention; city officials insist such efforts would have happened anyway, but others contend it is for the convention (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/19/96, 8/26/96)
Wednesday, August 28, 1996	Marion Stamps dies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The death of the community activist is apparently of natural causes (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/27/96)
Thursday, August 29, 1996	<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i> hails Near West Side redevelopment efforts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The article details area improvements and redevelopment, including plans for a new Walgreen’s store at the corner of Madison Street and Western Avenue (an area between Rockwell and Horner), a new 911 Center just east of Horner, and various new housing initiatives within the area (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 8/29/96)
Sunday, September 1, 1996	First in a series of two articles on the Nation of Islam appears in the <i>Washington Post</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The article describes the history of investments and debts of the Nation under Farrakhan’s leadership; to date, 74 lawsuits have been filed against “Nation corporations and some of its key officials. . .in an effort to collect about \$1.9 million in claims,” and \$1.5 million of that remains outstanding (<i>Washington Post</i>, 9/1/96)
Monday, September 2, 1996	Second article on the Nation of Islam appears in the <i>Washington Post</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The article focuses on problems—including “a record of debt, management difficulties and frayed client relationships”—plaguing Nation of Islam security guards. Other problems included the Nation’s security companies’ hiring ex-felons and/or uncertified individuals as guards and aggressive behavior towards residents (<i>Washington Post</i>, 9/2/96)
Tuesday, September 10, 1996	CHA announces a redevelopment plan for Robert Taylor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans call for the demolition of five high-rises, and the building of 250 to 300 scattered site units in neighboring communities (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/11/96) • Plans for other development are also announced; these include the demolition of two high-rises—to be replaced by 200 mixed-income units—at ABLA and the demolition of two high-rises and the renovation of 14 mid-rises at Dearborn Homes (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/11/96)
Monday, September 16, 1996	Couple attacked in elevator at Washington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four men, including Howard Cross and Jackie Kelly—both of whom will later be listed on CPD’s Most Wanted list—beat a man and a woman following an argument in an elevator at a CHA building (Washington); the man dies as a result six weeks later (<i>Chicago’s Most Wanted</i>, online-accessed 3/3/98)

Date	Event	Description
Monday, October 7, 1996	Operation Blue Tornado hits Horner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sting by CHAPD results in indictment of 95 people, 52 of whom are Horner residents, and “effectively shut down a \$100,000-a-week drug-sale operation in the CHA’s Henry Horner development” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/8/96) • The CHA will seek the eviction of those residents convicted of selling drugs, “a demonstration of the ‘one strike, you’re out’ crackdown” announced by President Clinton (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/8/96) • Of those indicted, 45 will be tried for Class X felonies; if convicted, they face a minimum sentence of six years in prison (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/8/96)
Tuesday, October 8, 1996	Cisneros announces grants for public housing redevelopment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chicago is to receive \$122 million for redevelopment and \$54 million in Section 8 vouchers (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/9/96) • Five high-rises at Robert Taylor are slated for demolition under the funding; the destruction of these buildings will reduce the number of occupants from about 4,400 to about 2,500 (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 10/8/96) • Resident leaders helped choose which buildings will be torn down; residents from those buildings will be offered either replacement housing or Section 8 vouchers (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 10/8/96)
Thursday, October 17, 1996	CHAPD opens three 24-hour mini-police stations; officers move into ABLA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new mini-stations, to be manned by 10 full time officers, open at ABLA, Dearborn Homes, and Ida B. Wells (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 10/18/96) • Two officers move into separate apartments in ABLA because they feel they can “help stem rampant drug dealing and gang activity;” CHA Police Chief George Murray also thinks that this will help residents to “feel the police are part of the community, not just somebody who comes in and gets a paycheck and leaves” (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 10/18/96)
Tuesday, October 22, 1996	Polichemi, Neal, Olson, and Padilla are sentenced in the fraud case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All four must repay the CHA \$10 million (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/23/96; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 10/23/96) • Prison sentences are as follows: Polichemi, 17½ years; Neal, 19½ years; Olson, 10 years; and Padilla, 6½ years (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/23/96; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 10/23/96)
Wednesday, October 23, 1996	Cabrini residents file for an emergency injunction to halt demolition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The suit alleges that the current redevelopment plan “violates a 1993 agreement to limit demolition to three buildings;” the plan calls for demolition of eight high-rises (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/25/96) • The residents also allege that “city and CHA officials have conspired during ‘closed-door meetings’ to increase the number of buildings to be destroyed without their knowledge or participation” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/25/96)
Thursday, October 24, 1996	Private management firm hired by CHA announces a \$100,000 donation from a construction company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The donation is “to help refurbish the Hilliard Homes,” and comes from the Valls Construction Company to help the CHA in its efforts to “make up for declining federal funds” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/25/96)

Date	Event	Description
Monday, October 28, 1996	Operation Stormy Monday hits Cabrini-Green and Wentworth Gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sting is the culmination of a six-month investigation involving local, state, and federal law enforcement officials; it also results in the indictments of 90 people (13 at Wentworth, 77 at Cabrini), including alleged gang leaders at both developments (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/29/96; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 10/29/96) • Four of the indicted at Wentworth are alleged leaders of the Gangster Disciples (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 10/29/96) • Weapons, cash, and drugs are seized; drug sales at Cabrini had totaled \$250,000 a week, and drug sales at Wentworth had totaled \$100,000 a week (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 10/29/96)
	Trial of Derrick Hardaway opens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hardaway, 16, is charged with the apparently gang-ordered (Black Disciples) murder of Robert Sandifier (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/29/96, 10/30/96; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 10/30/96) • Hardaway’s statement to the police implicated himself and his brother, Cragg, in the murder (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/29/96, 10/30/96; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 10/30/96)
	CHAPD Officer Rayshawn Hudgins is charged with robbing two Dearborn Homes residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hudgins is charged with official misconduct in addition to two counts of armed robbery (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/30/96) • Hudgins is suspended without pay, but as of January 1997, no proceeding had been scheduled for a personnel hearing, a necessary action before he can be fired (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/9/97)
Thursday, October 31, 1996	Chicago Bulls owner Jerry Reinsdorf and Blackhawks owner William Wirtz announce community loan program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both men announce the United Center Community Economic Development Fund, which has given low-interest loans—from a pool of \$1 million—to 11 small businesses around the United Center (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/1/96; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 11/1/96) • The program is to help “already running businesses on the Near West Side or are planning to, an will commit to hire local residents;” also, Reinsdorf and Wirtz hope to involve other local business leaders in joining them to increase the loan pool amount (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/1/96) • Newspaper articles refer to protests during the construction of the United Center, when residents voiced concerns about neighborhood unemployment (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/1/96; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 11/1/96)
Friday, November 1, 1996	CHAPD Chief George Murray resigns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murray does not specify the reasons for his resignation (which he says he had been planning for six months), but plans to return to the Illinois State Police, where he, as a major, had taken leave to head the CHAPD (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/5/96; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 11/5/96) • State Senator Hendon suggests that “the chief was forced out because Murray promised on a radio talk show to investigate allegations that CHA police were misusing arrest warrants in order to evict residents;” CHA officials deny this, stating they “thought Murray represented the authority very well on that program,” and also back his efforts to weed out bad CHA police officers (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/5/96) • Matthew Brandon, who is the acting first deputy chief of police, is named to temporarily replace Murray (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/5/96; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 11/5/96)
	Derrick Hardaway is convicted for his role in the murder of Robert Sandifier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hardaway faces 20 to 100 years in prison; he is later sentenced to 45 years (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/8/96; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 4/23/97)

Date	Event	Description
Monday, November 4, 1996	Shantelle and Michael Lott, 11 and 9, respectively, die in an apartment fire in Ickes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police and fire officials believe Michael started the fire at around 2:30 a.m. by playing with matches in a hall closet; Michael had answered safety questions by firefighters during a class visit to a fire station for Fire Prevention Week three weeks before (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/5/96; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 11/5/96) • The children’s mother, Linda Lott, and their younger sister, Shantijah Wade are treated for smoke inhalation (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/5/96; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 11/5/96) • The apartment had apparently had a working smoke detector as of March, according to a CHA spokeswoman, and “no request for a replacement or maintenance” had been made; at the time of the fire, though, the smoke detector “had been dismantled and the batteries removed,” according to the Fire Department spokesman (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 11/5/96; <i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/5/96)
Thursday, November 7, 1996	Trial of Cragg Hardaway begins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistant Cook County State’s Attorney Angela Tisdale testifies that Cragg Hardaway gave her an oral confession concerning his involvement in the murder of Robert Sandifier 22 hours after his body was found, but unlike his brother Derrick, did not sign the written statement she prepared on hearing his confession; because the statement was not signed, it cannot be used in the case (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/8/96) • Hardaway’s statement apparently agreed with his brother’s, but said that “Kenny,” a high-ranking member of the Black Disciples who allegedly ordered Sandifier’s elimination, fired the shots that killed him (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/8/96)
Thursday, November 14, 1996	Murder trial against Cragg Hardaway ends in a hung jury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The jury votes 9-3 in favor of conviction, but the foreman afterwards says that they needed testimony from adults other than the police or state’s attorney; a woman and her daughter had been called to the stand in Derrick Hardaway’s trial, testifying that they had seen Sandifier shortly before the murder; the jury foreman insists that testimony from them would have brought a conviction (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/15/96)
Thursday, November 21, 1996	Cisneros announces his resignation from HUD	
Tuesday, December 3, 1996	LeRoy O’Shield begins as the new CHA police chief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • O’Shield has almost 30 years experience as a Chicago police officer and leaves his post as commander of the CPD’s West Side Austin District to become the CHAPD’s chief; many hope this background will result in better cooperation between the CPD and CHAPD (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/4/96) • O’Shield is also experienced with community policing (a law enforcement tactic favored by the CHA) and supports esteem-building programs for youth (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/4/96)

Date	Event	Description
Friday, December 20, 1996	Seven CPD officers from the Austin District are arrested for extortion and robbery of undercover agents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The officers—dubbed the Austin 7— are accused of “shaking down” federal undercover agents they thought were drug dealers; substances believed to be narcotics were found in five of the officers’ personal lockers at the Austin District police station (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/21/96, 1/13/97) • Indicted are Edward Lee “Packman” Jackson, Jr.; Gregory S. Crittleton; M.L. Moore; Alex D. Ramos; Lennon Shields; Cornelius “Peanut” Trip; and James P. Young; all are accused of robbing or extorting a total of \$65,990 from an undercover agent for more than a year; extortion of several agents allegedly took place on 12 separate occasions since December 1995; narcotics charges will also later be brought against all of the police officers except Shields (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/21/96, 7/18/97) • The investigation, Operation Broken Star, “grew out of complaints about Austin tactical officers to the police department’s Internal Affairs Division about two years ago, authorities said, and the FBI was brought in a year ago” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/21/96) • One of the indicted, Jackson, appears to be associated with—even a ranking member of—the Conservative Vice Lords and “allegedly preyed upon members of a rival gang, the Four Corner Hustlers” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/21/96, 1/10/97) • Several civilians are also caught up in the case for their illegal work with the Austin 7: Charles Vaughan, who later pleads guilty to robbing an undercover agent while pretending to be a police officer; Timothy White, who later pleads guilty to narcotics charges; Terry Young, a leader of the Traveling Vice Lords who faces drug charges; and Michael Green, who later pleads guilty to providing Jackson with a list of drug dealers so the officer could extort them (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/29/97, 7/18/97, 1/7/98, 4/14/98) • Questions about O’Shield’s knowledge of the illegal activities are informally raised, even though he is not accused of any wrongdoing; city hall appears to try to pin some of the blame on him (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/21/96, 1/10/97, 1/14/97)
Saturday, January 4, 1997	John Richardson is named as the new commander of the Austin District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Richardson’s experience includes providing effective leadership at two police posts in the midst of scandal fallout; he was also named Commander of the Year by the African American Police Association, “an organization often at odds with the department hierarchy” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/9/97)
Monday, January 6, 1997	West Haven is hailed as “Chicago’s next hot neighborhood”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The article in the <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i> reports on a piece by the “Chicago Reporter” newsletter about the area home to Horner; some community leaders fear low-income blacks will be displaced by wealthy whites in an area targeted for mixed-income housing (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 1/6/97)
Tuesday, January 7, 1997	Lawsuits are filed against the CHA and five CHA police officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The charges include allegations that two teens were sexually assaulted by CHA officer Rayshawn Hudgins (indicted in November 1996 for the offense) and that four other CHA officers used excessive force in arresting a 17-year-old at Robert Taylor (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/9/97) • Standish Willis, the lawyer filing the suits, says residents complained to the CHA about alleged harassment, but never received a response; O’Shield says that CHAPD’s Internal Affairs Division investigated the excessive force incident in July, but he does not state what was found (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/9/97)

Date	Event	Description
Thursday, January 9, 1997	9-year-old Girl X sexually assaulted in Cabrini-Green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girl X—so dubbed to protect her identity—is found (by a CHA janitor) beaten and unconscious in the seventh floor hallway of 1121 North Larrabee Street; the girl lives on the fourth floor, had spent the night at a friend’s apartment on the second floor, which she left at 8:30 a.m. to visit her grandmother on the sixth floor, but never made it there (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/10/97, <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 1/28/97) • Police believe she was assaulted in an apartment and dumped in the hallway; Girl X appeared to have been hit in the back of the head with a blunt object and to have been the victim of an attempted strangulation; she had been forced to drink gasoline or a fuel-based substance, and someone had written on her with a felt pen; she was comatose upon arrival to Children’s Memorial Hospital (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/10/97, 2/13/97, 4/4/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 1/28/97) • The Gangster Disciples, apparently hearing that their letters had been scrawled on Girl X, order that the attacker be found; within hours, GD members severely beat a man they believe is responsible (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/6/97)
Monday, January 13, 1997	Girl X’s condition, upgraded from critical to serious on Sunday, is downgraded to critical again	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/15/97)
Thursday, February 6, 1997	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> reports that to date, no public housing resident occupies one of the new townhomes at Horner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lawyers—including William Wilen—for some Horner residents involved in the redevelopment lawsuit have refused to let their clients move into the mixed-income development of townhomes, insisting that the houses already need repairs, having been built quickly to be on display for the Democratic National Convention; the CHA, while acknowledging some problems, counter that the problems do not detract from the overall quality of the development and that if the houses had been solely built for displaying them for the convention, they would have been finished and occupied long ago (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 2/6/97)
Thursday, February 6 through Sunday, February 9, 1997	Police sweep Chicago and its surrounding suburbs for gang fugitives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eighty-nine people suspected of gang-affiliation or membership, all of whom are fugitives, are arrested, including Larry Johnson, “wanted in connection with a March 1995 incident in which he was arrested for firing a semi-automatic handgun from a Chicago Housing Authority building (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 2/10/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 2/10/97)
Monday, February 10, 1997	Girl X Funds reach \$180,000; her family is moved out of Cabrini	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two funds—one at Illinois Service Federal Bank and one at radio station WGCI—which could be used for “high-quality long-term care” have been set up for Girl X (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 2/11/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 2/11/97) • To date, Girl X is still in serious condition at Children’s Memorial Hospital; medical officials doubt her condition will improve; in the meantime, her family has been relocated to a single-family home elsewhere in Chicago (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 2/11/97; <i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 2/13/97)
Wednesday, February 12, 1997	Girl X’s condition is upgraded to “fair,” and she is transferred to Schwab Rehabilitation Hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girl X, while having emerged from the coma a couple of weeks earlier, continues to be “unaware of her surroundings,” even though her eyes are open (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 2/13/97)

Date	Event	Description
Thursday, February 13, 1997	Details of Daley's Cabrini-Green redevelopment plan are made public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plan includes demolishing 1,324 units at Cabrini and creating a mixed-income community of 2,000 units, 650 to 700 of which would be reserved for public housing residents; the plan also includes constructing "an 'intergenerational campus' that would include an elementary school, a day-care center and senior citizen housing;" however, 15 current Cabrini high-rises would be left intact (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 2/14/97; 2/21/97)
Tuesday, February 18, 1997	<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i> reports on a study suggesting trees would help inner-city life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of a year-long study at Robert Taylor suggest to two environmental professors at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign that trees "in violent, crime-ridden inner-city neighborhoods soothe the savagery;" the research apparently shows that outdoor spaces with trees are used more often by people than "locations void of greenery," that trees "seemed to stimulate a kinship among residents," and that—according to environmental psychologist Frances Kuo—residents "felt better adjusted and safer than residents who had fewer nearby trees" (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 2/18/97)
Thursday, February 20, 1997	CHA resident Tiffany Davis, 20, is killed in gang crossfire at Ogden Courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Davis, while running back to her building to avoid gunfire, is hit by one of about 20 shots fired at 9 a.m.; the gunshots appear to be fired as part of a gang retaliation (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 2/21/97)
Monday, March 3, 1997	An agreement is signed by CHA to allow Cabrini-Green residents to manage seven high-rises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All seven high-rises are in the William Green section of the development; these include 534, 624, 660, and 714 West Division Street; 1230 and 1340 North Larrabee Street; and 630 West Evergreen Street (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/4/97) The Green Homes corporation will hire a private management firm (to be approved by the CHA) to run the operation while residents (who will later take over the operation) are trained to do so; after about two years, the corporation will decide whether to continue with the firm (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/4/97)
Tuesday, March 4, 1997	Shooting erupts at Cabrini between CHA police and residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fernanda "Shaunnay" Royal, 26, is critically shot, and Quincy Mitchell, 16, is wounded after a crowd of 6 to 30 people surrounded and struggled with CHAPD Officer Roland Pace during a drug investigation/arrest, and Pace's gun goes off as residents allegedly try to beat him and take his gun; Pace says his gun misfired, but residents insist he deliberately shot into a crowd of tenants; after the shooting, Pace apparently leaves the scene and returns 20 minutes later with other officers; gunfire (50 to 60 shots, according to O'Shield) then erupts from 534 West Division Street, and police apparently fire in return (O'Shield says later that an examination of the officers' weapons shows that CHA police did not return fire); later, police sweep the building, and "hundreds" of residents surround "dozens" of police officers, protesting the officers' tactics and insisting they not be treated "like animals" (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/5/97, <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 3/5/97, 3/6/97) CHA, Chicago, and State police are involved in the incident (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/5/97) Pace had originally responded to a report of drug sales at 1340 North Larrabee Street (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 3/5/97)
Wednesday, March 5, 1997	CHA replaces officers assigned to Cabrini	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resident leaders had demanded that the officers be removed; sensitivity training and a full investigation of Tuesday's incident are two other resident demands with which the CHA is complying (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/6/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 3/6/97)

Date	Event	Description
Monday, March 10, 1997	Roland Pace is charged with a felony, ordered held on \$250,000 bond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pace, whose record has been clean, is charged with aggravated battery with a firearm (a Class X felony) and two counts of official misconduct; the high bail was sought after Pace (on administrative leave) “did not honor an agreement to surrender Sunday night;” Pace’s attorney insists his client was not even aware of the warrant for his arrest, let alone about an “agreement;” Shuldiner and O’Shield say they had no knowledge of any “agreement” either (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/11/97, 3/12/97) • Some CHA officers feel Pace is being held as a political scapegoat, and seek to raise funds to release him from jail (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/11/97)
Tuesday, March 11, 1997	Pace posts \$25,000 bond; CHA and Bond are sued for millions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attorneys for Fernanda Royal and Quincy Mitchell file suit in Cook County, complaining that Pace violated their constitutional rights and subjected them to battery; Royal also alleges false arrest (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/12/97)
Wednesday, March 12, 1997	Royal files a civil suit in federal court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The suit “claims basically the same damages” as the Cook County suit; the lawyer filing this suit apparently did not know about the Cook County suit, filed by another lawyer (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/13/97)
Thursday, March 13, 1997	CHA Chairman Edwin Eisendrath announces that a Taylor building will be razed in May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The building at 3919 South Federal Street, vacant since September 1996, is scheduled to be the first high-rise in Taylor to be torn down; five others are scheduled to be demolished, including a cluster of three known as “The Hole;” only some of the demolished units will be replaced, and resident relocation, not yet begun, is expected to affect 520 families (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/14/97) • Eisendrath says that the CHA has not yet received funds for the demolitions, allocated and approved by federal sources (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/14/97)
Tuesday, March 18, 1997	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> reports on the unraveling of gang unity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gang investigators suggest that a power struggle has been going on with the Gangster Disciples for at least 18 months, and that rival gangs, such as the Black Disciples and the Black P Stone Nation are moving in on the GD’s turf in the meantime, resulting in city-wide violence (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/18/97)

Date	Event	Description
Wednesday, March 19, 1997	Trial of Larry Hoover and six other gang leaders and associates begins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hoover, the leader of the Gangster Disciples imprisoned since 1973, is charged with narcotics conspiracy; his lawyer Anita Rivkin-Carothers, insists the gang is “an organization called Growth and Development that embraces community values and activism,” while federal prosecutors insist Hoover “has continued to direct, from state prison, as a sophisticated criminal enterprise that controlled a highly profitable narcotics business in large areas of Chicago” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/20/97) • Rivkin-Carothers speaks of the “positive” things the GDs have done, like encouraging voter registration, which U.S. Attorney Ronald Safer acknowledges but adds that such activities were “funded by drug money and supported by gang muscle” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/20/97, 4/3/97) • Evidence against Hoover includes, in addition to cooperating witnesses, court-authorized wiretaps on two GD leaders and conversations recorded through transmitters in visitors’ badges at a Downstate prison in 1993, where gang violence and drug business were discussed, at times in code which was “not too clever” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/20/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 3/20/97, 3/28/97) • Throughout the trial, various witnesses, including ex-gang members and associates, will testify to the gang’s organization, discipline (beatings to keep underlings in line with Hoover’s and other gang leaders’ wishes), and drug operations; a former prison guard tells of Hoover’s privileges at the Stateville Correctional Center, including an unlocked cell, specially-prepared meals, and unlimited telephone calls (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/21/97, 3/26/97, 3/27/97, 4/1/97, 4/4/97, 4/8/97, 4/10/97, 4/15/97, 4/16/97, 4/17/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 3/26/97, 3/27/97, 3/28/97, 4/1/97, 4/3/97, 4/4/97, 4/8/97, 4/10/97, 4/11/97, 4/15/97, 4/17/97) • On trial with Hoover are Gregory “Shorty” Shell, 39; Andrew “Dee Dee” Howard; Tirenzy “Bible” Wilson, 27; Jerry “Boo G” Strawthorn, 25; Adrian “Music Man” Bradd, 41; and Darrell “Pee Wee” Branch, 42 (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 4/9/97) • One witness, who grew up in Robert Taylor, will testify of being intimidated by gang members for testifying in a murder trial; Strawthorn was convicted in that case, and prosecutors use this as evidence that “the gang used force or the threat of force in furtherance of the [drug] conspiracy” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/9/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 4/9/97)
	Three CHA employees are arrested and charged with stealing and reselling CHA supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The employees, Exie Clark, DeAngelo Moore, and Larry Leaks, are arrested for stealing items (worth as much as \$200,000) from a CHA warehouse and selling them to Abbasali Mithqiwal, owner of a Hoffman True Value hardware store; they were caught unloading buckets of paint (“enough paint to do 20 units” according to the CHA warehouse manager Bill Russell) from a government truck; a “bumper crop of CHA-issue [smoke] detectors” were found at the store amongst other items missing from the CHA warehouse (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/20/97, 3/21/97) • Russell, aware that the employees had no work order for the supplies, followed the employees to the store and called the CHA police (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/20/97, 3/21/97) • The suspects alleged that they were delivering items to the owner, who would, in turn deliver them to Horner; True Value’s spokesman said the owner “did not buy many of the company’s supplies” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/20/97)
Thursday, March 20, 1997	An elderly woman falls to her death in CHA elevator shaft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unidentified woman in her 80s apparently fell from the third floor of a 30-story seniors building at 6400 North Sheridan Road (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/21/97)

Date	Event	Description
Friday, March 21, 1997	Lenard Clark, 13, beaten in racially-motivated attack	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clark, a Stateway Gardens resident, is allegedly beaten by three white teenagers in Armour Square Park in Chicago's Bridgeport neighborhood (which borders Stateway) and left in a coma (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/28/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 3/28/97, 4/22/97, 4/24/97) • The three teens, Frank Caruso, Victor Jasas, and Michael Kwidzinski, are later arrested and charged for the crime (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/1/97)
Monday, March 24, 1997	Two men are killed in a gang-related shooting at a liquor store near Rockwell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willie Carr, 37, and Tyreese Tart, 21 are killed, and three other men are wounded at the store located at 2456 West Jackson Boulevard (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/3/97)
Thursday, March 27, 1997	Lenard Clark's condition is reported to be improving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A spokesman for Cook County Hospital says that Clark has "periods of increased responsiveness and improved motor abilities" (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 3/28/97)
Monday, March 31, 1997	Technology learning center named after Dantrell Davis opens at Cabrini	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The center is located at a CHA-leased warehouse at 735 West Division Street; paid for by HOPE VI funds, the facility has 45 computers (all donated), and will serve as a place for Cabrini residents to "study for general equivalency diplomas, improve their reading and writing skills, take computer classes and draw up their resumes" (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/1/97) • Shuldiner and Eisendrath hope this will help with job readiness as welfare reform impacts CHA residents (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/1/97)
	CHA's "Safe Summer" program is announced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The program was inspired in part by "Natalie Howard, a 9-year-old Cabrini resident who won a national essay contest on playground safety;" the contest was sponsored by Connecticut public housing officials (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/1/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 4/1/97) • The program includes \$1 million committed by the CHA to revamp playgrounds at family developments; an additional \$4 million in private funds is hoped for (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 4/1/97)
	CHA officials sign an agreement allowing Cabrini's rowhouses to be managed by their occupants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/1/97)
Wednesday, April 2, 1997	Dewayne McClain, 18, is arrested	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • McClain is charged with two counts of murder and three counts of attempted murder in the gang-related shooting spree near Rockwell on March 24, 1997; another suspect is sought (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/3/97)

Date	Event	Description
Thursday, April 3, 1997	An arrest is made in the Girl X case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patrick Sykes, 25, “a former Cabrini resident with a criminal record, gave a detailed oral and written confession” and is charged with aggravated criminal sexual assault, predatory criminal sexual assault, aggravated kidnapping, aggravated battery of a child, heinous battery, and unlawful restraint; five of these charges are Class X felonies; the arrest was made after a tip from an informant (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/4/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 4/4/97) • Later, a charge of attempted murder will be added; altogether, Sykes faces 50 separate charges (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/30/97) • Sykes’ motivation for the attack on Girl X, according to police, was “sexual gratification;” at the time of the attack, Sykes was living with his girlfriend in the same building as Girl X, and may have known her before the attack (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/4/97) • To date, more than \$500,000 has been donated to help with Girl X’s medical expenses (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/4/97)
	Raneisha Jackson, 2, is critically wounded in a drive-by shooting at Ogden Courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jackson is shot in the head and placed in intensive care at Mt. Sinai Hospital; residents believe the shooting was intended for a rival gang member in the area (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/4/97)
Friday, April 4, 1997	Raneisha Jackson is pronounced dead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/9/97, 4/10/97)
Monday, April 7, 1997	An arrest is made in the Jackson case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John W. Williams, an ex-convict and apparent high-ranking member of a “West Side gang” is arrested, charged with first-degree murder; Williams was identified as the shooter in a police lineup; another suspect is sought (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/9/97, 4/10/97) • The shooting was apparently supposed to be a gang retaliation (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/9/97)
	Clark’s condition is improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although still “agitated and confused,” Clark is able to walk and respond to simple requests; doctors hope he may be able to leave the Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago by the end of the month, even though his long term prognosis and whether he will fully regain cognitive functioning remain unclear (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/8/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 4/8/97)
Tuesday, April 8, 1997	Trial of 13 Gangster Disciple members begins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 13 are part of the original 38 GD members charged with drug conspiracy along with Hoover in August 1995 (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 4/9/97)
Friday, April 11, 1997	Chicago Schools Chief Paul Vallas suggests that students at Jenner Elementary be transported to another location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The move would apparently help the children escape the gunfire of Cabrini-Green, the development served by Jenner; in the previous two weeks, students “were moved into hallways four times. . .because of the shooting” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/12/97, 4/17/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 4/15/97) • The <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, however, suggests that Cabrini be acknowledged as a “failed social experiment” and all of its high-rises be demolished in spite of politicians’ manipulations and residents’ litigations, chosen over negotiations for replacement housing (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 4/15/97)

Date	Event	Description
Sunday, April 13, 1997	Eric Walker, 31, is killed at Horner in an apparent gang-related incident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The gunman is believed to have stolen money and drugs from Walker's gang, and apparently heard the gang would be coming after him; a suspect is arrested, and police plan to charge him with first-degree murder (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/14/97)
	Bureau of Justice Statistics report violent crimes are down 12.4 percent nationally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The decline in violent crimes is reported to be the biggest since the National Crime Victimization Survey began in 1973 (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/14/97)
Wednesday, April 16, 1997	The prosecution rests in the Hoover narcotics conspiracy trial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 4/17/97, 4/18/97)
	A decision is made to keep Jenner Elementary open	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents and school staff members, concerned that a move would disrupt the school year and learning process, opt to keep Jenner open and not move students to the former Holy Trinity Grade School building at Cleaver and Division Streets, away from Cabrini (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/17/97)
Thursday, April 17, 1997	An elderly CHA resident is found crushed by elevator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Sledd, 62, lived in the building at 2616 South King Drive; the elevator had apparently been inspected earlier in the day, and no problems had been reported as a result (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/18/97)
	Girl X suspect has a seizure in solitary confinement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sykes is found "lying face down on the floor of his cell. . . bleeding profusely from the nose from falling on his face" according to Bill Cunningham, spokesman for the Cook County Sheriff's Department; Sykes, who apparently has a history of seizures, is taken to Cook County Hospital and listed in serious condition, "after suffering from 'blunt trauma, possibly from a fall,' " according to hospital administrator Marlo Hodges (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/18/97)
Saturday, April 20, 1997	A 5-year-old boy is sexually assaulted by two 10-year-old boys at a community center in a Robert Taylor Homes building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 10-year-olds are arrested, charged with aggravated criminal sexual assault for forcing the 5-year-old, a Taylor resident to perform oral sex on them; the incident, which included the older boys forcing the younger one "to drink a cup of urine, which he spat out," was interrupted by a passing adult, and the 5-year-old reported the incident to his grandmother, who in turn called the police (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/21/97) • The two arrested are among six children (10 years old or younger) who participated in the incident; four are not charged because of their age (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/23/97)

Date	Event	Description
Monday, April 21, 1997	Defense opens in the narcotics conspiracy case against Hoover and six others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lawyers and witnesses testify to the gang’s “worthwhile community and political efforts,” including encouraging education and political participation; the prosecution concedes such efforts exist but insists they are funded illegally by drug proceeds (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/22/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 4/22/97) • During this part of the trial, the GD’s group 21st Century VOTE will deny it is funded by drug money; it will also deny being a political group—rather, Dwayne Harris, its chairman, will insist it is a “civic organization” and therefore should not have filed election statements, even though the group registered with the state as a political organization in 1992; most of the group’s donations have been less than \$150, and therefore not subject to itemization; however, the State Board of Elections will acknowledge that “it is extremely unusual for a group to report such a large amount of unitemized donations;” prosecutors will continue to insist that “proof of lawful behavior is no defense against the charges,” meaning that all the good this group may do does not make up for their selling drugs; witnesses will acknowledge that Hoover does not even run 21st Century VOTE, although he appears to have inspired the idea of it (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/23/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 4/23/97) • Even though some witnesses will praise the “positive influence” of two of Hoover’s co-defendants, Assistant U.S. Attorney Ron Safer will insist that the GDs had an ulterior motive to do good works—to help Hoover win parole (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/23/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 4/23/97) • Walter “Gator” Bradley will accuse Safer, amongst other things, of bringing charges against Hoover “to glorify his life and make it appear seductive to impressionable black youth;” he will state that “Safer is trying to give the impression that an individual can go to the penitentiary for 23 years and become a multimillionaire;” Safer will question Bradley about the lists outlining GD organization leaders in Chicago, but Bradley will accuse the government of removing key entries (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/24/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 4/24/97)
	Daley, the Rev. Jesse Jackson, and others raise funds for Lenard Clark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A breakfast meeting raises \$100,000 for Clark; the speakers call for an end to racial hatred (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 4/22/97)
Tuesday, April 22, 1997	Cragg Hardaway sentenced to 60 years in prison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judge Daniel J. Kelley tells Hardaway it does not matter whether he pulled the trigger that killed Robert Sandifier, because “the fact is you brought that young man to his death;” Judge Kelley also makes it known that Hardaway’s sentence was to let gang members know that “they can’t get away with murder” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/23/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 4/23/97) • Hardaway will not be eligible for parole for at least 30 years (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 4/23/97)
	Two boys accused of molesting a 5-year-old at Taylor are ordered placed in a juvenile residential facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ruling also includes counseling for the boys, as Judge Charles M. May denies they be released to home confinement (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/23/97)
Wednesday, April 23, 1997	Caruso, Jasas, and Kwidzinski are indicted on charges related to the Clark beating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The charges are: attempted murder (which carries a minimum sentence of six years in prison), aggravated battery, and committing a hate crime; all three teens are released on bond (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/24/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 4/24/97)

Date	Event	Description
Tuesday, April 29, 1997	Two boys accused of molesting a 5-year-old at Taylor are found delinquent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both boys admit to forcing the 5-year-old to perform oral sex; both are barred from contact with the victim and unsupervised contact with other young children; both are sentenced to two years of court supervision, sex offender counseling, and three weeks of home confinement (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/30/97) • One of the boys, who lives next door to the victim's family, is ordered to live with his aunt while the CHA seeks to relocate the victim's family (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/30/97)
Thursday, May 1, 1997	Lenard Clark is released from the Rehabilitation Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clark goes to his new home in scattered-site housing, but will still require outpatient therapy and special education courses (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/2/97)
Friday, May 9, 1997	Hoover and six others are convicted on drug conspiracy charges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/10/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 5/12/97)
	"Antoine" is charged with rape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Antoine," one of the boys convicted of killing Eric Morse, is one of five juvenile inmates charged with gang rape at the Illinois Youth Center (a prison for juveniles); "Antoine" allegedly suggested the attack and may be charged as an adult, even though he is 13; if convicted as an adult, "Antoine" could serve 10 years or more beyond his 21st birthday, when he would otherwise be released in connection with Morse's death (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/13/97)
Thursday, May 22, 1997	Renovated units in the Horner Annex are reopened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thirty renovated units at 1815 West Monroe Street are placed back into service; five of these units are set aside for low-income working families (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/23/97) • To date, 25 families have already moved into the new units (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/23/97)
Friday, May 23, 1997	Habitat Company files a motion in federal court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat Company, the court-appointed receiver for CHA's scattered-site and new construction programs, files a motion in federal court for a "meeting among the parties. . .to work out the issues" of tenant screening and readiness to move into new housing; Habitat charges that "the shoddy screening of tenants was endangering the \$75 million effort to remake the notorious West Side housing development into a mixed-income community" (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/26/97, 5/28/97, 5/29/97) • The calls for tighter screening measures come after a new townhouse in Horner is severely vandalized two weeks after a resident moved in; the perpetrators are reportedly the gang member friends of the resident's daughter, who was not on the lease (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/26/97) • In another incident in the new townhomes, a resident "had driven nails into the oak kitchen cabinets. . . [and] hung laundry to dry over the open flames of her stove;" community leaders want "more support to help families make the transition from dilapidated high-rise units to freshly-built townhouses and walk-ups;" Earnest Gates, a West Side community leader, says he has secured "\$1 million from the private sector to provide the sort of 'life skills' training that would prevent incidents such as a stove being used to dry clothes" (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/26/97) • William Wilen, an attorney who represented Horner residents in the <i>Mothers Guild</i> case, suggests that Habitat's purpose in filing this motion is "to draw attention away from the fact that they are unable to keep with the schedule" ordered by U.S. District Judge James B. Zagel that Habitat have 466 units constructed by July 1998 (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/29/97)

Date	Event	Description
Tuesday, May 27, 1997	The University of Illinois at Chicago releases a study suggesting private developers may make a \$100 million profit on the redevelopment of Cabrini-Green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the study, only 350 residents would qualify for the new homes; the rest of the units would be “allocated to the few residents earning between \$27,500 and \$44,000 a year” (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 5/28/97) • City officials and local developers dispute the findings and assure that public housing will be available in the area to all current Cabrini residents; local activists fear this confirms their assertions that the poor are being ousted (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/28/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 5/28/97)
	<i>Gautreaux</i> plaintiffs file a motion supporting Habitat Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest from the <i>Gautreaux</i> plaintiffs in the Horner redevelopment case comes as “\$20 million in <i>Gautreaux</i> scattered-site funding has been earmarked” for this particular redevelopment; they charge that in addition to the CHA’s failing to “aggressively use its eviction powers,” “housing units built by Habitat have remained vacant for weeks and . . . months since completion and that tenants have not been adequately taught how to keep up a home” and that “CHA has failed to provide adequate security” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/28/97)
Thursday, May 29, 1997	CHA announces it is ready to accept new family applications for Section 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quadel Consulting Corporation organized and computerized the CHA’s Section 8 waiting list, reducing the number of people on the list from 47,000 to 4,930 by April 30, 1997; with increased productivity (the CHA can now determine whether families are eligible for Section 8 at a rate of 2,000 per month; new monthly leases have increased to 200), CHAC Inc., a subsidiary of Quadel, expects the waiting list to be exhausted by the end of August (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/30/97)
Tuesday, June 3, 1997	Chicago is granted \$2.9 million for COPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) was created under the 1994 crime bill to help police departments put more police officers on the streets, pay overtime, and boost technology (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/4/97)
	Construction begins on the Cornerstone Center at Cabrini-Green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The center “will house four social service organizations launched by LaSalle Street Church. . . just east of the Cabrini-Green public housing complex,” and is owned by the LaSalle Foundation of Chicago (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/4/97) • Most of the costs of the building are funded by tax-exempt bonds from the state, with the balance to be funded through corporate and public donations (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/4/97)
Thursday, June 5, 1997	An eight-month-old boy is abandoned outside an ABLA high-rise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The boy’s babysitter allegedly leaves the boy and flees a group of people who threaten him outside the building; the sitter apparently does not notify authorities the boy is alone (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/6/97) • A passerby brings the child, who is not injured, to CHAPD’s West District office; the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) takes the boy and his 14-year-old mother into custody (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/6/97)
	CHA holds its third annual “Take Our Sons to Work” day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The event allows boys to join their parents on their jobs at the CHA; some staffers volunteered to be “ ‘mentors’ for the day” for a number of boys from public housing; altogether, about 200 children participate; some children even met with Shuldiner to share their ideas about public housing (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/6/97)
Monday, June 9, 1997	Chief U.S. District Judge Marvin Aspen agrees to tour Horner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aspen will tour the redeveloped portions of Horner in response to the Habitat/CHA dispute (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/10/97)

Date	Event	Description
Wednesday, June 11, 1997	Bull's owner Jerry Reinsdorf offers \$1 million for CHA to offer mandatory home-care training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinsdorf's offer is intended to settle the dispute between the CHA and Habitat, so that residents moving to the new Horner townhomes are adequately prepared for them (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/13/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 6/12/97)
	Chicago's Department of Housing unveils a database of low-priced housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The database is to serve as a resource for low- to moderate-income renters to find affordable housing (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 6/12/97)
Tuesday, June 17, 1997	Girl X goes home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girl X is released from the Schwab Rehabilitation Hospital; after a week with her mother, she will go to the Illinois Center for Rehabilitation and Education (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/18/97)
	Judge Zagel rejects Habitat's request for court intervention regarding screening at Horner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judge Zagel tells the CHA, Horner residents, and Habitat to negotiate an agreement settling concerns about resident preparedness to move into the new Horner townhomes (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/18/97)
Thursday, June 19, 1997	Governor Jim Edgar signs Illinois' welfare reform bill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bill places a five-year lifetime limit on cash assistance, is aimed at moving people from welfare to work, and replaces AFDC with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/20/97) • The program, which goes into effect July 1, will allow those on welfare to keep more of their earnings from temporary employment and to have up to \$3,000 in assets to help them save enough to move off welfare (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 6/20/97)
	Six children are found alone at Taylor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gloria McIntosh, 24, is arrested and charged with child neglect and endangerment for leaving the six children, ages eight months to five years, alone in her squalid CHA apartment; the children, who are found hungry but in good condition, are taken into custody by DCFS (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/20/97)
	Public housing residents and supporters rally in Grant Park to preserve housing for the poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speakers, including Wardell Yotaghan of Rockwell Gardens, state they are fighting displacement from their communities, not the "status quo to keep these raggedy buildings;" while acknowledging that, to an extent, mixed-income developments are a good thing, they are concerned about the reduced number of units available to the very poor (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/20/97) • Those at the rally are also concerned that rent vouchers either will not be accepted by private landlords or will not be funded in subsequent years (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/20/97) • The CHA insists that no one will be displaced against their will, and while, according to Shuldiner, "Section 8 isn't going to accommodate everyone [from Cabrini, Horner, and ABLA—all of which are undergoing redevelopment] who wants it," where families are not able to use vouchers, the CHA will offer them scattered-site units or accommodation in another development (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/20/97)
Saturday, June 21, 1997	A homeless woman is charged with child endangerment for leaving her children unattended at Rockwell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naticia Wilson, 31, had left her daughters, ages 1, 2, and 5, at 2417 West Adams while she went to buy crack (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 6/22/97) • Residents reported the children, who were "running and playing in the building's breezeway," to CHA police; the children were turned over to DCFS (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 6/22/97)

Date	Event	Description
Tuesday, June 24, 1997	Eight leaders of the Gangster Disciples are arrested	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The arrest of James “Capone” Harris, 45, amongst others, is part of “ ‘Operation Vacuum,’ a systematic attempt by city, county and federal authorities to dismantle the power structure of the gang;” Harris, allegedly a Gangster Disciples board member, is charged with drug and felony weapons violations (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/25/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 6/25/97) • To date, 59 GD leaders have been arrested or indicted on a variety of charges since the summer of 1995 (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/25/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 6/25/97)
Wednesday, June 25, 1997	Demolition begins on the building from which Eric Morse was dropped	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The demolition is the second of four buildings to be torn down at the Darrow Homes; a third is currently being vacated (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/26/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 6/26/97) • Plans to redevelop Darrow have been made in a joint effort by the CHA and Darrow residents; by this date, 40 of the 100 planned townhomes have been tentatively approved to be built on the site, but due the <i>Gautreaux</i> litigation, whether the remaining 60 will be approved is unclear (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/26/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 6/26/97)
Thursday, June 26, 1997	CPD Officer Timothy McInerney is shot at Stateway Gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While escorting a Stateway Gardens resident home in response to her 911 call, McInerney is shot by Edward Earl “Easy” Renfro, a Gangster Disciple member aiming his shot at a Black Disciple member; prior to the shooting, gunfire had been periodic between the GDs and BDs, who are apparently in a battle for control of Stateway (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/9/97)
Wednesday, July 2, 1997	Twelve Gangster Disciples are convicted of drug conspiracy and other drug charges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All of the convictions result from the federal probe of the gang; so far, 33 GDs have pleaded guilty or been convicted since August 1995 (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/3/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 7/3/97)
	CPD announces that homicides are down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total homicides, including those stemming from domestic violence, gang activity, and narcotics activity, are down for the first half of 1997, as are those involving victims and/or perpetrators under the age of 21; overall, the figures indicate the lowest January-to-June homicides in nine years (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/3/97)
Thursday, July 4, 1997	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> reports on the effects of CHA redevelopment on gang turf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relocation of residents, regardless of their gang affiliation, is apparently setting the stage for gang violence and drug turf wars, and a recent surge in gang violence apparently points to this; however, in some cases, the demolition of notorious buildings and consequent scattering of gang-affiliated residents has decreased the intensity of violence in some areas (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/4/97) • The CHA acknowledges that moving gang-affiliated residents may temporarily increase violence in some developments, but they along with police believe it will ultimately lower the volume of illegal gang activity (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/4/97)
Tuesday, July 8, 1997	Renfro is arrested for shooting Officer McInerney	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tip leading police to Renfro comes from a gang member (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/9/97)
Monday, July 14, 1997	The Section 8 waiting list for Chicago closes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the preceding two weeks the CHA has received 80,000 applications for Section 8 certificates and vouchers; of the applicants, 25,000 will be randomly selected to be on the new waiting list (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/15/97)

Date	Event	Description
Tuesday, July 15, 1997	Governor Edgar signs two domestic violence bills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each new law goes into effect January 1, 1998; one will increase the penalty for manslaughter involving family or household members to a minimum of three years, up to 14, while the other law “makes it a crime to prevent a victim or witness of domestic violence from calling the police, filing a police report or seeking medical attention” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/16/97)
Tuesday, July 22, 1997	Latosha Broughton, 17, is fatally shot at Cabrini-Green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broughton stops into the Cabrini building in the 700 block of West Division Street at about 3:20 a.m.; there, she is fatally shot in the chest (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/23/97)
Wednesday, July 23, 1997	Federal Security Inc. is charged in a 79-count indictment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal Security Inc. is charged with fraudulently collecting \$19 million in federal money; the firm, which “supplied many of the Chicago Housing Authority’s security guards from 1991 to 1994, is accused of inflating its roster of employees to cheat the CHA and two out-of-state insurance companies out of about \$2.5 million in wages and lost premiums” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/24/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 7/24/97) James and Janice Skrzypek, the firm’s two principals are arrested; two security supervisors, Samuel Lee Estes and Carlton Short, are expected to be arraigned later along with Jose Marcial Perez, the former vice president of the company (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/24/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 7/24/97) By 1994, Federal Security Inc. accounted for about 90 percent of the CHA’s security; even so, guard stations were not adequately manned (guards were shuffled from one station to the next to give the opposite impression), and monitors of staffing levels offered bribes to shift away scrutiny; company paperwork shows that some guards manned several stations at once, including one guard who managed to “work” 80 hours in one day; at one point, Federal Security Inc. apparently claimed to be providing about 400 to 500 guards, while actually employing only about half that number (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/24/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 7/24/97)
Thursday, July 24, 1997	<p><i>Chicago Tribune</i> reports that the CHA may have to raze 18,000 units</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The report is about how the one-year-old law requiring housing authorities to determine the viability of their housing stock applies to the Chicago Housing Authority; the cost assessment, completed in June 1997, apparently shows that 17,859 units failed—meaning it will cost more to renovate the units than to tear them down and give residents Section 8 certificates—and by law must be phased out within five years (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/24/97) With 11,544 of the failed units still occupied, the CHA may have to relocate 34,000 to 50,000 people; given this large number, the CHA may be able to get a five-year extension on the phase-out period (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/24/97) However, the CHA must still assess whether the developments the units are in have a “reasonable” chance of being revitalized; if so, the CHA plans to raze the buildings, rebuild low-rise structures on site, and offer residents the option of moving to scattered-site housing or taking Section 8 vouchers (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/24/97)
	<p>U.S. Attorney’s office announces the smashing of a major drug ring at the Lathrop Homes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twenty-one members of the Latin Kings (also known as the Lathrop Homes Latin Kings and the Project Kings) are charged with running a major distribution operation out of the development; they “controlled all drug activity and ‘totally dominated that housing complex’ ” according to U.S. Attorney Jim Burns; if convicted, the gang members face life in prison (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/25/97) Former gang members helped law enforcement officers in the case (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/25/97)

Date	Event	Description
Monday, July 28, 1997	U.S. Senator Paul Wellstone (D-Minn.) and U.S. Representatives Luis Gutierrez (D-Ill.) and Bobby Rush (D-Ill.) visit the Robert Taylor Homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The group’s visit is to “put a face on poverty” and to “draw attention to innovative solutions to combat welfare dependency” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/29/97)
	Six children are found abandoned in Robert Taylor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The children, including a six-year-old with cerebral palsy, are discovered by police—after a call from a concerned neighbor—in a Taylor apartment leased to a deceased woman (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/29/97) • Two mothers, Lashonda Waller (the mother of five of the children, including the six-year-old), 22, and Forrestine Jones, 16, are charged with misdemeanor neglect (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/29/97)
Tuesday, July 29, 1997	Mayor Daley seeks to reduce the number of members on the Empowerment Zone’s coordinating council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mayor hopes to reduce the number of members from 39 to 17; a mayoral confidant says that those on the council have their own agendas and have been “knocking out very viable applications and putting in their own friends” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/30/97) • The mayor also hopes to redetermine how the remaining funds will be spent; this comes in response to a report that so far, the \$43 million in grants have generated only 400 private-sector jobs, with an additional 300 temporary positions (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/30/97)
	Derrell Ellis, 15, falls four stories to his death in Cabrini-Green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ellis tries to leave his mother’s apartment through a bathroom window—an exit police believe he has used before—after his mother refuses to let him leave the apartment; the death is ruled accidental (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/30/97)
	Governor Jim Edgar signs a job-training law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The law establishes Youthbuild, a program to provide job training, counseling, and educational opportunities to poor youths between the ages of 16 and 24; grants provided by the Department of Human Services as of January 1, 1998 can be used to create job-training programs; hands-on, paid work; and acquisition, rehabilitation, and construction of low-income or special-needs housing (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/30/97) • The law includes measures allowing “local Department of Public Aid offices to require a drug assessment for a relative caring for children on state aid if officials suspect the person is abusing drugs;” if such a relative tests positive, they can be required to seek treatment and can lose their welfare benefits for not signing up for treatment with a licensed provider (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/30/97)
Wednesday, July 30, 1997	Perez, Estes, and Short plead not guilty in the Federal Security Inc. case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/31/97)
Thursday, August 7, 1997	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> reports on the development potential of the State Street corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The article focuses on the demolition of the high-rises at Taylor, and how the freeing of land space and de-densification of public housing in the area may lead to a redeveloped neighborhood, particularly as new businesses and resulting employment opportunities move in (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/7/97)

Date	Event	Description
Friday, August 8, 1997	CHA center kickoff is interrupted by neighborhood violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ceremony at 4859 South Wabash, a building to be rehabilitated to house a \$3 million, CHA-funded community center, is interrupted by a car crash, involving two CHA employees and a man taking his mother to the hospital after a shooting several blocks away (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/9/97) • The community center is set to include day care facilities, a medical clinic, a computer learning program and job training and counseling services for CHA residents (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/9/97)
Sunday, August 10, 1997	Andrew Durham is fatally shot by police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Durham, described as being of the 2500 block of West Van Buren Street (Rockwell), is shot after fleeing from police and then trying to take an officer's gun; Durham, who was apparently well-known on his block, was "on probation for an aggravated battery involving an attack on other police officers" (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/11/97, 8/12/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 8/11/97) • The initial police investigation indicates the shooting is justified; an eyewitness and relatives of Durham suggest he was shot in "cold blood," but their testimony and opinions are inconsistent with forensic evidence determined by the Cook County medical examiner, which corroborates the officers' account of the incident (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/11/97, 8/12/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 8/11/97)
Monday, August 11, 1997	A former police officer is sentenced for helping Gangster Disciples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sonia Irwin, 43 and a former Chicago police officer with the gang crimes unit, is sentenced for her part in assisting the GDs with their drug business (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/12/97) • Irwin claims her relationship with Gregory Shell was as a friend trying to steer him away from gang life (while learning information to arrest other gang members), but prosecutors insist she served as a front for some of the gang's operations; Shell was secretly recorded as telling Larry Hoover that Irwin was his "ace in the hole" (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/12/97)
Tuesday, August 12, 1997	Clinton celebrates a 1.4 million-person drop in welfare rolls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinton's remarks come near the one-year anniversary date of welfare reform being signed into law; others, however, point out that it is unclear whether the reform has had its intended effects or whether "everything will work," according to House Minority Leader Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.) (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/13/97) • The percentage of Americans on welfare is its lowest since 1970 (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/27/97)
Wednesday, August 13, 1997	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> reports on the immediate success of a new library near Cabrini	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>Tribune</i> reports the Near North Branch of the Chicago Public Library, located a block from Cabrini-Green and only a week old, is having early success; the new branch, which offers Internet access and other amenities, is in stark contrast to the run-down appearance of the neighborhood (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/13/97)
	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> reports on a month-old program by the Chicago Public Schools system to help staff and students deal with the effects of violent crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The program offers financial help to staff and students coping "with the physical and mental effects of being victims of violent crimes," and was created in response to the crimes against Girl X and Lenard Clark (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/13/97)

Date	Event	Description
Thursday, August 14, 1997	<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i> reports on a butterfly habitat at Cabrini	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From a girl's suggestion in the summer of 1996, the Community Youth Creative Learning Experience (CYCLE) sought to bring butterflies to Cabrini-Green while teaching children about the ecosystem; the program seeks to allow students "to take any subject and learn it through hands-on experience" (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/14/97) • About 450 elementary school students helped create the habitat in the courtyard of the Near North Vocational High School by cleaning the area and planting trees and flowers (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/14/97)
Friday, August 15, 1997	A study published in <i>Science Magazine</i> suggests neighborliness may lower crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 10-year study "provides statistical underpinning to a theory that is the basis for community policing programs. . .that citizen input is crucial to reducing crime;" one of the study's authors says that a "shared responsibility of public order," not necessarily close personal ties, may help neighbors prevent such things as juvenile truancy (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/15/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 8/15/97) • The study identifies neighborhoods that are high in violence with unstable and racially or ethnically mixed populations as those where neighbors did not cooperate with one another (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/15/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 8/15/97)
Monday, August 18, 1997	CHA announces it will accept 10,000 more applicants for Section 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification to eligible families are mailed out due to the higher-than-expected demand for Section 8 (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/19/97)
Tuesday, August 19, 1997	Artensa Randolph dies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Randolph, 81, chaired the CHA's Resident Central Advisory Committee and was a member of the CHA's Executive Advisory Committee; she was the first resident appointed to the CHA Board of Commissioners (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/20/97)
Friday, August 22, 1997	John Lauer is sentenced to 38 months in prison; four others are also sentenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lauer is also ordered "to make restitution of more than \$375,000 on top of money already collected from the liquidation of his assets" (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 8/23/97) • Joseph Polichemi, Lyle Edward "Pete" Neal, Charles Padilla, and William Olson are sentenced to prison terms and given large fines (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 8/23/97)
Tuesday, August 26, 1997	Expansion of the <i>Gautreaux</i> mandate is denied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. District Court Judge Marvin Aspen rules there is no justification to extend the mandate to steer voucher recipients to non-black areas (<i>Gautreaux</i> plaintiffs sought to require that more families be moved); Aspen writes that desegregation "should be a 'temporary measure to remedy past discrimination' and is 'not intended to operate in perpetuity' " (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/29/97) • The goal of moving 7,100 families under the <i>Gautreaux</i> settlement was reached in the fall of 1996 (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/29/97) • The limits on where the CHA can build new housing remain intact (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 8/29/97)
Thursday, September 4, 1997	First National Bank of Chicago announces an investigation into funds missing from the account for CHA Police Officer Roland Pace's defense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bank statement for August reportedly shows \$10,000 is missing from the defense fund set up by other CHA police officers for Pace's defense; none of the four officers authorized to make deposits to the account were allowed to make transfers or withdrawals on it, and all four are being questioned; CHA Officer Armstead Phipps, who apparently noticed the discrepancy, welcomes the investigation and believes the bank misplaced the money (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/5/97) • An internal investigation is subsequently underway at the CHA (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/5/97)

Date	Event	Description
Tuesday, September 9, 1997	A study shows that almost half of all renters in Chicago and Illinois cannot afford the fair market rate for a two-bedroom apartment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 50 percent of Chicago renters and 48 percent of Illinois renters pay 30 percent or more of their incomes for their apartments, according to the study (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 9/10/97) • Wages that “have not kept up with, or even caught up with, rents” are pointed out as the “root cause” of this problem (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 9/10/97)
Wednesday, September 10, 1997	Makeisha Huff, 5, is beaten to death in Stateway Gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makeisha Huff’s siblings, ages 1, 2, 3, and 6 are taken into protective custody after DCFS receives a call that Richard Huff, the girl’s father, had beaten her (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/11/97) • Richard Huff is questioned by police (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/11/97)
Thursday, September 11, 1997	Richard Huff is arrested, charged with first-degree murder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Richard Huff allegedly admitted to police that he hit, kicked, and beat his daughter with a belt on Tuesday night; he apparently could not wake her up Wednesday morning (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/12/97) • An autopsy of Makeisha Huff shows a long pattern of abuse; she was apparently beaten to death because she had not finished her homework (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/12/97)
Sunday, September 14, 1997	The <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i> reports on Illinois Link cards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The debit cards replace welfare checks and food stamps, and clients can use them at ATMs and stores which accept the Link card; the most immediate results are that, under the cashless system, welfare and food stamp recipients are less dependent on currency exchanges, 60 of which are expected to close due to lost business; thieves are less likely to target recipients when they receive their benefits; merchants find it cuts their work and reduces their concern over whether food stamps are phony; and recipients will find it harder to sell their food stamps for cash (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 9/15/97) • So far, 120 currency exchanges have machines to accept the Illinois Link cards; only those businesses which do not charge a fee to recipients may have them (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 9/15/97) • The new system, run through First America Bank, is expected to save taxpayers \$9.6 million in 1997 (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 9/15/97)
Monday, September 15, 1997	The Neighborhood Learning Network receives a \$5.6 million federal grant over five years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The group is a partnership of the CHA, Chicago Public Schools, Chicago Catholic schools, and Chicago Urban League seeking to improve technology in classrooms and communities; the grant, given by the U.S. Department of Education, is “intended to promote parental and community involvement in education and to improve student achievement through the use of computers and software” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/16/97)

Date	Event	Description
	Murder trial of Gangster Disciple Quan Ray opens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ray is on trial for executing fellow-gang member Charles Banks in 1995 for violating the GDs law of “silence and secrecy,” according to Assistant U.S. Attorney Matthew Crowl; the gang had apparently discovered that Banks had been cooperating with law enforcement authorities for two and a half years (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/16/97) • Darryl “Pops” Johnson, a high-ranking GD board member, is charged with ordering the hit on Banks (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/16/97) • GD member Alonzo Butler testifies he saw Banks’ body on the spot where Ray had been firing his gun, and that GD assistant governor Roger Stewart warned him (Butler) not to report what he had seen and later gave him \$100 (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/16/97) • One of Ray’s lawyers, Robert Gevirtz, insists testimony against his client is by insiders seeking reduced sentences for their own crimes, and that his client is the gang’s “fall guy” for the murder (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/16/97)
Tuesday, September 16, 1997	Governor Jim Edgar announces \$8.4 million in grants for 12 Chicago neighborhoods as part of the “Illinois Job Advantage: Target Inner City Demonstration Project”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The grants—available to Illinois because of \$32 million in Public Aid benefits cuts last year—will go to agencies to help welfare recipients prepare for the job market; the agencies will operate in 12 neighborhoods, mostly in the South and West sides (including Englewood, Humboldt Park, and Roseland) where welfare-to-work programs are behind in their goal to have at least 30 percent of recipients in work or work-related activities by October; the targeted neighborhoods have 18 percent or fewer of welfare recipients involved in such activities (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/17/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 9/17/97) • The agencies will be paid on the basis of successfully placing clients in jobs, according to Illinois Department of Human Services Secretary Howard Peters (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/17/97) • The programs funded by the grants are expected to be operating by November and to help 8,000 people (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/17/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 9/17/97)
Thursday, September 18, 1997	Chicago police officers donate money for Makeisha Huff’s funeral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officer Claude Dunlap receives a call from Huff’s grandmother, informing him that the girl’s funeral had to be postponed because the family could not afford it; Wentworth District Commander Donald Hilbring circulates a memo asking officers to donate towards helping the family pay the funeral costs (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/19/97)
	Gustavo Colon, 43, is hit with federal drug conspiracy charges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colon is alleged to be the head of the Latin Kings gang; the charges come one day before he was to be released from incarceration since 1971 for murder and heroin possession (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/19/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 9/19/97) • Thirteen other members and affiliates—Colon’s wife, Marisol Colon, 31; Jorge D. Martinez, 32; Wilfredo Escobar, 35; Rene Herrera, 23; Ariel Ginjauma, 43; Luis Montalvo, 48; Luis Valdez, 39, Christobal Ruffin, 39; Angel Nieves, 47; Caesar Diaz, 24; Charlie Alejandro, 31; Heriberto Sanchez, 45; and Jose Souffront, 28—are also indicted; they and Colon are charged with running a drug operation that has allegedly distributed \$6 million worth of crack and powder cocaine, marijuana, and heroin in Chicago since 1995 (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/19/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 9/19/97) • Law enforcement officials expect the indictments to disrupt the gang’s North Side operations (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/19/97) • A key player in the charges is Rafael Arguelles, a former Kings member acting as an FBI informant (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/3/97)

Date	Event	Description
Monday, September 22, 1997	Quan Ray is convicted of first-degree murder and drug conspiracy charges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prosecutors will seek the death penalty for Ray, who will later be sentenced to life without parole instead (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 9/23/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 9/23/97, 9/29/97)
Tuesday, September 30, 1997	Cabrini resident Samuel Whitaker, 28, is shot near Jenner Elementary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sporadic gunfire between buildings in Cabrini—in addition to the shooting of Whitaker, witnessed by eighth-graders at Jenner—renews school officials’ consideration of relocating the school to the former Holy Trinity School or one of two other undisclosed sites (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/1/97) • The <i>Chicago Tribune</i> reports the Whitaker shooting is possibly gang-related (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/1/97)
Thursday, October 2, 1997	Richard Huff is indicted for the murder of his daughter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huff is ordered held without bond (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/3/97)
Tuesday, October 7, 1997	Daley announces a special task force on police corruption will include examining brutality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A report on police brutality is due after the task force makes its report on the causes of corruption and ways to prevent it; the task force was created in February 1997 in response to the Austin 7 case (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/8/97) • Daley’s announcement comes amid brutality complaints against the police department (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/8/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 10/8/97)
Thursday, October 9, 1997	Public school chief Paul Vallas makes an ultimatum over Jenner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vallas states that Jenner Elementary students will be moved in two weeks unless the police and community leaders make permanent changes, including “an increased, sustained presence;” Mulligan School, located five blocks from Jenner, is being prepared as an alternative site; Vallas would like community support for the move, if necessary (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/10/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 10/10/97) • A key commitment is from the CHA to vacate Cabrini’s 500-502 West Oak Street, a half-empty building under fire from Cabrini’s dominant gang; the CHA has apparently promised to vacate the building within 60 to 90 days, and last week sent notice to the 99 families in the building about its vacancy plans (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/8/97, 10/10/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 10/10/97) • Mayor Daley’s response to the situation: “Why can’t you [the community] identify those individuals who are shooting at your children? Why don’t you work with us to do something about it?” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/10/97)
Wednesday, October 15, 1997	ABLA redevelopment is set to continue despite \$35 million loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HUD denies CHA’s \$35 million funding request to continue the redevelopment of ABLA, but CHA Chairman Edwin Eisendrath says that the plans will go forward (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 10/16/97) • The redevelopment plans include the demolition of the Addams Homes and the opening of its site to private developers (with 20 percent of the units set aside for the CHA), and the reconfiguration of the Robert Brooks Homes from 834 units to 452 rehabbed units (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 10/16/97) • William Wilen has already stated that an ABLA resident group objects to the plan, insisting it would be illegal to force residents to relocate; some residents from surrounding neighborhoods are enthusiastic about the plans, though, believing they will help revitalize the area (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 10/16/97)

Date	Event	Description
Thursday, October 16, 1997	CHA officials announce the hiring of residents as consultants to the Brooks redevelopment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resident consultants, provided by ALBA's Local Advisory Council, have been hired by Walsh Construction, but the <i>Tribune</i> offers no specifications as to what services the consultants will provide (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/17/97) Other ABLA residents are also being trained in construction jobs as part of the Step-Up program (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/17/97)
Friday, October 17, 1997	<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i> editorializes Federal Express' pledge to hire 100 Cabrini-Green residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The <i>Sun-Times</i> mentions how FedEx has signed a "memorandum of understanding" to employ Cabrini residents at its new distribution center a few blocks away on Goose Island; some city subsidies to FedEx could be withheld if it falls short of its hiring goals (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 10/17/97) The positions to be offered are expected to pay between \$19,760 and \$27,040 (plus benefits) per year (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 10/17/97)
Thursday, October 23, 1997	CHA Officer William Henderson is shot in the face at Dearborn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officer is shot while pursuing a gunman in the building at 2730 South State Street, and is in serious but stable condition (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/24/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 11/12/97)
Sunday, October 26, 1997	A fire at Horner forces the evacuation of residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After a minor fire breaks out at about 1:30 a.m. on the first floor of the building at 1900 West Washington Street, 15 residents are evacuated due to heavy smoke; three residents are treated for smoke inhalation at area hospitals, but are released the same day (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/29/97)
Monday, October 27, 1997	Deloitte & Touche conclude that the CHA's financial records for fiscal year 1996 are "clean"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The finding marks the first time "in more than a decade" that the CHA's financial records "reflect reality;" this is expected to result in better management and safeguard of the CHA's assets (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/28/97)
Wednesday, October 29, 1997	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> denounces HUD for refusing to fund the ABLA redevelopment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The editorial contends that "Clinton and Cuomo are honor bound to help Joe Shuldiner succeed" in turning around the CHA, and that they can start by reconsidering the funding application for ABLA (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 10/29/97)
Monday, November 3, 1997	A man is found shot to death in a car in a parking lot of Robert Taylor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The parking lot where the body is found is across the street from Terrell Elementary; because the shooting takes place at about 1 p.m., students from Terrell are directed by school officials to exit through the doors furthest from the Taylor parking lot and told to "head straight home" (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/4/97)
Tuesday, November 4, 1997	Darryl "Pops" Johnson is convicted on 39 counts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Johnson, a high-ranking member of the Gangster Disciples is convicted of narcotics conspiracy and the ordering of the murders of Darryl "Blunt" Johnson and Charles "Jello" Banks (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/5/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 11/5/97)
Thursday, November 6, 1997	Eisendrath announces his resignation from the CHA and HUD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eisendrath resigns his position as the CHA's chairman and as HUD's Midwestern regional director; he will stay until a successor is named (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/7/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 11/7/97)

Date	Event	Description
	Commission on Police Integrity releases its report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The commission's recommendations include requiring incoming police officers to have a four-year college degree, increasing the probationary period from one year to 18 months, increasing the number of Field Training Officers from 67 to 200, rotating officers in and out of tactical units, and responding more quickly to complaints against specific officers; these measures are intended to help rid the CPD of corruption (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/7/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 11/7/97)
Tuesday, November 11, 1997	Members of the Alliance of Congregations Transforming the South Side march through Dearborn Homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The march—set on Veteran's Day because inner city residents are "veterans of war every day of their lives," according to the Reverend Tom Fayne, who led the marchers—is done to encourage the end of escalating violence there (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 11/12/97) According to CHA Police Chief LeRoy O'Shield, problems at the development have been increasing since September (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 11/12/97)
Thursday, November 13, 1997	A 13-year-old stabs her 15-year old cousin at Cabrini	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The stabbing happens during an argument over a book bag; the police do not comment on whether charges are filed against the girl (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/14/97)
	CHA employee tips off CHA's inspector general about plumbing theft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The employee alleges that his foreman, Roosevelt Kennerson, 53, has been selling plumbing brass as scrap metal for his own financial gain (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/3/97) Kennerson is placed under surveillance (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/3/97)
Friday, November 14, 1997	Chicago Police Superintendent Matt Rodriguez resigns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rodriguez leaves the CPD after it is made public that he has a friendship with a convicted felon, which is a violation of department rules; this comes after "corruption scandals. . .charges of police brutality and some unpopular decisions that were made worse by insensitivity and mishandling served to siphon off Rodriguez's credibility," and he was given a no-confidence vote by the Fraternal Order of Police (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 11/16/97) Rodriguez's resignation is effective December 1, 1997 (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 11/15/97)
Monday, November 17, 1997	Darryl "Pops" Johnson is given the death penalty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Johnson's death penalty sentence is the first ever in federal court in Chicago; this sentence results from a 1988 law that makes the murder of a government informant a capital offense (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/18/97)
Wednesday, November 19, 1997	Vallas announces that Jenner Elementary will remain open	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vallas' decision results from "strong community response and planning by parents, ministers and various Chicago agencies" (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/20/97) Also, the school board is sponsoring a pilot program to help make the area safer as the students go to and from the school; the \$100,000 program will employ parents—who may be paid \$7 an hour—to escort children and their parents to Jenner and two neighboring schools and to act as liaisons, reporting problems to police and school officials; also planned for the program, begun by the Near North Ministerial Alliance (ministers from neighborhood churches), are foot patrols and Saturday field trips (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 11/20/97)
	Kennerson is caught selling metal and taking the money	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CHA plumbing foreman is under investigation for the "theft of thousands of dollars worth of supplies after CHA investigators determined that he was storing materials in three rooms at the Robert Taylor Homes" (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/3/97) Kennerson is suspended without pay (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 12/3/97)

Date	Event	Description
Sunday, November 23, 1997	<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i> reports on the state investigation of one of the Girl X funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girl X’s family alleges that Beverly Reed, who founded the fund at Illinois Service Federal Bank, has “spent more than \$20,000 on administrative fees for herself and little or nothing on the child;” the family’s lawyer has asked for an accounting of the funds spent (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 11/23/97) • The state began investigating WordSongs/Girl X fund (WordSongs Ministries is Reed’s women’s advocacy group) in September after the family complained about the spending; spending records have to date not been turned over, and the state is set to file suit against Reed unless she complies (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 11/23/97)
Wednesday, November 28, 1997	Girl X and her mother sue CHA for negligence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The suit, seeking over \$50,000 alleges Chicago and the CHA failed to provide adequate security in Cabrini-Green while knowing the development was unsafe (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 11/28/97)
Tuesday, December 2, 1997	CHA announces that Kennerson is charged with theft, and it recovers \$100,000 in CHA plumbing supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The supplies are recovered from units in three different Taylor buildings—4500 South State, 4550 South Federal, and 5001 South Federal Streets; the items include faucets, pipe cutters, heaters, and wheelchair-accessible toilets, many needed to complete work orders (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 12/3/97) • The theft charges come from the November 19, 1997 incident (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/3/97)
Wednesday, December 3, 1997	A Northwestern University report on CAPS program is released	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The study finds varied results in 15 Chicago police beats, ranging from “excellent” to “failure” and that race, ethnicity, income, and even presence of strong community organizations were not determining factors in the success of the program (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/3/97)
Monday, December 15, 1997	<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i> reports on the stalling of redevelopment at ABLA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CHA had apparently planned to build 200 townhouses on a parcel of land it wanted to purchase, but legal actions against the land’s owner—charged with defrauding a welfare food program—must be resolved first; even if the CHA gets the land, underground storage tanks may be found to cause environmental hazards, delaying the new construction further (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 12/15/97) • To date, only one of ABLA’s three high-rises is slated for demolition; the redevelopment of the property began in 1996 (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 12/15/97)
Tuesday, December 16, 1997	Gunfire at the Robert Taylor Homes spark community meetings at Beethoven Elementary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The gunfire has apparently caused many students of neighborhood schools to stay home; attendance at Beethoven has dropped 15 to 20 percent, and attendance at DuSable High School has dropped 40 percent since gunfire started two weeks ago (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 12/17/97) • A number of community meetings have been held to try and “decide how to best use community resources to solve a variety of problems” according to Chicago Police Commander Michael Tolliver (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 12/17/97) • The shootings, apparently started over a woman dating two men from different gangs, appears to be subsiding (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 12/17/97)
Wednesday, December 17, 1997	Schools, police, and CHA officials agree to better coordinate efforts to ensure the safety of students near Taylor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPD and CHAPD presence will become more visible, and schools will remain open on Saturdays and holidays for activities to keep students off the street and to “make them feel safer about going to school” according to Paul Vallas; children will be escorted to and from schools by parents and CHA tenant patrols to help ensure school attendance (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 12/18/97)

Date	Event	Description
	<p>Quintus Royal, 20, is arrested at Cabrini; residents storm a CHAPD station</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal, said by police to be a gang leader, is arrested at 1340 North Larrabee for allegedly attacking CHA police officers—leaving one with bruises, cuts, and a sprained ankle—and is charged with aggravated battery of a police officer, disorderly conduct, and obstructing a police officer; the officers had been in the building working on an on-going drug investigation; roughly 20 minutes later, between 20 and 50 residents arrive at the CHA police station around the corner from the 1340 North Larrabee, apparently start a fight outside the station to draw officers out, then attack two officers who come out to investigate, one of whom is struck on the head with a broken bottle (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/19/97) • At Royal’s bond hearing, his lawyer asserts that the CHA police have a vendetta against Royal’s family; Royal is the younger brother of Fernanda Royal—shot by CHAPD Officer Roland Pace in March—and “numerous” residents who live in the building at 1340 North Larrabee are related to both (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/5/97, 12/19/97; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 3/5/97) • In an unrelated event, the windows of a CHA police car parked at Cabrini are smashed as officers are attempting to arrest a trespasser near the station (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/19/97)
<p>Thursday, December 18, 1997</p>	<p>Thirty-two Black P Stone Nation members are arrested</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The eight-month sting operation—Operation Mow Down—which has already resulted in 75 arrests and the recovery of 61 firearms, is meant to end the violent power struggle for drug turf resulting from the arrests of Jeff Fort and Watketa Valenzuela, the gang’s leaders when it was called the Blackstone Rangers and El Rukns (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/19/97) • The gang apparently controls crack trafficking in 30 areas in and around Chicago, particularly on the South Side and in the area around 50th Street, Garfield Boulevard, Lowe Avenue, and Paulina Street known as “Mow Town” among gang members (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/19/97)
<p>Thursday, December 25, 1997</p>	<p>Destiny Moore, 6 weeks, is beaten to death at Robert Taylor</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moore is struck with blows by her father, Bobby Johnson, intended for her mother—Lakesha—while holding her (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/31/97)
<p>Friday, December 26, 1997</p>	<p>Gaddis Johnson dies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Johnson, allegedly the victim of kidnapping and torture by gang members in Horner in March 1995, dies in Cook County Jail as a result of natural causes (brain aneurysm) (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/9/98; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 1/9/98)
<p>Sunday, December 28, 1997</p>	<p>Bobby Johnson is arrested, charged with first degree murder</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Johnson is charged for Destiny Moore’s death (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/31/97) • By this date, Lakesha Moore has moved out of Taylor, and her other children are residing with Destiny’s grandfather (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/31/97)
<p>Tuesday, December 30, 1997</p>	<p>Firefighters rescue a woman and her child from a burning apartment in Cabrini-Green</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fire starts in a vacant unit on the eighth floor of 500 West Oak Street, then spreads to the woman’s apartment next door; the woman and her 3-year-old child are trapped in the unit until firefighters arrive, but neither of them are hurt (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 12/31/97)

Date	Event	Description
Monday, January 5, 1998	Possible fourth defendant in the Lenard Clark case is discussed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During a pretrial hearing, attorneys for the defendants in the Clark case—Victor Jasas, Frank Caruso, and Michael Kwidzinski—question police detectives about a fourth alleged participant in the beating of Clark; the unnamed youth allegedly bragged to four girls at a party about being Clark’s assailant, and has at one point been a “wanted offender,” but has not been arrested; the attorneys also point out that numerous police notes and reports are missing from the investigation files, and Judge Daniel Locallo agrees that prosecutors must continue to ask police to look for the missing files for the defendants’ attorneys’ review (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/6/98; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 1/6/98)
	DeQuan Mardis, 19, is shot at Robert Taylor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mardis is a suspected gang member (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 1/8/98)
Tuesday, January 6, 1998	Helena Jones, 30, is shot outside her home at Robert Taylor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The shooting prompts about 50 parents to pull their children out of Terrell Elementary within 15 minutes and is believed by some Taylor residents to be gang-related retaliatory gunfire for the shooting of DeQuan Mardis; Jones is treated and released for a gunshot wound to the leg (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/7/98; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 1/8/98) • Off-duty police officers intensify patrols around the school; CHAPD Chief LeRoy O’Shield indicates he has no information that a gang war is going on in Taylor (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/7/98; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 1/8/98)
Wednesday, January 7, 1998	Attendance at Terrell drops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only about two-thirds of the student population attend school; parents circulate fliers—urging parents to send their children to school—in the Taylor buildings Terrell serves; Vallas considers lengthening the school day or mandating attendance at an after-school program (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 1/8/98) • CPD Wentworth Commander Donald Hilbring comments that the gangs are talking of setting up a truce in order to reduce the police presence, which he says is hurting their drug business (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 1/8/98) • A CPD mobile police unit and a school board team of psychologists, social workers, and ministers are sent to Terrell (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/7/98; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 1/8/98)
Thursday, January 8, 1997	Trial opens in the Gaddis Johnson kidnapping and torture case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William Beach, 40; Timothy Belin, 20; and Henry “Junebug” Brown, 45, are charged with the kidnapping and torture of Johnson; separate trials for each defendant are heard simultaneously so that all three juries are presented all of the legally relevant evidence and so that witnesses must testify only once (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/9/98; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 1/9/98) • With the death of Johnson in December 1997, the prosecution’s key witness is Ladrina Stewart, Brown’s wife who faces the same charges as he does, was allegedly high on heroin at the time, and has apparently changed her version of the event several times; in exchange for pleading guilty, Stewart will receive a two-year prison term (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/9/98, 1/15/98; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 1/9/98) • Cook County Circuit Court Judge Edward M. Fiala, Jr. has imposed a gag order on the case (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/9/98; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 1/9/98)
	CHA’s Citizen Review Board convenes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nine-member board is an independent council—made up of business and community leaders from the Central Advisory Council—to review complaints of misconduct/wrongdoing by CHA police (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/9/98)

Date	Event	Description
	Olympians visit Beethoven Elementary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deacon Jones, Willye White, and Linda Mastandrea address the students during the “Champions in Life” assembly organized by the U.S. Olympic Committee, United Parcel Service (UPS), and the CHA; all three athletes, avoiding references to recent gang-related gunfire, seek to inspire students to excel, encouraging them to continue in their schooling (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/9/98) • UPS donates sports equipment to the CHA’s Police Athletic League at the Robert Taylor Field House (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/9/98) • Attendance at Terrell Elementary is low for a second day—more than one-third of its students again stay home (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/9/98)
	CHA seeks federal approval to demolish one-third to one-half its stock within 10 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New and rehabbed housing, in addition to Section 8 vouchers, are planned to accommodate the estimated 42,000 people to be affected; the recommendations in the plan are the compromise CHA officials put together upon realizing the Chicago area would not be able to accommodate those residents needing relocation after about 18,000 CHA units failed HUD’s viability test; one-third of the failed units may be preserved for a little while longer (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 1/12/98) • Under the new plan, some buildings in Taylor, Stateway, Wells, Rockwell, ABLA, Horner, Cabrini-Green, and Washington Park Homes would come down; area development, rather than demolition, is recommended for Dearborn Homes; Lakefront Properties and Clarence Darrow Homes have already been approved for total demolition (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 1/12/98)
Friday, January 9, 1998	State Representative Howard Kenner (D-Chicago) proposes the National Guard be called in to Taylor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenner views the fact that many children have been unable to attend school as a national security problem, insisting that if a similar situation existed downtown, the National Guard would have been called in “months ago;” Acting Police Superintendent Jack Townshend is offended by the call, saying he will talk with State Police about another plan; Wentworth District Commander Hilbring considers Kenner’s idea, “preposterous;” and Vallas is frustrated over seeing kids playing outside Taylor in the mid-afternoon when school attendance at Terrell is just over two-thirds (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 1/10/98) • About 70 men volunteer to escort children from Taylor to school on Monday (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 1/10/98)
	Joseph Shuldiner is hospitalized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shuldiner checks into the University of Illinois at Chicago Medical Center for angioplasty and surgery on several arteries (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/16/98)
Sunday, January 11, 1998	Nate Hill is returned to Chicago	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hill, one of the U.S. Marshal’s Service’s Top 15 Most Wanted fugitives, had been arrested in Guinea where he had established himself as a successful coffee and cocoa supplier to European buyers (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/12/98) • Hill had been indicted in December 1995 on charges of supplying the Gangster Disciples and Vice Lords gangs with more than three tons of cocaine since 1987; he allegedly directed two murders, and faces up to life imprisonment if convicted; Hill is also suspected of using drug profits to buy and launder money through America Tour and Travel (a Chicago bus company) in addition to using drug profits to finance Pockettown (a record production/musical talent management business) and a movie—called “Reasons”—loosely based on his life (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/12/98)

Date	Event	Description
Monday, January 12, 1998	Seventy men escort children to and from Terrell Elementary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The men, serving as volunteers, come from churches and businesses surrounding Taylor, as well as from the development itself to help reduce Taylor families' fear of gang gunfire and improve attendance at Terrell, which reaches its normal level; two dozen police officers in 12 squad cars station themselves around the development during the times the children go to and from school (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/13/98; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 1/13/98) • Vallas, who joins the escorting effort, implying the filthy and frightening state of the development effects Taylor children's education, cites that reason as more justification for having after-school programs; Vallas plans to hire up to 80 parent attendance officers—10, hired Friday, are already in training for Terrell—to walk children to and from State Street corridor schools (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/13/98; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 1/13/98) • Some ministers in the volunteer group speak of repainting and reilluminating the hallways at Taylor with donated supplies (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/13/98) • Representative Kenner also joins the volunteers; he also backs away from his call for the National Guard (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 1/13/98) • Mayor Daley insists the problems around the school will stop once a specific building—now being vacated—in Taylor is torn down (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 1/13/98)
	Two CHAPD officers are convicted of theft and official misconduct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herbert Redmond, Jr., 39, and Marvin Little, 31, are convicted in the Divalia Gardner case for an October 1995 incident involving a "shakedown," including a warrantless search of an ABLA apartment and theft of \$5,000 from that apartment (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/13/98)
	Judge Locallo denies the defense's request to move the trial in the Clark case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The defense for Caruso, Kwidzinski, and Jasas, accused of beating Lenard Clark, insists their clients cannot receive a fair trial locally due to the extensive coverage—including remarks by high-ranking public officials, including President Clinton—of the case (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/13/98) • Locallo agrees with the prosecution that the only way to determine if prejudice against the defendants exists is to start the jury selection process; if such prejudice is then found to exist, Locallo would then select jurors from another county and move them to Chicago (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/13/98) • Each defendant will be tried separately, but simultaneously—separate juries will be selected for Jasas and Caruso, while Kwidzinski will receive a bench trial (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/13/98)
	Barrett Harris, 15, is killed in Ida B. Wells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harris, a promising student and ROTC member who is home from school due to illness, is killed in his mother's Wells apartment during a "home invasion that went awry;" he is stabbed over 30 times in the head and neck, and is shot twice in the back of the head (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/14/98; 1/30/98)
	Henry "Junebug" Brown is convicted in the Gaddis Johnson case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brown is convicted of aggravated kidnapping, kidnapping, armed violence, and heinous battery (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/15/98)

Date	Event	Description
Tuesday, January 13, 1998	The U.S. Small Business Administration begin takeover proceedings for the Continental Plaza Shopping Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proceedings begin to foreclose on Continental Plaza, opened by Vince Lane and partners Bettye Vance and Frank Swain, Jr. in 1989 through a \$4 million loan in federal and state money issued by the city; payments on the loan have never been made, and Lane and his partners owe \$850,000 in arrears on property taxes (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/14/98; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 1/14/98) • The City Council’s Committee on Budget and Government Operations agrees to assume the first mortgage on Continental Plaza from Loyola University for \$1; plans for what the city will do with the mall, described as 80 percent vacant, blighted, and troubled, are not known (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/14/98; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 1/14/98)
	Volunteers return to escort Taylor children to Terrell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included among the 50 volunteers are Paul Vallas, Chris Zorich, and Frank Caruso, Sr.; school board officials tour some Taylor buildings, saying the poor conditions hurt the Taylor children’s learning abilities; while school board members urge the CHA to properly maintain the buildings, CHA officials insist their maintenance efforts are quickly thwarted by gang members (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/14/98)
Wednesday, January 14, 1998	William Beach is convicted; the jury deadlocks over Timothy Belin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beach is convicted to two counts of aggravated kidnapping, but a mistrial is declared in the case against Belin, who is accused of purchasing the duct tape used to gag Gaddis Johnson and of participating in torturing him (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/15/98)
Thursday, January 15, 1998	<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i> updates the situation at Taylor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apparently, “more than 100 arrests” have been made and “10 weapons have been recovered” since January 8, 1998; these actions, brought about by the CHA police, were reported to the <i>Sun-Times</i> by CHA officials (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 1/15/98)
Friday, January 16, 1998	Lane responds to allegations that he owes Chicago \$4 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lane insists he should not have to repay Chicago for the \$4 million loan because, “I don’t feel I owe anything. I think I did the city and that community a service,” referring to the area where Continental Plaza is located; he further suggests, “They ought to erect a damn monument to me down there,” and that the main reason the shopping center failed was because of high property taxes (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 1/18/98)
Monday, January 19, 1998	A West Side sting results in the arrests of 151 people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPD officers, posing as dealers, arrest would-be drug buyers in the Harrison District; 50 cars are impounded and about \$3,000 cash is confiscated; all arrested—including a man wanted for murder in California—are charged with misdemeanor attempted purchase of narcotics (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/20/98)
	Memorial service is held for Barrett Harris	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hundreds march and chant—and some carry signs with anti-violence slogans—from Harris’ Wells apartment to an event at Wendell Phillips High School, where U.S. Representative Bobby Rush (D-Ill.) speaks of Harris; afterwards, a memorial service for Harris is held at Madden Parkfieldhouse (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/20/98) • The CHA offers a \$1,000 reward to help find Harris’ killer (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/20/98)
	Shuldiner is released from the hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/20/98)

Date	Event	Description
Tuesday, January 20, 1998	Judge refuses to release the tape of the 911 call made in the Clark case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judge Locallo refuses a Northwestern University journalism professor's and student's request that the tape be released under the Freedom of Information Act; the judge insists the release of the tape would interfere with the ability of Jasas, Caruso, and Kwidzinski to get a fair trial, but the lawyer, John Elson, for the professor and student argues that media coverage of the tapes would likely counteract any prejudicial concerns (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/21/98)
	The parent escort program gets underway at Taylor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eighty parents, hired by the Chicago Public Schools for \$8 per hour for 20 hours a week, begin escorting children from Taylor to seven elementary schools and one high school; Vallas expects the program's costs, estimated at \$50,000 per year per school, will be offset by state funding, which is tied to school attendance; the escorts may help boost attendance at the schools (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/21/98) • The escorts, mostly parents and residents from Taylor, are screened for abuse and neglect charges, then trained for the job; they wear black jackets marked, "Parent Attendance Officer," and serve as both escorts and truant officers (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/21/98) • Vallas is considering whether to expand the program to 30 other schools with high absentee rates (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/21/98)
	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> reports on UPS program at Taylor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The one-and-a-half-year-old program recruits students from DuSable High School for work in UPS' package-sorting center in Hodgkins; students receive \$8.50 per hour plus health and vacation benefits, and have access to a computer room for study before and after their shifts; the program has a 75 percent retention rate—59 of 80 students who began last fall remain in the program (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/21/98) • Because transportation was a problem, the CHA offered a bus, and UPS and the students split the costs (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/21/98)
	State Senator Ricky Hendon (D-Chicago) raises concerns about a voter purge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hendon wants Chicago election officials to reinstate voters—purged during a mail canvass last year—through a door-to-door campaign on the South and West Sides; apparently, the worst problem was in Rockwell, where 80 percent of the voters were removed from the rolls; some residents suggest unreliable mail delivery in CHA developments may be to blame; Hendon believes 30,000 voters are affected, but Tom Leach, the Chicago Board of Elections Commissioners' spokesman, insists only a "handful" of people may be affected because "challenged voters can quickly reinstate their voter registration by producing two pieces of identification and signing an affidavit" on election day (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/21/98)
Wednesday, January 21, 1998	State Representative John Fritchey (D-Chicago) announces he will push legislation about gunfire near schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fritchey's proposed bill—announced in response to the shootings in Taylor—would make aggravated discharge of a firearm on school grounds or within 1,000 feet of a school a Class X felony, which carries a prison sentence of 6 to 30 years; the bill is co-sponsored by Representative Larry McKeon (D-Chicago) (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/22/98)
Monday, January 26, 1998	Defendants in the Clark case may present evidence about another youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defense attorneys may introduce testimony about a fourth youth who allegedly bragged about his participation in the beating of Lenard Clark; such testimony may cast doubt about the guilt of the defendants (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/27/98)

Date	Event	Description
Thursday, January 29, 1998	Four are charged with Harris' murder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disby Lewis, 21; Shewarence Gibbs, 17; Robert Earl Seals, 19; and Dewan C. White, 22—all members of the Gangster Disciples—are charged with first-degree murder and home invasion; the gang apparently targeted Harris' home after allegedly hearing the Harris family kept a large sum of money in their unit (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 1/30/98)
Monday, February 9, 1998	<i>Washington Post</i> reports on Kevin Marchman's resignation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marchman, HUD's assistant secretary and interim federal public and Indian housing programs director reports he is leaving HUD to spend more time with his family in Denver, and says his decision was not influenced by his failed confirmation hearings (to move him from interim to permanent programs director) (<i>Washington Post</i>, 2/9/98)
Tuesday, February 10, 1998	Shuldiner is back at the CHA full-time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shuldiner is dividing his time working at the office and at home, and spends his first day back speaking at an opening ceremony for 132 newly-rehabbed ABLA units (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 2/11/98)
Thursday, February 12, 1998	Tanya Buford is in a federal Chicago jail after turning herself in to the U.S. Embassy in Morocco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buford, Nate Hill's girlfriend, faces drug charges (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 2/13/98)
Tuesday, February 17, 1998	Michael Lewis, CHA plumber, dies at Stateway Gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lewis, 43, is buried with co-worker John Herrera when the wall of the trench they are digging—for emergency sewer repairs—at 3739 South Federal Street collapses on them; both are dug out by the remaining four members of their work crew and firefighters called to the scene; Lewis stops breathing, is resuscitated, but is later pronounced dead at Northwestern Memorial Hospital (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 2/18/98)
	Beach is sentenced to 60 years in prison for his role in the Gaddis Johnson case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 2/18/98)
Wednesday, February 18, 1998	State investigators say they found several safety violations at the site where Lewis died	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workers say there was no shield to shore up the section of the trench that collapsed on Lewis and Herrera; workers also dispute CHA officials' claims that all workers involved in excavations went through safety training in the summer of 1997 (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 2/19/98) • It appears that no soil samples were taken before the excavation began, and that the accident took place when earth gave way to sand in the trench; further, no supervisor was at the site to ascertain the work was being done in a safe manner; earth removed from the trench was placed too close to it; and the workers failed to wear hard hats (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 2/19/98)
	Terry Hillard is named the new police superintendent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hillard is described as "a squeaky-clean cop. . . Vietnam War veteran, onetime police hero and devoted family man" who understands the police department well, supports community policing, and is not fond of the media spotlight (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 2/19/98; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 2/19/98) • Hillard names John J. Townsend as deputy superintendent (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 2/19/98; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 2/19/98)
Thursday, February 19, 1998	Brown is sentenced to life in the Johnson case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the way out of the courtroom after receiving the sentence, Brown moons the prosecutor (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 2/20/98)

Date	Event	Description
Monday, February 23, 1998	The trial in the Lenard Clark case is postponed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The prosecution requests and is granted a later start date for the trial—it is set for April 20 (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 2/24/98)
Tuesday, March 10, 1998	High-ranking Gangster Disciple Eric Wilson is sentenced to life in prison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wilson had been convicted two years earlier for supervising the GD’s narcotics operation (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/11/98)
Thursday, March 12, 1998	A 4-year-old is sexually assaulted at a CHA property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The girl is abducted from her preschool in the 6000 block of South Racine Avenue, taken to “a nearby public housing complex,” sexually assaulted, and returned to her school (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/13/98)
Saturday, March 14, 1998	CHA Police supervisors cast a vote of no-confidence in Chief LeRoy O’Shield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The supervisors cite inconsistent disciplinary actions against them and some cite racial and gender discrimination as the reasons for their vote; O’Shield contends the “unrest is the result of internal resistance to his crackdown on inappropriate overtime pay and his demands that officers do more foot patrols” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/17/98)
Thursday, March 19, 1998	Chicago Sun-Times reports on a court ruling involving the CHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sun-Times reports that under the Gautreaux settlement, U.S. District Judge Marvin E. Aspen ruled in February that the CHA must replace at least half of the units it demolishes with ones in neighborhoods that are less than 30 percent black, unless the CHA can prove the original units’ neighborhood is revitalizing (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 3/19/98)
	A high-ranking Latin Kings member turns government witness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wilfredo “Pito” Escobar pleads guilty to narcotics conspiracy and agrees to testify against the gang’s leader, Gustavo Colon (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/20/98)
Wednesday, March 25, 1998	Mail service is suspended at Robert Taylor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Postal Service stops service to Taylor in response to carriers’ concern over sporadic gunfire at the development; resident leaders insist they are being discriminated against (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/26/98) Service is reinstated the next day after police, CHA, and postal officials discuss safety issues, and CHA and Chicago police agree to step up patrols in the development (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/26/98)
Monday, March 30, 1998	Chicago Tribune reports on stings at two locations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the sites of the weekend-long reverse sting was at Taylor; the other was in an Austin neighborhood; 95 are accused of trying to buy drugs (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/30/98)
Tuesday, March 31, 1998	Chicago Tribune reports on the “architecture of normalcy” in the new Horner townhomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The article focuses on the redevelopment of Horner and the positive effects of the townhomes’ “normal” architecture on a family who moved from 2245 West Lake Street to one of the townhomes on the 2100 block of West Maypole Avenue (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 3/31/98)
	Rachel Anderson, 67, is shot in her home on the 2100 block of West Maypole Avenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anderson is shot 15 times while sitting on a bed with her grandchildren in her first-floor unit, which is one of the new Horner townhomes (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/1/98, 4/2/98)
	The City of Chicago files suit to foreclose on Continental Plaza	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The suit contends that Vince Lane and his partners defaulted on a \$4 million loan (state and federal funds) issued by the city to finance the shopping center; the suit seeks “a multimillion dollar judgment against Lane,” and the city would like possession of the property and for the court to appoint receiver for the shopping center (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/8/98)

Date	Event	Description
Wednesday, April 1, 1998	Melvin Mays, 40, is sentenced to three consecutive life terms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mays, a high-ranking member of the El Rukns, was convicted in 1996 for racketeering and narcotics conspiracies; he “still faces charges that he negotiated to buy antitank rocket launchers as part of a plot to commit terrorist acts in the U.S. for Libya in exchange for money” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/9/98)
Thursday, April 2, 1998	Robert Dedeaux is charged for shooting Rachel Anderson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedeaux, a Horner resident, is charged with aggravated battery with a firearm in the case; he and another suspect were allegedly trying to shoot a grandson of Anderson’s, and thought he was in the bedroom of the unit when they opened fire (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/10/98)
	Ernest Thompson, 31, is found dead in Taylor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thompson is found stabbed to death in the hallway of the Taylor building at 4331 South Federal Street after an apparent domestic dispute, according to police (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/10/98)
Sunday, April 12, 1998	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> reports on the emptying of “The Hole”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <i>Chicago Tribune Magazine</i> article focuses on a few lives affected by the upcoming demolition of 5326 South State Street—a notorious building in Taylor—noting the rampant drug dealing and lack of law enforcement in the building (<i>Chicago Tribune Magazine</i>, 4/12/98) • The article mentions how happy residents are to move, how the gangs are fighting for new territory as the building is being lost to the drug trade (the Mickey Cobras claim the building as their turf, and according to CPD, are trying to expand northward), and how the Cat Lady, a squatter, is justifying vandalism to vacant units to rescue cats trapped inside (<i>Chicago Tribune Magazine</i>, 4/12/98)
Monday, April 13, 1998	Convictions for a West Side drug ring are handed down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three leaders of the Traveling Vice Lords—Terry Young, Kenneth Choice, and Mark Cox—are convicted along with their drug suppliers, Mohammad and Bahman Mansoori, of running a multimillion dollar heroin and cocaine ring on the West Side; Young is also accused in the Austin 7 case (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/14/98) • Nine other gang members pleaded guilty in the case before trial (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/14/98)
Tuesday, April 14, 1998	Defense lawyers in the Lenard Clark case are given school and hospital records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judge Daniel Locallo grants the request of defense lawyers in the case access to Clark’s school and medical records after they argued that Clark had a learning disability before the attack, and may have been beaten before this incident; the case against Frank Caruso, Victor Jasa, and Michael Kwidzinski alleges they caused Clark a brain injury, and their lawyers seek “to determine the victim’s cognitive development and/or any cognitive disabilities prior to the incident at issue in this case” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/10/98, 4/15/98) • Clark’s records are ordered to be kept under seal (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/15/98; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 4/15/98)
Thursday, April 16, 1998	CHA presents a proposal to address the viability assessment results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CHA’s “wish list,” compiled with the help of some resident leaders, includes the demolition of 11,000 units at nine developments and the rehabilitation/new construction of 10,500 units over the next 15 years; the plan is dependent upon receipt of \$300 million in federal funds and several waivers of HUD regulations (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/17/98; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 4/16/98) • The plan is presented at a meeting of CHA and HUD officials and local advisory council leaders and housing advocates (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/17/98; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 4/16/98)
	“The Hole” is emptied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The last seven families living in the Taylor building at 5326 South State Street officially move out; animal rescuers, inspired by the Cat Lady, remove the remaining cats in the building; drug dealers, however, appear to remain active at “The Hole” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/17/98)

Date	Event	Description
Saturday, April 18, 1998	Tyree Williams is fatally shot at Stateway Gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The shooting, occurring at about 3 p.m. at 3542 South State Street, is believed to be gang-related; Williams, 20, is shot after being pulled from his car by a group of teens; William's 18-year-old brother, Steven, is also pulled from the car and beaten (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/20/98)
Sunday, April 19, 1998	CHA youths leave on tour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 80 youths leave for a tour of 12 historically black colleges in the South; the CHA is sponsoring the tour, which required a 3.0 grade-point average and an essay from each youth, along with letters of recommendation (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/20/98) • Also, 25 youths from the CHA's Urban Youth International Journalism Program leave for a four-day trip to Washington, D.C. (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/20/98)
Monday, April 20, 1998	The trial is delayed in the Clark case until July 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prosecutors have asked that the trial be delayed so that they may locate an eyewitness in the case; they also say that Clark's health may not allow him to testify at this time (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 4/21/98) • Defendants Caruso and Jasas will be tried separately, and two juries will be present in the courtroom, one for each; Kwidzinski has requested a bench trial (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/20/98; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 4/20/98, 4/21/98)
	Rafael Arguelles survives an ambush	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arguelles, a former Latin Kings member set to testify against the gang in their up-coming narcotics conspiracy trial, is ambushed by a hooded gunman; however, it is believed the gunman's weapon jammed after the first shot, which missed Arguelles, allowing him to escape (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/23/98)
Wednesday April 22, 1998	Prosecutors argue against allowing Gino Colon out on bail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key to the prosecutors' argument that Colon, leader of the Latin Kings, is too dangerous to be out on bail is the attempted ambush of Arguelles on Monday, even though prosecutors acknowledge there is no direct link between Colon and the incident; Arguelles has received numerous anonymous calls warning him about testifying against the Latin Kings—he received one of these calls, which mentioned Colon, on the Sunday of this week (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/23/98)
	The CHA's Victim Assistance Program offers a self-defense class at Lathrop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The class, attended by 16 CHA residents and staff, is led by a former CHA security officer volunteering to promote crime prevention in the CHA and coincides with National Crime Victims Week (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/23/98)
Thursday, April 23, 1998	Joseph Shuldiner announces that CHA may get off of HUD's troubled list	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shuldiner says the regional HUD office's preliminary review of the CHA indicated it would receive for the Public Housing Management Assessment Program (PHMAP), a score of 66.5 out of 100—high enough for it to be removed from the troubled housing authorities list for the first time since PHMAP began in 1978; even so, Shuldiner admits the agency has a long way to go, and should not be returned to local control yet (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/24/98)
Tuesday, April 28, 1998	A Cabrini resident attempts to sexually assault a pregnant resident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 22-year-old man attacks a 21-year-old woman with a gun and attempts to sexually assault her in a Cabrini apartment; the woman uses pepper spray on the assailant, escapes, flags down a CHA police car, and points out the attacker; CHA police then chase the man, capturing him minutes later with the help of state and Chicago police (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 4/29/98)
Thursday, May 7, 1998	A pregnant woman is fatally shot at Stateway Gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veronica Vardiman, 29 and eight- to nine-months pregnant, is killed in an apparently gang-related shooting outside of the building at 3739 South Federal Street; the baby does not survive (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/8/98) • A 14-year-old boy is wounded in the shooting (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/8/98)

Date	Event	Description
	A Gangster Disciple is sentenced to 45 years in prison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chavez Key, 19, is sentenced for fatally shooting a 15-year-old he mistook for a rival gang member; on the day of the murder, Key and a friend had been riding around in a van looking for rivals to shoot (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/8/98)
Sunday, May 10, 1998	Rayshaud Noble, 20, jumps to his death at Prairie Courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fleeing CHA police, Noble jumps from a ninth-floor vacant apartment at 2822 South Calumet Avenue; the police wanted to question Noble about an alleged kidnapping and sexual assault of a 12-year-old girl in the building earlier in the day (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/11/98) • A second suspect in the assault is sought for questioning (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/11/98)
Tuesday, May 12, 1998	Eight Latin Kings members are convicted for drug sales in and near Lathrop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seven of the defendants are convicted of drug conspiracy charges; the eighth is convicted of other drug-dealing counts (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/13/98) • The trial revealed how the gang funds itself; two days a week are “Nation Days,” when proceeds from members’ drug sales must be contributed to the gang to “buy weapons, pay for bond for those arrested and fund parties. . . .The gang took in \$3,00 to \$5,000 a day from the drug sales, according to testimony” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/13/98)
Friday, May 15, 1998	Michael Cutler is killed in an apparent robbery attempt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cutler, a witness for the prosecution in the Lenard Clark case, is fatally shot when two men apparently try to rob him; police say there is no link between Cutler’s death and the Clark case (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/18/98)
Monday, May 18, 1998	Demolition begins on part of “The Hole”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction begins at 5326 South State Street in the Robert Taylor Homes; the <i>Chicago Tribune</i> reports that many of those mourning the loss of the building do so because it means the loss of their drug business (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/19/98) • Police suggest the Mickey Cobras, who claim The Hole as their turf, may “rent” turf from the Gangster Disciples, who apparently dominate the rest of the development; such an agreement, CPD Lieutenant Ricky Edwards says, may reduce tensions between the two gangs (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/19/98) • Demolition of the three buildings which comprise The Hole is expected to be completed by the end of the summer (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/19/98)
	Trial of Gustavo “Gino” Colon opens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colon, the alleged Latin Kings leader, is charged with federal narcotics conspiracy; the case is similar to the Hoover case of 1997 (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/19/98) • Marisol Colon, Gustavo’s wife; Jorge Martinez, and Jose Souffront are also on trial; another Latin Kings member, Wilfredo “Pito” Escobar, “agreed to testify against Colon for a reduced sentence for his role in the gang’s drug operations” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/19/98)
	Assistant State’s Attorney Adrienne Mebane leaves the Clark case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mebane plans to become general counsel with the Chicago Transit Authority, leaving her current position in mid-June; the remaining prosecutors in the Clark case say Mebane’s departure will not alter their plans for the upcoming trial (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/19/98) • Ellen Mandeltort of the Cook County state’s attorney’s office will take over Mebane’s role in the case (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/21/98)
Tuesday, May 19, 1998	CHA lays off 152 security officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CHA Security Force layoffs come as “the second part of a two-year, \$25 million cost-cutting effort” mandated by HUD (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/20/98, 5/27/98)

Date	Event	Description
Thursday, May 21, 1998	Four of the Austin 7 are convicted in the corruption case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edward Jackson, M.L. Moore, and Alex Ramos are convicted of all counts, while James P. Young is acquitted of six but convicted of two counts against him; three other officers pleaded guilty before trial in the case (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/22/98) • Jackson faces a minimum of 126 years in prison, while Moore faces at least 106 years, Ramos at least 53 years, and Young 11 years; each must serve 85 percent of his sentence under current federal sentencing laws, but Young will be confined to his home until his sentencing, apparently in part so he can be with a seriously ill daughter (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/22/98; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 5/22/98)
Monday, May 25, 1998	A man is shot at ABLA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unidentified 32-year-old is allegedly shot by Melvin Bone, 28, during an argument; Bone is apprehended within minutes of the shooting and is charged with aggravated battery (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/26/98)
Tuesday, May 26, 1998	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> reports on CHA's safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The article reports on the drop in crime among CHA developments as a group; for example, serious crimes in Cabrini-Green are down 30 percent from the first quarter of 1997 to date, but up 33 percent in Lathrop (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/26/98) • CHA Police Chief LeRoy O'Shield says pilot security programs are planned for Taylor, Cabrini, Horner, and ABLA (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 5/26/98)
Saturday, May 30, 1998	Two CPD officers are shot at Cabrini-Green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The officers are "caught in a volley of gunfire" while providing backup for CHA police pursuing a homicide suspect through the development (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/1/98)
Monday, June 1, 1998	A CPD squad car is set on fire at Cabrini	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The passenger window of the car is broken and the fire is started while CPD officers are responding to a call at 640 West Scott Street; the interior of the car is gutted, according to the police (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/2/98)
Saturday, June 6, 1998	A fire breaks out in a trash chute in an ABLA high-rise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twenty-six residents are sent to the hospital for minor smoke inhalation; a firefighter is sent to the hospital after falling down a flight of stairs in the building, located at 1410 West 14th Street; all are treated and released (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/8/98)
Tuesday, June 9, 1998	Former CPD officers from the Gresham District are sentenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gerald Meachum is sentenced to 40 years and eight months, and Tyrone Francies receives a 34-year sentence for robbing undercover police officers posing as drug dealers; both sentences include mandatory 25-year sentences, which must run consecutively to other sentences, for using guns in the robberies (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/10/98)
Wednesday, June 10, 1998	<i>Chicago Tribune</i> reports on Chicago's plan to increase housing options for lower-income residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plan focuses on homeownership possibilities and building larger units for low income families; Chicago's Housing Department will seek to "focus its programs on neighborhoods most in need of homeowners—the redeveloping areas that would benefit from the stability that homeownership brings" (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/10/98) • Among other things, the plan seeks to help families concerned that gentrification may push them out of their neighborhoods (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/10/98)

Date	Event	Description
Thursday, June 11, 1998	CHA hosts “Take Our Sons to Work” day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 200 boys, aged 9 to 14, join CHA employees to learn about the world of work; 40 of the boys went to work with their parents who were employees of the CHA, and the remaining were paired with about 100 CHA employees (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/12/98) • The message of the day is to stay in school to succeed in life; lunch, speeches, and awards are given at the James Jordan Boys and Girls Club (near the Horner and Rockwell developments) to cap the day (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/12/98)
Thursday, June 18, 1998	Larry Hoover is sentenced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For his conviction in his role in narcotics conspiracy, Hoover receives six life sentences, seven 20-year sentences, three four-year sentences and one five-year sentence under mandatory federal guidelines; all sentences will run concurrently, and are in addition to the 150-200 year sentence he received for a murder conviction in 1973 (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/19/98; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 6/19/98)
Monday, June 29, 1998	Trial in the Clark case is delayed again	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prosecutors are trying to locate a reluctant key witness—Richard DeSantis—missing since April (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 6/30/98; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 6/30/98, 7/1/98) • Authorities do not rule out the possibility that DeSantis’ disappearance may be related to organized crime connections; DeSantis’ father and Frank Caruso, Jr.’s (one of the defendants) father are allegedly involved with the 26th Street Crew, associated with the Laborers International Union of North America, which has a history of being an organized crime stronghold (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 7/2/98)
Wednesday, July 1, 1998	J.L. Houston is convicted to life in prison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Houston’s sentence stems from his conviction for his part in two murders in 1983; Houston, a former high-ranking member of the El Rukns, was retried after “allegations of misconduct by prosecutors in a first round of trials” involving seven other El Rukn leaders (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/2/98)
Monday, July 6, 1998	15-month-old Dante Waters dies in Rockwell Gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waters dies in his home at 2515 West Jackson Boulevard; his mother is questioned regarding his death, ruled a “homicide due to child abuse, blunt trauma and multiple injuries” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/7/98; 7/8/98)
Wednesday, July 22, 1998	City Council votes to sell a plot for West Side Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The piece of land on the corner of Madison Street and Western Avenue will be sold—at a discount of about \$1 million—to a group including Near West Side Community Development Corporation and two developers, Allison Davis and Sy Taxman; the group will use the site to build a Walgreen’s drugstore (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/23/98)
	Latin Kings leaders are found guilty of federal drug conspiracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gustavo “Gino” Colon, his wife Marisol, and two other leaders, Jorge D. Martinez and Jose Souffront are convicted; seven others in the case had already pleaded guilty to the charges before the trial (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/23/98; <i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 7/23/98)
	Gangster Disciple Gregory Shell is sentenced to life in prison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shell’s mandatory sentence stems from his conviction for his role in directing the gang’s drug efforts and “discipline in the ranks;” Shell, a top leader of the GDs, must also pay a \$15,000 fine from any prison-job earnings (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/23/98)
	An 8-year-old is shot at Taylor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unnamed boy is shot in the right leg while standing with a group of people in the breezeway of the 4444 South State Street high-rise; the shot is fired from a building across the street at about 1 p.m. (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/23/98)

Date	Event	Description
Monday, July 27, 1998	Darryl “Pops” Johnson’s death sentenced is approved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The high-ranking Gangster Disciple’s sentence is upheld after U.S. District Judge Suzanne Conlon heard testimony concerning a similar case where inmates at a federal, supermaximum prison were able to order the murders of two inmates at a prison in another state; this enforced the assertion by the prosecutors in the Johnson case that he “would remain a danger even if he were given life imprisonment” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/28/98)
Tuesday, July 28, 1998	Cabrini resident leaders vote to settle their lawsuit against the CHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resident leaders unanimously vote in favor of a consent decree allowing planners to demolish six high-rises and the CHA to build 895 public housing apartments; out of the units to be built, 700 will have rents of 30 percent of a family’s income, and 195 units will be for families with up to 40 percent of median income (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/29/98) • The decree makes Cabrini’s resident council “the ‘co-general partner for the development of all units’ on the site of demolished buildings ‘with a 51 percent interest in the ownership of the general partnership’ ” (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/29/98; 7/30/98) • About 60 acres of land around Cabrini are expected to be redeveloped under the decree, with half of the new units marked for public housing and the other half for market-rate residents; the decree also stipulates that any housing built near the site must set aside 30 percent of its units for public housing residents; further, the decree mandates that the City of Chicago make other apartments available to displaced Cabrini families (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/29/98) • The decree will set up two phases of redevelopment: in the first phase, the buildings at 1150-60 North Sedgwick Street, 1158 North Cleveland Avenue, and 500-502 West Oak Street will be demolished; in the second phase, once—among other things—the building of 300 public housing units begins, the remaining three of the six buildings may be demolished; overall, the decree concerns about 1,300 of the current 3,600 units at Cabrini (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/30/98)
Wednesday, July 29, 1998	The CHA announces that some upper-level CHA police officers will be laid off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to cut \$12 million from their security budget, some of the CHAPD’s lieutenants, captains, and sergeants—but not beat officers—will be laid off (<i>Chicago Tribune</i>, 7/30/98)
Thursday, July 30, 1998	U.S. District Judge Marvin Aspen issues a temporary injunction against the Cabrini consent decree	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The injunction is issued after Habitat Company, the court-appointed receiver for overseeing all new units built for the CHA, states it had not been “party to negotiations” over Cabrini’s redevelopment; the CHA insists that Habitat was properly excluded, even though they were apparently notified of the settlement talks, because they were not a party to the lawsuit the decree is meant to settle, and that they—the CHA—had been ordered to negotiate with the residents, not Habitat (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 7/31/98) • Aspen, overseer for the <i>Gautreaux</i> settlement, comments on the “mini-turf war” between the CHA and Habitat, noting their dispute over jurisdiction in the redevelopment of Horner (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 7/31/98)
Saturday, August 1, 1998	HUD announces the removal of the CHA from its list of troubled housing authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CHA is expected to be handed over to the City of Chicago and a new board in the next eight months; the CHA’s PHMAP score rose from 51 to 64.69 out of 100 between 1995 and 1998; a passing PHMAP score is 60 (<i>Chicago Sun-Times</i>, 8/2/98)