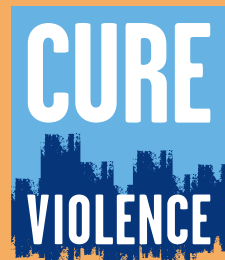




“...the United States Conference of Mayors affirms its support for public health approaches to violence prevention...”

– USCM resolution adopted June 2012

www.CureViolence.org





**Stop.
Killing.
People.**

**Stop.
Killing.
People.**

**Stop.
Killing.
People.**

**Stop.
Killing.
People.**

**Stop.
Killing.
People.**

Have kids and loved ones at these events. Just don't let them, their family, and friends.
If you're obligated by the Chicago bid's organizing and membership, please see this, and realize our friends - all Americans. This is, in essence, the end of it.

Give it up for life. TOLL FREE 866-TO-CEASE
www.ceasefirechicago.org

CEASEFIRE
CHICAGO
A coalition of
community groups
and individuals
committed to
ending gun violence
in Chicago

DON'T SHOOT
I want to grow



History

Twelve years ago, CeaseFire embarked on a mission to stop violence in West Garfield Park, a Chicago neighborhood plagued by shootings and killings. We approached violence in an entirely new way: as a disease whose spread can be stopped using the same science-based strategies used to fight cholera and AIDS.

In the first application of this model in West Garfield Park, shootings were cut by two-thirds in one year. Since then, our model has been replicated successfully in other Chicago neighborhoods and other cities around the country and the world. Our work has been researched and validated by the likes of the U.S. Department of Justice, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and The Johns Hopkins University. We have made thousands of connections with people all over the world who hear about this work – through word of mouth, from our growing number of implementing partners, and from the award-winning documentary, *The Interrupters*.

In Chicago, Baltimore, New York City, New Orleans, Kansas City, and other cities across the country, the Cure Violence approach thrives.

However, the longer we do this work, the more we realize that reversing the spread of violence requires more than just an effective model. It also requires a movement that changes how people think about violence and how to stop it. Changing the way people think is a prerequisite for changing the way people act.

The world has changed since CeaseFire first opened its doors, and our role in it must also evolve. **In September 2012, we changed our name to Cure Violence to reflect this shifting role.**

Cure Violence is a movement of people—from civic leaders, corporate headquarters and capitol buildings, to neighborhood corners and empowered communities—who understand violence is a disease that spreads and that needs to be approached differently. Together we bring a message of hope that violence can be cured, and a model for putting an end to violence in cities everywhere.

Through our colleagues at CeaseFire Chicago, we will continue to stop shootings and killings in Chicago's toughest neighborhoods. And, we will continue to partner with others who are bringing this effective model to communities across the country.

The Model

Cure Violence is a three-pronged public health approach involving:

1. Detection and interruption of potentially lethal events
2. Behavior change among high-risk people and groups
3. Changing community norms

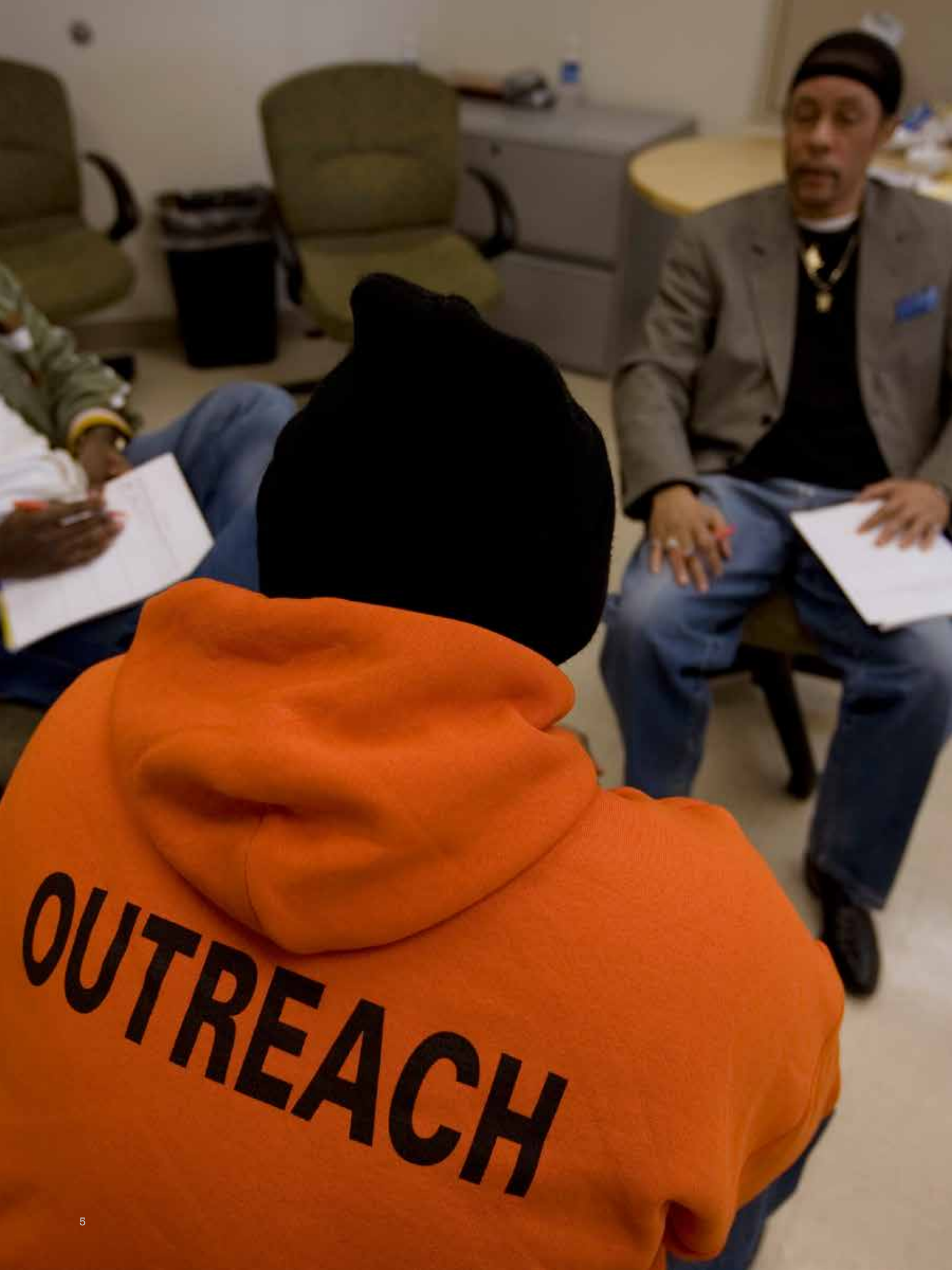
Cure Violence engages communities to work with young people at high risk of being involved in violence, provides on-the-spot alternatives to shooting, and works to change social norms about violence. Cure Violence's outreach workers and violence interrupters work in the communities they grew up in. As for other public health issues, we select and train people who have the most access, trust, and credibility with those we are helping to change. These individuals, some of whom once contributed to the problem, are uniquely effective at solving the problem as credible professional interveners and messengers promoting non-violent solutions and a new way of life. Cure Violence workers have an excellent record: fewer than 2 percent of the more than 300 ex-offenders hired by CeaseFire Chicago over the past decade have been charged with a crime.

For communities new to the Cure Violence model, this unique approach is often met with skepticism from law enforcement and elected officials because it is still relatively new. Yet, time and again, Cure Violence's thoroughly vetted and professionally trained cadre of violence interrupters and outreach workers, coupled with the local police force, create an effective violence prevention task force that works the problem from multiple angles at the same time to produce even stronger results.

The Cure Violence model holds a remarkable distinction among violence prevention programs for having two independent, comprehensive evaluations demonstrate its effectiveness in 12 communities in two cities. A 2008 U.S. Department of Justice study found that the Cure Violence model, referred to as CeaseFire in the evaluation, was responsible for significantly decreasing shootings and killings in several of Chicago's most violent neighborhoods. A 2012 evaluation conducted by The Johns Hopkins University found that Safe Streets, the Baltimore-based Cure Violence replication site, was successful in reducing violence in all four neighborhoods where it was implemented.

Beyond these compelling statistics are testimonials from community leaders, police officers, clergy, and justice officials who present in the following pages their personal, and often transformative, experiences with the model.





OUTREACH



GARY SLUTKIN

Founder and Executive Director

Dr. Slutkin is a physician trained in medicine, infectious disease control, and reversing epidemics. He received his M.D. from the University of Chicago Pritzker School of Medicine, and did his internship and residency at San Francisco General Hospital. In the 1980s, Dr. Slutkin ran the Tuberculosis Program for the city of San Francisco and later became Assistant to the Director of Primary Health Care for Somalia, East Africa. From Somalia, Dr. Slutkin was recruited by the World Health Organization Global Program on AIDS, where he was assigned responsibility for supporting the Uganda AIDS epidemic. Since 1995, he has been working with civic, community, government, and law enforcement leaders to design, test, and implement new strategies and methods for reducing violence.



At town hall meetings, funerals, cookouts, and local businesses, our violence interrupters and outreach workers are there, repeating the same mantra: **violence is unacceptable.**

A Message from Dr. Slutkin

After 12 years of operation, CeaseFire Chicago continues to work locally, and Cure Violence works nationally and internationally, to create safe and healthy communities. While we attribute much of the model's success to its ability to reach and positively affect those most at risk, Cure Violence works simultaneously, and with a strong collaborative relationship, with law enforcement to achieve all of our common goals. As a leading public health approach to public safety, Cure Violence shares several vitally important goals with law enforcement.

We work to stop shootings, prevent killings, make neighborhoods safe, and restore a strengthened sense of community among those living in the neighborhoods where Cure Violence works. These goals are ultimately realized with a team approach that encourages new, innovative, and collaborative solutions. This is what is needed today to change the situation and break the block of this decades-old problem. Together, Cure Violence and law enforcement strategize and collaborate on how to best prevent violence.

While Cure Violence is a solution, it is not the only solution. Safe communities are everyone's responsibility. In Chicago, Baltimore, New York, and multiple other replication sites, every time we stop a shooting, we help to transform that community from one that used to tolerate violent behavior to one that begins to put violence in the past. Stopping the violence creates space for all kinds of other positive changes to take root – from safer playgrounds to better schools to renewed community investment and more (and better) jobs. To achieve these positive changes everywhere, Cure Violence seeks even stronger partnerships with law enforcement and all other sectors. Let's work together to put violence behind us.



“Before the Cure Violence partnership with CeaseFire Chicago, we were the greatest service in terms of medical care, but we lacked a complete service. We needed the social part of service. When we found out that CeaseFire was looking for a partnership, we brought them in to present the model to us. After they presented, I said, ‘This is the answer. The answer is treating violence like a disease and out-of-the-box thinking.’

At first the hospital was afraid of violence in the emergency department. They were afraid that intervening with a patient would lead to more violence and that there would be gang wars in the ER. I was there to tell them, ‘Look, that’s not the case. It’s actually quite the opposite. The interrupters are working to avoid that, so all of your fears should be allayed.’

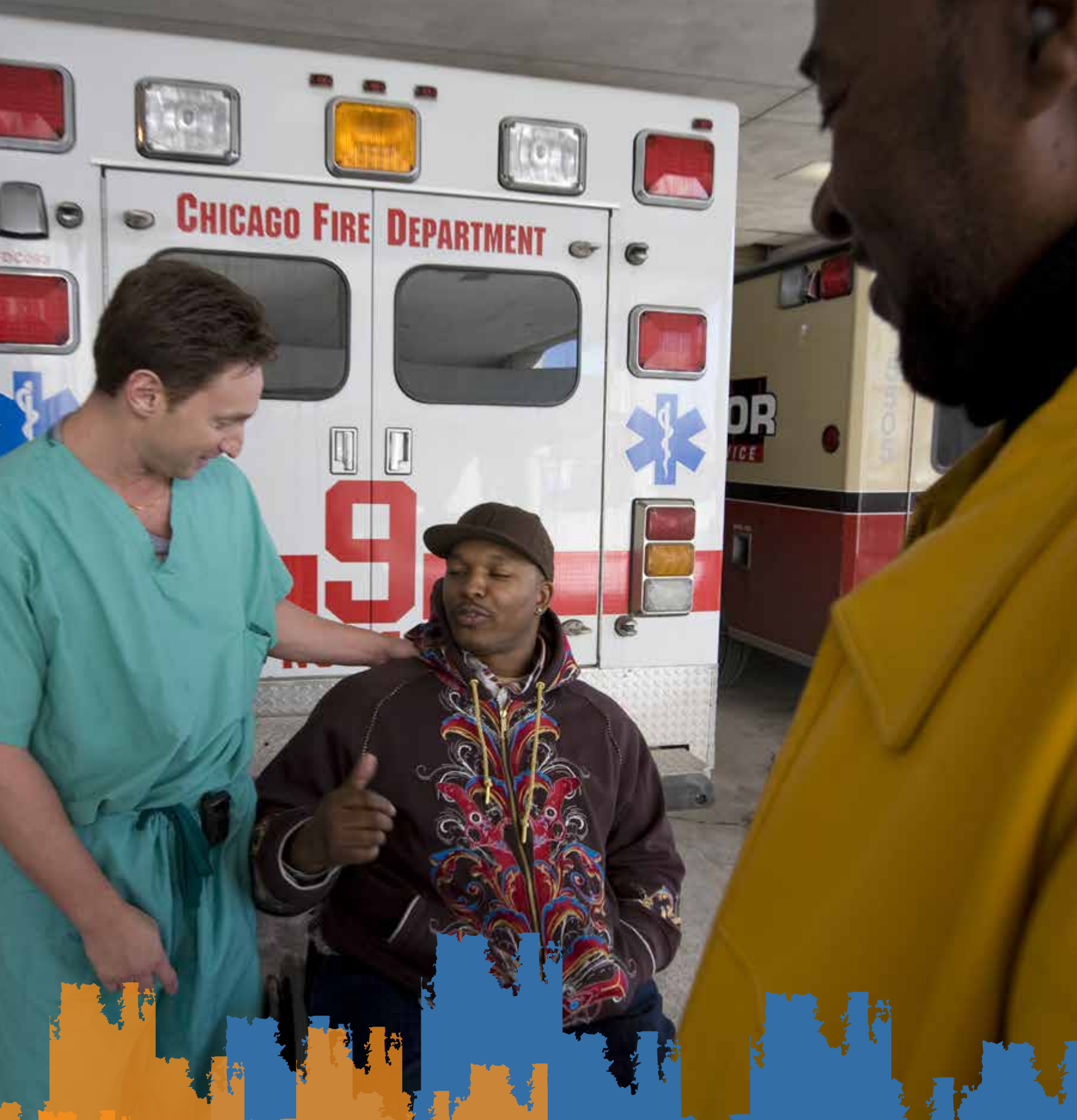
My patients talk to me because they trust me, and I know that the interrupters are working with a lot of these kids to help them get jobs. I see kids in clinic and they say, ‘I’m getting off of the street.’ It is not one or two kids. I’m talking about a serious number of people whose lives have been impacted so enormously that I cannot give it the billing it deserves.



STEVEN SALZMAN

Advocate Christ Medical Center

Dr. Steven Salzman is an attending trauma surgeon at Advocate Christ Medical Center. He has been instrumental in founding and facilitating the Advocate Christ/Cure Violence Partnership with CeaseFire Chicago and currently serves on the organization’s advisory board. Dr. Salzman is a clinical assistant professor of surgery at University of Illinois College of Medicine and a frequent medical contributor for FOX News.



“I put myself out there for the Cure Violence model, and I would never in a million years put myself out there if I didn’t wholeheartedly believe in the model, 100 percent. I’ve seen it work, time and time and time again.

It works, period.”

– Dr. Steven Salzman

“The goal of Cure Violence is to reduce violence and save lives, and they do that with their techniques. One technique is the use of interrupters, who talk to the gang members when there is a situation that may result in a shooting, and another is to try to change the culture of violence in the street, to have people in the community turn out against violence. This combination has been shown to work.”



I was on the board because I was a U.S. Attorney. It's been 10 years since I was a U.S. Attorney, and I voluntarily stayed on the board because I think the model does work.”



SCOTT LASSAR

Sidley Austin, LLP

Scott Lassar is a partner in the Sidley Austin, LLP, Chicago office. Prior to joining the firm, Mr. Lassar was the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois in Chicago. As the district's top federal law enforcement official, Mr. Lassar managed 130 assistant U.S. attorneys who handled civil litigation; criminal investigations; and prosecutions involving white collar fraud, public corruption, narcotics trafficking, and violent crime. Mr. Lassar has been a Cure Violence board member since 2003.



CHARLIE BECK

Los Angeles Police Department

Charlie Beck was appointed Chief of the Los Angeles Police Department in November 2009. Chief Beck oversees the third-largest police department in the United States, managing 10,000 sworn officers and 3,000 civilian employees, encompassing an area of 473 square miles and a population of approximately 3.8 million people. Having facilitated his predecessor's successful reengineering and reform effort, Chief Beck continues to evolve and refine those strategies to further the department's ascendancy to the pinnacle of 21st-century policing. Major components of this endeavor include the mitigation of crime, the reduction of gang violence, and the continuation of reforms.

Los Angeles' Gang Reduction and Youth Development Intervention model was inspired by Cure Violence.

I think 'public health model' is the best phrase to use for a model that looks at causes, root factors, and environmental concerns. That's the way the public health community looks at disease control, but it's also the way anyone who solves problems looks at problem-solving. Cure Violence takes a holistic approach: you look at the environment, at the individual, and at all factors involved, rather than just focusing on the symptoms. The symptom of all of the problems is gun violence. If you just treat the symptom, you aren't likely to get to the root cause.

If you are willing to use resources other than traditional law enforcement – whether interrupters, intervention workers, or school-based programs – then you can change a neighborhood. You can make significant change that doesn't require constant, additional police resources to maintain. If you do it right, you can actually reduce police presence.

The Los Angeles police department arrests about 150,000 people per year. If that's your only avenue to deal with the problem, then you won't solve it. You decide how you're going to spend your public safety fund and what approach you're going to take. I've seen this work. I'm in the middle of watching this work. I firmly believe in it.

Baltimore first tried the model in McElderry Park in 2007. I felt that it would take a long time for a program of this kind to take hold. I thought, 'Yeah it will work, but it will take a while.' They really had the right kind of people leading the program, and within a matter of weeks they were mediating disputes between a number of groups that had been feuding.

I sat in on a meeting that discussed what went down in those mediations. I just shook my head in disbelief at what the workers could do. The program staffs were able to sit down and get people to work out their differences. Following that set of mediations, that community did not have a homicide for nearly two years.

If you want to reduce gun violence, you have to reach out to those most likely to be involved and gain their trust. Violence interrupters are asked to go into the most dangerous neighborhoods, in the most dangerous cities in the U.S., at the most dangerous times, to get people to stop shooting each other. And they're going in unarmed. Yet, they go in, and they do it, and it works. It's really changed my view about what's possible.



DANIEL WEBSTER

Johns Hopkins Center for the Prevention of Youth Violence

Daniel W. Webster, ScD, MPH, is professor and deputy director of the Center for the Prevention of Youth Violence at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health. Dr. Webster has published numerous articles on youth gun acquisition and carrying, the prevention of gun violence, intimate partner violence, and the prevention of youth violence. He has studied the effects of a variety of violence prevention interventions, including state firearm policies, community programs to change social norms concerning violence, public education and advocacy campaigns, and school-based curricula. Dr. Webster teaches "Understanding and Preventing Violence" and also directs the Injury Control Certificate Program at Johns Hopkins.

Dr. Webster led the evaluation of Baltimore's Cure Violence replication, Safe Streets.



JERRY CHLADA, JR.

Cicero Police Department

Deputy Superintendent Jerry Chlada, Jr. has served with the Cicero Police Department (IL) since 1995. He oversees the Gang Crimes Tactical Unit, which consists of 29 officers whose main function is gang suppression. His accomplishments include Officer of the Year (1999), Cicero Lions Club award for Invaluable service (1999), CeaseFire [Cure Violence] Leadership recognition for anti-gang efforts (2008), Youth Cross Roads Protector of Youth award (2008), Department Commendation for Dedication and Service (2009), and The Effective Police Relationship Award from CeaseFire [Cure Violence] in November 2011.

Deputy Superintendent Chlada has been involved with the operation of CeaseFire Cicero, a Cure Violence replication site, since 2005.

Cicero has seen a dramatic drop in violent crime numbers in the past five years. From May 2000 to 2005, there were 223 gang shootings and approximately 34 gang-related homicides. From May 2005 to 2010, the numbers decreased to 120 gang-related shootings and 17 gang-related homicides. The CeaseFire Cicero program has been a big help. When there are problems in the community between the different gangs, we sit down with CeaseFire Cicero workers and get them on board. Their interrupters and outreach workers get in the middle of the conflict and calm the storms before they erupt into bigger problems.

Both groups, CeaseFire Cicero and the gang unit, were feeling each other out at the beginning. We wondered how far the relationship would go, but we've come to realize that both parties have a lot of respect for the work that each does.

CeaseFire Cicero workers are able to get deep into problems. People are willing to talk to them that aren't willing to talk to the police department. CeaseFire Cicero handles these problems, and they calm the storms by themselves without bringing it back to the police. We tell them where there's a problem, they go in and take care of the problem, and the only report we get back is, 'problem's been settled.' If you look at the numbers, you could definitely say that the community is a safer place, and CeaseFire Cicero's a big part of that.



**“During the lean times (when funding was unavailable),
CeaseFire Chicago workers volunteered their time because
they were that passionate about it.”**

– Rev. Marshall Hatch



MARSHALL HATCH

New Mount Pilgrim Missionary Baptist Church

Reverend Marshall Elijah Hatch, Sr. has been the senior pastor of the New Mount Pilgrim Missionary Baptist Church of West Garfield (IL) since 1993. His spiritual development began in the Shiloh Baptist Church under the pastorate of his father, the late Reverend Elijah J. Hatch. In 1985, he was ordained and appointed as the pastor of Commonwealth Baptist Church of North Lawndale. In the summer of 1998, he was awarded the Charles E. Merrill Fellowship of Harvard Divinity School.

Rev. Hatch's New Mount Pilgrim Church is located in Cure Violence's first neighborhood, where CeaseFire Chicago works to keep the streets safe.

This was the first CeaseFire Chicago community, West Garfield Park. This is probably one of the poorest west side community areas in Chicago. We reduced violence in partnership with CeaseFire. The first year there was a 67 percent reduction, which is really quite dramatic.

During the lean times (when funding was unavailable), CeaseFire Chicago workers volunteered their time because they were that passionate about it. It was about more than money. It had to do with the sense of worth that people felt; in that what they were doing was really important in the community.

Interrupters interrupt a crime when the dynamics are in motion for it to happen. So, it's another dimension of not just law enforcement, but crime prevention. These interrupters are real heroes in the communities. What we see on the news happens when nobody interrupted the violence, and what we don't see on the news is often because the interrupters were successful in preventing a shooting from happening in the first place.

When somebody is a victim of violence in a community like this, you end up with two victims. The perpetrator's life is pretty much over too.

I think that the Cure Violence model works best when it works closely with law enforcement, because law enforcement is also based in the community, and because law enforcement is ‘the enforcer,’ if you will. It’s the partnership that is most effective.

Sometimes the interrupters know that the intervention is not going to be successful, and they can communicate that to the police, so the police know that there is a risk of danger in a certain area. The police can beef up security and be more responsive, because they can’t cover every area. If there is a strong flow of communication, both sides can be more effective, and that’s when it becomes really powerful. It really is the community coming together to stop violence in all parts.

I know Cure Violence is effective, because in 2008 the CeaseFire Chicago site had funding issues; its funding was cut. In some neighborhoods that summer, in particular Roseland on the south side, the shooting went up dramatically. It was a very vivid example of what happens when the workers are present and not present.

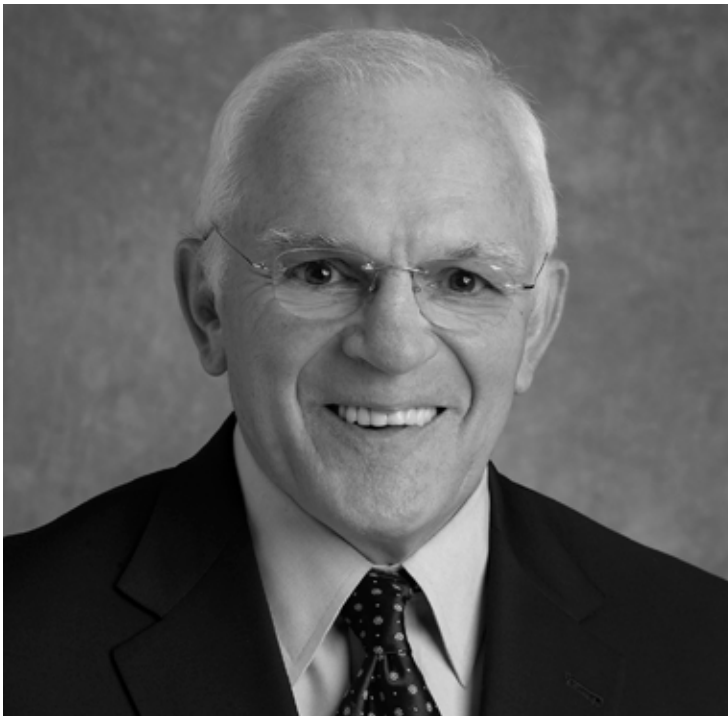
Cure Violence comes at the underlying problem, which is that people who are involved in gangs go there to build group self-esteem. And, if they can find that self-esteem elsewhere, without being on that violent path, they can get out of the gang. If the workers try to go simply with ‘being in a gang is wrong,’ they wouldn’t be effective, and they know that.



ANDREA ZOPP

Chicago Urban League

Andrea Zopp was appointed president and CEO of the venerable Chicago Urban League, which works for economic, educational, and social progress for African Americans, in September 2010. Before her appointment to the Chicago Urban League, Ms. Zopp was executive vice president and general counsel at the Exelon Corporation. Prior to joining Exelon, Ms. Zopp was senior vice president, general counsel and corporate secretary of Sears Holdings Corporation, and a vice president, deputy general counsel in the law department at Sara Lee Corporation. She also served as a partner in the litigation department of the law firm Sonnenschein Nath & Rosenthal. Ms. Zopp was the first woman and African American to serve as the First Assistant State’s Attorney in the Cook County State’s Attorney’s office. She has been a Cure Violence board member since 2010.



RICHARD DEVINE

Meckler Bulger Tilson Markick & Pearson LLP

A trial lawyer for more than 35 years, Mr. Devine has extensive experience in both criminal and civil litigation. After spending more than 25 years in private practice in Chicago, Mr. Devine was elected Cook County State's Attorney in 1996 and held that post for 12 years before deciding to return to private practice. During his tenure as State's Attorney, Mr. Devine established the office's acclaimed Domestic Violence Unit, was instrumental in creating a more effective Juvenile Justice Bureau and Narcotics Unit, and made significant advances in the recruitment and retention of women and minority prosecutors.

To look at violence strictly from the law enforcement angle is limiting what one can do. Everyone could benefit from different models and approaches that identify alternative ways of approaching an issue. Law enforcement is necessary and indispensable, but not the whole story, and does not give us all the tools we need to solve these very difficult problems.



It's foolish to turn a public health model aside and reject it. I would strongly encourage anyone that's having a violent crime problem, especially in an urban area, to look very closely at Cure Violence.

The benefit of this public health model is that it addresses the root causes of violent crime, homicide, and shootings. If you don't work on the root causes in the community, all you'll see is the same thing continue from year to year, and from generation to generation.

Kansas City selected the Cure Violence model based on the evidence from the CeaseFire Chicago site evaluation. We looked at how the Cure Violence model was structured, and we looked at 11 of the 25 patrol beats in which CeaseFire Chicago operated. We saw the obvious impact the model had on the number of homicides and violent crimes.

It's new. It's different. There are individuals involved in Aim4Peace, just like in other Cure Violence replication sites, who were once considered high-risk. There are individuals that have been incarcerated, so you're going to have some questions. There are going to be people that are skeptical of the model because of the fact that interrupters and outreach workers aren't out there doing what the police do. They're doing something totally different.

The bottom line is if the model is followed, it can be an effective and efficient way to reduce violent crime and homicide in a community. It's got a cost, but if the model brings a reduction in violent crime, homicides, and changes and saves lives, it's worth it.



ANTHONY ELL

Kansas City Police Department

Major Anthony Ell has been employed with the Kansas City Police Department (MO) since December of 1984. He has been in a variety of assignments throughout his career to include the Street Narcotics Unit, several stints in the Tactical Response Unit, Employment Unit, Special Operations Division, and the Property Crimes Division. He attained the rank of major in October of 1998, and was commander of the Violent Crimes Division from December 14, 2004 to January 19, 2009. He currently serves as the staff inspection commander assigned to the Patrol Bureau Office.

Major Ell was involved with the planning and implementation of Aim4Peace, a Cure Violence replication site in Kansas City, MO.

Stop. Killing. People.

Look long and hard at those people. Once they had hopes, fears, family and friends.
If you're sickened by the violence that's destroying our community, killing our kids, and shaking our dreams - do something. Join us. Do together we can end it. Now.

Give it up for life. **TOLL FREE**
www.ceasefirechicago.org **866-TO-CEASE**



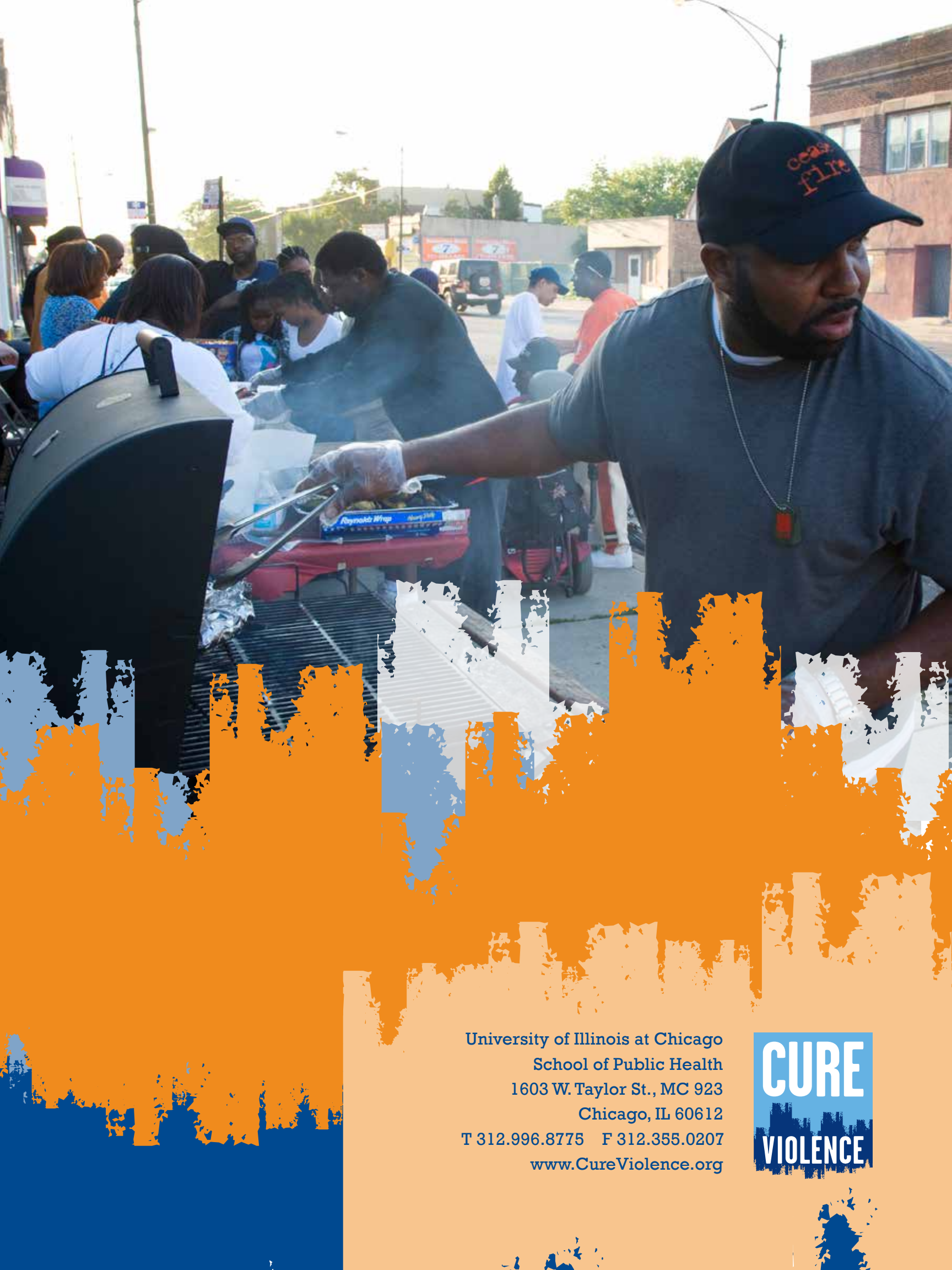
People.
Give it up for life.
866-TO-CEASE

CONGRATULATIONS!!!



5
DAYS

SINCE THE LAST SHOOTING
IN THIS AREA OF
WEST HUMBLOTT PARK



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