

Support Media- Absolutely interactive media. Radio talk show where listeners call in and a website with chat and forum features. All supported by a monthly magazine .

INTERACTIVE RADIO:



Radio Talk Show, Website, Magazine

Welcome to BlueLine Radio Online



**CRIME TALK
BLUE
LINE
RADIO**

MARC BENSON - Host
A tough, protective, decorated law enforcement officer, with 22 years of service and over 1,700 arrests has something to say 5 days a week.

2001 President
FBI National Academy 1995 Federal Order of Police
Law Enforcement
Officer of the Year

CHATBACK LIVE

Mookiehey: hey why arent they arresting anyone in my neighborhood?
HOST: email me with your problems
 Mary: I'd like to call in but the lines are busy
HOST: Keep trying - you will get on sooner or later.
 Bill Baker: I love this show!!!!
HOST: Thanks Bill.
HOST: Anyone interested in the Mayor's announcement today?
HOST: He has said he is going to set up a review committee to investigate the drug crime in the City.
 Sal: I am sick of the drug crime!!!!!!!

TYPE YOUR MESSAGE BELOW

CRIME REPORTS 3/22/03

2- Breaking and entering	1- Indecent exposure
4- Alarm residential	2- Noise violations
3- Drunk driving	6- B&E
1- Sex Crime against child	3- vandalism
4- underage drinkers	3- Drug possession
3- Drug possession	1- Forgery
1- Burglary	1- Criminal trespassing
1- Assault on female	21- Worthless checks
2- Aggravated assaults	3- Failure to return property



COLONY NEWS

CONTACT US EMAIL STATISTICS REPORT A CRIME





APRIL 2004 BLUELINE RADIO'S **Crime Report**

Southeastern North Carolina's indepth look at the crime and crime issues that effect us all

CRIME SCENE

COMMENTS

Marc Benson, host of the BlueLine Radio Show, takes a hard look at the ramifications of the illegal video gaming establishments on our community and comments on the lack of legislative support to enforce existing laws. Page 2

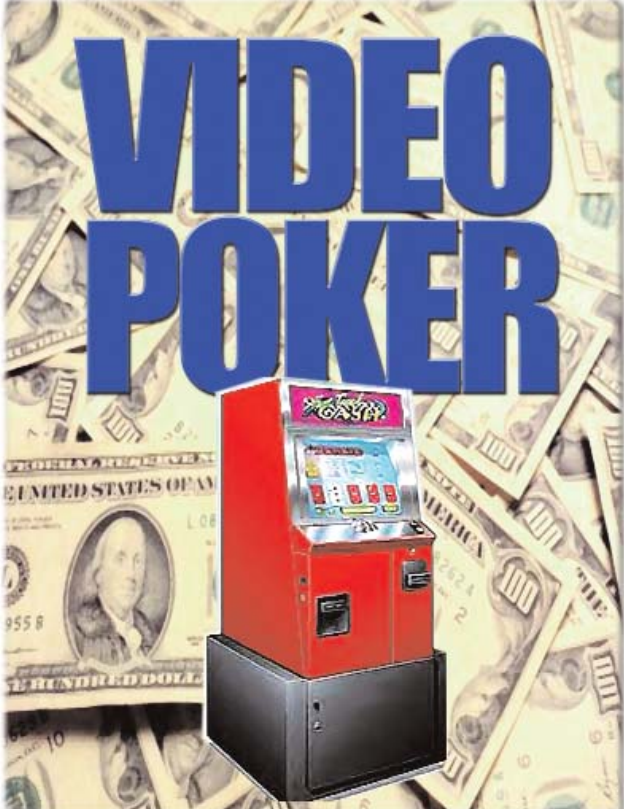
CRIME STORIES

- Pender County arrests 4 in 10 kilo cocaine bust
- New Hanover County jailer has court date in rape trial
- Wilmington Police see increase in break ins
- Brunswick County captures murder suspect
- Jacksonville Police look for clues in disappearance of woman
- State Highway Patrol sees increase in drunk driving on I-40 Page 6

BOLO

Robert Jefferies wanted in connection with assault and armed robbery. Burgaw Police need your help in locating him. Page 18

JACKPOT CRIME - an investigative report



VIDEO POKER

TUNE INTO THE BLUELINE RADIO SHOW SATURDAYS AT 5 ON 103.9 AND 106.3 FM

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

WINKING AT THE LAW

The police and neighborhood safety
 by James Q. Wilson and George L. Kelling
 In the mid-1970s The State of New Jersey announced a "Safe and Clean Neighborhoods



Program," designed to improve the quality of community life in twenty-eight cities. As part of that program, the state provided money to help cities take police officers out of their patrol cars and assign them to walking beats. The governor and other state officials were enthusiastic about using foot patrol as a way of cutting crime, but many police chiefs were skeptical. Foot patrol, in their eyes, had been pretty much discredited. It reduced the mobility of the police, who thus had difficulty responding to citizen calls for service, and it weakened headquarters control over patrol officers.

Many police officers also disliked foot patrol, but for different reasons: it was hard work, it kept them outside on cold, rainy nights, and it reduced their chances for making a "good pinch." In some departments, assigning officers to

foot patrol had been used as a form of punishment. And academic experts on policing doubted that foot patrol would have any impact on crime rates; it was, in the opinion of most, little more than a sop to public opinion. But since the state was paying for it, the local authorities were willing to go along.

Five years after the program started, the Police Foundation, in Washington, D.C., published an evaluation of the foot-patrol project. Based on its analysis of a carefully controlled experiment carried out chiefly in Newark, the foundation concluded, to the surprise of hardly anyone, that foot patrol had not reduced crime rates. But residents of the foot patrolled neighborhoods seemed to feel more secure than persons in other areas, tended to believe that crime had been reduced, and seemed to take fewer steps to protect themselves from crime (staying at home with the doors locked, for example). Moreover, citizens in the foot-patrol areas had a more favorable opinion of the police than did those living elsewhere. And officers walking beats had higher morale, greater job satisfaction, and a more favorable attitude toward citizens in their neighborhoods than did officers assigned to patrol cars.

These findings may be taken as evidence that the skeptics were right—foot patrol has no effect on crime; it merely fools the citizens into thinking that they are safer. But in our view, and in the view of the authors of the Police Foundation study

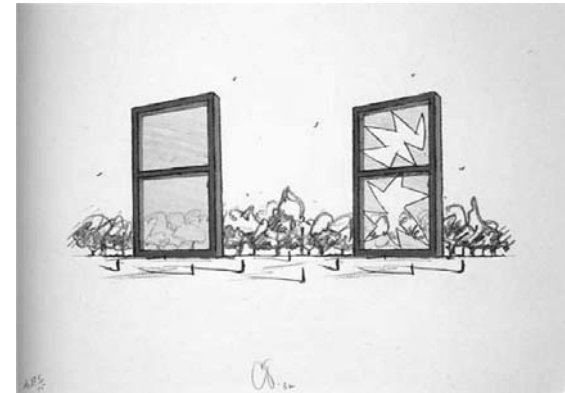
(of whom Kelling was one), the citizens of Newark were not fooled at all. They knew what the foot-patrol officers were doing, they knew it was different from what motorized officers do, and they knew that having officers walk beats did in fact make their neighborhoods safer.

But how can a neighborhood be "safer" when the crime rate has not gone down—in fact, may have gone up? Finding the answer requires first that we understand what most often frightens people in public places. Many citizens, of course, are primarily frightened by crime, especially crime involving a sudden, violent attack by a stranger. This risk is very real, in Newark as in many large cities. But we tend to overlook another source of fear—the fear of being bothered by disorderly people. Not violent people, nor, necessarily, criminals, but disreputable or obstreperous or unpredictable people: panhandlers, drunks, addicts, rowdy teenagers, prostitutes, loiterers, the mentally disturbed.

What foot-patrol officers did was to elevate, to the extent they could, the level of public order in these neighborhoods. Though the neighborhoods were predominantly black and the foot patrolmen were mostly white, this "order-maintenance" function of the police was performed to the general satisfaction of both parties.

One of us (Kelling) spent many hours walking with Newark foot-patrol officers to see how

Broken window syndrome and how it relates to Video Gaming



In the mid-1970s The State of New Jersey announced a "Safe and Clean Neighborhoods Program," designed to improve the quality of community life in twenty-eight cities.



COMMENTS
 By:
 Marc Benson
 BLUELINE RADIO
 SHOW HOST

As part of that program, the state provided money to help cities take police officers out of their patrol cars and assign them to walking beats. The governor and other state officials were enthusiastic about using foot patrol as a way of cutting crime, but many police chiefs were skeptical. Foot patrol, in their eyes, had been pretty much discredited. It reduced the mobility of the police, who thus had difficulty responding to citizen calls for service, and it weakened headquarters control over patrol officers.

Many police officers also disliked foot patrol, but for different reasons: it was hard work, it kept them outside on cold, rainy nights, and it reduced their chances for

making a "good pinch." In some departments, assigning officers to foot patrol had been used as a form of punishment. And academic experts on policing doubted that foot patrol would have any impact on crime rates; it was, in the opinion of most, little more than a sop to public opinion. But since the state was paying for it, the local authorities were willing to go along.

Five years after the program started, the Police Foundation, in Washington, D.C., published an evaluation of the foot-patrol project. Based on its analysis of a carefully controlled experiment carried out chiefly in Newark, the foundation concluded, to the surprise of hardly anyone, that foot patrol had not reduced crime rates. But residents of the foot patrolled neighborhoods seemed to feel more secure than persons in other areas, tended to believe that crime had been reduced, and seemed to take fewer steps to protect themselves from crime (staying at home with the doors locked, for example). Moreover, citizens in the foot-patrol areas had a more favorable opinion of the police than did those living elsewhere. And officers walking beats had higher morale, greater job satisfaction, and a

Cover Story- Investigative report on hot topics. These reports will be backed up on the website and promoted on the radio show.

INVESTIGATION

JACKPOT CRIME

In your face!



"I had a woman call me and tell me that her husband had spent all her money gambling it away at a video poker place. I told her that if he came in to report it I would arrest him for gambling. What am I suppose to do? I do not have the resources to investigate these places."

Sgt. Butch Morgan, New Hanover County Sheriff's Department

EXAMPLES OF SPEAKEASIES



WRIGHTSVILLE AVE. NUE



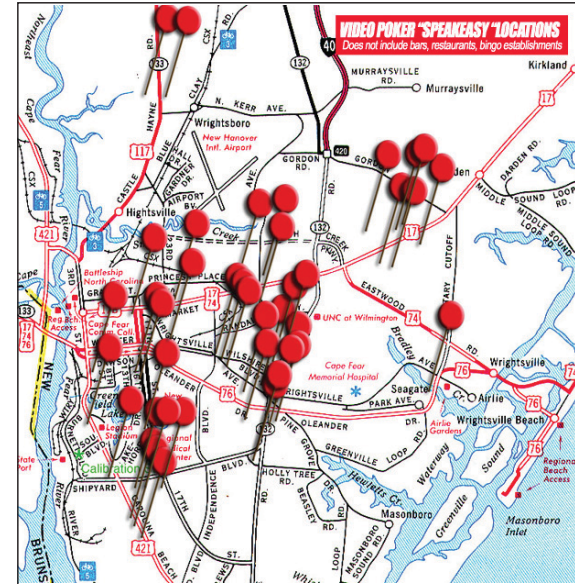
FLORAL PARKWAY



LONG LEAF MALL



CASTLE HAYNE ROAD



Over 50 locations throughout Wilmington, these "speakeasy" type of video poker establishments have an edge over the law

Hiding out in the open, Wilmington has quickly become a casino town

As part of that program, the state provided money to help cities take police officers out of their patrol cars and assign them to walking beats. The governor and other state officials were enthusiastic about using foot patrol as a way of cutting crime, but many police chiefs were skeptical. Foot patrol, in their eyes, had been pretty much discredited. It reduced the mobility of the police, who thus had difficulty responding to citizen calls for service, and it

weakened headquarters control over patrol officers.

Many police officers also disliked foot patrol, but for different reasons: it was hard work, it kept them outside on cold, rainy nights, and it reduced their chances for making a "good pinch." In some departments, assigning officers to foot patrol had been used as a form of punishment. And academic experts on policing doubted that foot patrol would have any impact on crime rates; it was, in the opinion of most, little more than a sop to public opinion. But since the state was paying for it, the local authorities were willing to go along.

Five years after the program started, the

THE BUSINESS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT



Protect & Serve

A TUG OF WAR

THERE WILL BE NO TRUE WINNERS IN THIS FIGHT FOR RIGHTS

In the mid-1970s The State of New Jersey announced a "Safe and Clean Neighborhoods Program," designed to improve the quality of community life in twenty-eight cities. As part of that program, the state provided money to help cities take police officers out of their patrol cars and assign them to walking beats. The governor and other state officials were enthusiastic about using foot patrol as a way of cutting crime, but many police chiefs were skeptical. Foot patrol, in their eyes, had been pretty much discredited. It reduced the mobility of the police, who thus had difficulty responding to citizen calls for service, and it weakened headquarters control over patrol officers.



12

Many police officers also disliked foot patrol, but for different reasons: it was hard work, it kept them outside on cold, rainy nights, and it reduced their chances for making a "good pinch." In some departments, assigning officers to foot patrol had been used as a form of punishment. And academic experts on policing doubted that foot patrol would have any impact on crime rates; it was, in the opinion of most, little more than a sop to public opinion. But since the state was paying for it, the local authorities were willing to go along.

Five years after the program started, the Police Foundation, in Washington, D.C., published an evaluation of the foot-patrol project. Based on its analysis of a carefully controlled experiment carried out chiefly in Newark, the foundation concluded, to the surprise of hardly anyone, that foot patrol had not reduced crime rates. But residents of the foot patrolled neighborhoods seemed to feel more secure than persons in other areas, tended to believe that crime had been reduced, and seemed to take fewer steps to protect themselves from crime (staying at home with the doors locked, for example). Moreover, citizens in the foot-patrol areas had a more favorable opin-