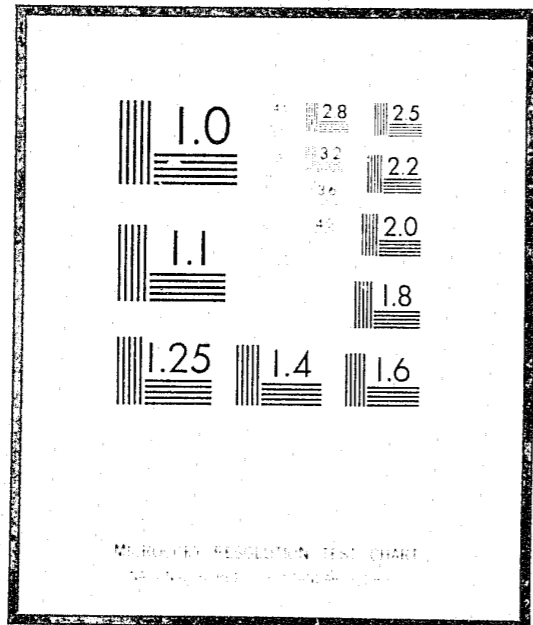


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St. Charles County Citizens' Committee on Services to Children and Youth



Report and Recommendations

St. Charles County Citizens Study
Committee on Services to Children & Youth
708 Mont Brook
O'Fallon, Missouri 63366

June 30, 1975

The Honorable Charles Schwendemann:
Presiding Judge, St. Charles County
County Administration Building
118 North Second Street
St. Charles, Missouri 63301

Dear Judge Schwendemann:

It is with much pleasure that the enclosed report is submitted to the County Court on services to children and youth.

The report is the result of study by a representative group of adult and youth citizens appointed by the County Court in 1973. It is our hope that the recommendations herein will be given serious considerations by the County Court and the citizens of St. Charles County.

We wish to thank the citizens of all ages who served on the committee and who made this report possible.

Sincerely,

Vaughn George, Chairman

/ewj

Where do we go from here?

". . .The problem is not that we do not know what to a major extent are the causes of delinquency; because we do. The trouble is that we shy away from doing what we know must be done"

Statement of Saul D. Alinsky, Executive Director, Industrial Areas Foundation before the U. S. Senate Special Committee on Juvenile Delinquency, July 1955.

FOREWORD

This report is the result of a study conducted by adult and youth citizens of services to children and youth in our county. Participants included representatives of ten communities in our county from all geographic regions. The committee, which was appointed by the County Court worked for two years in studying the problems of youth. In addition, over three hundred citizens and youth participated in an opinion survey on the special problem of drugs.

The report and recommendations are directed to the attention of all our citizens who are concerned with our children and youth. It is the hope of the Committee that civic and professional groups in our county will address attention to the observations published in this report and help implement those recommendations which need support.

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SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Family & Child Welfare Services

1. The Community Council should be requested to form an interagency committee on family services, bringing together representatives of the County office of the State Child Welfare Division, the Family & Childrens Services, the Catholic and Lutheran professional family service agencies, and the volunteer services of the churches - e.g. Fish of the Episcopal Church. The committee should identify the extent of gaps in service and develop a plan for filling the needs in family welfare services.
2. State and Congressional legislators should be advised of the needs of families in public housing and urged to support the expansion of services of the U.S. Housing and Urban Development office. More home building and family services for low income families should be provided.
3. The Board of Directors of the Family and Childrens Service of Greater St. Louis should consider expanding service in the St. Charles County area.
4. The Catholic churches should provide leadership for expansion of casework services, for the development of Cana and Pre-Cana (family life education) programs as well as CFM (family community movement) groups for prevention and solving family and community problems.
5. A county-wide plan of day and night child care services, with organized transportation for western county areas should be developed.
6. A meeting of volunteer groups in St. Charles County should consider ways to expand part-time services into the Western (O'Fallon & Augusta) areas.

Education and School Services

1. Agencies, the police and court must give the schools every assurance of the confidentiality of service to youth in order to open channels for referral from school to the agencies.
2. School administrators should encourage and arrange for police to pick up children at home rather than at school to prevent any reflection on children or schools. Extreme emergencies are to be expected.
3. Home visits by teachers when school pupil personnel or home visitors are not available should be encouraged to help understand children with problems.

Education and School Services (continued)

4. The Community Council civic groups and state legislators should initiate state reimbursement legislation for non-teaching positions such as pupil personnel, guidance counselors, nurses, occupational therapists and other auxiliary personnel.
5. State legislation should be initiated authorizing state aid through the regular full high school senior year for students who have completed state requirements for graduation regardless if they stay in school or not. Until such time as legislation is passed, school districts need to direct attention to special curriculum for such students.
6. Adult (parent) volunteers should be organized to assist teachers in the schools as an additional force for discipline. (Parochial schools apparently have been successful in obtaining parent involvement in support of school activities.)
7. All local schools should have parent (adult) groups.
8. All schools should provide school social (pupil personnel) services. There should be more emphasis on and support for these social services.

Leisure Time

1. A priority need is a county-wide recreation program staffed by a full-time professional director. The County Judges should create a County Park and Recreation Department under the direction of a director recruited nationally.
2. The St. Charles County Park Board in cooperation with the local park boards should support the creation of the County Park and Recreation Department.
3. Attention should be directed to meeting the need for supervised recreation programs throughout the County.
4. The West of Missouri River Area Park Boards should be requested to conduct an educational program for citizens on needs in program as well as physical facilities and what professional standards should be established to meet these needs.
5. The Community Council of St. Charles should create a county-wide committee on recreation services for coordinating volunteer recreation services and supporting the creation of a county department of parks and recreation.

Leisure Time (continued)

6. Existing park boards should encourage youth representation on their boards thereby providing a communication conducive to youth participation and bearing responsibility for programs.
7. The YMCA services now only in St. Charles, St. Peters and O'Fallon be expanded and YWCA services should be developed in other county areas.
8. Park land for southern and western areas of the county should be expanded.

Police & Sheriff Services

1. Police and sheriff commissioned personnel should have a minimum of 240 hours of training plus 40 hours of supervision.
2. Police and sheriff departments should confer with the director of Region V Police Training Academy about the special needs of their personnel and if possible plan for training in the regional academy.
3. State legislators of St. Charles County should give support to state legislation providing for minimum standards of training for police and sheriff commissioned personnel.
4. Police and Sheriff departments should have specially trained police officers to work with juveniles.
5. The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice in its 1967 report suggested certain standards which can be used as a guideline for determining the needs in St. Charles County. The Sheriff's and local police departments are urged to consider the following:
 - a. Police should formally participate in community planning.
 - b. Departments should have written policies for their officers on handling common situations requiring discretion. (This is important in the handling of children and youth.)
 - 1) Police should promptly determine which cases are suitable for pre-judicial disposition.
 - 2) The police should have written standards for release for referral to non-judicial services, and for referral to the juvenile court.
 - 3) The police should be aided, or replaced, by paid case aides drawn from the neighborhood within the police district and selected for their knowledge of the community and their ability to communicate easily with juveniles and their families.

- 4) The police department should recruit with special attention to college campuses.
 - 5) Establish minimum requirements of a baccalaureate degree from all supervisory and executive positions (O'Fallon has met this recommendation.)
 - 6) Increase maximum salaries to attract college graduates to compete with other recruiting professions.
 - 7) Promotion eligibility requirements should stress ability above seniority and on prior performance, character, education achievement and leadership potential.
 - 8) Lateral entry (in actual rank) from other departments should be encouraged.
 - 9) Entering officers should serve no less than one year probation period.
 - 10) Every general enforcement officer should have at least one week of intensive in-service training a year.
6. The Community Council should invite the sheriff and police departments for representation on its committees considering services to children and youth.
 7. All departments should make the necessary arrangements to allow their officers to attend the available college courses in law enforcement supported through grants of the Law Enforcement Education Program.
 8. All departments should provide for additional specialist pay for those police juvenile officers who have completed a special six to eight weeks (240 to 320 hours) course on juvenile services. (Report of the Missouri Committee for the 1970 White House Conference on Children & Youth)
 9. Allow officers into the police juvenile division on the basis of interest, knowledge and training in juvenile service rather than require a minimum of years in general police patrol (1970 White House Committee.)
 10. The sheriff and six police departments should together agree on a uniform method of serving juveniles and have this procedure a part of department manuals for distribution to all officers.
 11. Firearms shall not be issued to officers unless they have passed a police academy certified firearms training course.
 12. All police budgets should provide for in-service training programs.

13. All police and the sheriff's departments should maintain statistics on the volume of service with juveniles (The Missouri Code provides for the confidentiality of individual records. It does not prevent departments from keeping records of juvenile contacts providing such records are kept separate from others.)
14. State legislators might be requested to promote a state roving crew of police for service to small local departments to serve in communities while local department officers are attending the region training academy. Until such aid is provided, the St. Charles representative on the Region V Council should explore grant possibilities for a substitute police staff during absences for training purposes.
15. All personnel in the sheriff's and police department should be on a merit system with appointments through examination and minimum qualifications. Administrators should be selected through national recruitment rather than local promotion in order to obtain the best applicant.

Detention Services

1. Public officials at the local and State level should be initiating legislation for a State-wide plan and development of regional detention facilities in the form of small group homes and juvenile detention centers. A State plan is essential for effective regional detention services.
2. County officials should confer with other adjacent counties to consider joint facilities.
3. The use of the County jail for juvenile detention should be discontinued immediately and if children cannot be kept at home, emergency foster homes or group homes should be used. If these are not available, the County should arrange for the detention of youth in the St. Louis County Detention Center. In the meantime, the St. Charles County Court should plan for the development of its own county detention center.

Juvenile Court

1. The St. Charles County Juvenile Court in concert with the circuit judges should give consideration to the formation of a family court to include services on all family problems.

2. Preference should be given to appointment of juvenile officers through examination and minimum standards of education and/or experience. A minimum of one year graduate work in juvenile or social service should be required. All appointments should be under the merit system.
3. Public defender services should be made available to all families and children required to appear in court.
4. Short-time rotation of judges should be avoided in order that the juvenile court judge is experienced in legal matters related to the family and children.
5. Support should be given by the Community Council, civic and professional groups for the proposed re-organization plan. If possible the plan should provide for adequate staff to allow each juvenile officer a caseload of no more than 35.
6. A school-police-court committee of representatives from each of the school districts, sheriff and police departments and court juvenile officers should be established. A first task of this committee should be the drafting of written policies on reporting, referral and processing of services required on a uniform county-wide basis.
7. The United Way and the Community Council should consider the needs of the juvenile court in referral family & children's services and make the necessary services available. This recommendation should include consideration of needed services and compensation to juvenile victims of offenses.

Drug Abuse

1. The Community Council appoint a County-wide committee to conduct public education programs on the extent, the affect of drugs and the services available to parents and students.
2. The boards of education in St. Charles County conduct in-service training workshops for the faculty in order that there is an informed faculty on the subject of drug abuse. The faculty should develop curricula on drug abuse education for use in all public and parochial schools.
3. To break down barriers of modal groups of users and non-users, there should be activities in school that require these groups to work together in school plays, sports, and classroom projects.

Drug Abuse (continued)

4. To increase knowledge throughout the County, the County Court is urged to distribute this report through the Community Council, the school counselors and the libraries. Copies should also be distributed to the St. Charles County representatives in the state and federal legislatures.
5. The County Court should request the school districts serving St. Charles County to appoint committees of teachers and students to study this report and take necessary action.
6. The County School Superintendent Association is urged to develop a program to provide volunteers for assignment to student education throughout their system beginning at lower than the high school level.
7. Sheriff deputies, community service (police) officers, police officers and police agents are encouraged to direct their attention more to the drug "pusher" rather than the user and to enforce the laws of sale of alcoholic beverages to youth.
8. A St. Charles County Office of Drug Abuse Prevention should be created as outlined in the Appendix of this Report.
9. School Districts should be encouraged to follow the intent and objectives of the legislation on drug education in schools to the maximum instead of attempting only to meet minimum requirements.

Community Organization

1. The Community Council in St. Charles should change its name to St. Charles County Community Council and expand its representation to include more of the organized groups in the western part of the County.
2. The Community Council should request the United Way to provide it with professional staff services instead of limiting its service to consultation. Such staff should enable the Council to provide the necessary planning of social services for the entire county.
3. The Community Council should provide for youth representation on its board.
4. Each community through the initiative of the local various organizations should develop its own coordinating council of organizations for cooperative planning, identifying gaps in services, and serve in liaison with the county-wide Community Council through delegated representatives.

5. The legislative bodies in each of the county communities should encourage their constituency to send representatives of organized groups as active participants in the St. Charles County Community Council.
6. All recommendations as made in this report should be noted as pertinent to the needs of all mentally and physically handicapped.
7. The United Way should arrange for representation from St. Charles County on all committees including budgeting and allocations.

Federal Funded Projects

1. Police, court and correctional agencies should identify their needs and confer with the St. Charles County representative on Region V Missouri Law Enforcement Assistance Council on the best methods for developing applications for federal funding. Agencies should confer with the community colleges and universities in the area seeking assistance in grant application developments.

Recommendations From The Missouri Committee For The
1970 White House Conference on Children and Youth

The St. Charles County Study Committee recommends that all organizations give serious consideration to the 1970 White House Conference on Children and Youth recommendations of the Missouri Committee which was published in December, 1971 under the title "Profile for Performance". This report was submitted to the governor and to the people of Missouri for the purpose of preventing and controlling delinquency.

Selected recommendations for consideration by St. Charles County citizens are the following:

1. Comprehensive homemaker services should be available on a community-wide basis.
2. Junior and senior high schools should mount vigorous recruitment campaigns in order to attract young people into the human services and should develop sound para-professional career ladder programs.
3. Educational programs on the abuse of alcohol and the illness of alcoholism should be included in both elementary and secondary school curriculum.
4. A joint council of youth and adults to plan appropriate recreation programs should be established at the community level. (See report on St. Charles Recreation-Leisure Time Activity. The St. Charles Community Council might consider appointing such a joint council).
5. Supervised playground programs should be expanded to offer a wider variety of meaningful activity for all age groups. (For St. Charles County this would require paid professional full-time staff to plan county-wide recreational programs).
6. Quality television programs that provide wholesome entertainment and learning experience for children of all ages should be encouraged and supported. Young people should be encouraged to be selective in their use of the mass media.
7. An inter-faith youth council should be established in every community where two or more churches and synagogues and other organized religious bodies exist. With the inter-faith youth council involving representations of youth and adults from all of these religious bodies.
8. The religious groups individually and collectively as an institution should be actively involved in the social issues of our day in order to help bring reconciliation in a fragmented world

9. New and more creative methods of recruiting and retaining policemen should be devised, giving attention to greater benefits including better salaries and more equitable promotional practices to attract more qualified applicants especially for college campuses and inter-city neighborhoods (also see recommendation of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice.

Family and Child Welfare Services

Introduction:

General opinions of citizens regarding family welfare indicated a concern of the lack of social services, job opportunities, home conditions and funds for social welfare. The committee noted the lack of job opportunities throughout the county. Most felt that no longer were youth dropping out of school to go to work. There are neglected children throughout the county but the feeling was that not enough or little was done for them.

Support through county funds would be accepted by some while others felt such help would have the image of welfare work as in the bigger cities and would be frowned upon.

Low Income Families and Housing:

Most of the housing developments from 1940 to recently were serviced from a federal office in Fort Worth, Texas. The U.S. Housing and Urban Development office now has an office St. Louis which services St. Charles County. HUD is not providing any home building during this administration. It is working with public housing. St. Charles has 58 family units which is below the national requirements which allow for a full-time staff serving low economic families in the housing project.

Although there are the usual county public welfare services of the State, comprehensive family social services for the St. Charles County area low income families are very inadequate. The frustrations of families with little income and a high level of family problems have manifested themselves in the past through hostile action. Children are left without supervision which has caused problems. For example, children in the low income areas at one time were known to have thrown stones at police cars. Professional leadership is lacking for developing not only professional service but also volunteer staff to serve families and children.

HUD has provided funds for social services for those projects which have sufficient income from rentals. The St. Charles public housing project of 58 units does not provide sufficient income and HUD supplements the income to maintain minimum day-to-day operation. Eighteen of the 58 units in St. Charles are occupied by the elderly.

It costs approximately \$58.00 per month to maintain a two bedroom unit in the St. Charles project. Tenants are paying an average of \$28.00 per month. This means HUD is supplementing about \$30.00 per month for each unit. The units are not attractive to many who may be possible tenants. HUD is attempting by regulation to fill units by a heterogeneous group of income level families. This places pressure on the St. Charles project to recruit tenants other than dependent families.

There is little doubt that citizen pressures must be exerted on the powers that be in the political arena of the state and federal levels for support of needed social services.

Family and Children's Services

The St. Charles District of Family & Children's Service of Greater St. Louis, a United Fund agency, reports that it offers counseling, consultation and educational service to all of St. Charles county. The staff of St. Charles District has had five professional staff and two clerical staff for the past five years, this is the same staff it had for several years and it has not kept up with growth in county.

Referrals are made by schools, physicians, clergy, courts, friends and about half result from satisfied clients who have used the service in the past. In 1974 the district served 1500 individuals. The average income of these families was over \$10,000.

Services most frequently asked for relate to marital conflicts, adolescent and parent-child problems. Less often requests are made for help with intergenerational aging adjustment and single expectant parents. There is increasing demand for help with single parents and reconstituted families.

Family and Children's Services served approximately 232 children and 800 families last year. Referrals are from physicians, clergy, and courts. A very few are referred by police. Forty-three percent of families served have incomes of \$10,000 or above. Twelve percent have incomes over \$15,000. It has been difficult to encourage low income, particularly black families, to ask for service. The low economic families have basic needs such as jobs, food, etc., and seem less likely to ask for casework services. Outreach to these families (such as the public housing area in St. Charles) is necessary. This would take staff and night work.

The Catholic Family Services of St. Charles, and the St. Louis offices of the Lutheran Welfare Service and Jewish Family and Children's Service provide limited service in the county. The Mental Health Clinic at St. John's Church in St. Charles provides some services but a child guidance clinic is desperately needed. The Catholic Family Service has a social worker. Fees for service are on a sliding scale according to ability to pay. The service is administered through the St. Vincent de Paul Society of St. Louis.

Canas and Pre-Canas Conferences (family life education) are being conducted at St. Peter's Church in St. Charles.

Child day care, both day and night, is needed since there have been subdivisions developed with families of working parents leaving young children in charge of smaller children. There is a need for a county-wide program of child care with busing to be developed in cooperation with churches and civic groups. There seems no shortage of professional staff for recruitment if social services were to be developed or expanded.

Recommendations:

1. The Community Council should be requested to form an inter-agency committee on family services, bringing together representatives of the County office of the State Child Welfare Division, the Family & Childrens Services, the Catholic and Lutheran professional family service agencies, and the volunteer services of the churches - e.g. Fish of the Episcopal Church. This committee should identify the extent of gaps in service and develop a plan for filling the needs in family welfare services.
2. State and Congressional legislators should be advised of the needs of families in public housing and urged to support the expansion of services of the U.S. Housing and Urban Development office. More home building and family services for low income families should be provided.
3. The Board of Directors of the Family and Childrens Service of Greater St. Louis should consider expanding service in the St. Charles County area.
4. The Catholic churches should provide leadership for expansion of casework services, for the development of Cana and Pre-Cana (family life education) programs as well as CFM (family community movement) groups for prevention and solving family and community problems.
5. A county-wide plan of day and night child care services, with organized transportation for western county areas should be developed.
6. A meeting of volunteer groups in St. Charles County should consider ways to expand part-time services into the Western (O'Fallon & Augusta) areas.

Education & School Services

The committee feels that the educational system, second only to the family, is the most important resource for the prevention of delinquency. The need to provide each child with the essential skills and understanding for living and working in our community is a priority demanding full attention.

The school is the eye of the professional community identifying those children requiring attention and special service. It is at the elementary school at which guidance and school social services should be made available. Too often these services are available only at the higher grades.

School social services, sometimes called pupil personnel services, should be made available to all children in public and private schools. They are essential to prevent "throwouts" and "dropouts." Frequently family conflict conditions are manifested through school behavior of the children. Teachers are trained to identify these behavior patterns and should have services to which they can refer children.

Too often it has been stated by teachers in St. Charles County schools that they wish to "be involved" and refer children but some administrators become protective of their school's image and do not permit action by the teacher. Even when limited service is available through the police, court, Family and Children's Service, Catholic Family, or others, some administrators avoid referral in order to prevent publicity. Some schools, however, have teacher home visits and regular "home visitors".

There is a question of how teachers can understand child behavior without knowing family life of their students. Some schools avoid employing pupil personnel who are not certified as teachers. Such personnel could advise teachers of family problems affecting children in their classes.

In our study of citizen opinions of schools, those who responded from O'Fallon, New Melle, Wentzville and St. Charles felt their schools were "adequate" while those in Augusta and St. Peters felt they were not. As to improvements they would support, citizens suggested guidance counselors, kindergarten, vocational education, services to exceptional children, and improved curriculum. Some wanted less emphasis on sports, more emphasis on vocational subjects - even at the grade school level, less emphasis on college preparatory subjects, less freedom and more discipline.

Augusta wanted night classes closer to its location than the 12 miles to Washington. Most others also wanted night classes for adults and out-of-school youth. There was expressed some doubt whether there was enough interest in the "western end of Francis Howell District."

Vocational training was available but "more space" and "expansion" was needed according respondents. Generally all schools were available for community activities.

There is possible duplication of service by school home visitors and the juvenile court crisis counselor. These services need to be coordinated possibly through written interagency policies for cooperative service.

High school seniors who have met their state requirements before the end of their fourth year but compelled to remain in school cause problems.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Agencies, the police and court must give the schools every assurance of the confidentiality of service to youth in order to open channels for referral from school to the agencies.
2. School administrators should encourage and arrange for police to pick up children at home rather than at school to prevent any reflection on children or schools. Extreme emergencies are to be expected.
3. Home visits by teachers when school pupil personnel or home visitors are not available should be encouraged to help understand children with problems.
4. The Community Council civic groups and state legislators should initiate state reimbursement legislation for non-teaching positions such as pupil personnel, guidance counselors, nurses, occupational therapists and other auxiliary personnel.
5. State legislation should be initiated authorizing state aid through the regular full high school senior year for students who have completed state requirements for graduation regardless of they stay in school or not. Until such time as legislation is passed, school districts need to direct attention to special curriculum for such students.
6. Adult (parent) volunteers should be organized to assist teachers in the schools as an additional force for discipline. (Parochial schools apparently have been successful in obtaining parent involvement in support of school activities).
7. All local schools should have parent (adult) groups.
8. All schools should provide school social (pupil personnel) services. There should be more emphasis on and support for these social services.

Leisure Time Activities

Observations:

Some of the observations and opinions expressed through questionnaires by our citizens may give an indication of how they feel about the recreation services throughout St. Charles County.

Augusta has 4-H clubs and Khoury ball for boys and girls. The three churches have young people organizations. Volunteer leaders have been available apparently but recruitment has taken effort. There is no facility catering primarily to youth and food is only available in taverns. Augusta citizens would undoubtedly support spending county funds for a county-wide recreation staff and program but they would fear that their area would possibly be neglected.

St Peters' citizens point to the need for more volunteer leadership including youth to provide service for the 16 year and older youth. Apparently this age group is neglected throughout the county. St. Peters has school activities and some social groups but citizens feel a need for swimming and tennis facilities, a community hall and more public use of the gym. They would, like in Augusta, support a county-wide recreation staff and program but have also similar fears that politics might prevent their receiving adequate service.

O'Fallon citizens report their youth use a drive-in theatre, the swimming pool, bowling, skating and tennis facilities. Boy scouts, girl scouts and other activities for the children seem adequate but they indicate the lack of a recreation center for planned activities, particularly for the older youth. As in the other communities there is an interest for full time recreation staff and services.

New Melle reports existence of an active 4-H with good adult leadership. Many youth however are not served and there is concern that the more semi-rural areas in the county are not adequately served. The older youth apparently travel to other areas in search of recreation which too often is not available.

Wentzville reports a variety of group activities for the small children but in need of more adult volunteers. Bowling, roller skating, and swimming are available. Some would like the type of YMCA, as in St. Charles, St. Peters and O'Fallon, and YWCA (group work) service made available. There is interest in support for a county-wide "coordinator" on recreation activities.

The City of St. Charles, as the center of population, has the only staffed service in the county. The staff maintains physical facilities primarily as a service. Planning of recreation programs for all age groups is limited according to citizens. They feel there are not enough adult volunteers to work with youth. The youth do use the parks, the local ice cream and pizza services, attend ball games and a few had used the Silo recreation center. Older youth over 16 have less in organized play. Because of the population centered in the city of St. Charles, there very likely would be less interest and awareness of need for a county-wide program.

Planning for public recreation is conducted through a county-wide park board and local park-recreation committees. The St. Charles public park board, Wentzville and the Lake Wentzville Committee co-ordinate through a "west of Missouri" park board.

The county park board serves voluntarily and has no paid staff. Four citizens are appointed to the board on a non-partisan basis. Two are from the city of St. Charles area, one is from the other eastern county areas, and one represents western county. They meet bi-monthly at the county courthouse. The County public board owns only one undeveloped 68-acre land section at Matson Hill Rd. near Defiance. There is pending consideration of an area in western county which if purchased requires matching funds. No direct services are provided to citizens and their families at this time as the purpose of the park board is to acquire open space before beginning development.

In two sessions with youth, they expressed concern about the lack of weekend recreation programs and the need for professional leadership to communicate with them, initiate programs rather than merely provide facilities, and to coordinate civic activities directed to youth. In sessions with recreation consultants, the Committee discussed possibilities of organizing recreation programs by school districts. Full utilization of school facilities were encouraged. The importance of professional assistance was made evident in all the discussions. One function of the professional would be to tap local resources and develop voluntary help. The professional would help identify needs. Part-time recreation directors were considered of questionable value. A Citizen's volunteer group without professional leadership cannot meet the needs. Special arrangements are needed for serving the poverty level and handicapped youth who are unable to use the commercial recreation services.

A recent study of St. Charles County as reported by the County Planning Office indicated that there are 7,324 park acres in the County of which 7,075 are State acres. St. Charles County has park land but it lacks professional program staff. It is estimated that additional land will also be needed to keep up with the anticipated population change.

Guidelines

Recreation is an important service essential in each and every community. Urban and rural communities should provide programs as well as facilities for families to meet the needs of all age and economic levels. Youth should not only have programs made available to them but should participate in the planning. Libraries are an important part of leisure time services and should be made available to all geographic locations either by county regional services or mobile units. Recreation in housing developments should be planned in cooperation with tenants. There should be a systematic plan for facilities and services throughout the county.

The needs of "youth in trouble" must be met by satisfying the need for excitement and thereby prevent idleness and boredom-

the threshold to delinquency. Purchase of land and facilities do not necessarily meet the need for a well planned program. Programs should be year-round and not only during the summer months.

Standards for recreation vary but all recommend that funds should be to engage program directors in leadership roles with their constituency. Other funds should be made available for facilities. A six dollar per capita expenditure would not be unreasonable. Schools should supplement programs through recreation, sports and other extra-curricular activities.

Recommendations:

1. A priority need is a county-wide recreation program staffed by a full-time professional director. The County Judges should create a County Park and Recreation Department under the direction of a director recruited nationally.
2. The St. Charles County Park Board in cooperation with the local park boards should support the creation of the County Park and Recreation Department.
3. Attention should be directed meeting the need for supervised recreation programs throughout the County.
4. The West of Missouri River Area Park Boards should be requested to conduct an educational program for citizens on needs in program as well as physical facilities and what professional standards should be established to meet these needs.
5. The Community Council of St. Charles should create a county-wide committee on recreation services for coordinating volunteer recreation services and supporting the creation of a county department of parks and recreation.
6. Existing park boards should encourage youth representation on their boards thereby providing a communication conducive to youth participation and bearing responsibility for programs.
7. The YMCA services now only in St. Charles, St. Peters and O'Fallon should be expanded and YWCA services should be developed in other county areas.
8. Park land for southern and western areas of the county should be expanded.

THE POLICE SYSTEM

"I have no charges to make against the police as individuals. They do their jobs as they learn them; they are not themselves criminal any more (or any less) than the rest of us. I consider them just as good as I am, and I know many of them to be truly superior individuals. What I would point out is that they are trying to do an impossibly difficult job. They are caught in an obsolete, ineffective, crime breeding rather than crime preventing system which we have inherited. My charges are against the system not the people in it. The system is ours as much as theirs."

Karl Menninger in "The Crime of Punishment",
New York: Viking Press,
1968.

POLICE AND SHERIFF SERVICES

When asked if police protection was adequate, citizens were not in agreement. Some said yes; others said no; still others made qualifying statements such as:

"No, not because of quality, but quantity. (The police are) spread too thin."

"At present, yes. The need however is increasing"

"No, but improving,"

One respondent expressed concern with the statement: "We thought it was - until last weekend when our local marshal was too intoxicated to function."

When asked if there was a delinquency problem and if there was what factors were involved, more respondents said "yes" than "no". Lack of parental authority, availability of drugs, lack of recreational facilities, limited law enforcement, giving children too much money, and a wide variety of reasons were given.

Some youth complained about the harrassment of youth by the police but a police administrator questioned the validity of this complaint.

Attitude Of Youth Offenders:

Our interviews at the State institutions with youth who had been in contact with police and sheriff officers revealed certain attitudes toward social control or order maintenance personnel.

A positive feeling was expressed at times such as revealed in a boy's statements of his contact with a deputy sheriff: "He was o.k. with me. He always told me that I shouldn't be running away from home. He tried to help me, I remember that...."

One boy complained that "a policeman tried to put a 'rap' on me once ... He was setting on top of ...some money stolen out of the bank...he said that he could put it in my hands and say that I was the one..He was a detective." Another boy's feelings toward the police was influenced by his treatment at the station when allegedly the officer called him a "punk".

None of the institution children from St. Charles County blamed the police for their problems but apparently they were sensitive to the manner in which they were served. Although the committee received other hearsay information on questionable police methods, these were not confirmed by the interviews held at the institutions.

Services in St. Charles County:

There are six incorporated municipalities in the County with their own police service plus the County Sheriff's Department. A primary interest of our Committee was the training of police. St. Peters abolished the elective office of city marshal in January 1975. In fact there are no minimum training requirements for

Services in St. Charles County (continued)

police in St. Charles County other than what individual departments wish to offer. Police in St. Louis city and county require 600 hours of training in their regional academy which is available to St. Charles County. The quality of training, and therefore service, depends much upon the administrator.

The President's Commission recommended that top administrators have completed college education. O'Fallon recently recruited nationally for a professional administrator and appointed an experienced officer with a bachelor's degree in administration of justice.

The Missouri Law Enforcement Assistance Council which serves as the channel for federal funds has urged training especially in firearms. It felt it unreasonable to permit officers to bear arms and provide police service without adequate training.

Police Juvenile Services:

It is assumed there should be service available 24 hours a day 360 days a year. If a community cannot have this type of service, it should leave this service to a department serving a larger geographic area or contract for such service from the County agency.

Any reasonably sized department of 10 or 12 officers should have one specially trained officer for juvenile services. Every policeman should be exposed to the special problems which involve juveniles. These may require six to ten hours of training. This training should include role playing simulating actual conditions of contact with juveniles.

Police training in the United States has developed by what police themselves have been urging. The public seems to have had little interest in the training of police. Citizens in Missouri have not supported a minimum training guide. The Missouri Law Enforcement Assistance Council has recommended a minimum of 280 hours of police training. The President's Crime Commission and the National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards & Goals recommend a minimum of 400 hours. The St. Louis departments require 600 hours of training provided through the regional police training academy available to St. Charles County. The Academy recently has assigned an instructor to St. Charles County.

It is also suggested, by the United States Public Health Service that a model procedure be developed which can be used by patrolman, community service officers, police officers and police agents in cases when they are called in on cases involving sudden infant death (crib death) cases.

Police Juvenile Services (continued)

For example, procedures should be in police manuals directing personnel to notify immediately the medical examiner, how to record the data as SIDS (when confirmed) and require training academies and/or departments to include curriculum on how to meet the needs of the grieved parents.

St. Charles County Sheriff's Department

Officers in the Sheriff's department, according to an interview by a committee representative, attend a training course of about 140 hours in general police services. It does not deal specifically with juvenile problems but officers get special training in other areas such as drugs. The department has written guidelines on methods of taking children into custody.

Children are placed in the upper part of the County jail when detention is required. There is a steel partition separating the juveniles from other prisoners. The department has tried for several years to obtain a juvenile wing but has not succeeded. At times an officer will take a child home for temporary shelter. The child's parents are usually contacted immediately.

No records on juveniles of any kind are maintained by the department as it interprets the juvenile code forbidding this or fingerprinting juveniles unless a judge's order is issued. The department feels the biggest problems with juveniles is in relation to drinking, religious cults, vandalism and use of mini bikes.

The department has a crisis intervention officer who looks into child abuse, incest cases, and special problems involving children and youth. A juvenile police officer is available and will visit the school on cases.

The department feels there is a great need for better juvenile detention facilities, especially for children with serious problems and for girls.

County Jail

The publication "Local Jails" published by the U.S. Department of Justice, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of January 1973 reported the lack of recreation, education, medical, and visitation service in the County jail. Renovation of the jail had not been conducted in the past ten years.

Although it is not recommended that juveniles be detained in jails, the County jail is used for this purpose.

St. Charles City Police Department.

St. Charles City Police Department feels that the juvenile (court) officer of the juvenile court provides the necessary services. When a child is brought into the police station, determination is made as to the seriousness of the offense. Those charged with minor offenses are released to parents and the juvenile (court) officer is notified of this action. The court worker is expected to call on the child and parents within ten days. In cases of serious offenses, the court worker is notified and receives the child at the police office. The department is satisfied with this arrangement as it feels it would be a needless duplication to have a special police juvenile officer.

The department finds drug abuse and shoplifting the most common juvenile offenses. Generally cooperation with schools is good "except for one which wishes to solve its own problems." The department has a community relations office to help make the public aware of the difficult role police have in the community. The department trains its officers and at one time considered developing a local police training academy.

A few youth have complained about alleged harassment of youth by police and requested that this matter be investigated. The department, however, felt this criticism unjustified and offered to meet with any group concerned with this issue.

Recommendations:

St. Charles County has a need to look at its police and sheriff departments in order to determine how these services can best be organized for the most effective service to children and youth throughout the county. A Minnesota study several years ago concluded that a police department, in order to provide the minimum services in a comprehensive manner would require at least 23 personnel. Does this imply that smaller departments as exist in St. Charles County, should not be supported? Not necessarily if all departments in an area cooperate well and coordinate their services. Some uniformity however must exist to accomplish this.

1. The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice in its 1967 report suggested certain standards which can be used as a guideline for determining the needs in St. Charles County. The Sheriff's and local police departments are urged to consider the following:

- a. Police should formally participate in community planning.
- b. Departments should have written policies for their officers on handling common situations requiring discretion. (This is important in the handling of children and youth.)
 - 1.) Police should promptly determine which cases are suitable for pre-judicial disposition.
 - 2.) The police should have written standards for release for referral to non-judicial services, and for referral to the juvenile court.
 - 3.) The police should be aided, or replaced, by paid case aides drawn from the neighborhood within the police district and selected for their knowledge of the community and their ability to communicate easily with juveniles and their families.
 - 4.) The police department should recruit with special attention to college campuses.
 - 5.) Establish minimum requirements of a baccalaureate degree from all supervisory and executive positions (O'Fallon has met this recommendation.)
 - 6.) Increase maximum salaries to attract college graduates to compete with other recruiting professions.
 - 7.) Promotion eligibility requirements should stress ability above seniority and on prior performance, character, education achievement and leadership potential.
 - 8.) Lateral entry (in actual rank) from other departments should be encouraged.
 - 9.) Entering officers should serve no less than one year probation period.
 - 10.) Every general enforcement officer should have at least one week of intensive in-service training a year.

2. The Community Council should invite the sheriff and police departments for representation on its committees considering services to children and youth.
3. All departments should make the necessary arrangements to allow their officers to attend the available college courses in law enforcement supported through grants of the Law Enforcement Education Program.
4. All departments should provide for additional specialist pay for those police juvenile officers who have completed a special six to eight weeks (240 to 320 hours) course on juvenile services. (Report of the Missouri Committee for the 1970 White House Conference on Children & Youth.)
5. Allow officers into the police juvenile division on the basis of interest, knowledge and training in juvenile service rather than require a minimum of years in general police patrol (1970 White House Committee.)
6. The sheriff and six police departments should together agree on a uniform method of serving juveniles and have this procedure a part of department manuals for distribution to all officers.
7. Firearms shall not be issued to officers unless they have passed a police academy certified firearms training course.
8. All police budgets should provide for in-service training programs.
9. All police and the sheriff's departments should maintain statistics on the volume of service with juveniles (The Missouri Code provides for the confidentiality of individual records. It does not prevent departments from keeping records of juvenile contacts providing such records are kept separate from others.)
10. State legislators might be requested to promote a state roving crew of police for service to small local departments to serve in communities while local department officers are attending the region training academy. Until such aid is provided, the St. Charles representative on the Region V Council should explore grant possibilities for a substitute police staff during absences for training purposes.
11. All personnel in the sheriff's and police department should be on a merit system with appointments through examination and minimum qualifications. Administrators should be selected through national recruitment rather than local promotion in order to obtain the best applicant.

12. Police and sheriff commissioned personnel should have a minimum of 240 hours of training plus 40 hours of supervision.
13. Police and sheriff departments should confer with the director of Region V Police Training Academy about the special needs of their personnel and if possible plan for training in the regional academy.
14. State legislators of St. Charles County should give support to state legislation providing for minimum standards of training for police and sheriff commissioned personnel.

DETENTION SERVICES

"Whether or not they are emotionally disturbed when they are admitted to detention, all properly detained youngsters show the effects of sociological and psychological damage and can be considered socially sick . . . Most delinquent children are impulsive. Their long-range goals are either non-existent or warped; their frustration tolerance is low; they tend to exaggerate institutional restrictions and other frustrating experiences. Some have deep-seated character disorders. These problems are further complicated by detention confinement."

National Council On Crime and Delinquency, Standards and Guides for the Detention of Children and Youth, New York, 1961 pp. 34-35.

DETENTION

The detention care is a specialized service crucial for beginning the correctional process. If the service of detention are such that it does not have a positive meaning for the youth, it is of no help and can only encourage the youth to strike back with behavior which makes the youth more rejected and a greater problem.

Detention is a temporary care provided those youth who have no home or who must be under controlled environment for their or the community's protection. While under detention, there must be the normal services available - good physical and medical care, educational, social and recreational services. Enough to say that St. Charles cannot provide these services by placing youth in the County jail.

In semi-urban areas such as in St. Charles County, regional detention plans are necessary. Every effort should be made to place a youth in a family or small group setting rather than any jail or large institution. Youth held for law violation should not be placed with children who are dependent only because of parental absence or neglect. Psychological services should be available to assist the juvenile court workers assigned to youth in detention.

The State has been supporting development of regional detention homes for juveniles. None exists in the St. Charles County area. Some juveniles are taken to the St. Louis County Detention Center but because of the distance, two police officers may be required to take youth there.

There apparently is limited temporary shelter for juveniles as police report they sometimes take children home with them in case of emergency.

Recommendations:

1. Public officials at the local and State level should be initiating legislation for a State-wide plan and development of regional detention facilities in the form of small group homes and juvenile detention centers. A State plan is essential for effective regional detention services.
2. County officials should confer with other adjacent counties to consider joint facilities.
3. The use of the County jail for juvenile detention should be discontinued immediately and if children cannot be kept at home, emergency foster homes or group homes should be used. If these are not available, the County should arrange for the detention of youth in the St. Louis County Detention Center. In the meantime the St. Charles County Court should plan for the development of its own county detention center.

JUVENILE COURT

"There is a great gap between the rhetoric of juvenile court philosophy and the reality of juvenile court practice. Efforts to close that gap should be accomplished by increasing the resources available to the court and by increasing the legal protections provided the juvenile."

Presidents Commission
on Law Enforcement and
Administration of Justice.

ST. CHARLES COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

Personnel:

The Juvenile court staff of juvenile officers consists of a director, a co-administrator who serves as an intake officer, and 5 juvenile officers - each officer supervises an average of 45 youth.

Caseload

There were 1,470 referrals of youth from St. Charles, Lincoln, and Pike counties in 1974. This is an increase of 33 percent over 1973. There were 1,077 youth referred from St. Charles County alone. 1,035 youth from St. Charles were referred as "youth in trouble". 42 were classified as neglected or abused. This does not include 356 referrals to the Crisis Counselor as status offenses or family crisis cases. The total caseload served by the court from counties is as follows:

REFERRALS TO JUVENILE COURT

Total Caseload - 1470 Referrals from St. Charles, Lincoln and Pike Counties.

	<u>St. Charles</u>	<u>Lincoln</u>	<u>Pike</u>	<u>Total</u>
Youth In Trouble	1035	177	174	1386
Neglect and Abuse	42	15	27	84
	<u>1077</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>1470</u>

An analysis of referrals from St. Charles County only indicated that 844 were considered of the type generally labelled "delinquent". 79 percent were boys and 21 percent girls. 38 percent of these serious cases were in the 16 year age group. An analysis of case-loads by ages is as follows:

AGES OF YOUTH REFERRED TO ST. CHARLES COUNTY COURT

	<u>Under 12</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>Total</u>
Male	65	42	67	99	121	277	671
Female	21	16	25	32	35	44	173
Total	<u>86</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>321</u>	<u>844</u>

Committments to Institutions and Group Homes:

2.4 percent or a total of 20 youth of all those referred to court were placed in institutions or group homes. 13 out of the 844 serious cases involved the placement of boys at Booneville Training School for Boys. Two were placed in Boys' Town and five were placed in Marygrove Group Home for Girls.

Reasons for Referrals:

Traffic offenses were the largest number of offenses of youth apprehended. Larceny (theft) was the second largest offense. The following shows the reasons for referral of youth to court.

ST. CHARLES COUNTY JUVENILE COURT - REFERRALS 1974

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
Traffic	125	289
Larceny	233	252
Juvenile offenses	60	85
Vandalism	79	97
Drugs	55	43
Alcohol	1	
Burglary	88	104
Auto Theft	56	37
Assault	14	36
Trespassing	32	24
Disorderly conduct	21	22
Weapons	7	10
Ungovernable	2	
Sex offenses	5	5
Robbery		1
Forceable Rape	1	
Drunkenness	3	
Running away	68	42
Truancy	10	
Possession or Drinking	18	
Neglect & Abuse	67	42
Other Welfare	20	
TOTAL	1102	1470

Administration:

The juvenile officer recently has submitted a reorganization plan for the juvenile officers with a request for two additional staff. An average caseload of 40 youth to each juvenile officer would be provided under this new reorganization plan. The proposed plan is outlined in Appendix. Reductions in "status offenders" statistics (runaways, truancy, etc.) is due to their being excluded statistically as these youth are specially served now by a crisis counselor and they are not included in the above report.

Guidelines:

The current average caseload of 45 youth per juvenile officer would be lowered under the proposed reorganization plan. National standards generally accepted would require a caseload of 35 youth for each juvenile officer. It should be noted, however, that low caseloads alone do not mean lower recidivism. Quality of personnel and ability to conduct individualized and differential correctional treatment must be provided.

Attorney representation of children is becoming more common and every possible aid must be given to assure that qualified and experienced legal advice is made available. Social services to which the court can refer youth are too limited.

School, police and court relations must be such as to allow for coordination of service with uniform policies in handling complaints and processing of service.

Recommendations

1. The St. Charles County Juvenile Court in concert with the circuit judges should give consideration to the formation of a family court to include services on all family problems.
2. Preference should be given to appointment of juvenile officers through examination and minimum standards of education and/or experience. A minimum of one year graduate work in juvenile or social service should be required. All appointments should be under the merit system.
3. Public defender services should be made available to all families and children required to appear in court.
4. Short-time rotation of judges should be avoided in order that the juvenile court judge is experienced in legal matters related to the family and children.
5. Support should be given by the Community Council, civic and professional groups for the proposed reorganization plan. If possible the plan should provide for adequate staff to allow each juvenile officer a caseload of no more than 35.
6. A school-police-court committee of representatives from each of the school districts, sheriff and police departments and court juvenile officers should be established. A first task of this committee should be the drafting of written policies on reporting, referral and processing of services required on a uniform county-wide basis.
7. The United Way and the Community Council should consider the needs of the juvenile court in referral family & childrens services and make the necessary services available. This recommendation should include consideration of needed services and compensation to juvenile victims of offenses.

CITIZEN ATTITUDES ON DRUGS AND ALCOHOL

Introduction

The St. Charles County Citizens' Committee on Services to Children and Youth considered the services by local agencies provided to the children and youth in order to identify needs. In its deliberations, some members of the Committee urged that an opinion survey be conducted to determine the attitudes of adults and young students on the use of drugs. It was the feeling of these citizens that little could be accomplished on an alleged problem if there was no concern or awareness of the use of drugs.

Sample group: Three hundred and eighty-three (383) adults and young students were interviewed to determine their attitudes on the use of drugs. Twenty-six percent (26%) of those interviewed were parents, sixty-four percent (64%) were students and the rest were other adults. The education level of the sample group ranged widely. Parent education levels were primarily above the junior high school grades including twenty-seven percent (27%) of the parents that had some college. Students interviewed were predominantly at the freshman and sophomore high school level (61.8%). Thirty-two percent (32%) were juniors and seniors; five percent (5%) were in seventh or eighth grade, two percent (2%) were attending college.

The majority of persons interviewed (47%) were in families of four to five persons, 22 percent were in families of three persons and under, another 22 percent were in families of six to eight. Average income of the families was between \$10,000 and \$15,000. Thirty-seven percent (37%) had income over \$15,000. Over half of the families lived in St. Charles County over ten years.

In observing the attitudes of St. Charles citizens it may be of interest to note how those interviewed judged themselves as knowledgeable of drugs. Over half of those interviewed (56.4%) felt they were "moderately knowledgeable" of drugs and 30.8% felt they were "little knowledgeable". Only 3.7% of the students indicated they were "not knowledgeable" as compared to twelve percent of the parents. It is not known the validity of the responses as to actual knowledge but one notes that 39.8 percent of the students indicated they had used marijuana as compared to seven percent (7%) of the parents.

General Knowledge of Drugs

About one-fourth (26.3%) of those interviewed indicated that they did not know about drugs generally. A similar number (24.4%) had strong opinions in their responses. They either strongly agreed or disagreed on each question. The other half, although not strong in their opinion at least could say that they had a general opinion on any question. None of this, however, should indicate whether these opinions were wrong or correct. Perhaps more important is that 43.7% could agree while 32.1% would disagree on the same questions and the rest of the persons had no opinion. The need for public education was unquestionably evident. This is somewhat substantiated by the fact that only in fifty percent of the opinions asked were there those who agreed or disagreed on a single opinion in somewhat of a majority. In more than half the opinions, the citizens, including youth, disagreed between themselves while another twenty-six percent had no opinion.

Opinions on Extent and Importance of Drugs

Use by students. Seven out of ten persons did not believe that the nature and extent of drug use among high school and elementary school children has been exaggerated. The others either had no opinion or felt too much was being made of the issue. At the same time the greater proportion of persons felt that alcohol is more dangerous than marijuana as it affects society. Eight out of ten persons felt that drug abuse was a problem of equal magnitude in upper middle, and lower socio-economic class children. Generally it was felt that the narcotic addiction has spread from the ghetto to middle class youth.

Importance. Most felt that the use and abuse of drugs was a public rather than a private matter. Few (9 percent) had no feeling about this. However there was no agreement as to whether marijuana use or possession for personal use should be a criminal offense. Thirty-seven percent (37%) felt it should not be while 43 percent felt it should. Those who felt the most strongly on this issue were about equal in number at both extremes.

Opinions on Effect of Drugs

Effect of LSD. There was wide opinion as to whether LSD stimulates or enhances creativity. Most however did not know its effect. More felt it did not stimulate people so than those who felt it did.

Marijuana and crime. Although three out of ten persons said they did not know the effect of marijuana on violent crime, almost five out of ten felt its use did not lead to such action.

Knowledge through use. Citizens were divided almost equally as to whether they felt one must use drugs in order to really know their effects. There were few (less than 10 percent) that had no opinion on this.

Factors influencing effect. More than two-thirds of the people felt that the effects of any drug are determined more by personal and social factors than by the drug itself.

Opinions on Influencing Factors

Organized Crime. Only one out of four believes that drug abuse in young people is largely the fault of organized crime yet the majority feel the criminals who make a profit from drugs are the cause.

Environment. An important reason for drug use, according to a majority, is easy access to drugs. They do not feel that an affluent society is a major factor, nor is permissiveness of parents. They are uncertain and differ in opinion that arrest for a felony is the greatest danger of marijuana use.

Opinions on Characteristics of Persons Involved in Drugs

Young people who use drugs are inadequate. One half of persons interviewed (51.6%) felt that young people who abuse drugs are inadequate or immature individuals who need a crutch to cope with reality. Thirty percent could not accept such opinion.

Need to belong. Over half of the group felt that the drug user did so because of a need to belong to a clique which happened to be engaged in drug use. Only 23% disagreed while 20% said they did not know.

Drug users intelligence. Although a third of persons had no opinion as to whether drug users have lower than average intelligence, half of those interviewed felt this was not true. 14.6% felt it

was true.

Motivation for drug use. More than half (55.6%) of the citizens felt that an important motive for drug use is dissatisfaction or disillusionment with the prevailing social system. They also felt drug users frequently are persons who are under pressures requiring supportive emotional help. About the same number had no knowledge as the number who did not feel these were motivating reasons. These same opinion ratios existed on the belief that children often abuse drugs as a means of attacking their parents.

Age and transfer to heroin. Most people believe there is no generation gap in the abuse of stimulants and sedatives. There is not general knowledge as to whether chronic users of marijuana go on to heroin use.

Permissiveness as a factor in drug use. Parents were in disagreement with the statement: "The single most important factor in drug use by young people is permissiveness of parents and teachers." The students felt the same except did not react as intensely as the parents.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Do not Know	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Response
Parents (%)	10.0	21.0	18.0	40.0	5.0	6.0
Students (%)	6.9	22.0	24.8	29.7	15.0	1.6

Use of Drugs

The participants in the survey were asked to indicate what drugs they actually have used. Twenty-nine and eight-tenths percent (29.8%) reported they had used marijuana. Only seven percent (7%) of the parents reported using it while 39.8 percent of the students reported to using it. Only 1.3 percent admitted to using heroin; all were students. The following table shows the admitted use by parents and students.

Drug Used	Percent of Parents	Percent of Students
Morphine	4	2.4
Heroin	-	2.0
Codeine	8	4.5
Hydromorphone	-	0.8
Meperidine	2	2.8
Methadone	-	4.1
Exempt Preparations	-	2.0
Cocaine	-	4.1
Marijuana	7	39.8
Amphetamines	4	16.7
Methamphetamine	2	17.9
Other stimulants	3	13.0
Barbituates	3	13.3
Other depressants	4	12.6
Lysergic Acid Diethylamide	1	13.4
STP	-	2.4
Phencyclidine--PCP	-	4.9
Peyote	-	18.5
Glues	-	5.7
Dimethyltryptamine	-	1.2
Solvents	-	2.0
Aerosol	2	6.5

Opinions on What to Do About Drugs

Youth participation. There was no question about the feeling that young people must be involved if any drug prevention program in school or community will be successful. There was more strong agreement on this than for any other opinion asked. Less than five percent (5%) disagreed with this opinion.

Legalizing marijuana. Only a minority (29.8 percent) felt that marijuana should be legalized but there was no agreement that it should not be a criminal offense. Seventeen percent (17%) had no opinion. All the others opposed legalizing marijuana. On the other hand the majority felt that heroin addiction should be considered as a disease rather than a crime. (This conflicted with the feeling that the use of drugs was not a private matter.)

Fifty-seven percent of participants gave support to this feeling as compared to twenty percent who disagreed. The others had no opinion or did not respond. Fifty-three percent of the parents and fifty-eight percent of the students responded favorably to this question only forty-two percent of the educators felt this way. Sixty-three percent of the (five out of eight) medical personnel supported this view. Sixty-seven percent of the law enforcement personnel (six out of eight) agreed.

Availability of service. Although a large number of persons have no knowledge of services (36.6 percent), the majority feel that it is almost always possible to obtain help on drug abuse without incurring legal penalties. Students indicated they would go to friends for help if in trouble with drugs before they would go to anyone else. Of professional resources, students would first go to doctors. Their order of preferences were as follows:

<u>Professionals</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Non-Professionals</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1. Doctor	43.1	1. Friends	48.0
2. Guidance counselor	28.0	2. Parents	28.0
3. Clergyman	9.8	3. Others	10.2
4. Teachers	8.9	4. Relations	5.3
5. Police	2.4	5. Neighbors	2.8

A drug education program has been conducted by the Fort Zumwalt School District. The report by its study committee on April 29, 1975 indicated "a growing need to amend the present program with newly developed strategies and techniques." The committee pointed to the need "to amend the current programs, and develop a sequential and coordinated drug education curriculum." It recommended the establishment of a 3-credit hour graduate class for teachers in the fall, 1975-76 semester by the Board of Education to develop a drug education program.

The Family and Children's Services agency which serves the St. Charles area reported on June 5, 1975 that they are seeing families and individuals using and/or experimenting with drugs. Mrs. Veda M. Douglas, district director stated "It is my impression the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention sees the family as the focal point to get at this problem."

Summary and Recommendation

This Committee considered what seemed to be the most concerned subject of the study. The interest throughout the county on this drug use was apparent. Seven out of ten persons interviewed did not believe that the nature and extent of drug use among high school and elementary school children had been exaggerated. With 39.8 percent of the students admitting to use of marijuana, it is only fitting to conclude that drug abuse is a major problem in our county. It is reported that teachers are afraid of reporting on students in fear of harm to themselves or property. Reports further indicate that public and parochial schools have similar problems.

The problem affects families of all educational and income levels. The lack of information, the limited knowledge of drugs and how to deal with the problem is evident. It is therefore recommended:

1. The Community Council appoint a County-wide committee to conduct public education programs on the extent, the affect of drugs and the services available to parents and students.
2. The boards of education in St. Charles County conduct in-service training workshops for the faculty in order that there is an informed faculty on the subject of drug abuse. The faculty should develop curricula on drug abuse education for use in all public and parochial schools.
3. To break down barriers of modal groups of users and non-users, there should be activities in school that require these groups to work together in school plays, sports, and classroom projects.
4. To increase knowledge throughout the County, the County Court is urged to distribute this report through the Community Council, the school counselors and the libraries. Copies should also be distributed to the St. Charles County representatives in the state and federal legislatures.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

"St. Charles ranked first in percent change of population from 1960 to 1970 when compared to 115 counties in Missouri." This statement in the Gateway Council Report of April, 1973 published by the St. Louis Area Council of Governments is a warning note to heed for us citizens concerned with services to children and youth. Planning of services to meet anticipated needs is essential to prevent social problems.

As our population increases, so does the demand for social services. Our population of 52,970 in 1960 had increased to 92,954 in 1970, an increase of 75.5 percent. Our services to children and youth have lagged behind. Our rural areas in particular have been neglected. Whereas in 1960 our urban population was 27,701, by 1970 it had increased 62.3 percent to 49,958. Our rural population, however, had increased 89 percent from 25,269 to 47,996.

What social services should be available in each community? There is no question as to the basic responsibilities of the parents and the family to provide services to children. But often the families must resort to seeking help from others including the professional agencies. Community sponsored resources and facilities are frequently needed. These deal with the problems of health, leisure time, employment, law enforcement, courts, public assistance, and many others. Services must necessarily be planned in such a manner that they are accessible and are developed with efficiency, coordination and without duplication. Community inter-organization planning is a must for effective service.

St. Charles County has a large number of community organizations and services. One of the most obvious gaps in planning as indicated by the responses from organizations was the lack of coordination of youth activities sponsored by local groups. Some among those who responded to the survey questionnaire were unaware of the need for coordination or its meaning. One respondent felt that all was well because "the newspapers are full of current information." Another group replied "No knowledge if any coordination exists."

Some members of the study committee felt there is duplication of effort in some areas. As one member stated: "I definitely believe that there is a need for a clearing house, in this way the various organizations could maintain their own identities without duplicating activities, thus being able to fill more needs within the county.

The only community inter-organization effort brought to the committee's attention was the St. Charles Community Council, Inc. The Council lists seventy-nine agencies and organizations. The O'Fallon-St. Peters area has forty-six organizations but representation in the Council is very small.

The Community Council has as its primary objective social planning for services in the St. Charles area. Although it expresses an interest in county-wide services, its priorities have been with the problems of the aging and youth.

There is a need for concerted effort to get not only all of the organizations and agencies in the St. Charles area to participate but the organizations in the west part of the county. The lack of participation is due to the apparent apathy of the organizations and not to the lack of interest by the Community Council.

A part-time secretary serves the Council. The Council has paid over \$9,000 annually in previous years to the Health & Welfare Council in St. Louis for "consulting service" but this service was

very limited. The contract with the Health & Welfare Council was canceled in the fall of 1973, and the United Way granted the Council an escrow fund to be used for consulting purposes. In the summer of 1974 part of this money was used to hire four qualified persons to coordinate the various service groups and to conduct a survey to locate the adult handicapped in the entire County. The Council reports that it was difficult to find persons outside the city willing to volunteer their time on this project.

A recent report from the Community Council stated as follows: "One of our major emphasis programs for 1974-1975 was assistance in developing the Youth In Need House in the County of St. Charles. Therefore, part of this escrow money was used to fund the training sessions for volunteer counselors. We are happy to report that the "YIN House" is now an actuality, with a full time Director, a live-in counselor, and many trained volunteer counselors. We have also worked with the Board of Directors of the Silo, a recreational place for teenagers, and one of our Delegates is now on their Board.

"Also, in 1974 our sub-committee on youth working on the drug abuse problem found that youths and adults picked up for alleged possession of narcotics often had to wait several days before charges were filed as the substance had to go into St. Louis for examination. Through this committee, a chemistry professor at Lindenwood College was recruited to conduct these tests so instead of days, the results are known in a matter of hours.

"This year the money allotted to us from United Way, was put in our budget rather than an escrow account. As a direct result of our handicap survey last summer, a Chapter of the Missouri Federation for the Blind has recently been formed in the County, and part of this money is now being used to pay a very qualified person to assist the group, help to assess their needs and goals, and in aiding them in the foundation of their program.

Local organizations and agencies pay a dues of \$5 a year to the Council. One regular and one alternate delegate serve from member groups. Monthly meetings are held during the winter with an annual dinner meeting in May. The following committees are appointed: standing committee of social agencies which meets monthly; youth committee; aging committee and executive committee.

The Council was influential in developing the traveling mental health clinic for diagnosis and treatment. Although many groups cooperate, some have their own projects, such as the Business and Professional Women's Association which conducts a flea market for fund raising in cooperation with other groups. The Council could serve as an advising resource to groups and plan to prevent duplication, select priorities, and implement needed programs.

Some of the projects the Council feels are needed include a drug program and it has a sub-committee on drugs as part of its youth committee's activities. This, however, has been coordinated with the St. Louis Drug Abuse Council serving the metropolitan area. Recreation is needed for the non-joiner and the Community

Council had a plan to help identify the gaps in services. Some groups, however, like the YMCA do not participate in the Community Council.

There are no young people representing youth on the Board of Directors and the Council has not put forth effort to get youth representation. The Board is also not too representative of the entire county although it includes 12 representatives from St. Charles and one each from Wentzville, O'Fallon and St. Peters.

Organizations:

A limited sample group of twelve organizations filed survey forms, all were from the St. Charles area. Participation by groups outside the City of St. Charles was missing, but apparently they are rarely included in community council activities.

Inter-organization Cooperation:

The majority of the survey participating organizations indicated they have supported community projects sponsored by other groups. Apparently some of the activities in which this cooperation exists includes the Christmas Basket programs, Flea Market-Boone Center workshop, Jaycees-Honey Sales, FISH, Girl's Softball Team, Well-Baby Clinic, Festival of Little Hills, Patriotic Parades, County Charter Petition Drive, Meals on Whells, and Voter Registration. Some groups provide money while others primarily provide services.

Duplication of Effort:

A third of the groups felt that there was duplication of time, effort and money in fund raising drives for health and welfare purposes. All of these favored a single fund raising drive to alleviate duplication. One agency without commenting on whether they felt there was duplication, favored such a program. Those who felt that there was no duplication indicated they would not favor a single fund drive. The existence of a single fund raising program was acknowledged by some. Others said that none existed while others were not aware of any such drive.

Coordination of Youth Activities:

Responses varied to the question if there was any coordination of youth activities that are sponsored by organizations. Five organizations said there was coordination, two said no, one was not sure. Others did not answer the question.

There was no agreement as to who did the coordination. Although one respondent reported they did the coordination, none of the other organizations named it as the coordinator. One organization depended upon the newspapers for its coordination.

Need for a "Clearing House":

There was some mixed feelings about the helpfulness of a council for civic, fraternal organizations and clubs to serve as a clearing house for information, avoiding overlapping and duplication of activities and projects. Responses varied from "very definitely needed" to "the Chamber of Commerce has been trying to do this for years". The Community Council and Chamber of Commerce had been of some help according to one group. Apparently there exists some opposition to participation in a structure which could help to avoid duplication.

Attitude of Recreation:

The groups in a ratio of five to one felt that the recreational facilities for youth were not adequate. They suggested:

- More school sponsored dances
- Opportunity for peer groupings
- Places for teenagers during summer nights and winter weekends.
- Better supervision at the existing youth center
- Swimming pool in McNair Park
- A youth council for input on what is needed with limited adult supervision.
- Facilities for female teenage groups
- Tennis lessons and programs other than in parks.

Youth Participation:

Most groups look favorably to having youth on their boards and conducting services for youth. Their members are active with youth groups although there is a shortage of volunteer leaders. None of the groups seemed disinterested in youth.

Needed Programs

The need for a health program was predominant in suggestions of programs needed to improve the community. It was the most often listed needed program. Others identified as needed were the county charter, voter registration and informed electorate. One organization felt a second high school was needed while another suggested more support for the youth service center as a clearing house and referral service. Programs in the western part of the county should be expanded.

Implementation of Survey Recommendations:

All the organizations except one, indicated an interest in our survey, wanted results presented at their meetings, and offered to assist in implementing the recommendations.

Recommendations:

1. The Community Council in St. Charles should change its name to St. Charles County Community Council and expand its representation to include more of the organized groups in the western part of the County.
2. The Community Council should request the United Way to provide it with professional staff services instead of limiting its service to consultation. Such staff should enable the Council to provide the necessary planning of social services for the entire county.
3. The Community Council should seek youth under 18 for representation on its board of directors.
4. Each community through the initiative of the local various organizations should develop its own coordinating council of organizations for cooperative planning, identifying gaps in services, and serve in liaison with the county-wide Community Council through delegated representatives.

5. The legislative bodies in each of the county communities should encourage their constituency to send representatives of organized groups as active participants in the St. Charles County Community Council.
6. All recommendations as made in this report should be noted as pertinent to the needs of all mentally and physically handicapped.
7. The United Way should arrange for representation from St. Charles County on all committees including budgeting and allocations.

FEDERAL FUNDED PROJECTS

Recommendation

1. Police, court and correctional agencies should identify their needs and confer with the St. Charles County representative on Region V Missouri Law Enforcement Assistance Council on the best methods for developing applications for federal funding. Agencies should confer with the community colleges and universities in the area seeking assistance in grant application developments.

REORGANIZATION PLAN OF THE 11TH CIRCUIT JUVENILE OFFICE PERSONNEL:*

The attached organization chart indicates the chain of authority within the Juvenile Court. Each section will be responsible for its defined function, so that each section can specialize in its area without spreading itself over too wide an area of responsibility, thus becoming ineffective.

The Juvenile Officer is the chief officer and responsible for any and all procedures, policies, decisions, and matters related to the operation of the juvenile office. Immediately responsible to the Juvenile Officer are the crisis counselor, neglect and abuse section, grants assistant, coordinator of volunteer and special services and staff at Homewood. The Juvenile Officer is responsible also for all publicity and news releases and is to authorize all releases.

The Chief Deputy functions as the chief officer in the absence of the juvenile officer. The primary function of this officer is to supervise all matters relating to the delinquency unit. This includes supplementing police investigation, data collection, and preservation of evidence, intake, court function and process, and probation services. Delinquency includes all violations of the criminal code.

The crisis counselor handles all referrals related to family crises and youth problems provided there are children under the age of 17 in the home and the problems presented at the time, if they continue, may lead to delinquency within the home. If necessary the crisis counselor refers the situation to a professional social service agency or to the juvenile court if the situation warrants court intervention, that is, delinquency is already present within the family structure. The crisis counselor has also the discretion to counsel the family if the presenting problem is appropriate to be provided by this unit. Included in this section, as matters of prevention of delinquency are status offenses, that is, curfew, running away, truancy, smoking, and unmanageable behavior.

The neglect and abuse section handles only those referrals related to neglect and abuse. These referrals can be made directly to the neglect and abuse section without going through intake and investigation. Any preliminary inquiry to establish jurisdiction and facts in the matter will be carried out by the neglect and abuse section. If neglect and abuse is established, formal referral is to be made to the Division of Family Services. Family Services will follow with a recommendation as to whether or not court intervention is necessary. The legal documentation, setting a hearing date, formulating the hearing process, will be carried out by this section. In short, the neglect and abuse section will handle all legal matters as an arm of the Juvenile Court. Any cooperation in placement of a child or other shared decisions and responsibilities will be solely at the discretion of the court worker.

* As submitted by the St. Charles County
Juvenile Officer, May 20, 1975

The grants assistant is responsible for any tasks delegated by the juvenile officer relative to the juvenile court federal grants.

The coordinator of volunteer and special services is responsible for the functioning of the volunteer probation officer program, Homewood, staff training, and any other special service delegated to the coordinator by the juvenile officer. The responsibility at Homewood is for all functions except the administration of the business of the home which is the responsibility of the juvenile officer. The responsibility of the coordinator revolves around any function relation to the clients at the home and their welfare, discipline, recreation, school, as well as reports by the houseparents and their dealing with the clients living in the home. The coordinator of special services is to be responsible for the overall supervision of residents at Homewood. If a problem arises regarding the method of control or discipline of a resident, the coordinator will be the final authority in resolving any issue of this kind. The coordinator of special services will not carry a caseload other than cases under supervision before reorganization.

The Houseparents are immediately responsible to the coordinator of special services in all areas dealing with residents. In administrative matters, they are responsible to the juvenile officer. Any problems arising from the residents will be dealt with by the supervising officer with final authority resting with the coordinator.

The Juvenile Court Casework Officers and Deputy Juvenile Officers have functions similar to that defined in the original policy statement, except that specialization will narrow the scope of involvement in specific cases. The intake unit will deal with the referral from the time of receipt in the juvenile office until formal adjudication or informal handling. The probation unit will assume responsibility thereafter for any supervision be it informal or as the result of a court order. The probation unit will prepare the social history in preparation for the dispositional hearing.

Any investigation made before referral can be handled by the investigation unit or the officer on call. No long term commitment of involvement in the case should be made. The primary investigator is the Chief Deputy Juvenile Officer and if any supplementary information or follow-up investigation is to be made it is to be at the discretion and directive of the Chief Deputy.

The probation section is responsible for preparation of the dispositional phase of the juvenile court process and for the consequent supervision of any juvenile placed on probation under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. It is the responsibility of the probation section to bring the case before the attention of the court when any change in status is indicated, such as, release and dismissal, violation of supervision. Any violation and consequent court action is solely the responsibility of the probation section. Once jurisdiction is established and supervision is placed with this section, the intake section will not again become involved.

Each section is responsible for its specific function so that special services will not be involved with any case except through Homewood or the volunteer probation officer program or any newly created function not relating to intake or probation. Neglect and abuse will not be involved in any cases of delinquency; likewise, delinquency will not be involved in any neglect and abuse. If there is an overlap, where neglect and delinquency are both present, the assignment will be decided by the juvenile officer and/or the chief deputy. In no case will an individual officer transfer a case to another officer. The transfer to delinquency must go through and be approved by the chief deputy. The transfer to neglect or prevention (crisis counselor) must go through and be approved by the juvenile officer.

Special Recommendation for a County
Office of Drug Abuse Prevention

Rationale:

The results of a survey conducted by the drug and alcohol sub-committee and various other inputs indicate the need for an office of drug and alcohol abuse prevention.

There is a drug and alcohol abuse problem in St. Charles Co. (the survey-about 70% of the people did not believe that drug use among high school and elementary school children has been exaggerated).

There is a need for public education. (This would be a function of the office which would coordinate the community efforts with the trained speakers in the various drug abuse disciplines. The office would assemble reference materials and list the books, films, etc. that are available.)

Drugs and alcohol are not always the problem but are often the reaction. (See survey motives for drug use.) Trained volunteers can provide alternatives to drug use. If a youth doesn't like our polluted earth, trained volunteers could help him set up an ecology group. The rewards would be twofold: a better earth and a youth with self identity and esteem. A youth with these does not need a drug crutch.

Coordinating fragmentized services into a comple interdiscipline approach is a very necessary service. (A youth with a drug problem may just need a job, he may need to be needed, or his parents may need family counseling. The office staff would help in coordinating service to a client.)

Office of Drug Prevention:

An Office of Drug Abuse Prevention and Coordination shall be created by the County Court consisting initially of; 1) a volunteer advisory board, 2) a full-time paid director, 3) a part-time paid clerk-typist and 4)volunteers

This office would work closely with SLADACC (St. Louis Area Drug Abuse Coordinating Council), the VPO (Volunteer Probation Officers) program, the Juvenile Court and all related programs. This office will also be a resource center for literature, films, etc.

ADVISORY BOARD
MEMBERSHIP OF THE ADVISORY BOARD

The advisory board shall serve solely in an advisory, non regulatory capacity. It shall consist of 18 members. There shall be a member from each of the following professions: medical, clergy, law enforcement, education, and legislative. The remaining seats on the board shall consist of 6 students; one from each school

district, and 6 members at large. The initial advisory board will be appointed by the County Court. Once established, the selection of new members shall be by the County Court, based on recommendations from the advisory board. In this way we would hope to keep "politics" out of the selection of the members.

TERM OF MEMBERSHIP

The advisory board shall consist of three classes of three year terms. This will ensure the continuity and lessen the influence of politics during election years. The first board will elect a class of 6 members for a one year term, 6 members for a two year term, and 6 members for a three year term. There shall be a set number of meetings missed by a member before he is sent a written request of intent of membership.

FUNCTION OF ADVISORY BOARD

The advisory board shall function to advise the director in programming, management, public relations, and to act as liaison between the county court and the director. This board will also function to make recommendations to the court for new members. The board will assist the director in all volunteer staff and field training.

BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS

All recommendations to the County Court shall be formal written recommendations and shall become public record.

DIRECTOR-OFFICE OF DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION

The director shall be appointed by the County Court, based on recommendations by the advisory board. The Director shall submit an annual budget and a quarterly budget report to the County Court.

The director, with the help of the advisory board and the County Court shall set up long and short range goals and methods of achievement. The director shall appoint the part-time paid office staff, train volunteers and coordinate all volunteer help.

OFFICE STAFF

The part-time paid office staff may become full time at the discretion of the County Court and the Director as shall perform tasks as follows:

As assigned by the director

Coordinate the work of the volunteer office staff as assigned by the director

Maintain records of all volunteers that work for college credit.

VOLUNTEERS

All volunteers shall be screened by the director and the advisory board, if requested by the director.

Volunteers shall be required to take training before being certified as a volunteer counselor or crisis intervention specialist, etc.

Volunteers shall have certain minimum legal training, as determined by the director, and shall be insured against personal liable suits.

Volunteers working for college credits will be furnished affidavits of their work in the program.

IMPLEMENTATION

The County Court should appoint an advisory board per section 1.1.

This board should set criteria for the office of director.

From the criteria a job specification and description sheet should be formulated. The position of director should then be properly advertised and a director appointed.

The advisory board, County Court, and the director should then establish long and short term goals and methods of implementation.

Training and curriculum for volunteer counselors should be established.

Local colleges should be contacted and criteria established to give class credit for volunteer work.

Volunteers should be selected and trained.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL COST - OFFICE OF DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION
ST. CHARLES COUNTY

DIRECTOR (SALARY)	\$14000
Fringe benefits (at 11% salary)	1540
OFFICE HELP	5000
Fringe benefits (at 11% salary)	550
MILEAGE (at 11.5¢ per mile)	400
OFFICE SUPPLIES	1200
TRAINING MATERIALS (books, films, etc.)	1200

	\$23890
INITIAL COST (2 desks, bookcases, and a typewriter-used)	 600

POSSIBLE OUTSIDE SOURCES OF INCOME (Either one or a combination)

DIRECTOR'S SALARY-MANPOWER ACT Up to \$10,000

County's balance	\$13,890
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ONE HALF OPERATING EXPENSE - 92:255 Sec. 407

Drug abuse grant, Div. of Mental Health

(Matching funds with the state) - County cost min. of 10%

SLADACC (St. Louis Area Drug Abuse Coordinating Council)

LEAA REGION 5

THE ABOVE ESTIMATE DOES NOT INCLUDE ROOM, LIGHT, HEAT,
AND AIRCONDITIONING.

Participants

Augusta

Mrs. Ruth Stelzer
Mrs. Paul Kemner
Mayor Glen Toedebusch

Defiance

Norman Halliday

Foristell

Mrs. Nora Harrelson
Dr. Raymond Freese
Mrs. Carol Timpe

O'Fallon

Vaughan George
Rev. Edwin H. Figge
Dr. Raymond Mosley
Fred Schaber
George Dames
Mrs. Jackie Ross
James A. Gierke
Mrs. Dorothy VanEpps
Mrs. Vivienne Keeven
Mr. & Mrs. Harry Van Epps
Richard Buffington
Mrs. Margaret Hembrock
Mrs. Theresa Hussey
Mrs. Carol Kovacs
Richard Metts
George Mussman
Richard Morgan
Kenneth Preble
Richard Foster
Floyd Hawley
Ed Keeven
Billy Mabrey
Ralph Paul
Mrs. Virginia Mueller
Bill Brown
Bob Fisher
Jack Gibbs
Father James Grimaud
Mrs. Helen Walsh
Mr. & Mrs. James Robb
Dr. Edwin H. Leibinger
James Donovan
Russell Emge
Mr. & Mrs. G.E. Sullivan
James Donovan
Robert Huser

Portage Des Sioux

Richard Rufkahr
Mrs. Ann R. Arnold

St. Charles

Mrs. Karen Olson
Mrs. Greg McLaughlin
Mrs. Barbara Kretzchman
Mrs. Helen Harter
Mrs. Dollester Boyd
Mrs. Marguerite Odell
Art Schneider
Mrs. W. G. Ericson
Mrs. Pat Dickson
Jim Fitz
Mrs. Pat Schaffer
Mrs. R.G. Hanlon
Dr. M. Gene Henderson
Miss Laura Norwine
Mr. & Mrs. John Medved
Mrs. Norbert Schaeffer
Rev. Floyd Stolzenburg
Chuck Thorne
Mrs. Dot Fitch
Ernest Smith
Donald Chamberlain
Al Evert
Mrs. Barb Kretzschmar
Dr. Wayne Olson
Mrs. Pat Ottlinger
Joseph E. Quarando
Mrs. Barb White
Frank Redd
Neal Senter
Mrs. Amy Haake
Dan White
Mrs. Mary Regot
Mike Wampler
Mrs. Jane Baggerman
Steve Bennett
Bill Carpenter
Mrs. Pat Dickson
Mr. & Mrs. G. Gobberdiel
Hector Mahady
R.L. Pundmann
Fred Richterkessing
David Ruse
Rory Riddler

St. Peters

Mayor Terry Williams
Mrs. Candise Loseman
Ernest Crowley
Dan Crowley
Carl Gyarsky
Mrs. Jean Battle
Mrs. Robert Richardson
Gerald Jones
George E. Moore
Mrs. Dewy Wofford
Mrs. Sandra Shelly
Mrs. Mary Schwendeman
Arnold Fritz
Mrs. Bobbie Hall
Mrs. Sue Zerr

Washington

Mrs. Donald Northington

Wentzville

Mrs. Kay Asher
Mayor Meade W. Foster
Louis Newbold
R. F. Brockgreitens
Mrs. Dorris Denny
Jonathan Stone
Mrs. Lee Bryant
Mrs. Jackie Kickherber
Rich DiFani
Lloyd Ken Davidson
Claude Johnson
Don McCarver
Charles Martin
Mrs. Bert Sachs
Mrs. John I. Denny
Mrs. Barb Stone
Ralph Dummit
Miss Kerry Ratliff

Consultant

Eugene P. Schwartz, Program Coordinator
University of Missouri - St. Louis
Extension Division
Administration of Justice Department

END

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