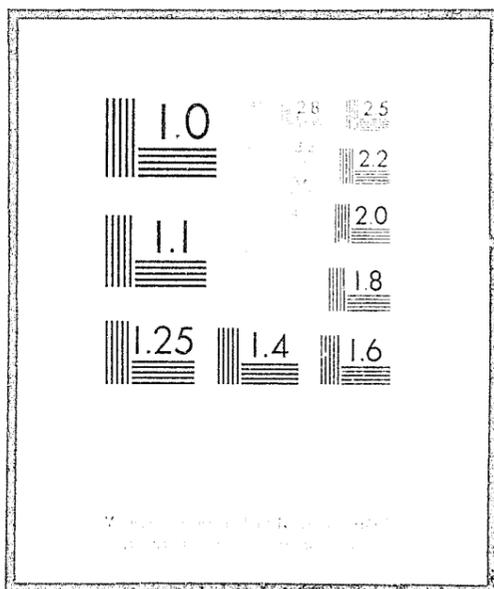


NCJRS

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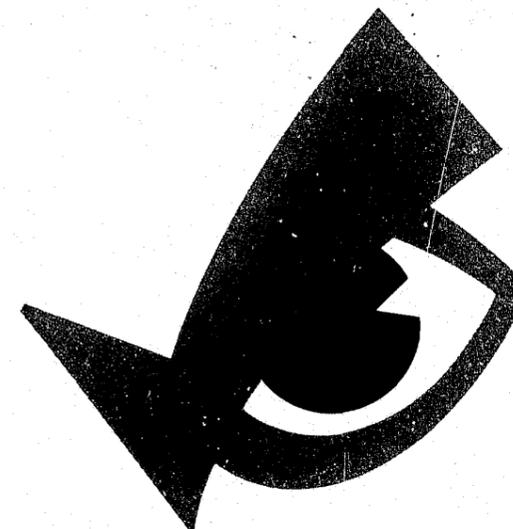
Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

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J a . 8 r i l m e d

A CALL FOR ACTION



THE
KENTUCKY
STATEWIDE
CRIME
PREVENTION
PROGRAM



Kentucky's statewide crime prevention program is designed to prevent crime by reducing both criminal and victim "opportunity." To be successful, it requires the active participation of every police officer and citizen in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

We desperately need to make Kentucky a safe place in which to live and

raise our children. Dramatic increases in burglaries, larceny-thefts, robberies, personal assaults and rapes in recent years require an all out police-citizen offensive. If police officers and citizens join hands and hearts to improve the security of our homes, businesses and streets, I am convinced that an overall reduction in serious crime is within reach.

I will continue to support the efforts of the Kentucky Crime Check program because it can result in the saving of

millions of dollars in crime-reduction benefits to all Kentuckians for years to come. I encourage every police officer and citizen to do likewise.

Julian M. Carroll
Governor of Kentucky



Governor Julian M. Carroll opens the state-wide "Operation Identification" campaign by permanently engraving his valuables. Lt. Ernest Bivens, Kentucky State Police, assists the Governor.

A CALL FOR ACTION **THE KENTUCKY STATEWIDE CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM**

Prepared by:

Office of Crime Prevention
Kentucky Department of Justice
227 Broadway
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

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The Kentucky Department of Justice and its Office of Crime Prevention are prepared to assist the statewide crime prevention effort in every way possible.

This booklet was prepared to acquaint law enforcement personnel with the services and public education materials available through the Office of Crime Prevention.

The Department of Justice is proud to be able to offer these important services in cooperation with every law enforcement agency

and many civic and business organizations throughout Kentucky.

The success of the Kentucky Crime Check program is guaranteed through the active participation and involvement of all law enforcement agencies in Kentucky.

John L. Smith

Secretary
Kentucky Department of Justice



THE PROBLEM OF CRIME CONTROL



CHAPTER 1. THE CRIME PREVENTION APPROACH

Spiraling increases in serious crime over the past decade provide a measure of our failure in controlling crime. Solutions have generally focused upon improvements in the detection and arrest of criminal suspects, a fair and swift court system, stiffer penalties, and different approaches to the imprisonment and rehabilitation of criminals.

The criminal justice system deals with crime after-the-fact. General law enforcement, courts and corrections must be maintained, supported, and continually improved. However, *a before-the-fact approach to crime must be instituted if we are to adequately control crime.* In short, *crime prevention must become a primary function of the criminal justice system as well as a by-product of citizen concern about the problem of crime.*

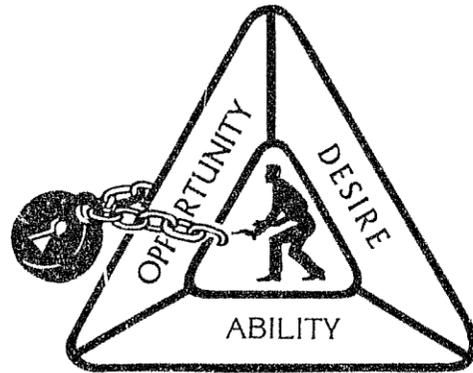
Unfortunately, most professionals in the field of criminal justice have directed their skills and efforts to punitive and corrective solutions and through inertia tend to deal only with these. It would be more productive to separate criminal activity into two categories: 1. Crime, 2. Criminals. *Crime prevention should be viewed as those activities dealing with procedures, methods, techniques, operations, and strategems that prevent or attempt to prevent crime.*

In this sense, crime prevention is referred to in a number of ways: "direct crime prevention," "opportunity reduction," "risk management," or "target hardening." Crime prevention, because it often focuses on improvements in basic security devices such as locks, doors, and a variety of physical barriers, is sometimes referred to as "mechanical" prevention. These terms are all appropriate to one or more aspects of crime prevention.

The following definition was formulated by the National Crime Prevention Institute in 1971 and uses the word "risk:" *"Crime Prevention is the anticipation, the recognition and the appraisal of a crime risk and the initiation of some action to remove or reduce it."*

CRIME PREVENTION DEFINED

OPPORTUNITY REDUCTION



"VICTIM" OPPORTUNITY

Further, the following hypotheses were combined at the National Crime Prevention Institute to form a theory of "opportunity" reduction:

1. Criminal behavior is learned behavior.
2. Reducing criminal opportunity reduces the opportunity to learn criminal behavior.
3. Criminal opportunity can be lessened by improved security measures and by increasing the level of surveillance on the part of the general public.
4. Long range crime prevention will not be achieved unless criminal opportunities are reduced on a national basis.
5. The police are in a pivotal position and as such they should be trained in crime prevention and become involved in the preplanning of any community activity where their services will later be called for.
6. Insurance, security hardware and other areas of business and industry involved in crime prevention programs must exchange information with the police.

The British Government and the British insurance industry have been working intensely with the concept of opportunity reduction for over twenty-five years and have defined two categories of opportunity as follows:

1. *The opportunity created by the victim by his carelessness, lack of attention to security, and failure to cooperate with his neighbors and business colleagues.*
2. *The opportunity created by the criminal by his skill, ruthlessness and daring.*

It is the experienced judgement of police officers (British and the United States) that *less than five percent of criminal opportunities are those created by the professional criminal — that the bulk of crime involves skilled or unskilled amateurs, and centers around opportunities created by victims themselves.*

Opportunity reduction schemes could be looked upon as "Band-Aid approaches." While long range solutions are essential, some type of crime control "first aid" is needed to keep society from dying while researchers look for a cure. *Nevertheless, the long range payoff from opportunity reduction programs must also be considered.*

This might be best understood if we free ourselves from the legal definitions of crime and the punitive schemes of dealing with the criminal after-the-fact. As an example, a person intending to enter a home for the purpose of stealing might try to gain entry and find that his level of skill is not adequate to the task and leave; not, however, before prying, twisting, and wrenching the lock and door assembly in an attempt to smash through the barrier. Such an activity would be regarded as an attempted burglary and still looked upon as a criminal event. The attempted burglary is a legal designation, but what we are interested in is the fact that the home was not entered and the valuable property (or life) was not taken.

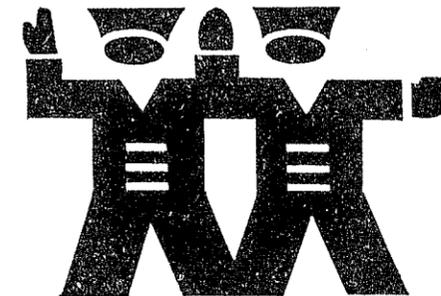
Traditional police administrative theory recognized the concept of opportunity reduction. O. W. Wilson said, "Regardless of the causes of crime, crime results from the coexistence of the desire and the opportunity to commit the misdeed." Wilson talked about crime hazards and defined them similarly to the way they are defined today, such as dark streets, poor locks, and individuals placing themselves in situations where crime could occur. His major strategy, however, that of reducing these opportunities through some type of police patrol, seems to have been incomplete and defective in concept.

Citizens offer open invitations to criminals every day when they leave their doors unlocked, regard checks, credit cards, and even cash as a deck of cards to be dealt out in sloppy fashion when doing business, or when they leave car keys in their ignition, or venture onto a dark street late at night.

Which course is more effective and less costly: placing thousands of police officers in every neighborhood and a guard at every door versus adequate lighting, secure homes, and watchful neighbors? Incorporating money and merchandise losses into higher consumer prices and inflated insurance premiums versus adequate steps to reduce the losses resulting from shoplifting, bad checks, and credit card fraud?

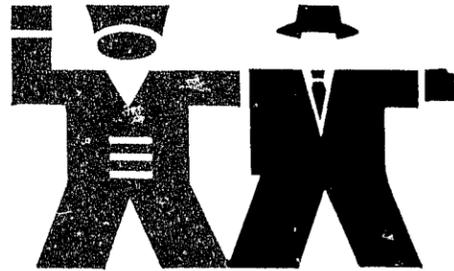
In other words, *crime prevention is both the most logical and the most economical approach to take in crime control.* The preventive approach to crime makes so much common sense and is seemingly simple and practical. For this reason, it has been overlooked in the past as an element essential to crime control.

POLICE THEORY AND PREVENTION



THE ECONOMICS OF CRIME PREVENTION

ELEMENTS ESSENTIAL TO CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS



That is not to say that crime prevention is easy to implement, that it can be achieved overnight, or that any preventive technique or device is absolutely foolproof. There are some basic tenets which are essential to the successful implementation of any crime prevention program, as follows:

1. *The police must be the pivotal point for all crime prevention programs.*
2. *Citizens must carry out most crime prevention activities. A crime prevention program which does not require citizen involvement and participation will most probably fail.*
3. *While crime prevention can be one of the most effective tools for police-community relations, this should not become an end in itself.*
4. *All police officers must become experts in crime prevention techniques; all citizens must become involved in crime prevention activities.*
5. *Public awareness and education are essential to citizen involvement. Public education programs and materials must be developed professionally and must always reflect proven and practical experience.*
6. *A level and cool head must permeate the crime prevention approach. Creating a state of public panic about crime would be ineffective and counter-productive.*

CRIME PREVENTION UNITS

CHAPTER 2. CRIME PREVENTION IN KENTUCKY

An initial interest in crime prevention was sparked in 1972 when several police departments in Kentucky sent personnel to the National Crime Prevention Institute for a newly announced training course. With financial help from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the Kentucky Crime Commission the National Crime Prevention Institute was established at the University of Louisville to train police officers from all over the U.S.

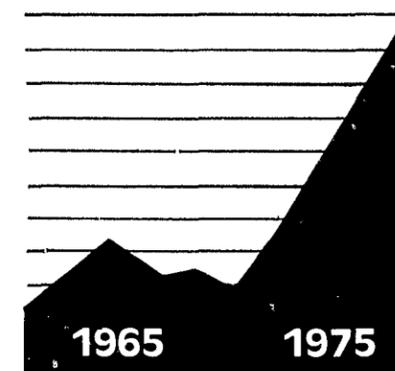
One of the criteria for admission to NCPI was the understanding that the sending department would assign the officer to crime prevention activities after training. Between 1972 and 1974 more than seventy officers from local police departments in Kentucky and the Kentucky State Police were among hundreds of law enforcement personnel from all over the U.S. who came to N.C.P.I. for training.

During this same period of time Crime Prevention units, or Bureaus, were set up in the ten largest police departments in Kentucky. Grants from the Kentucky Crime Commission were awarded to most of the functioning units. Further, an administrative regulation was added to the Police Training and Education Incentive Act passed by the Kentucky General Assembly in 1972 which required that any police department with more than forty sworn police officers establish crime prevention programs in order to qualify for the 15% pay supplement.

After a decrease of eight percent in the number of serious crimes reported in 1972-73, Uniform Crime Report figures for the following year were cause for serious alarm and concern. A twenty-two percent increase in index crimes was revealed statewide. Burglary and Larceny-Thefts topped the list with increases of more than fifty-six percent in some cities in Kentucky. Robbery and Rape were up in many communities. Further, there was virtually no city, town, county, or rural area in Kentucky that was not plagued by serious crime. Burglary, Larceny, Robbery, and Rape accounted for more than eighty percent of the 92,000 serious crimes reported in 1973.

The spiraling increases in serious crime demanded a response of equal magnitude. At the request of Governor Julian M. Carroll, officials of the Kentucky Department of Justice, the Kentucky Crime Commission and law enforcement officials began to analyze Kentucky's crime data and map out strategies.

DRAMATIC INCREASES IN SERIOUS CRIME



A CALL FOR ACTION



In the course of the discussions it became evident that a massive program in crime prevention would be the most effective offensive to take against those crimes which were endangering the lifestyle of all Kentuckians: burglary, larceny, physical assault, and rape.

Governor Carroll appointed a seventy member task force to plan a crime prevention program that could be implemented in every community in the Commonwealth. The Kentucky Crime Commission provided planning funds that included a Governor's Conference on Crime Prevention.

More than four hundred mayors, county judges, civic and community leaders, business representatives and law enforcement officials participated in the Governor's Conference held in late April, 1975. Governor Carroll assured his full support and outlined a call for police and citizen action vis-a-vis a statewide crime prevention program.

The Governor announced the following eight point crime prevention program on April 29, 1975:

GOVERNOR'S EIGHT POINT PROGRAM



OPERATION IDENTIFICATION — a program involving all citizens and designed to discourage burglary and theft by permanently identifying valuables in homes and businesses.



OPERATION CRIME REPORT — improvements in technology and citizen awareness that can lead to improved methods of crime reporting.



OPERATION HOME SECURITY — the establishment of inexpensive security standards and technical assistance necessary to assure basic security for the home and apartment.



OPERATION BUSINESS SECURITY — assistance to businesses and retailers in securing their premises against burglary, robbery, shoplifting, bad checks, and credit card fraud.



OPERATION NEIGHBORHOOD ALERT — a program of citizen watchfulness designed to encourage citizens to look out for each other intelligently and cautiously, stressing vigilance rather than vigilantes.



OPERATION LOCK-IT-AND-POCKET-THE-KEY — an awareness program to reduce the opportunity for auto theft and theft of valuables from unlocked cars.



OPERATION FRAUD CONTROL — a program to reduce the losses resulting from fraud and "sweet talk" crimes, particularly those which torment the senior citizens in our community.



OPERATION PERSONAL SECURITY — a program to reduce criminal and victim opportunity for personal crimes such as strong-arm robbery, physical assaults, and rape.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

In addition to the eight basic crime prevention programs above, Governor Carroll called for the training of all police officers in crime prevention; established an Office of Crime Prevention to assist local efforts and provide both continuity and consistency in public education materials; appointed a Statewide Advisory Committee on Crime Prevention; and asked the Kentucky Department of Justice to prepare a Model Burglary Security Code proposal in time for the 1976 Kentucky General Assembly to review.

CRIME DISPLACEMENT THEORY

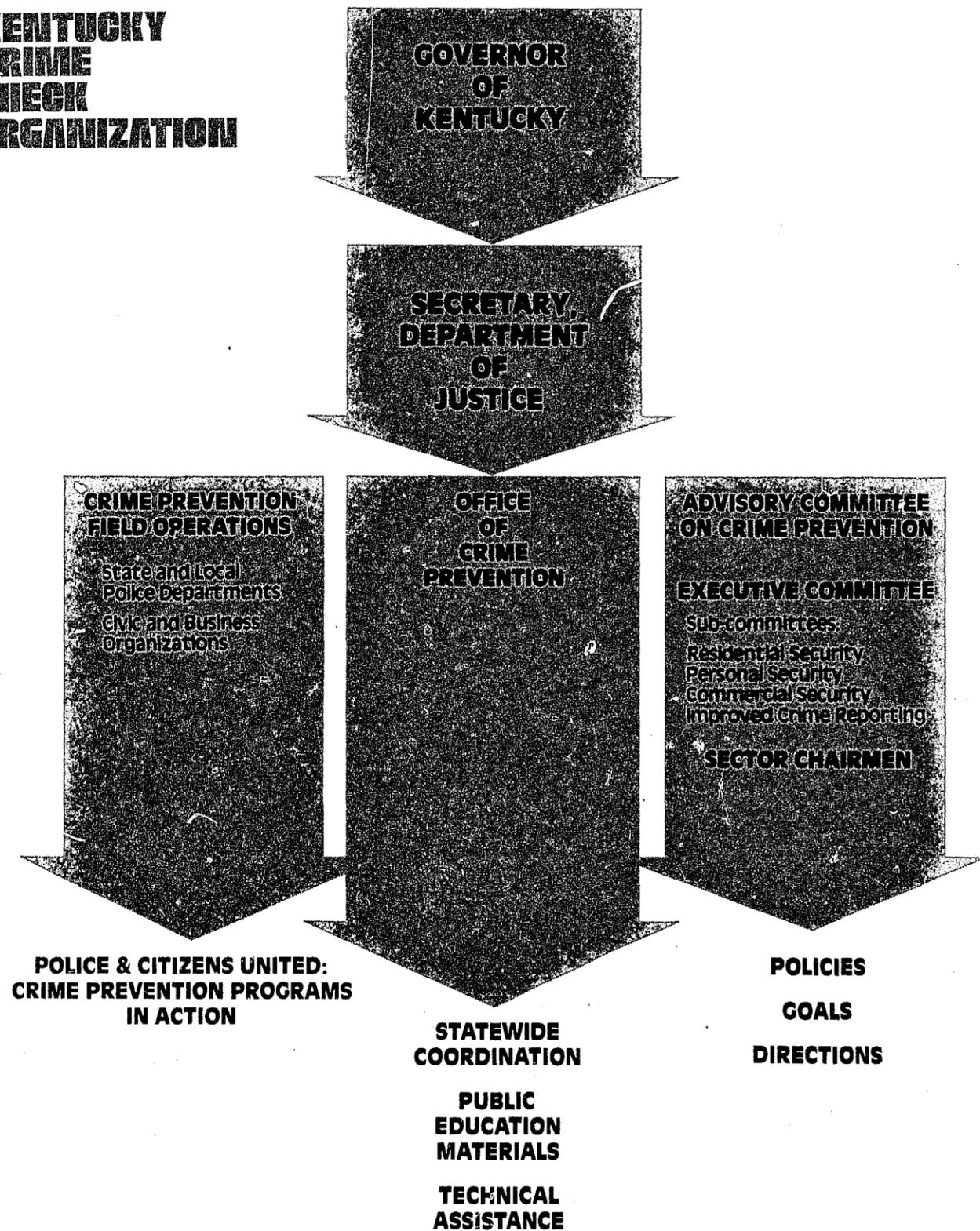
Considerable attention was given to the theory of crime displacement when Kentucky's statewide crime prevention program was being mapped out. Cumulative research over recent years predicts that if risk and opportunity are substantially reduced in one geographic area, the crimes affected will be displaced, or, more simply, they will move to another area where the crime target has not been hardened.

Crime displacement was one of the most compelling reasons for assuring that Kentucky's crime prevention activities would be staged throughout the Commonwealth. It also prompted Governor Carroll to acquaint the Governors of each state bordering Kentucky with the plans being implemented here.

FUNDING

The Kentucky Crime Commission awarded a grant to carry out the statewide program in May, 1975.

**KENTUCKY
CRIME
CHECK
ORGANIZATION**



**STATEWIDE
LOGO**

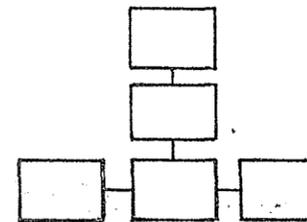


**CHAPTER 3.
KENTUCKY CRIME CHECK
A POLICE-CITIZEN OFFENSIVE AGAINST CRIME**

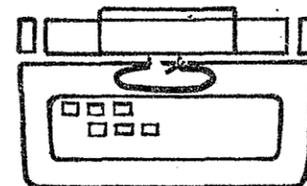
The Kentucky Crime Check theme was selected for its simplicity in making crime prevention a household word in Kentucky. The "check" denotes the offensive which every citizen must take to reduce criminal opportunity. The "eye" signifies the awareness and vigilance necessary to prevent crime before it happens. The Logo appears on all crime prevention publications.

**KENTUCKY
CRIME
CHECK**

ORGANIZATION



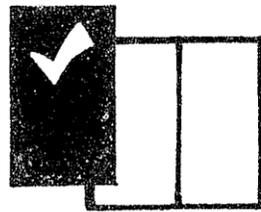
**KENTUCKY
OFFICE OF
CRIME
PREVENTION**



Kentucky Crime Check is a statewide offensive against crime which involves both police and citizens. The pivotal point of all crime prevention programs is the law enforcement agency. Virtually every police and sheriff's department in Kentucky is participating in Kentucky Crime Check. The responsibility for putting crime prevention into practice, however, belongs to every citizen. This is logical, since citizens are the victims of crime. Further, the very nature of crime prevention suggests that it is effective only with citizen participation.

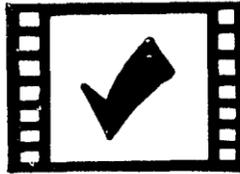
The Office of Crime Prevention is located at the State Capitol in Frankfort, Kentucky. Its primary responsibility is to develop public education materials and distribute these to citizens across the state through police departments.

The Office of Crime Prevention is assisted in its role of servicing the statewide program by technical assistants on part-time "loan" from several police departments with crime prevention units, and instructors from the National Crime Prevention Institute. In this manner, crime prevention theory and practice are combined to produce technically accurate information. The Office is also assisted in this work by a professional advertising agency and the Department of Public Information.

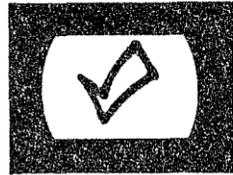


Public information materials are distributed free of charge, and with a minimum of red tape by calling a toll-free telephone number: (800) 372-2994.

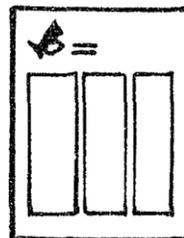
In addition to ten publications on a variety of crime prevention topics, the Office of Crime Prevention also provides the following services:



Film Library: thirty-three 16 mm color movies and several slide shows (with automated sound track) are available.



Television and Radio: canned t.v. and radio spot announcements are prepared by the Office of Crime Prevention and distributed to broadcasters throughout Kentucky through local police departments and the state police. The Kentucky Office of Crime Prevention is also able to arrange radio and television talk shows.



Kentucky Crime Check News: a monthly newsletter is published and distributed to all police officers and many civic and business organizations. The major focus of the newsletter is to exchange workable crime prevention ideas.



Operation Identification Materials: a total of nine thousand electric engravers, door and window decals, and property registration forms are distributed for citizen use through state and local police departments and some civic and business organizations.



Newspaper Advertisements, Public Billboards, and Posters: Advertising "mats" for newspapers, posters, and outdoor advertising materials are available to promote the Kentucky Crime Check program.



Displays: Ten attractive display booths are available for the use of police departments in shopping centers, and at trade and exhibition fairs.

STATEWIDE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CRIME PREVENTION



Governor Carroll appointed a sixty-four member advisory committee in June, 1975. Membership includes crime prevention officers from police departments throughout Kentucky, as well as business and community leaders.

The Advisory Committee assists the Office of Crime Prevention in setting overall program goals and directions. The Committee works in four sub-committees:

- Residential Security
- Commercial Security
- Personal Security
- Improved Crime Reporting

SECURITY CODE LEGISLATION



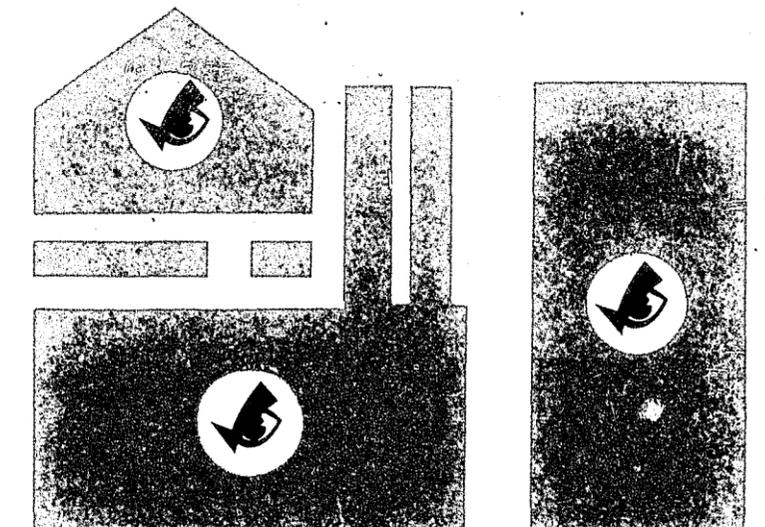
The Executive Committee is comprised of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Sub-Committee Chairpersons, and local chairmen representing the eight geographic "sectors" of Kentucky.

As specific projects require special study and expertise, members are appointed to special committees by the Chairman. Currently, special committees have been formed to research preventive techniques for Bad Checks; a second committee was formed to plan educational materials for school children.

A special committee was appointed by the Governor to study legislative needs for minimum security applicable to new construction. The Committee completed its work in December, 1975, and transmitted its report to Governor Carroll.

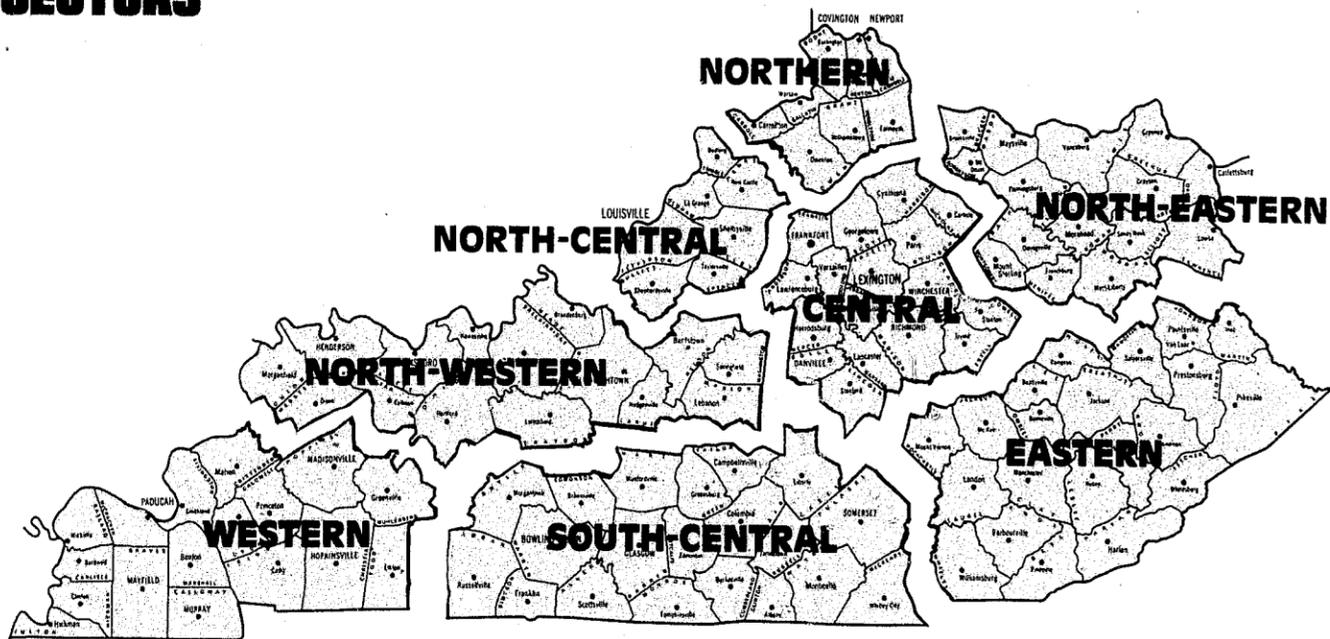
In concluding four months of deliberations, the Committee recommended that the 1976 General Assembly establish an *Interim Commission on Security Code Legislation* to formulate specific provisions of a statewide building code applicable to new construction of homes, apartments, and commercial buildings. It was also recommended that a *voluntary program* be established immediately which would enable home builders to meet certain minimum security standards and, after inspection and certification by trained crime prevention officers, advertise for sale through a "medallion of security," shield of confidence," or other such title.

Committee membership included representatives of the architectural, building, hardware, and insurance industry, as well as trained crime prevention officers, and citizens.



CRIME PREVENTION SECTORS

In order to meet the massive goals of Kentucky's Crime Check Program, the state was divided into eight geographic sectors.

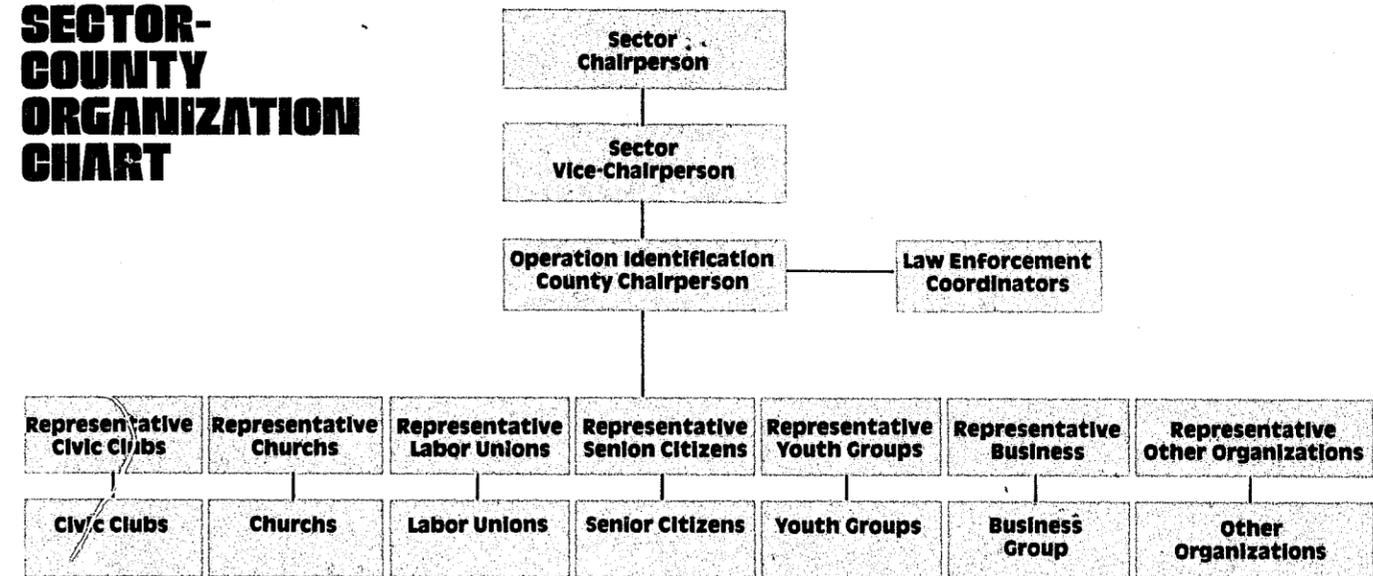


Through a series of crime prevention sector meetings held during the summer of 1975, police departments organized themselves and searched for citizen leaders to work responsibly with them in each of Kentucky's one hundred and twenty counties. A Chairman was elected from among police officials in each Sector. In addition to serving on the Executive Board of the Statewide Advisory Committee, the Sector Chairmen coordinate the distribution of materials within the sector.

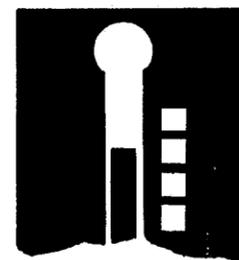
The Sector organizational framework was particularly successful in assuring the involvement and active participation of virtually every police and sheriff's department, and in arousing the interest of civic and business organizations at the local level.

A typical "Sector-County" organizational chart is found on the following page.

SECTOR-COUNTY ORGANIZATION CHART



GOALS FOR OPERATION IDENTIFICATION



The major thrust of Kentucky's statewide Crime Prevention program during the first year has been *Operation Identification*.

The Advisory Committee set a goal of 300,000 residences and 20,000 businesses to be enrolled in *Operation Identification* during the first year.

KY and the individual's Social Security Number is used uniformly throughout Kentucky to identify property. Because the Social Security Number is computerized (through driver license registration), it is readily retrievable through the Kentucky State Police computer, should property be recovered.

Businesses use KY and their sales tax number.

Government agencies, non-profit organizations, hospitals, and schools use KY and their tax exempt number.

THE KENTUCKY STATEWIDE CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM

SECTOR	% OF KENTUCKY'S POPULATION	OPERATION IDENTIFICATION GOAL
A — Western	10%	30,000
B — South Central	9%	27,000
C — North-West	11%	33,000
D — North Central	23%	69,000
E — Northern	9%	27,000
F — Central	19%	57,000
G — North-East	10%	30,000
H — Eastern	13%	39,000

First Year's Goal 300,000 (Rounded)

SECTOR GOALS—FIRST YEAR

**FREE
CRIME CHECK
MATERIALS**

APPENDIX: KENTUCKY CRIME CHECK PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS

All materials are free and can be obtained by calling the Office of Crime Prevention (800) 372-2994

Pamphlets & Brochures

What to Do Before the Burglar Comes
Security Begins at Home
A Preventive Approach to Burglary in Kentucky
Operation Identification
Neighborhood Watch
Shoplifting, Another Word for Stealing
Bad Checks, Theft by Deception
A Preventive Approach to Rape
Counterfeiting (U.S. Treasury Department)
Coloring Book for Grades 1-3
Shoplifting is a Crime (teenagers)

Baby Sitter's Guide (teenagers)
Crime Prevention Is Your Beat,
Too (poster)
Kentucky Crime Check Iron-On
Junior Crime Prevention Officer
I.D. Card

Display Booths

Ten foot wide, illuminated
plexiglass overlays, inter-
changeable on: Operation
Identification, Residential &
Commercial Security

Operation Identification Materials

Electric Engravers
Warning Decals
Property Record Form
Participant Loan Agreement
Form

Outdoor Advertising Billboard Paste-Ups

Operation Identification

Radio & Television Commercials

Selected 60, 30, and 10
second spots

35mm Color Slide Presentations

Residential Security
Shoplifting
Bad Checks
Operation Identification

Bumper Stickers

Operation Identification

Newspaper Ad Mats

Operation Identification

Posters

Operation Identification
Shoplifting (two styles,
four sizes)
Criminal Suspect Identification
Chart

Monthly Newsletter

Crime Check News

16mm Color Movies

Thirty-three films are available.
See Descriptive listing which
follows on next page.



CRIME PREVENTION FILMS

16 mm color films are available for loan to police agencies, civic clubs, business organizations and schools. To borrow a film please call Office of Crime Prevention toll free (800) 372-2994 at least two working days in advance of your showing schedule. Films will be sent and picked up by UPS at no cost to you.

RESIDENTIAL SECURITY

TARGET FOR TERROR — 18 min.

Depicts the results of a violent residential burglary followed by a security survey and comprehensive suggestions for better safety for the homeowner. Demonstrates good locks, doors, windows, and lights.

INVITATIONS TO BURGLARY — 20 min.

Raymond Burr narrates this film which illustrates how people create the opportunities for burglaries to occur, and what security devices and procedures can be used to prevent such crimes.

NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH — 20 min.

On home security; narrated by Scott Brady. Covers Operation ID, locks, windows, lighting, alarms, and sliding glass doors.

CRIME IN THE HOME — 20 min.

Demonstrates effective means of protecting yourself and your property. Covers doors, windows, locks, guns, confrontation, property identification, empty homes, etc.

PERSONAL SECURITY

RAPE ALERT — 17 min.

On rape prevention; simple self-defense tactics. What to do if confronted with several different situations; or what to do if the rape actually occurs. High School and Adult.

LADY BEWARE — 16 min.

Shirley Jones narrates some of the precautions and defense methods women can use to protect themselves from attack at home or away.

CRIME IN THE STREETS — 18 min.

On all types of crime found on the streets and how to avoid them. Illustrates pick-pockets, purse snatching, rapes, robberies, etc. High School and Adult.

BADYSITTERS GUIDE — 10 min.

Demonstrates what babysitters should do while babysitting. Excellent for teenage girls.

RAPE: A PREVENTIVE INQUIRY — 17½ min.

Produced in cooperation with the San Francisco Police Department's Sex Crime Detail; actual rape victims, convicted rapists, and sex crime investigators discuss rape and how to prevent or deal with it.

HOW TO SAY NO TO A RAPIST AND SURVIVE — 52 min. 2 reels

Frederic Storaska's lecture on rape, recorded before a college audience, presents his theories on the subject, along with suggestions for preventing and handling rape situations. Junior and Senior High School and above. Parental consent recommended before viewing by high school age girls.

ARREST AND SEIZE — 16 min.

A Walt Disney Production on the legal aspects of arrest and seizure.

CRIME PREVENTION FILMS

A HITCHHIKE — 17 min.

A Walt Disney Production demonstrating the danger in hitchhiking, particularly for teenagers.

MUGGERS — 15 min.

A Walt Disney Production showing the consequences of street offenses, robbery and armed assault.

THE PLEA — 15 min.

A Walt Disney Production on the consequences of hit/run behaviour when driving.

VANDALISM

THE CLUBHOUSE — 10 min.

On property damage and vandalism. For elementary children.

FRAUD

SENIOR POWER — 19 min.

A film for the Senior Citizens. Depicts several aspects of crime against the elderly.

ON GUARD BUNCO — 26 min.

Demonstrates various common frauds and confidence games, and the way people can avoid becoming victims.

BUNCO BOYS — 21 min.

Demonstrates various common frauds and confidence games, and how they may be avoided.

CRIME PREVENTION CONCEPT

BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE — 28 min.

Created in cooperation with NCPI, this film illustrates the concepts of crime prevention. Aimed at encouraging law enforcement personnel and private citizens to reorient their thinking away from investigation after-the-fact toward working together for effective prevention strategies.

INTRODUCTION TO CRIME PREVENTION — 23 min.

Illustrates why crime prevention is necessary; how crime prevention techniques can reduce or remove crime; and describes criminal opportunities and methods, particularly relating to burglary.

The following films are classified, and may be requested by business or commercial groups through a police department only:

COMMERCIAL SECURITY

Shoplifting:

THEY'RE OUT TO GET YOU — 12½ min.

Demonstrates how shoplifters operate and what preventive measures can be taken by small businessmen to reduce shoplifting losses.

IT'S A CRIME — 20 min.

On shoplifting of several types of business.

THE SHOPLIFTER — 20 min.

Depicts techniques used by amateur and professional shoplifters and how much of this could be prevented by alert employees. A convicted shoplifter displays shoplifting methods under actual conditions.

**CRIME
PREVENTION
FILMS**

SO I TOOK IT — 10 min.

Shoplifting film, good for elementary children.

SHOPLIFTING, IT'S A STEAL — 20 min.

Deals with the teenager and is good for PTA's and parents.

STICKY FINGERS — 18 min.

A training film on shoplifting prevention for employees of retail establishments. Starring Mike Connors.

RIP OFF — 18 min.

A practical film on commercial burglary. Starring Henry Fonda.

THE RIP OFF — 15 min.

A Walt Disney Production on teen-age shoplifting and its consequences.

Bad Checks:

THE PAPERHANGERS — 28 min.

Check fraud is explored in this film directed to businessmen and their employees. The film shows how most bad check passers can be stopped by an efficient check cashing procedure.

Internal Pilferage:

IT CAN HAPPEN TO YOU — 15 min.

Points out situations and procedures which encourage plant pilferage by employees and how to minimize opportunities for such thefts.

THE INSIDE STORY — 15 min.

Illustrates steps which can be taken to limit or prevent plant pilferage by employees. Directed at the small businessmen, the film emphasizes that even old trusted employees can be guilty.

Credit Card Fraud:

HOT CARDS — 30 min.

On credit cards and how they can be misused after being stolen.

Robbery:

ONCE UPON A ROBBERY — 15 min.

What to do if confronted with a robbery; how to act and what steps to take to help the police.

INTRUSION CONSPIRACY — 20 min.

For employees, tenants and management in the office environment. Prevention of theft, burglary, assault and industrial espionage.

POSTERS

**Burglars hate
Operation
Identification**
Ask any
police officer why



**CRIME
CHECK**

**CRIME
PREVENTION
IS YOUR
BEAT,
TOO!**



**CRIME
CHECK**

STEALING
ANOTHER WORD
FOR SHOPLIFTING

"Where a person wilfully conceals unpurchased goods in a store, the law presumes that he intends to steal the goods."
Kentucky Revised Statutes: 433.234 (1)



**CRIME
CHECK**

**SHOPLIFTERS
WILL BE
PROSECUTED**

"Where a person wilfully conceals unpurchased goods in a store, the law presumes that he intends to steal the goods."
Kentucky Revised Statutes: 433.234 (1)



**CRIME
CHECK**

STEALING
ANOTHER WORD FOR SHOPLIFTING

"Where a person wilfully conceals unpurchased goods in a store, the law presumes that he intends to steal the goods."
Kentucky Revised Statutes: 433.234 (1)



**CRIME
CHECK**

**SHOPLIFTERS
WILL BE
PROSECUTED**

A FIRM POLICY OF THIS STORE & LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

"Where a person wilfully conceals unpurchased goods in a store, the law presumes that he intends to steal the goods."

Kentucky Revised Statutes: 433.234 (1)



**KENTUCKY
CRIME
CHECK**

Help catch a crook!
FILL IN ALL THE BLANKS and give to the police officer on the scene

VEHICLE LICENSE, MAKE, COLOR DIRECTION OF ESCAPE METHOD OF ESCAPE NUMBER OF SUSPECTS

RACE SEX SCARS OR MARKS

AGE HAT (COLOR)

HEIGHT SHIRT TIE

WEIGHT COAT

HAIR TROUSERS

EYES SHOES

TYPE OF WEAPON OTHER REMARKS

REPORT CRIME IMMEDIATELY!

PHONE



**CRIME
CHECK**

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**KENTUCKY
CRIME
CHECK**

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