

# Lee Brown 'A Rising Star' Continued from page 1

Dr. Brown's long and distinguished law enforcement career began in 1960 when he became the second Black candidate accepted by the San Jose, California, Police Department. After a few months on his job as a patrolman, he decided two things: that he wanted someday to be a police chief and that to reach that goal he would need more education and the broadest possible experience.

In pursuit of his goal, Dr. Brown earned a Master Degree in Sociology from San Jose State University in 1964. He also earned a Masters Degree in Criminology in 1968 and a Doctorate Degree in Criminology in 1970 from the University of California at Berkeley. His doctoral thesis contained many of his ideas for obtaining community involvement in policing that he has successfully implemented as Chief of Police in Houston, Texas.

By 1968, however, as a San Jose police sergeant, Dr. Brown had already begun to prove himself to be an innovator and leader in his chosen profession. As such, he developed the San Jose Police Department's first Police-Community Relations Unit and also helped to establish its first Internal Affairs Unit.

After eight and a half years on San Jose's police force, Dr. Brown decided that his prospects of becoming police chief in that city were not very good. Therefore, in 1968 he relocated to take a job as Director of Law Enforcement Programs at Portland State University in Portland, Oregon. There, he established that university's criminal justice program, which received national recognition as a model criminal justice curriculum. He achieved the rank of full professor with tenure at this institution.

In 1972, Dr. Brown made another geographical move to the nation's capital to assist in developing the then newly created Institute for Urban Affairs and Research at Howard University. In addition to serving as Associate Director of the Institute, he also held the academic rank of Professor of Public Administration and Director of Criminal Justice Programs. He, thus, added director, researcher, professor and administrator to his already impressive professional credentials.

Two years later in 1975, Dr. Brown returned to Portland to become Sheriff and Director of Public Safety for Multnomah County Oregon. In 1976, he was appointed Director of the Department of Justice Services, which was comprised of all of that county's criminal justice agencies. This was the highest appointive executive management position in that county.

Three years later in 1978, Dr. Brown came close to actualizing his professional goal when he assumed the position of Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety in Atlanta, Georgia. He headed that department's five bureaus: namely, the Bureau of Police Services, the Bureau of Fire Services, the Bureau of Correctional Services, the Bureau of Emergency Management Services and the Bureau of Toxic Services. In that position, he gained national prominence as the Director of the Atlanta metropolitan Task Force on Missing and Murdered Children. This task force consisted of some eleven different agencies representing federal, state, county and city governments. It was established to investigate the killing of children and young adults and took place over a two-year period in the Atlanta Metropolitan area.

After serving four years in Atlanta, and approximately two months after obtaining a conviction in the child murders case, Dr. Brown reached his professional goal of becoming Chief of Police in a major American city, Houston, Texas. He was sworn in as Chief of Police on April 19, 1982, by Mayor Kathryn J. Whitmire. He is today well-respected locally, nationally and internationally for the outstanding job he did

in this capacity.

After 30 years in law enforcement Dr. Brown states that he is currently at the apex of his professional goal, is indeed happy and looks forward to retiring in New York. His overall happiness can also be attributed to his family life with his lovely wife of nearly 30 years, Yvonne, and their four beautiful children: son Patrick, daughter Torri, and twin daughters Robyn and Jenna.

Over the years, Dr. Brown has been active in many professional, civic and community organizations and has served

as a consultant to the United Nations Program for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders. He has served on the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, served on the National Commission on Higher Education for Police, chaired the National minority Advisory Council on Criminal Justice and was a member of the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies and has been involved professionally in numerous other capacities.

Dr. Brown is currently President of

the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), a member of the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE), a participant in the National Executive Institute sponsored by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a consultant to the Police Foundation and serves as a member of the Committee on the Status of Black Americans sponsored by the National Research Council.

policing in the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin. During this same time he was presented the "Distinguished Alumnus Award for 1983" by California State University at Fresno and its Alumni Association. He has been awarded the Honorary Doctorate of Public Affairs by Florida International University and Honorary Doctorate of Laws by John Jay College School of Criminal Justice. Dr. Brown also received the "Peace and Justice Award" from the Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Non-Violent Social Change.

Also noteworthy, Dr. Brown has been listed in Who's Who in Houston, Who's Who in the West, Personalities of the West and Midwest, Directory of International Biography, Personalities in the South, Community Leaders and Noteworthy Americans, Who's Who among Black Americans, Who's Who in America and Who's Who in the World.

Robert Lamb, Director of the U.S. Department of Justice's Region X, Community Relations Service, in Seattle, Washington, and a former highly decorated captain with the Atlantic City, N.J. Police Department has this to say about Commissioner Brown: "I have known Lee for twenty five years. In my opinion, he is the most qualified police executive in the world today. His intellect, his knowledge of police work, and his experience has set standards of excellence that present chiefs of police and future chiefs will have to be measured by. In his role as a consultant to Region X Community Relations System, the ideas he brought forth, and the dialogue he established with the community were instrumental in communities understanding our role." Lamb added that Lee's career spanned an era when law enforcement was virtually a "white

establishment." "I've seen him in some tough situations, but I have never seen him lose his 'cool,'" Lamb says. "But, I believed this can be attributed to the goals he set for himself to be the best." Lamb also praises Brown for his strong family ties and close relationship with the religious sector. But he speaks ecstatically when he remembers that in spite of the Commissioners education and status, Lee Brown has never forgotten his "Roots".

Don Clark, Executive Director Portland Housing Authority, echoes the sentiments of Bob Lamb. Clark calls Brown a "Giant" in the law enforcement arena. "Lee Brown is the most educated, the most knowledgeable, the most experienced, and the most respected policeman in the country," Clark states.

The former chairman of the Multnomah County Commissioners, and former sheriff of Multnomah County has the distinction of having hired Brown three times as director of the Law Enforcement Program at Portland State, as Sheriff of Multnomah County, and as Director of The Department of Justice Services for the County.

"There is some irony in this", Clark gleefully states, "because when I hired him to head up the program at Portland State, I was actually hiring him to be my Boss!" Clark recalls that when he himself was hired for the Law Enforcement Program at P.S.U., he was told by administration that he did not have the academic qualifications to head the department and asked him to conduct a search and make recommendations. "I interviewed candidates from around the country but wasn't satisfied with what I saw", Clark claims. "By pure coincidence, Lee came to P.S.U. to participate in a seminar. I picked him up at the airport and after two days of discussions, I knew I had my man."

While he refuses to credit himself, it is obvious Don Clark was instrumental in helping to launch the career of Commissioner Lee P. Brown.

In any event, let us hope and pray that the Bush Administration will add another "First" and launch Brown's career even further



Robert Lamb

**Robert Lamb:**  
"Lee Brown has set standards of excellence that present and future chiefs of police will have to be measured by."

**Don Clark:**  
"This man is a giant. He is unquestionably the top police officer in the country today."



Don Clark

on numerous boards of directors. In addition, he has served as criminal justice advisor and consultant to the Community Relations Service of the U.S. Department of Justice, the Police Foundation and other agencies and organizations.

He has also authored many articles and conference papers on police management, community relations, crime and the criminal justice system. He is co-author of a textbook entitled The Police and Society: An Environment for Collaboration and Confrontation, which is widely used by criminal justice instructors and students.

In addition, by Presidential appointment, Dr. Brown represented the United States for five years as a National Corre-

spondent to the United Nations Program for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders. He has served on the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, served on the National Commission on Higher Education for Police, chaired the National minority Advisory Council on Criminal Justice and was a member of the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies and has been involved professionally in numerous other capacities.

Dr. Brown's many honors and recognition include his being selected as an "Outstanding Criminal Justice Communicator of 1983, Washington Crime News Services, his being selected in May, 1983, by the Federal Republic of Germany as one of six American police chiefs to participate in a professional study tour on

the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), a member of the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE), a participant in the National Executive Institute sponsored by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a consultant to the Police Foundation and serves as a member of the Committee on the Status of Black Americans sponsored by the National Research Council.



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## Facts About Literacy and Poverty

### CHILDREN AT RISK

Number of children living in poverty has increased by 50% in the last 15 years

Nearly 50% of children living in families headed by a person younger than 25 are living in poverty

In 1988, one-fourth of the first graders entered school living in poverty

Over 50% of children living in poverty enter school two or more years behind their peers

Children who don't have the basic development skills when they enter school are 3 or 4 times more likely to drop out in later years

Children learn more rapidly when they initiate the learning and are active participants in the learning

**PARENTS AND CHILDREN**  
Parents are the child's first and most influential teacher

Studies have shown that the literacy levels of children are strongly linked to those of their parents—particularly the mother

Parents who have books in the home and read to their children have children who are better readers and better students

When parents are involved in helping their school aged children with their school work, social class drops out as a factor in poor performance

The home is a place where a complex set of messages are transmitted and these messages dictate the value that will be placed on the education of a child

Parents who are involved in their children's school have children who are better achievers, have higher cognitive skills, higher achievement test scores,

and better attendance

Parents who do not have basic literacy skills often come from generations of illiteracy and provide the same messages in the home as their parents

Parents who live in poverty with low literacy skills often do not know basic information about parenting (i.e., child development, child management, strategies for helping their young children succeed in school and develop self-esteem)

### ADULTS AT RISK

One of every five American workers reads at no more than eighth grade level; one in eight reads at fourth grade level

Two out of three new entrants to labor force between now and year 2000 will be women

Three-fifths of mothers receiving AFDC do not have a high school diploma and average reading level of AFDC mothers between ages of 17 and 21 is below sixth grade

60% of three-year-olds can expect to spend some of their childhood in a single-parent home

Nearly 40% of female single parents have eighth grade or less education

75% of female heads of household with less than high school diploma are living in poverty

The skills employers say they need are basic skills in written and spoken English, problem solving, oral communication, ability to work in groups, analytical skills, critical thinking skills

### WORLD OF WORK

For the first time in history, a majority of all new jobs will require higher education or training as technological change

impacts the content and complexity of work

Only 27% of all new jobs will fall into low-skill categories

By the year 2000, people with less than a high school education will be able to fill only 14% of all jobs

The American Society for Training and Development estimates that by 2000, 75% of all employees in the U.S. will need to be retrained, the number of companies that teach remedial basic education will have to double

Almost all of the new jobs created between now and the year 2000 will be in the service sector rather than in manufacturing

The vocational choices of boys and girls as well as the choice of college majors by men and women indicates that occupational segregation by sex well into the 21st century, with a probable continuing in wages

One in four adults in Oregon has not completed high school

One in twelve adults in Oregon (1980 census) have less than an eighth grade education

Approximately 42% of state corrections inmates do not have high school or GED credentials (1990 study)

Approximately 40% of our welfare recipients do not have high school or GED credentials (1990 study)

While only 5-8% of Oregonians can be termed illiterate (National Adult Education Proficiency Test, 1986, and Oregon BASIS statistics, 1990) approximately 35% of our unemployed and underemployed adults read at less than ninth grade equivalency. 60% of the same population does not have basic math skills (under seventh grade)

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