

37152

June 24, 1976

**POLICE
COMMUNITY
SERVICES
DIVISION**

Fort Worth Police Department
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Fort Worth, Texas 76102
817-335-7211 Ext. 547
Tom H. Stevenson – Director
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Summary of Activity

October 1, 1974 thru May 31, 1976

This report is an overview of a wide range of activities, the majority of which are presently in operation. A few selected programs which have been short term in nature have been included in order to provide a realistic perspective, especially if there are plans underway to repeat the activity.

It should be clearly noted that listing and describing, even briefly, every action of the division is beyond the scope and purpose of this report. Many valid and worthwhile activities have been omitted because they are on-going programs of a basic nature and are generally known and understood.

Essentially we are dealing with some of the newer innovations or concepts that we think are of interest. Submitted along with the report is a copy of *Men in the Middle*, a manual which describes the early years of the division. Some repetition in this report is inevitable, but justifiable in view of the impact and results of a specific activity.

Minimum emphasis is placed upon statistics because we feel that unexplained figures do not always provide a fair appraisal of an activity. Further, variations and inconsistencies in reporting, along with inadequate methodology could possibly distort a purely statistical report.

Whenever possible, the narrative detail is supported by photos, brochures, or other descriptive material. Although a superficial appraisal of this report might lead one to view it as an exhaustive and detailed attempt to sell a product, this is not intended. Fairness and objective coverage of any program necessitates a basic amount of information; hopefully the table of contents will

provide assistance for anyone seeking only a summation of specific information in limited areas.

Every effort has been made to preserve accuracy, and whenever possible records have been preserved which will verify the validity of each narration. Obviously a great many activities must be evaluated on a subjective basis inasmuch as they involve attitudes, emotions and other intangible criteria which we do not have the expertise or resources to measure. In such cases every effort is made to assure a realistic and honest appraisal.

This activity summary is divided into eight classifications in order to provide coherence and continuity. It is difficult to isolate each area completely, because the activities by their very nature are all inter-related and a certain amount of overlapping or ambiguity tends to occur.

However, the activities will be presented under the arbitrary classifications of (1.) Police Service and Information Centers, (2.) Citizen Involvement through Neighborhood Programs and Activities, (3.) Public Information Education, (4.) Interaction with Other Agencies — Social Services Referrals, (5.) Youth Activities, (6.) Public School Liaison Program, (7.) Mass Media Liaison, (8.) Staff Training and Teaching Input.

The basic outline of activities under each classification follows and is indexed by page number for reference to the narrative description.

Separate attachments relevant to the report include:

- (1.) *Men in the Middle*
- (2.) Channel 9 Monitor packet

Police Community Services

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I. Police Service and Information Centers

SIX POLICE SERVICE AND INFORMATION CENTERS located throughout the city represent the police department and the city on a 24 hour basis.

Numerous activities are a part of their regular services with the emphasis on helping people in the neighborhood who have difficulty coping with the system or identifying available resources.

Staff members from different Centers serve in various capacities in community groups, work with schools, block committees and in other ways to demonstrate to the community that they want to be a part of the neighborhood and are willing to help in any way.

COMMITTEES MADE UP OF CITIZENS who hold leadership roles in the neighborhood help in assessing current needs and in developing programs to meet those needs. These committees meet once a month, unless circumstances dictate an extra meeting. Meanwhile, officers have provided their home phone numbers to responsible individuals and groups, particularly ministers in their area, in order to be available on a 24 hour basis in case of emergency.

STAFF MEMBERS ALSO meet regularly with ministers in their area to determine needs and activities in the community. They plan in advance to visit each church in their area, and advise the minister of their intended visit. Attending in uniform, they are usually introduced to the congregation and identified as "our" policeman. These visits have proved worthwhile and beneficial.

Other diversified activities regularly carried out by police and civilians in the Centers include serving on beautification committees, organizing Cinco de Mayo celebrations, coordinating Jamicas (fiestas, street music, games, booths) and participation in Boys/Club activities.

POLICE OFFICERS MAKE FOLLOW-UP calls on homes and businesses in their area which have been the victim of a theft or a burglary. Daily distribution of offense reports enables officers to choose certain offenses for the follow-up call. The victim is advised of the interest and concern of the police department, and provide assistance — information, details on procedures, what to expect from the department, etc.

At the same time an effort is made to acquaint the citizen with other relevant programs which directly affect him, such as PINK, security evaluations, block committees, or any other program provided by the department that might be appropriate.

AFTER HOURS AND WEEKEND UTILIZATION of service center facilities by community groups such as scouts, adult education meetings and other functions which are a part of responsible community groups are encouraged. This maximizes the use of the facility, and simultaneously established the concept that the police department is a part of the community and wants to be included in such functions.

Center #2 is housed in a large bank building, with considerable extra office space available. Contact is being made with the United Way, state and county social serving agencies in an attempt to locate appropriate agency within the police facility.

A COMPREHENSIVE REFERRAL SYSTEM is a vital part of the service center concept. Whenever a request or need is beyond the scope of the city government or the department, it is carefully analyzed and referred to the appropriate agency.

This process is carefully executed in order to assure that services and resources are made available to the person and that the client can make use of them.

ADULT EDUCATION IS ALSO an on-going program. Provided by the public school system, a variety of courses and subject materials are offered for continuing education of adults. Food nutrition, basic math and credit procedures, reading and English have been offered through service centers.

The program is versatile, and can be adapted to meet whatever need or interest might exist in the community at any given time.

EMPLOYMENT COUNSELING AND ASSISTANCE has been a service of particular importance for several years. In center #3 on the northside, the citizens committee has helped establish a permanent employment service free of charge to all citizens. This program evolved after a previous service offered by Fureza de los Barrios was discontinued due to lack of personnel.

A direct link has been established with the Texas Employment Commission whereby applicants referred from the Centers are quickly and efficiently processed. Community businessmen and contractors have come to depend on the Center for manpower. The City Personnel Office also maintains a representative in the Centers from time to time.

DRIVER EDUCATION, one of the oldest services of the Centers, is still greatly in demand. Over the past seven years the police system of tutoring people, especially persons who cannot read or write or who have a language problem, has become widely known and proven successful. Thousands of people who could not afford commercial driving schools and who could not obtain a license through routine methods are now safe, legal drivers.

STATISTICAL SUPPORT for the Centers does not totally explain and describe the scope of their activity. However, viewed in

perspective, figures can indicate a general activity picture.

(Although six Centers presently exist, one is only one month old and too new to measure; of the remaining five the Center in Lake Como has been forced to close for several months during the year due to lack of personnel.)

Taking an average compilation, the activity level of an individual center is:

	10-74 thru 9-75	10-75 thru 5-76
Request for Service	3,883.3	3,107.3
Visitors	2,519	1,824
Phone Calls	4,307.3	3,404.1
Field Investigations	261.1	216.1
Employment Placement	136.3	56.3
Programs & Lectures	35.1	79.2
Drivers Education		
No. Enrolled	370.3	188
No. Received	277.3	168.3

Statistics for the four centers, including the data for a part of the year for the fifth center, are as follows:

	10-74 thru 9-75	10-75 thru 5-76
Request for Service	15,535	12,431
Visitors	10,076	7,296
Phone Calls	17,231	13,617
Field Investigations	1,045	865
Employment Placement	547	227
Programs & Lectures	141	318
Drivers Education		
No. Enrolled	1,483	752
No. Received	1,111	675



CENTER #6 IS A NEW CONCEPT in neighborhood support of a crime prevention/service facility, and for that reason is treated separately in this report.

The Center was established June 1, 1976, and is located in an upper-middle class neighborhood of the city. Burglary of residences has been drastically increasing. Citizens were concerned enough to organize their own patrols, acquire weapons, and otherwise attempt to take some action to deal with their growing problem.

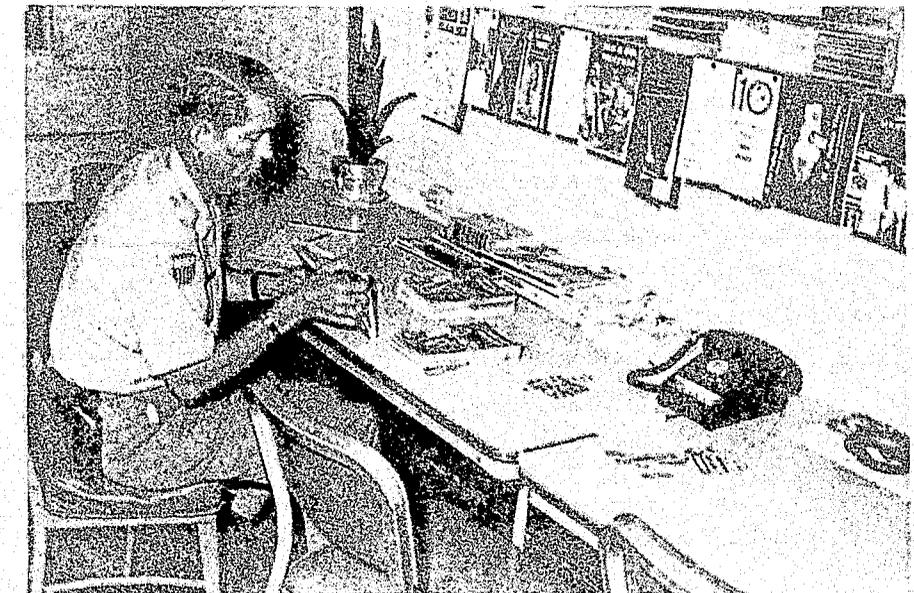
The decision was made to establish the center after the residents of the community offered to pay all office rent and telephone expenses for a one year pilot project. One officer from the CSD is assigned to the center, and is assisted by a CETA employee.

The approach is different in this center. Citizens willingly work together to form block committees, meet for security evaluations and otherwise utilize the services offered. Comprehensive locking and security displays are maintained in the office for citizen inspections.

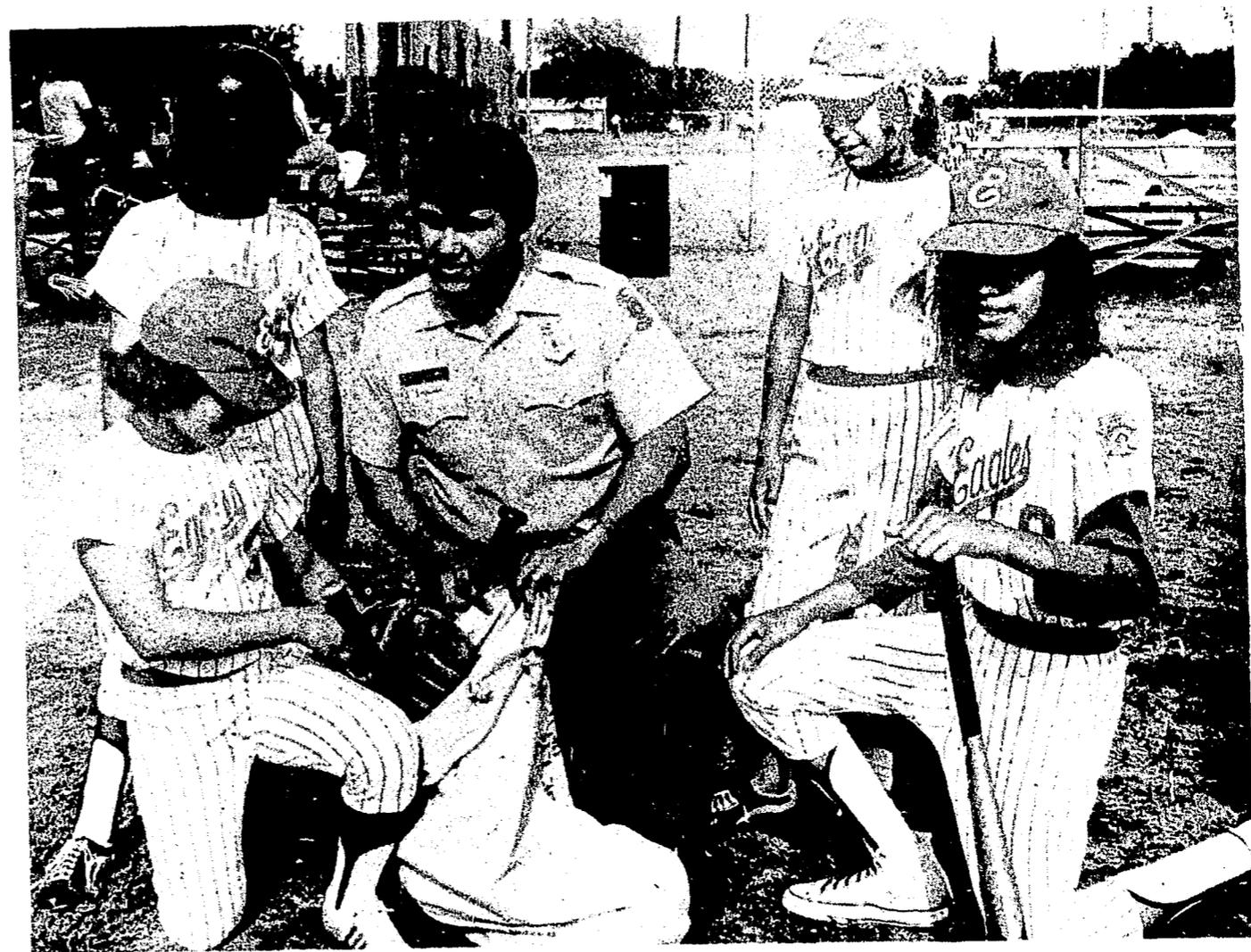
Numerous special activities are planned. Results have been very satisfactory to this date, with public response exceeding predictions.

Statistics for the first four weeks of operation are reported as follows:

	June 1 thru June 18, 1976
Request for Service	42
Visitors	175
Phone Calls	181
Security Surveys	22
Offense Report Contacts	9
School Contacts	9
Civic Club Contacts	6
Business Contacts	18



THE OBSERVER



MEMBERS OF A TEAM that plays at the police department sponsored field show Officer Cullum their equipment. They are, front left to right,

Jamie Caballero and Philip Delara, and back, Vincent Bonilla and David Morin. — Photos by Mike Garrett.

'Special' officers man centers

Police roles are varied

By Vicky Kendig

John Barton and O.L. Cullum are a strange breed of police officers.

Their brand of "enforcement" leads them into situations that vary from overseeing a youth baseball field to drivers' education and into roles not unlike that of Sherlock Holmes.

Both are with the Fort Worth Police Department's Community Relations Division and have offices in the neighborhoods they serve. Cullum offices at 3444 S. Main and has an area bounded by Hemphill to I-35 and Berry to Seminary, and Barton at 5280 Trail Lake Dr., which serves the Wedgwood, Tanglewood, Overton Park, TCU, Westcliff and Hallmark areas.

Cullum, who has been at the Main St. center for almost a month, sees his "store front" as a place for neighbors to come with problems and himself as a liaison between the community and police department and city.

Visitors to the office, which looks like any other house in the area except for a small sign designating it a police center, go there most often to get help in obtaining driver's licenses. Many cannot speak English.

But that is taken care of. Vincente Llamozas, a bilingual employe with a wide smile, makes residents feel at home whether they go there to get income tax help or to complain of a neighbor's barking dog.

Although, Cullum says, results of the center's work can't be seen through revenues, the help given saves taxpayers money in a round-about way. For instance, he said, through their helping a resident get a driver's license, it is easier for him to get a job instead of going on welfare. Of the 289 requests for services at the center last month, the majority were for driver's education.

Through job-opening information the center receives, it has helped residents go to work. Cullum said he and Llamozas simply refer those seeking jobs to the employer. "We don't go with them."

"Sometimes we furnish transportation to city hall for people," Cullum said. "They might get a ticket and need an extension to pay it, or need to get their water turned on." But, he continued, "We're not a taxi service. We screen them to make sure they don't already have transportation."

The police department built and maintains a baseball field near the center. There are 10 teams consisting of 120 to 130 youths who use the field. The Fort Worth Police Assn. sponsors two teams and helps them buy equipment. Cullum feels the league has contributed much to keeping kids off the streets. And, he is quick to point out, that saves the city money which might be spent on delinquent correction.

The two versatile men help residents with simple legal forms that don't require an attorney, such as insurance papers or income tax. Lawyers from the Jr. Bar Assn. also go to the center on Saturdays to counsel with residents on qualifications for help with legal aid expenses.

In addition to such activities, Cullum also gives neighborhood programs on self-protection for women and on home security. Since he teaches self-defense tactics at the Police Academy, he often gives similar programs in other neighborhoods, such as the ones served by Barton.

The center also gives information on and encourages "Operation Pink," a police department system for marking personal and household goods.

Cullum believes the center serves a real need for people who will not call downtown to the police station. "A lot of people know us. We're the police department to them," he said.



A good dead bolt is shown by Barton.

Officer Barton's mission at his Trail Lake location is quite different from Officer Cullum's although both espouse the same philosophy of neighborhood service. Diversity of the areas makes for different requests for services.

Most requests of Barton are for home security programs — an area where the policeman shines. His sleuthing abilities and desire to foil burglars are obvious as he talks about the proper types of doors, locks or windows.

At a recent "block meeting" where 27 Wedgwood neighbors gathered to learn about protecting their property, some residents met others on their block for the first time.

Barton says the meetings, although mainly educational, have a by-product. "They (neighbors) are getting to know one another," he said. "They're more likely to help each other in watching after each other's property."

At home security meetings, Barton presents some sobering statistics. He says that in 1975, there were almost 6000 residential burglaries in the corporate city of Fort Worth. Not included in the area are more than 30 cities inside of and surrounding Fort Worth that have different law enforcement agencies and do not report statistics to the Fort Worth police.

But, he said, "You don't solve the problem by hiring more and more police." He believes the key to slowing burglaries is a home that is secure, but not a "prison," and neighbors who care enough to report suspicious sounds or activities.

"A big bunch of garbage" is how Barton describes the saying that locks are made to keep honest people honest. "We cannot burglar-proof a home. But burglars are like anyone else — they follow the least line of resistance." They will not risk making a lot of noise over an extended period to break down a good wooden door or smash an entire glass door, the officer contends.

Having worked burglary cases for more than nine years, Barton said he has seen cases where a burglar tried unsuccessfully to get into a house, and simply went door-to-door until he found one with easy access.

By calling the center at 294-1591, anyone in the area can have a free home security check, including a list of insecure locks or outside elements that might encourage burglary. Although most people may not be able to afford all improvements at once, Barton said, they can work on it a little at a time. And often only minor things need to be done.

In one instance, residents had a large tree blocking the view of some windows and a door, a perfect sanctuary, he said, for a burglar breaking into the home. Instead of removing the tree, Barton recommended trimming the lower branches to a height where neighbors could keep an eye on the door and windows.



MOST HOLLOW CORE doors look like this and offer little protection against burglars, according to Officer John Barton. He recommends a door with wood strips or particles inside.

The police officer says he averages two to three such checks each day and has block meetings two or three nights a week. That's in addition to checks he makes on any burglary reported in his area.

Although sliding glass doors and windows can be made secure for only about \$2 each, wooden doors are a different story. If the door has a hollow core, the burglar could easily put his foot through it or remove the lock. The answer, according to Barton, is a more solid door — the kind with epoxy-bonded wood particles inside is best.

But it doesn't stop there. Locks also must be good. Barton recommends a good dead bolt. But you're still not home safe. Screws holding the lock's striker plate are also important. They must be long enough to go all the way into the two by four nearest the door opening.

Three lines of defense must be maintained for good security, Barton says. They are the perimeter — landscape design, fencing, yard lighting, street lighting; the building itself — doors, windows, glass sliding doors; and the interior. "Protecting homes against burglary also protects the persons. That's the main thing we're here for," he said.

Although Barton's office deals primarily with home security, most services available at the other four community police centers also are offered at the Trail Lake location.

Tom Stevenson, director of police community services, said the Stop Six location on Amanda St. recently moved to 3008 Race St. in Riverside because services with another program in the area overlapped.

What type officer is chosen to man the centers? Stevenson said he must be "a man concerned with helping people and who wants to handle things of a service nature rather than enforcement nature." He continued that the man in charge must be the kind people will trust and come to. "He can't be rigid, dogmatic or by-the-rule. He has to like people."

II. Citizen Involvement Through Neighborhood Activities

BURGLARY OF RESIDENCES AND BUSINESSES continues to be one of the most serious threats to public safety, resulting in loss of property valued at over one million dollars each year in Fort Worth.

Many of these thefts and burglaries are crimes of opportunity, or are the result of an easy target. By educating citizens in security techniques, locking devices, alarm systems, proper use of lighting, perimeter defenses and other target-hardening techniques, many of these crimes can be deterred or prevented.

CSD officers are trained in this area, and offer free on-premise evaluation and surveys upon request from a homeowner or businessman. Displays are taken to the site in order that citizens may inspect all types of security devices. Individual recommendations are made in written form for the citizen.

THEFTS OF CITIZEN BAND RADIOS reached an alarming state in the community, necessitating a concentrated effort to reduce this crime. Among other things, two weekends were chosen to mark C.B.'s with Operation PINK numbers. The site for the marking was a downtown parking lot. Advance publicity was distributed, resulting in excellent citizen participation.

Approximately 725 citizens brought their radios to the site to be marked with the drivers license number. Other valuable property was also marked, and crime prevention programs in general were discussed.

Cooperation with the Detective Bureau was an asset in the program. Encouragement and assistance from this Bureau was instrumental in carrying out the project, and resulted in a

heightened awareness within the police department of community services and PINK.

A third event of this type is scheduled for the Wedgewood area as a part of the community-wide promotion of the new center in that neighborhood.

JOINT PROGRAMS WITH THE ROSEMENT COMMUNITY SCHOOL have provided training and services of a new and unusual nature. Bi-lingual driver education classes are taught at night by staff officers from the division, providing services for Mexican Americans who cannot come to a Center during the day.

Upon demand, classes are also provided for Vietnamese who have a language problem. These clients are tutored through an interpreter who assists the officer.

For the first time anywhere in the state, perhaps the nation, police officers are tutoring high-functional mentally retarded persons in obtaining a drivers license. This group consists of men and women who are actually slow learners, but who are capable of safely operating a motor vehicle. They all have jobs, and many already drive without a license. However, reading difficulty has often prevented them from obtaining a license.

The defensive driving course, a function of the Safety Council of Fort Worth, was also taught by police officers at Rosement. This eight-hour course was offered in Spanish.

POLICE CHANNEL 9 MONITOR was conceived and developed as a crime prevention program designed to closely align the efforts of interested citizens and the Fort Worth Police Department.

Through the utilization of citizens' band radios, the department is able to expand its coverage of the metroplex significantly through an "observe and report" concept.

Citizens owning mobil units number in the tens of thousands in the immediate metropolitan area, and are generally eager to contribute to public safety and to assist their police. Through the establishment of a central base station, operated by volunteers on a seven day, 24 hour schedule, persons reporting information have instant access to an established link to the police department through the Channel 9 Monitor.

Other volunteers who complete prescribed training service as monitors and dispatchers at the central base station, relaying calls to the police department by direct phone line, providing information, and taking whatever action is appropriate in a given situation.

Because the program offers interested citizens an opportunity to participate in a meaningful way in reducing crime and serving the community, it has been received enthusiastically and its success has already been established and verified.

Knowing that concerned citizens make the best crime prevention team, it is especially gratifying to see the overwhelming response and interest that this pilot program has generated. Participants represent a valid cross section of all areas of the community, demonstrating a high-level, stable type of support and enthusiasm.

Based on data now available, it is predictable that this program will prove to be one of the most dynamic, workable tools available to the modern, progressive police department. Its benefits will be clearly visible, both to the citizen and the patrol officer. A complete folder fully explaining and describing this program is available from the CSD upon request.

Statistics for the first full month's operation indicated that a total of 2,924 calls were processed by the volunteers manning the central base station.

The second month's figures showed a significant increase with a total of 4,004 calls received and processed.

During the first few days of operation, two hit-and-run drivers were arrested as a result of reports to the Monitor. Three child molesters were apprehended, and numerous search parties were organized to assist in locating lost children, etc.

Channel 9 members sighted a subject holding a woman at gunpoint at a nearby lake and notified the central base station; the appropriate police agency was contacted and arrived in time to pursue the suspect, confirming the validity of the call.

Following an accident involving a large truck, the driver was in shock and could not remember the location of the accident. Channel 9 members located the accident in a matter of minutes and the information was relayed to the department.

Other specific case histories have been verified and are available upon request.

RIDE-INS FOR CITIZENS' GROUPS continue to represent a successful public program. Virtually any civic group, church, school or organization in the community can request a ride-in. This popular program has involved more than 2,088 area citizens in the past seven years.

As an educational tool, it has few equals. Without significant exception, participants have been complimentary in their appraisal of Fort Worth officers after spending from three to six hours on patrol.



The following quotes are excerpts from letters of appreciation regarding the ride-in program, and are typical of the responses from citizens:

"I was very impressed by the courtesy and professionalism of the officers with whom I rode. On each call they seemed to find just the right balance of authority tempered with consideration. My own presence as an observer was accepted generously. Both officers kept me well-informed and included me whenever possible. They made me feel part of the team instead of (as I had half-expected) an unwelcome intruder."

"The officers really impressed me with the way they handled the complaints. There were a couple of times when I would have

either burst out laughing or blown up and they kept their composure and were always polite regardless of how absurd the situation was. They really changed my opinion of police. I used to think they were uncaring demi-gods, but they aren't. It was an experience I will never forget."

"I found the officers to be courteous, efficient, and very alert. Just being an observer, a person does not fully realize the marvelous job these policemen do day after day. Being a semi-participant has been very enlightening."

THE HELP-ALERT WHISTLE CAMPAIGN represents a novel program intended primarily to make citizens aware of the dangers of crime and one's vulnerability to attack.

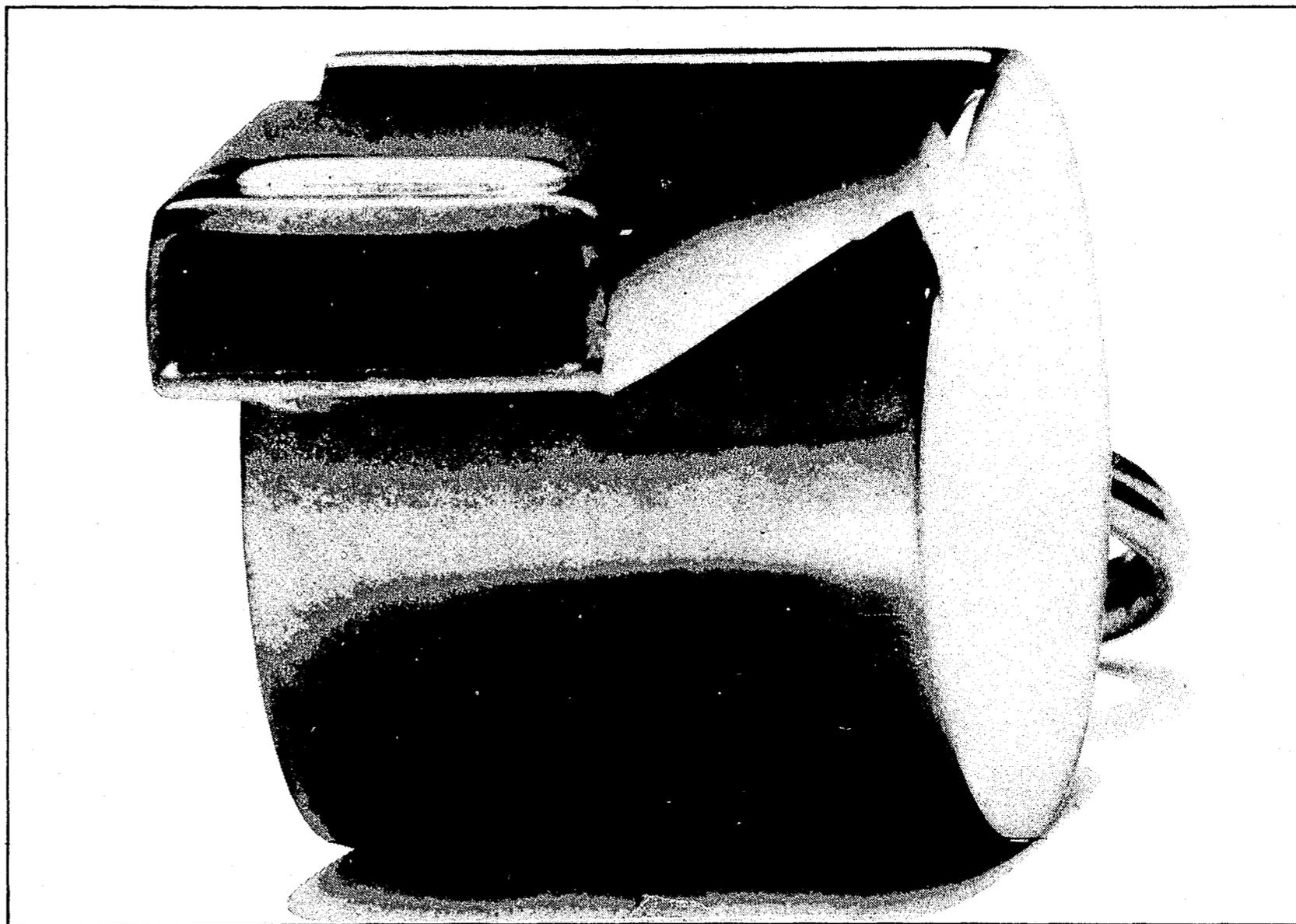
The First of Fort Worth asked the support and cooperation of the CSD in a joint program to promote the distribution of police-type whistles to citizens. Sold by the bank at their cost, the metal whistles were to be sounded in case of any emergency.

Women walking alone, elderly persons or citizens in crises situations would sound the whistle for help. Over 4,000 whistles were sold in the first five days.

The spin-off publicity received by the department was also significant. Other crime prevention programs offered by the division were advertised in the newspaper and through other media, resulting in an increased awareness of available police services.

Another significant factor was the emergence of the concept that leading business institutions in the community were willing to align themselves with the police department in a cooperative program.

This toy can be a real blow to crime in Fort Worth.



CERTIFICATES OF MERIT ARE AWARDED to citizens who provide an outstanding service either to the police department or to the community. Usually this involves assisting an officer, saving a life, or other heroic deed.

Normally a patrolman, through his commanding officer, will request that such a certificate be presented. Press coverage is requested when appropriate.

Because a police department has limited alternatives for rewarding or recognizing an individual citizen for exceptional valor or service, this certificate provides an excellent vehicle for this purpose.

THE TRADITIONAL CELEBRATION OF JUNE 19th involves the division in the capacity of liaison agent between the department and the Black community. Celebration of the event usually continues for three or four days of festivities in a local park. Police patrol and enforcement in the park requires extreme tact, diplomacy and sensitivity. Officers possessing these particular skills and a knowledge of the community are chosen and scheduled by the sergeant in Community Services.

Coordination of police officers assigned to this event has been the responsibility of the division for the past three years. To this point there have been no major problems.

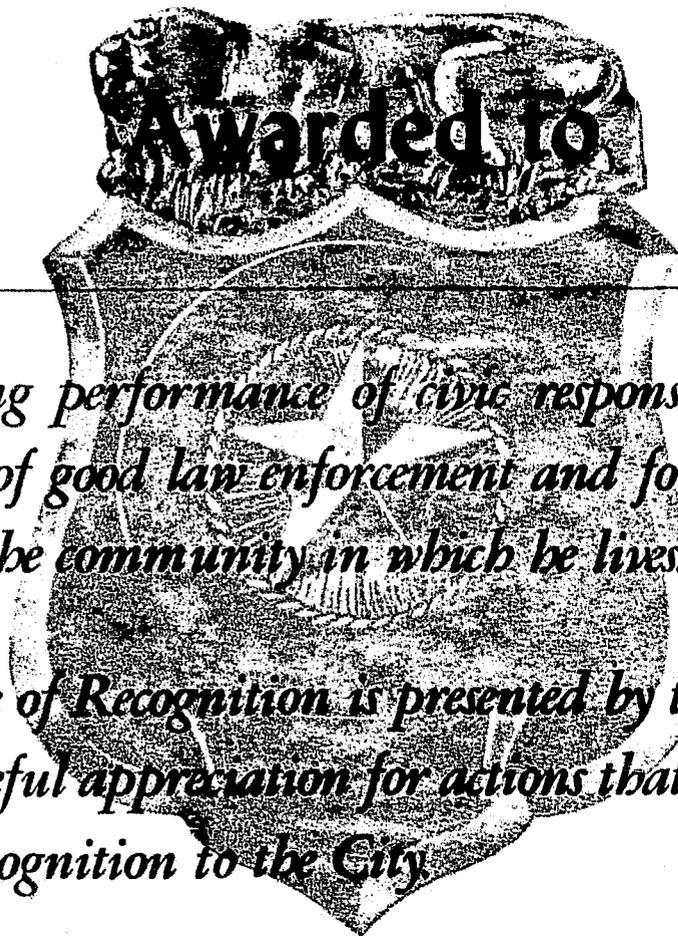
THE ANNUAL MAYFEST CELEBRATION IN TRINITY PARK has grown dynamically since its inception four years ago. During the first three years of this annual event, the CSD assumed full responsibility for all policing including around-the-clock security, crowd control, transportation of money, and any other related activity involving public safety.

Staff officers and civilians worked excessive amounts of overtime, received compensatory time for their efforts. Each year the crowds grew larger and the Mayfest itself increased in scope. This community project, sponsored by local civic organizations, represented a significant event in the community and it was felt that the division was within its jurisdiction in providing services.

The 1976 Mayfest had been expanded to four days, with an anticipated crowd of over 147,000. At this point the police department assumed the major part of the responsibility, and received payment for half of the expense for officers. CSD staff continued to act as coordinators and assisted the lieutenant in charge.

Citizens Certificate of Recognition

FORT WORTH POLICE DEPARTMENT



For outstanding performance of civic responsibilities; for dedicated interest in the cause of good law enforcement and for unselfish devotion to his fellowman and the community in which he lives.

This Certificate of Recognition is presented by the Fort Worth Police Department in grateful appreciation for actions that have brought honor to the recipient and recognition to the City.

Date

Chief of Police

III. Public Information and Education (Speaker's Bureau)

SELF-PROTECTION FOR WOMEN is one of the oldest programs within the division. This program was developed in 1969, before any other agency or group attempted to meet the need. Developed because of the increasing numbers of assaults against women, the program filled a need for information, instruction and techniques which enabled women to take safety precautions or physically defend themselves from sexual assault.

Following several years of widespread popularity, the division began a joint effort with the Tarrant County Task Force on Rape, a local women's organization interested in helping train women to resist and avoid assault. This alliance has proved mutually beneficial and continues to exist as an effective partnership. Follow up with victims, liaison between rape victims and the detective bureau, and psychological treatment at John Peter Smith Hospital are all a part of joint effort.

Maintenance of comprehensive data derived from all rape reports provides a statistical base for study and planning that is not available anywhere else. These statistics have been extremely valuable to both the department and other agencies as efforts to protect women against rape continue.

Classes offering self-defense techniques for women were announced by the CSD and enrollment immediately filled a six month time span. Two meetings per week, three hours each, were held at the police academy. Basic elements of judo, karate and other self-defense tactics were taught. Women became proficient in the three week time period, and found confidence in their ability to effectively protect themselves.





self protection for women

- DRIVING ALONE AT NIGHT
- WALKING ALONE
- AT HOME ALONE
- DISCOURAGING OBSCENE CALLERS

**COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION
POLICE DEPARTMENT**

PUBLIC SAFETY AND COURTS BUILDING
1000 Throckmorton St. 335-7211 Ext. 547
Fort Worth, Texas 76102

By way of summary, it can accurately be said that what began as a simple lecture and movie grew to meet a vital need in the city. Demand remains high for this program at present, and there are no indications that it will slacken in the near future.

Since 1971, 47,142 women have either participated in a class or witnessed a program and lecture. (Records available to verify figures.)

OPERATION PINK, A PROGRAM TO COMPUTERIZE identification of valuable property, should be considered beyond limited treatment as a part of a speaker's bureau. This program is an active, citizen involvement crime prevention effort and is more than merely "after dinner entertainment."

In operation for approximately four years, PINK (Personal Identification Number Keeper) was a pilot project developed by the Fort Worth Police Community Services Division. Because it was one of the first programs of this nature in the state, response and interest by other agencies was widespread.

Briefly, the program is based on etching an individual's drivers license on valuable property. Then a simple registration card is completed which is key punched and added to the growing file of numbers in the National Crime Information Center.

Data is instantly available through the police computer. Thus recovered property is quickly and positively identified. Return to the owner is assured; often thieves are apprehended with marked property in their possession, greatly aiding legal prosecution and supporting apprehension efforts.

FORT WORTH POLICE DEPARTMENT OPERATION IDENTIFICATION

Operation "PINK"



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"HELP FIGHT BURGLARS"

PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER KEEPER

*A cooperative effort between citizens and the
Fort Worth Police to reduce burglaries and theft.*

The program has been effective, according to reports from many agencies, including the detective division which is firmly supportive of the concept.

A total of 23,753 citizens have completed the registration form; it is estimated that a sizeable number of persons have marked their property and affixed the warning decal to their dwelling or business but have not yet returned the registration card.

	10-74	10-75
	thru	thru
	9-75	5-76
P.I. Numbers Issued	341	169
Brochures mld. & dist.	4,948	1,737
Registrations	2,644	2,074

TEN ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS are a permanent part of the speaker's bureau, although several activities involve other agencies and have ramifications which extend beyond what is normally considered "a program" for service club or civic group. These activities have been extremely popular in the community and are requested consistently.

- (1.) **Armed Robbery** is increasing at an alarming rate and although it is difficult to offer specific instructions should this crime take place, there are basic precautions individuals and businesses can take.

Once an armed robbery has taken place, there are numerous things victims should do in order to assist police in apprehension. For example, identification and description of suspects, can follow a clear cut, easily understood pattern.

HOLDUP!



This brochure is designed to explain a few basic security measures that you as an employee or business owner can take to make your place of business less inviting to an armed robber. Also, what you should and should not do, before, during and after an armed robbery, to lessen the chances of injury to yourselves and your customers and to assist the police in apprehending the robber(s).

Taking a little time and effort NOW can save you grief, trouble, and money LATER.

PRESENTED BY
POLICE COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION
AND
ROBBERY DETAIL
OF THE
FORT WORTH POLICE DEPARTMENT

Time saved when the patrol officer arrives on the scene can often mean the difference between apprehension or escape for criminals.

This awareness program is intended primarily for businesses which are subject to such crimes. Officers contact owners of chain stores, liquor and convenience stores which are often the target of robberies, urging them to make this information available to all employees.

An effort is made to persuade managers to allow staff officers an opportunity to present the program to all employees, explaining the procedures and distributing description forms and other material.

Although this is a relatively new program, significant interest has been expressed and it is predictable that response among business leaders will be positive.

- (2.) **Child Molestation** is another frequent crime, and a difficult one to guard against. Following a tragic event in the community in which a six year old child was sexually molested and murdered, a program designed to inform parents and children about the dangers of child molesters was developed.

This program is divided into two phases, one to an adult level and a second developed especially for children from ages 4 to 11. Both presentations are accompanied by a film and lecture. The adult material discusses the psychology and characteristics of a child molestor or sexual pervert. Danger areas are clearly discussed, and many of the techniques used by such criminals are openly reviewed for the benefit of adult audiences.



For the youth audience, pamphlets are distributed in conjunction with a film which points out dangers to children without arousing unnecessary or excessive fear and apprehension. Simple language, illustrated through meaningful examples, effectively communicates many of the dangers of child molestation to this audience.

This program has been well received in the public school system, as well as by local civic groups and P.T.A.s. Demand has been consistent and response clearly indicated support for the program.

- (3.) **Shoplifting** can be a serious crime, particularly when one considers the ramifications of a police record as a result of this act.

This program is flexible and is modified to meet the needs of a particular audience. When presented to school age youngsters, the seriousness of the crime is shown in a clear, unemotional manner. Consequences of theft are obvious, as the youngsters follow a suspect throughout apprehension and introduction into the criminal justice system.

Another modification of the program is used when talking to retail business managers and employees. An up-to-date examination of tactics used by shoplifters helps alert businessmen to the ever-present threat of shoplifting. Preventative measures are discussed and in many cases the officer advised merchants regarding arrangement of merchandise, placement of cash register, displays and other physical details pertinent to store layout which will help deter shoplifting. All presentations are supported by a film.

(4.) **The Police Service and the Community** is a general title that describes a program which is versatile and can be shaped to fit a specific audience, whether it is a civic club or a school group. The title is an indication of the general nature of the program, which deals with police techniques, the state of law enforcement, what citizens can do to assist this police, etc.

(5.) **Security Evaluations and Hardware Displays** could also be termed a part of the speaker's bureau in a limited sense. This particular topic is covered earlier in the report on page 9 and needs little elaboration at this point. In some cases a brief program is developed around this subject covering only basic material.

(6.-10.) **The Remaining Five Subject Areas** normally included in the division's speaker's bureau include *general youth activities*, basic training and precautions for *babysitters*, various school and class *rap sessions*, *career day presentations* and social services liaison and *agency referral*.

These titles are basically self-explanatory and need little or no amplification. All programs are presented by police personnel, and many are supported with films or slide presentations. Brochures are also distributed.

Comparable statistics are as follows:

	10-74 thru 9-75	10-75 thru 5-76
School Programs	453	500
Audience	26,768	24,545
Church Programs	101	80
Audience	3,670	3,054
Civic Programs	400	431
Audience	12,569	20,542



BOOTHS AND DISPLAYS offer an excellent opportunity to publicize services and programs and for the distribution of literature. The Star-Telegram Home Show, for example, provided access to thousands of citizens.

Youth festivals, Scout-a-rama, shopping center promotions, and other areas where large crowds gather provide excellent exposure. In every case, space has been donated free of charge. Manpower and material requirements appear to be justified in view of the unusually widespread exposure gained through such methods.

Permanent displays have been constructed, with capability to emphasize whatever program might be timely, as well as showing a general overview of the entire division.

MANY WOMEN OWN HANDGUNS, but are not familiar with basic safety procedures. In many cases they do not fully understand the mechanical processes of their weapon.

The CSD developed a program to train women in safety and in firing procedures, providing closely supervised instruction in handling, maintenance and principles as the first stage. Stage two consisted of actual firing at the police pistol range.

Women responded in large numbers to the first programs which were scheduled on two consecutive Saturdays. Evaluation of these two pilot programs held in 1974 led to the continuance of the program. An extensive waiting list immediately resulted; often women waited as long as six to eight months for an opportunity to participate.

Staffing and range facilities are the limiting factors. Only ten persons can fire at one time, and each is required to have a police instructor with her at all times during firing. Twenty-five to 50 rounds were fired by each participant.

Simultaneously, 20 other participants were hearing a lecture and observing an instructor demonstrating safety and related techniques.

Participants numbering 30 each event furnished their own weapon and ammunition. Police personnel responded very favorably and were enthusiastic about continuing the program.

It is not the intention of the CSD to encourage handgun possession or ownership among women; however, it would be "ostrich" philosophy to ignore the obvious fact that many women possess handguns but do not know how to handle them safely. Therefore it is felt that instruction results in an overall awareness of safety and reduction of accidents.





OF PARTICULAR PUBLIC INTEREST ARE K-9 AND HELICOPTER demonstration. Both are scheduled by the division for various groups and schools, and have provided an excellent image-building medium particularly among younger citizens.

A FILM DOCUMENTARY OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT, titled *Special Breed of Man* is a slide presentation utilizing unique technology in visual production.

The show covers virtually all divisions within the department and portrays actual police activity in progress. The 22-minute program was developed, written and produced by the CSD for public viewing. Requests from various audiences continue to support the need for such an institutional show.

IV. Interaction with Other Agencies-- Social Services Referrals

SPECIAL REFERRALS AND LIAISON RESPONSIBILITIES are the duties of a staff social worker. The position was originally established to provide resource information to patrol officers regarding the various agencies within the immediate area which offer a multitude of social services.

Because these agencies are so numerous and in some instances have overlapping functions, a practical knowledge of their criteria for accepting and serving clients is sometimes difficult to maintain. Further, it becomes readily apparent that because of constant daily contact with individuals who need such services, all patrol officers should have a working knowledge of available agencies.

The liaison agent provides this information after first making contact with all agencies and establishing the limits of service and criteria.

Then the information is funneled to the patrol officer in the form of brief memos, roll call information, pamphlets or a referral directory. This information is especially important due to the fact that needs often arise at night after many agencies are closed. Emergency phone numbers or alternatives then assume even greater priority.

A permanent referral directory is now being developed specifically for officers and will be issued to each patrolman. The directory is designed so that additions, deletions and alterations can readily be made in order to assure its accuracy and thoroughness.

Other specialized cases which are the responsibility of this staff member include referrals for treatment of alcoholism, narcotic abuse, suicidal tendencies, family disputes, mental cases and behavioral problems among juveniles.

Often another agency or division within the police department will refer an individual with pressing, immediate problems to the social worker. For example, a person who must have food and shelter, and cannot wait for the normal system to function. Immediate steps are taken to provide emergency services on an interim basis.

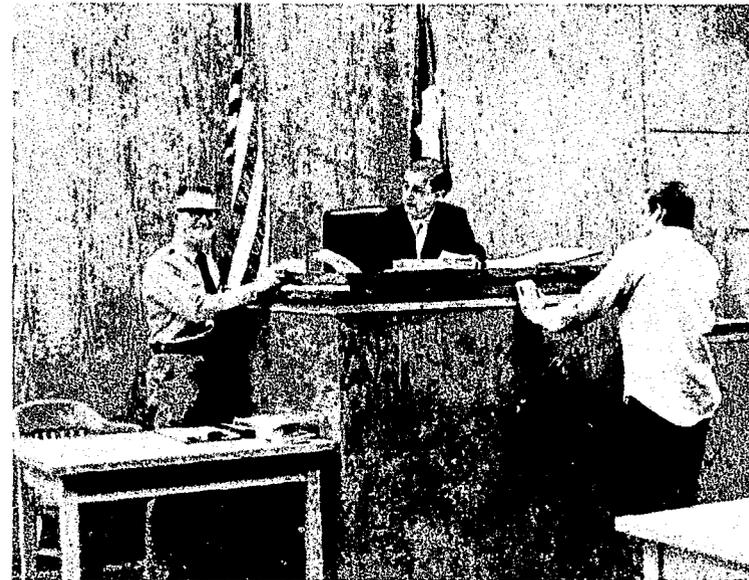
ABUSED WIVES ALSO FREQUENTLY come to the attention of the social worker. Numerous forms of assistance are offered in these cases, including treatment, help in obtaining legal aid, or any other service that is appropriate. Many such clients are physically injured and require medical aid, which is also provided.

Another facet of this syndrome with which the division is presently concerned is the establishment of a permanent organization solely for the benefit of abused wives. Principally of interest to the woman who suffers abuse but for various reasons will not or cannot leave her husband, this organization provides temporary shelter, counseling, clear definition of available resources and alternatives and generally provides a supportive atmosphere when needed.

MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGE H. L. VALDERAS has assisted the division through his enthusiastic cooperation in a number of different areas which have paid many dividends. Historically, the court has been responsive to the needs of clients who are seeking various forms of assistance through police Service Centers.

Another worthy service is referral to the Safety Council's Defensive driving course. Following the success of the course taught in English, Judge Valderas and the CSD worked together to head the same course in Spanish, thus meeting another need existing in the Mexican American community.

Any appraisal of the function and effectiveness of the CSD reveals that one of the key elements contributing to the unit's success has been the support and cooperation of the municipal court judges.



LIAISON WITH THE CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT represents a new dimension to the department's social service liaison program. Interaction between Child Welfare and the police department occurs frequently. Understanding of expectations and a knowledge of appropriate procedures has minimized confusion and misunderstandings for both agencies, and generally improved efficiency.

In addition to improving relations and efficiency, this liaison resulted in another plus — a feedback system was developed to inform the officer of the outcome of cases in which he was involved. This aspect of the program provides a personal sense of satisfaction for the officer who formerly had no idea of the disposition of his cases.

Also a part of this program is an effort to reduce child abuse. One significant project was the inclusion of a flyer in approximately 150,000 City of Fort Worth water bills.

HELP US PREVENT CHILD ABUSE

Wednesday's Child ... full of woe.
Every week in Texas at least two children die. Hundreds are injured ... or neglected ... at the hands of their parents.
If you know a Wednesday's Child, help him, and help his parents. Call us.

LIFT A FINGER REPORT CHILD ABUSE.

TOLL FREE STATEWIDE CHILD ABUSE HOTLINE
1-800-292-5400

TEXAS STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

FORT WORTH POLICE COMMUNITY LIAISON
335-7211, Ext. 547

TARRANT COUNTY CHILD WELFARE
335-4921

HOLIDAYS AHEAD was a campaign resulting from interaction with the Tarrant Council on Alcoholism. This program involved coordinating volunteers through the Community Services Division to assist persons on New Year's Eve.

Any person who was incapable of driving due to excessive consumption of alcohol could call the police department, where the call could be channeled to the CSD. The officer in charge would then dispatch a volunteer to drive the subject home.

The program was new and unusual, and appeared to be a success. Response from citizens was good, and media coverage was excellent. Plans are being implemented to repeat it during the Christmas and New Year's Eve holidays.

V. Youth Activities

A YOUTH PROGRAM, co-sponsored by the Police Community Services Division and the United Way of Tarrant County is proposed and designed for children of different age ranges.

Basically, the youngsters who participate come from disadvantaged or depressed areas. Many will have already had some negative contact with the police department, others will perhaps be borderline or potential police problems, which will simultaneously be community problems.

With this basic premise in mind, the following series of programs have been carried out. Some of them are totally new and unique; others bear similar characteristics of programs sponsored by other police departments. From an organizational standpoint, the overall program is developed as a dual phase effort.

First, a dimension of educational opportunity combined with wholesome recreational activity has been added.

Secondly, by close personal contact a positive rapport between the participants and police officers will develop.

It is envisioned that a positive attitude change will result both on the part of the youth as well as the officers, as each come to know each other on personal terms.

These two approaches, combined with a realistic follow-up measurement design provide a unique program different from activities provided by many other community agencies.

Formerly, a variety of programs were sponsored most of which concentrated on recreation and sporting activity. While this did serve the purpose of occupying youngsters in a positive manner

during potential dangerous idle summer hours. It did not provide opportunity for indepth "rap sessions" or thorough understanding by both officer and youth.

Based on previous knowledge and experience the approach on youth activity has been reevaluated. Previously, the program reflected large numbers of participants. This project, though fairly costly by comparison, deals with smaller numbers with emphasis upon close personal contact and a one-to-four relationship. Subsequently, the above concept and philosophy has emerged and has been endorsed by police administrators.

Positive changes can and will result from these activities. Such changes will have far reaching ramifications and will directly impact upon the community. Such change will be difficult to measure in a realistic manner. However, the need for measurement exists and therefore a considerable amount of time and effort has been directed toward the development of a workable measurement design.

One very basic and uncomplicated design would involve a control group and a test group with reasonably well-controlled variables, each tested one year after the program to determine which had the highest number of police contacts. Obviously if the group which participated in the police programs showed a lower number of contacts, some conclusions relative to effectiveness could be made.

Undoubtedly the procedure will undergo considerable change and sophistication before it becomes a viable, operable procedures. Mention of such measurement technique is made with the knowledge that such efforts are extremely complex and technical, but with a realization of the need for tangible evidence of effectiveness.

(1.) The Museum of Science and History has offered the Community Services Division 25 scholarships for classes beginning in June. The free classes are available to children



between the ages of six thru eleven. These children are chosen by the Child Welfare Department, teachers in public schools and the Big Brothers Association of Tarrant County.

The boys and girls attend 2 classes each for four weeks. The Community Services Division is responsible for overall coordination, furnishing transportation and lunches. The periods between classes will be utilized in rap sessions with police officers, films and tours.

Past experience has proven the value of the program effective.



(2.) The Patrol Car Parade concept is designed to give youngsters from the ages of six thru ten an insight into the tools available to the police officer. The youngsters are selected from all geographical areas of the city. Since this is a highly impressionable age group, the program presents an opportunity to install a positive attitude hopefully resulting in a

productive, well-adjusted citizen. This was an on-going program of 8 parades featuring.

- (a.) Ride in a patrol unit
- (b.) Viewing of police equipment
 - 1. radio
 - 2. siren, lights
 - 3. hardware
- (c.) K-9 Demonstration
- (d.) Helicopter Demonstration-officer to explain its uses
- (e.) Tour of the Training Academy
- (f.) Showing of a relevant movie
- (g.) Personal contact with a uniformed police officer
- (h.) Refreshments



- (3.) **Three Summer Campouts** were held near Glen Rose. Three nights and four days away from familiar surroundings and pressures provided a total of 75 youngsters with a different perspective about life.

None of these youngsters would have had an opportunity for this kind of an experience, and all responded with a positive evaluation of the program when the event was completed.

Police counselor-youth ratio was one to four which enables both youth and police to know each other as individuals. This aspect is considered one of the more important features of the overall event.

Participating youngsters came from a wide range of socio-economic backgrounds, with varying family backgrounds. Twenty-five young men and women on the first camping trip were all referred by Tarrant County Juvenile Probation Department and were on probation at the time of the event.

The two other events involved participants referred from a variety of sources — Big Brothers of Tarrant County, public school teachers, social workers and by each individual Service and Information Center.



(4.) **Three Girls Softball Teams** have been organized through the various Service Centers, dealing primarily with girls in the middle school age range, from 12 to 15 years old.

Few organized community activities are appealing or available to this particular adolescent, thus they are in a sense neglected during the summer months. (As noted in earlier reports, baseball teams of various kinds have been a part of Service Centers and neighborhood youth activity for the past six years.)



(5.) **Cops and Kids Field Day** was the finale for the summer youth program. All boys and girls who have participated in

any of the programs attended the Field Day. The purpose was to re-establish past relationships, firm up rapport and crystalize all positive aspects of the entire summer program. The Pate Museum of Transportation is the site of a tour, various recreational activities, and officer-youth rap sessions.



A POLICE EXPLORER POST was established several years ago and continues to be an asset to the department as well as offering valuable training and educational experiences for 30 teenage youth.

The Post is active in numerous functions, such as directing traffic at civic events, assisting at the Mayfest, acting as tour guides during the Freedom Train showing, beautification projects, field trips and a multitude of other civic and scouting activities.

The Community Services Division has utilized these young men and women consistently in various other areas — door to door contact in numerous residential areas; distribution of material and manning display booths for the Division; a concentrated effort to secure accurate business cards for businesses to be filed with Records and Identification Office; and others too numerous to mention.

This group has proven itself to be a very real asset to the department as well as the CSD. Four of the young men have since become excellent police officers. From a cost standpoint, they have served widely and effectively with little or no budgeted funds — the bulk of their needs and activities have been supported through fund raising projects.

The Fort Worth Police Explorer Post has also received state and regional recognition and has earned numerous awards.

BICYCLES ARE A PART OF YOUTH, and when one is considered, the other almost invariably appears. This Division is concerned about the large number of bikes that are stolen annually from area youngsters.

As a part of the overall youth program, school administrators contacted and agreed to designate specific days for officers to come to the school grounds and mark bicycles. Operation PINK numbers were stenciled into the metal frames, and the numbers registered as a deterrent to theft. Special bicycle deals were issued to be affixed to the marked bikes.

In addition to being a tangible deterrent to theft, the events allowed officers to have a highly positive contact with youngsters throughout the city, and provided an opportunity to spread information about other youth-related programs. Parents were also grateful for this service.

Approximately 2,900 were marked and coded in the computer.



Protect your...

VI. Public School Liaison Program

THE SCHOOL LIAISON OFFICER CONCEPT was established in 1969 almost at the inception of the division. The program has repeatedly demonstrated its validity and value as the police department, school personnel and students all mutually benefit from this approach to improving police/youth relations.

Students get to know this officer as an individual who is very human and concerned about them. They are better able to understand the need for laws and policemen in general, and subsequently police officers observe today's youth from a vastly improved perspective.

Appraising the program from an enforcement or strictly "police" standpoint, facts again support the validity of this activity. In many cases, because students know this officer as an individual and trust him, they are quick to provide information about potential or pending violations.

Many vandalism cases and certain criminal violations have been cleared as a result of this healthy rapport. Advance information concerning gang fights on the last days of school each year has repeatedly assisted the department in preventing such disturbances as the school year ends.

The school liaison officer is assigned to the Community Services Division and is responsible to the Director. He is provided an office and secretarial services by the school administration.

A part of his responsibility is to visit each school as a deterrent to crime, become acquainted with pupils and school personnel, and to be available to investigate and/or arrest pupils or outsiders involved in campus unrest. This officer also provides assistance in

hard core truancy cases, assists in in-service training and is available for lectures, films, demonstrations and field trips.

	10-74 = 9-75	10-75 = 5-76
School Programs	97	132
Audience	11,772	4,909
Civic Programs	49	44
Audience	1,269	1,396
Special Investigations	22	18
Man Days Worked	14	14
School Administration		
Meetings	36	37
School Visits	134	125



VII. Media Liaison

NEWS-MEDIA RELATIONS are essentially positive. Coverage of special events has been more than adequate and a positive relationship exists between the Division and all area media. Most of the contact with the news media concerns a new or special crime prevention program and representatives have been very fair and thorough in providing news and feature stories to acquaint the public with police programs.

Press kits including photos, historical background information, biographical data and other relevant material are prepared in advance and distributed to all media. Representatives are notified in advance of an event, and plans are made to provide electronic media with realistic situations for filming and taping.

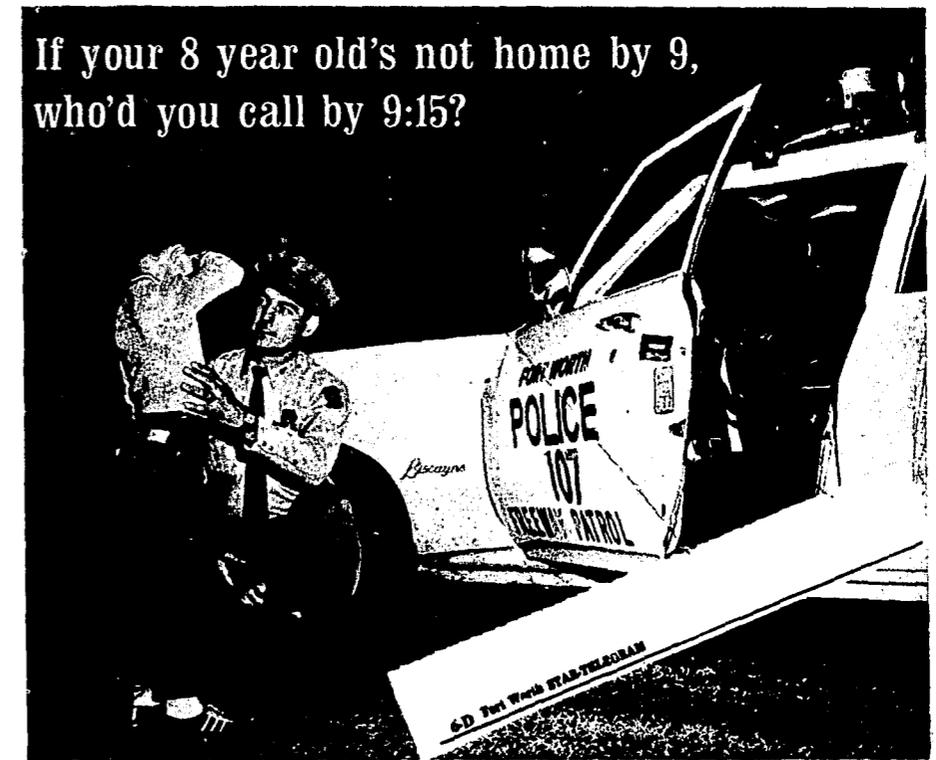
A practical knowledge of the needs, limitations, and requirements of the different news media helps assure even better coverage. Deadlines and technical requirements are taken into consideration in all planning.

In addition to timely news stories, the division maintains and produces a continuous flow of public service announcements which are distributed regularly to all media. These messages are tailored to fit whatever program is current, and are updated regularly.

Numerous interviews featuring different police representatives are initiated and coordinated through the CSD. (NOTE: An overall awareness throughout the department would help generate even more unique features and interviews which would be of interest to the media and to the public.)

Although all news and feature stories as well as interviews are primarily for public enlightenment or information, they can also serve as positive image-building techniques. In this light, the Division created a series of ads for the print media which were widely published.

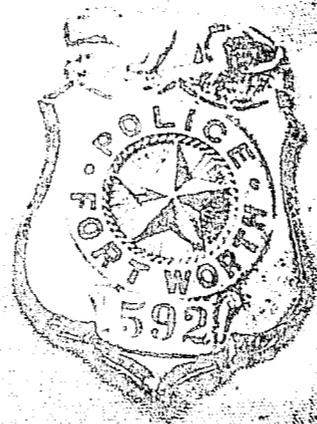
The division is also involved in publicizing the entire department through recognition of individual officers. In this regard, numerous civic and service clubs have offered to honor an individual policeman each month. This recognition is also accompanied by media publicity whenever possible; it is doubly effective in that it provides personal satisfaction and pride for an individual and also it demonstrates to officers that the general public is basically supportive of the police effort in Fort Worth.



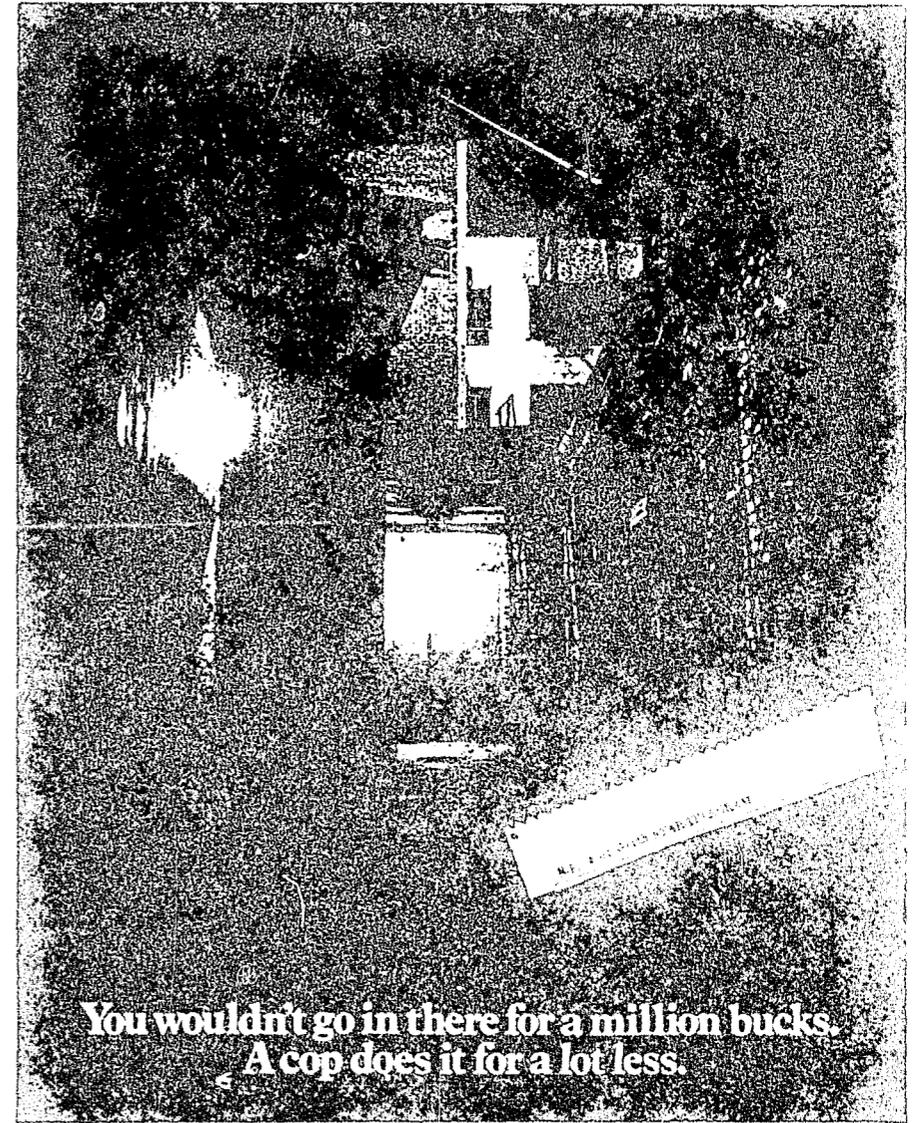
**If your 8 year old's not home by 9,
who'd you call by 9:15?**

A policeman returning a lost child doesn't make big news. But if you're a parent, you know how important it really is. So does a policeman. It's his choice to protect you, your family, and your home. He'll help return a lost child, stop a burglar, deliver a baby, or direct traffic.

You try hiding behind it.



You try hiding behind a badge? It only an exclamation. It won't stop a burglar if he's better. And it won't buy your universal respect, not today. A badge won't make you a hero, but the men behind it will. He'll help to deliver a baby, stop a burglar, find a lost child, or direct traffic.



You wouldn't go in there for a million bucks.
A cop does it for a lot less.

You may think a cop takes risks because he's paid to take risks. The kind of risks you wouldn't take for a small fortune. Something else must make it worthwhile. Something inside of him. A desire to help. So, whether it's to probe an alley, stop a burglar, or deliver a baby, he's ready.

VIII. Teaching and Instructing at Police Academy

NUMEROUS STAFF MEMBERS PROVIDE INSTRUCTION in specialized areas which are of importance to police officers.

Availability of instructors is a service that produces results in two areas. First, it allows the academy, as well as other police academies, to draw upon skilled instructors in specialized areas. Secondly, it offers an opportunity for the Community Services Division to become an accepted, integrated facet of the police service rather than a vaguely defined unit which is sometimes misunderstood by police officers.

FIRST AID INSTRUCTION at the academy is carried out by J. L. Kirkpatrick, an instructor-trainer certified by the American Red Cross. This is a required course for all trainees which requires lengthy instructor training and certification. This officer also assists other law enforcement agencies throughout the community, teaching regular classes at the Council of Governments Police Academy. Kirkpatrick also provides refresher courses for in-service training sessions.

SECURITY PROCEDURES FOR HOME AND BUSINESS and crime prevention in general is an eight hour course taught by patrolman J. H. Barton. Barton is the division's specialist in security devices and target-hardening techniques. He has completed specialized training and is a graduate of the Texas Crime Prevention Institute. The course outline and content was developed by Barton and represents a new field of instruction at the police academy. He is also an instructor at the Regional Police Academy.

SELF DEFENSE FOR OFFICERS AND GENERAL PHYSICAL FITNESS is another area in which CSD provides a competent instructor.

O. L. Cullum, trained in Karate and other forms of self defense has also completed the self-defense training for instructors offered by

the Department of Public Safety and is a certified police instructor. His course includes, developed in cooperation with training division supervisors, a heavy concentration in physical fitness.

This area is not a recent innovation within the academy, but has begun to receive more attention as attempts to train officers in self-defense tactics are being emphasized.



CRISIS INTERVENTION AND SOCIAL REFERRALS now constitute a formal course of study at the academy and are the responsibility of Mrs. Siegrid Nail, social worker assigned to the CSD. As trainees become more aware of the social problems of future clients, they are informed about the numerous agencies which serve specific needs.

Another innovation in police training is a unit on crisis intervention, primarily designed for in-service education. Previously

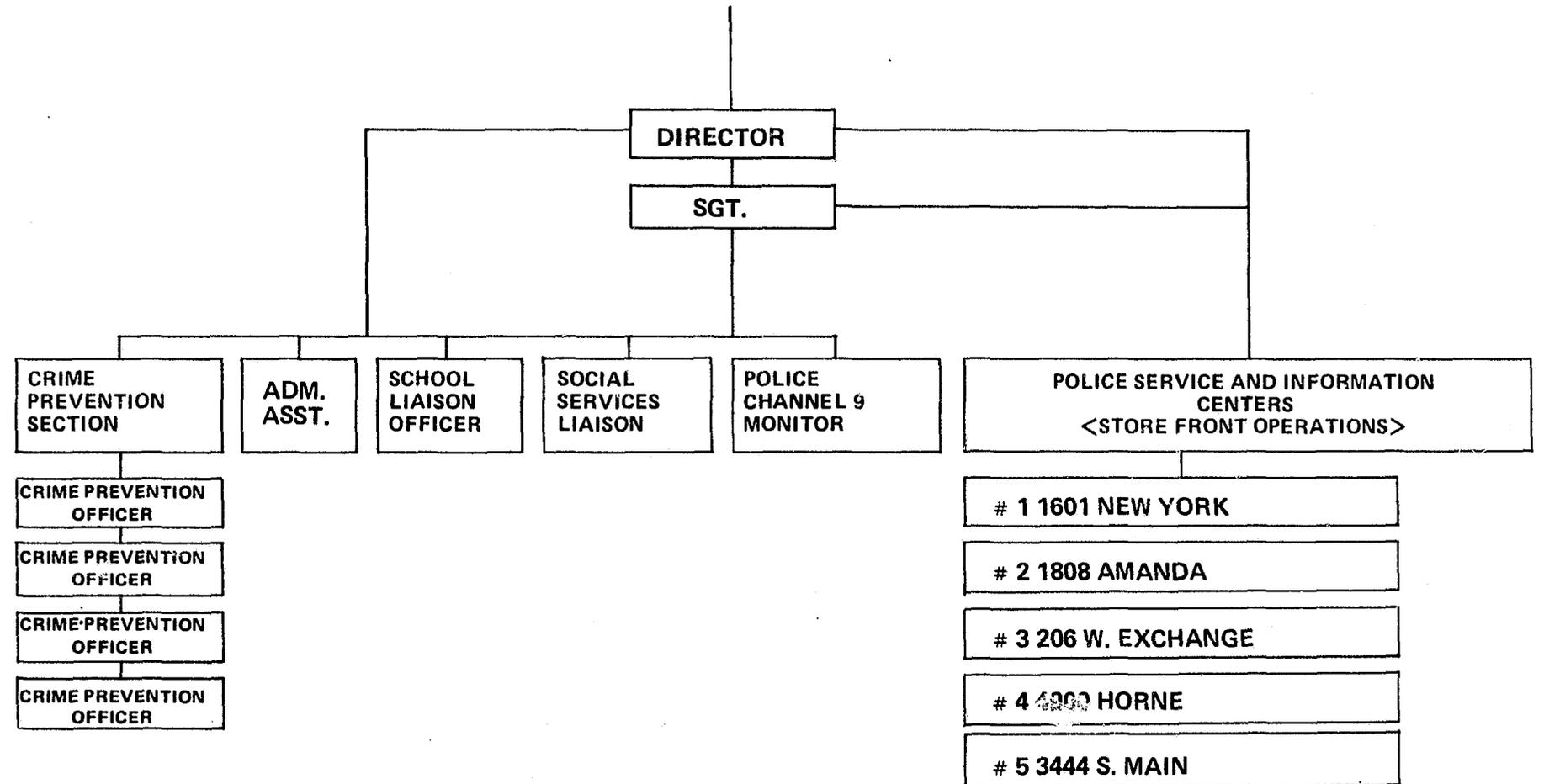
there has been only minimum information available to train police officers to cope with this dangerous phase of police work.

Following her completion of the F.B.I. course on Domestic Crisis Intervention, Mrs. Nail will work with the training academy to establish a comprehensive course for all officers. The course will be offered to small groups of officers until all patrolmen in the department have an opportunity to attend.

CSD staff members are also involved in the continuing education program to certify Phase II members of the Channel 9 Monitor program. This instructional unit includes a number of topics including referrals, first aid, radio procedures, police department organization, traffic control and other areas of interest for the Channel 9 Monitor.

IX. Organizational Chart

POLICE COMMUNITY SERVICES



X. Personal Roster

POLICE COMMUNITY SERVICES

DIRECTOR — Tom H. Stevenson

SERGEANT — L. E. Cooper

CRIME PREVENTION SECTION

J. L. Kirkpatrick
G. J. Des Camps
J. H. Barton
O. L. Cullum

ADMINISTRATIVE AIDE

Carolyn Perez

SCHOOL LIAISON OFFICER

J. F. Johnson

SOCIAL SERVICES LIAISON

Siegrid Nail

POLICE CHANNEL 9 MONITOR

T. E. Attebery

POLICE SERVICE AND INFORMATION CENTERS (STORE FRONT OPERATIONS)

1 1601 New York

Officer J. Washington
Stephanie Rorie

5 3444 S. Main

Officer O. L. Cullum*
Vicente Llamozas

2 3008 Race

Officer J. L. Kirkpatrick*
Louis Groom

6 5280 Trail Lake Drive

Officer J. H. Barton*

3 206 W. Exchange

Officer J.M Gonzalez
Janelle Kavanaugh

4 4900 Horne

Officer G. J. Des Camps*
Officer C. M. Shaw

*These officers have been temporarily assigned from Crime Prevention Section to Store Front Operations due to lack of personnel.

END

7 *Albany*