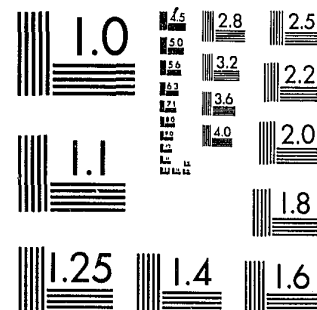


National Criminal Justice Reference Service



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National Institute of Justice  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20531

DATE FILMED

10/08/81

**MAC** METROPOLITAN  
ATLANTA  
CRIME  
COMMISSION  
100 EDGEWOOD AVE., SE ROOM 128 ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

CATEGORICAL GRANT  
COMMUNITY ANTI-CRIME GRANT  
FINAL PROGRESS REPORT

77487

U.S. Department of Justice 77487  
National Institute of Justice


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LEAA

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 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION		CATEGORICAL GRANT PROGRESS REPORT	
GRANTEE	LEAA GRANT NO.	DATE OF REPORT	REPORT NO.
METROPOLITAN ATLANTA CRIME COMMISSION	78-CA-AX-0112(S-1)	4-15-81	9
IMPLEMENTING SUBGRANTEE	TYPE OF REPORT		
COMMUNITY ANTI-CRIME GRANT	<input type="checkbox"/> REGULAR <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL REQUEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FINAL REPORT		
SHORT TITLE OF PROJECT	GRANT AMOUNT		
COMMUNITY ANTI CRIME GRANT	\$381,712.00		
REPORT IS SUBMITTED FOR THE PERIOD		THROUGH	
September 1978		December 1980	
SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR		TYPED NAME & TITLE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR	
<i>Gerald E. Moran</i>		Gerald E. Moran Program Coordinator	
COMMENCE REPORT HERE (Add continuation pages as required.)			
Ms. Carla Gaskins, Area Manager Law Enforcement Assistance Administration U. S. Department of Justice 633 Indiana Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20531			
Re: Final Progress Report for Anti-Crime Grant covering period 9/78 - 12/80			
Dear Ms. Gaskins:			
Enclosed are three copies of the final report covering the Anti-Crime Grant to the Metropolitan Atlanta Crime Commission for the following projects: Project No. 1 - Victim Witness Assistance Program-So. Cobb Jaycees Project No. 2 - Battered Women's Shelter - Cobb County YWCA Project No. 4A- Juvenile Diversion Program - Interfaith, Inc. Project No. 5 - Community Anti-Crime & Advocacy Program - Candler Park Project No. 6 - Anti Crime Program for Elderly - Northside Shepherd's Center			
Final reports for Project 3 (Lake Claire Neighbors Anti Crime & Recreation), Project 4 (Emmanuel Luthern Church Juvenile Diversion), and Project 6 (Midtown Revitalization) have previously been reported when projects were completed or transferred (September 1979 Quarterly Report). Project 7 (Administration by MACC) is self explanatory as all controls, financial records, and current reporting requirements have continuously been maintained.			
One copy of the final budget and cost report is attached and also one copy of the final H-1, Status of Funds report Control Desk, Office of Comptroller.			
The balance in our checking account for the projects at this time is \$1,756.52 which will be forwarded as soon as all checks clear the account. There remains a balance of \$279.00 in the Treasury Department which has not been requested.			
We appreciate the opportunity to have been a part of this LEAA program and wish you all the best in the future.			
Sincerely,			
<i>Gerald E. Moran</i>			
NOTE: No further monies or other benefits may be paid out under this program unless this report is completed and filed as required by existing law and regulations (FMC 24-7; Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1976).			
RECEIVED BY GRANTEE STATE PLANNING AGENCY (Official)		DATE	
		<b>NCJRS</b> APR 22 1981	

GRANT NUMBER: 78-CA-AX-0112		FINANCIAL STATUS REPORT (F-1)	
*NAME AND ADDRESS OF GRANTEE		*GRANTEE ACCT. NO.	*EMPLOYER ID NO.
* METROP ATLANTA CRIME COMMISSION INC			
* 100 EDGEWOOD AV NE		* BASIS OF REPORT	* FINAL REPORT
* ATLANTA GA 30303		* CASH ACCRUAL	* YES
* PROJECT PERIOD		* REPORT PERIOD	
* FROM: 9/1/78 TO: 12/31/80		* FROM: 9/1/78 TO: 12/31/80	
* 10. STATUS OF FUNDS		PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	CURRENT PERIOD
		(STR. ENDING )	
* A. TOTAL OUTLAYS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	0.00		\$380,537.13
* B. TOTAL OUTLAYS THIS PERIOD (SEE REMARKS BELOW)	0.00		65,250.35
* C. INCOME CREDITS THIS PERIOD	0.00		0.00
* D. NET OUTLAYS THIS PERIOD (LINE B - C) (SEE REMARKS)	0.00		65,250.35
* E. TOTAL OUTLAYS TO DATE (LINE A + D) (SEE REMARKS)	0.00		445,787.48
* F. LESS NON-FED SHARE OF OUTLAYS (VWAP & YWCA PROJECTS)	0.00		66,111.00
* G. FEDERAL SHARE OF OUTLAYS (LINE E - F)	0.00		379,676.48
* H. TOTAL UNPAID OBLIGATIONS	0.00		0.00
* I. LESS NON-FED SHARE OF UNPAID OBLIGATIONS	0.00		0.00
* J. FED SHARE UNPAID OBLIG (LINE H - I)	0.00		0.00
* K. TOTAL FEDERAL SHARE OF OUTLAYS AND UNPAID OBLIGATIONS (LINE G + J)	0.00		379,676.48
* L. TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS AUTHORIZED	0.00		381,712.00
* M. UNOBLIGATED BAL. FED FUNDS (LINE L - K)	0.00		2,035.52
* REMARKS: LINE ITEMS A, D, E, AND F		None	
* INCLUDE ADJUSTMENTS FOR MONIES TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS SUBGRANTED:		None	
* PUT INTO PROGRAM OTHER THAN LEAA (VWAP DONATION \$200.00 & YWCA FUNDS \$65,911.)		None	
* FOR ENTIRE PERIOD FROM SEPTEMBER 1978 THROUGH DECEMBER 1980 NOT PREVIOUSLY REPORTED.		None	
* INDIRECT EXPENSE ** TYPE OF RATE *	* BLOCK ACTION GRANTS	PASS THROUGH	
* PROVISIONAL	FINAL	None	
* PREDETERMINED	FIXED	None	
* RATE: None	* RATE: None	None	
* TOTAL AMOUNT	* FEDERAL SHARE	* BLY-IN	* TOTAL PERSONNEL
None	None	None	* PART C BLOCK * CATEGORICAL
			(FINAL F-1) *
			* None
			* None
* CERTIFICATION: I CERTIFY THAT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF THIS REPORT IS CORRECT AND COMPLETE AND THAT ALL OUTLAYS AND UNPAID OBLIGATIONS ARE FOR THE PURPOSES SET FORTH IN THE AWARD DOCUMENTS.			
* NAME AND TITLE: Gerald E. Moran, Program Coordinator LEAA COMMUNITY ANTI-CRIME GRANT			
* SIGNATURE: <i>Gerald E. Moran</i>	* DATE: 4-15-81	* TELEPHONE: 404 524 6487	

METROPOLITAN ATLANTA CRIME COMMISSION - COMMUNITY ANTI-CRIME GRANT FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT LEAA GRANT NO. 78-CA-AX-0112 (S-1)  
 - - - - PERIOD - SEPTEMBER 1978 - DECEMBER 1980 - - - -

OBJECT CLASS CATEGORIES	APPROVED BUDGET LEAA	----- TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY PROJECT -----									ALL PROJECTS TOTAL EXPENDITURES
		PROJECT NO.1 VWAP	PROJECT NO.2 YWCA	PROJECT NO.3 LAKE CLAIRE	PROJECT NO.4 EMMANUAL LUTHERN	PROJECT NO.4A INTERFAITH INC.	PROJECT NO.5 CANDLER PARK	PROJECT NO.6 SHEPHERD'S CENTER	PROJECT NO.7 MIDTOWN	PROJECT NO.8 MACC ADMIN.	
A. PERSONNEL	\$274,581.00	\$ 74,682.80	\$39,036.85	\$11,570.73	\$6,306.48	\$16,352.00	\$37,877.43	\$34,678.91	-	\$54,465.74	\$274,970.94
B. FRINGE BENEFITS	32,022.00	8,646.63	4,380.91	800.58	444.61	2,224.58	3,700.89	3,816.22	-	6,734.98	30,749.40
C. TRAVEL	4,613.00	1,021.95	599.57	120.00	144.00	322.80	750.19	1,046.66	-	827.14	4,832.31
D. EQUIPMENT	15,731.00	9,691.45	380.54	512.72	664.12	2,317.60	859.10	-	245.39	1,019.58	15,690.50
E. SUPPLIES	15,623.00	1,368.45	2,319.89	1,408.32	465.74	2,094.97	733.19	5,106.91	-	802.59	14,300.06
F. CONTRACTURAL	5,002.00	-	760.47	-	-	4,460.00	-	-	-	-	5,220.47
G. OTHER	34,140.00	7,682.27	10,799.13	834.90	855.96	491.47	4,439.60	4,981.65	-	4,027.82	34,112.80
FINAL GRAND TOTAL	\$381,712.00	\$103,093.55	\$58,277.36	\$15,247.25	\$8,880.91	\$28,263.42	\$48,360.40	\$49,630.35	\$245.39	\$67,877.85	\$379,876.48

PROJECT INCOME  
 OTHER THAN LEAA \$ 66,111.00 (SEE NOTE 1)

EXPENDITURES FROM  
 OTHER INCOME \$65,911.00 (SEE NOTE 2) \$ 65,911.00

NOTE 1 - Project #1 Unsolicited Donation \$200.00 Project #2 United Way YWCA \$61,425.00, YWCA Fees From Clients \$1,382.00 and Donations \$3,104.00

NOTE 2 - All Project #2 Battered Women's Shelter - \$65,911.00

GRANT FINANCIAL RECAP	
GRAND TOTAL GRANT INCOME	\$447,823.00
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURES	445,787.48
BALANCE IN GRANT	<u>\$ 2,035.52</u>
CASH IN BANK	\$ 1,756.52
CASH IN TREASURY DEPARTMENT	279.00
TOTAL CASH BALANCE	<u>\$ 2,035.52</u>

PROJECT NO. 1

LEAA GRANT 78-CA-AX-0112(S-1)

SOUTH COBB JAYCEES - VICTIM WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

FINAL REPORT - PAGE 1 OF 7 PAGES

The VWAP opened its doors to the public in October of 1978 after the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration awarded a grant to the Metropolitan Atlanta Crime Commission who sub-granted a portion of those funds to the South Cobb Jaycees in order to establish this program. The purpose of the program was to organize and institutionalize a system for emergency and temporary services to all victims and misdemeanor witnesses of crime within the Cobb County jurisdiction. These services were structured to reduce waiting time at and unnecessary appearances for court proceedings and to reduce the rate of case dismissal due to witness non-appearance and reluctance to prosecute by victims. Also, the program hoped to effect a better citizen understanding of the criminal justice system and to instill trust in the system which was created to protect them. Since its inception, the VWAP provided a variety of victim advocacy and witness management services to the citizens of Cobb County and others who became involved in that criminal justice system.

Prior to the VWAP's implementation, it was conservatively estimated that 34% of completed misdemeanor cases were dropped due to witness non-appearance at trials and pre-trial conferences. Since the inception of the VWAP, this rate has been reduced to approximately 20%. Therefore, more cases have been decided on their merit as opposed to witness non-appearance. The VWAP witness management services have had the most direct effect on this reduction. These witness management services have also saved approximately 5,595 police and lay witnesses from appearing in court unnecessarily or for a lengthy period of time. In the past, witnesses spent days in court waiting to testify or to be told they would not be needed as the case was continued or completed. Assuming a witness spent an average of two days in court for three hours a day and multiply that times minimum wage plus expenses (conservative estimate would be \$3.50/hr), these people have been

PROJECT I

saved over \$117,495.00 from lost wages, food, traveling and parking expenses (\$3.50 x 3hrs. x 2 days x 5,595 witnesses). As police are also provided this service, we have not only effected a cost savings to the County by eliminating the need to pay off-duty officers \$12.00 per day for those who are not needed in court, but on duty officers can remain at their law enforcement tasks for which they are being payed. In an effort to effect a better citizen understanding of and participation in our criminal justice system and to make the court experience less formidable for witnesses and more manageable for judges and prosecutors, the VWAP has provided on-going victim advocacy, written and verbal information on case status, judicial process and testifying in court to the citizens of Cobb County.

In July of 1980, the Director submitted a funding proposal to the Cobb County Board of Commissioners asking for the County to fund the program in its entirety. The Commission tabled the proposal in order to consider the matter further but indicated that they would be interested in keeping the program. However, the State Court Solicitor intervened with a proposal to fund the VWAP in his office with less staff and funding required. The Commission approved the latter proposal and received strong objections from the Director and Jaycee Policy Board as the VWAP could not possibly function in the comprehensive manner it had independent of a prosecuting agency; it could no longer serve all courts; and the services offered in the past could not be accomplished by the limited staff requested by the Solicitor. The VWAP issue became politically volatile and although some headway was being made toward the Commissions reconsideration of the VWAP funding, the South Cobb Jaycees membership voted 6-5 to stop efforts to have the program funded intact and independently and to support the Solicitor's program.

#### ACTIVITIES

The following are the programs activities/methods employed to meet its objectives:

#### Notification and information concerning case status.

Written information by use of a variety of form letters were sent to victims and witnesses to inform them if the case they were involved in was being processed in State Court or if a disposition had been made (dismissed, nolle prossed, etc.) Staff were available to those who inquired as to the active case(s) or why a certain disposition had been made of a case and many times asked questions as to their role in judicial proceedings. Disposition notices were used by some local businesses for a filing system to assist them in knowing when to expect their restitution in bad check cases. Restitution estimate forms were also sent with notification letters in cases of property or medical damage to help ensure that a victim would receive restitution if the case disposition was "guilty". Disposition notices were not sent until March of 1979 after a C.E.T.A. employee was hired to assist with this service. All other notification services had been established prior to this time.

#### Arrangement of Transportation

A staff car was available for transportation of victims/witnesses to court or other pertinent proceedings and social services. The requests were few for this service and the staff car was used mainly for transportation of staff to work related meetings and by VWAP and Solicitor's staff for criminal case investigation.

#### "On-Call" System

Staff received information prior to jury and non-jury trials from the Solicitor's office and Clerk's office as to which cases were continued from the calendar; which were already disposed of; which cases witnesses were to appear on and; which we could place witnesses on-call. An effort was made to call each witness in every case to inform them of the case status or to place them on-call at which time they must assure us that they can be reached by phone and be in court within an hour's notice. This service was very successful and popular as it kept many people from appearing in court unnecessarily and helped

the judges manage what would have been an unruly court room.

#### Telephone Alert System

This service went hand in hand with the on call service for trials by alerting those witnesses who were not needed in court if their case had been continued or disposed of thus saving them an unnecessary appearance. This service was also used to remind witnesses of pre-trial conferences scheduled with the Solicitor's Office so that a case would not be dismissed for their lack of attendance. This service had the most direct effect on the reduction of cases dismissed for failure of a witness to appear, however, due to VWAP personnel problems, the use of the system was sporadic. Yet, this service is definitely effective as many witnesses did not receive their notice in the mail or cannot read and some planned not to attend until they got the reminder call which apparently made some feel uneasy about shirking their responsibility.

#### Reception Area

For a while, The VWAP had access to a room directly adjacent to the court rooms during trials where witnesses could gather before court. However, a judge took the space to be used as an office for her clerk. Therefore, the VWAP office served as a reception room for walk-ins, victims and witnesses but could not compete with a reception room close to the court rooms.

#### Employer Intervention

Employer intervention was infrequent but effective when in use. At the request of a witness, the VWAP called or wrote an employer to confirm that the witness was indeed attending a criminal proceeding and asking that the witnesses not suffer the loss of pay. We also thanked them for their continued cooperation for when the employee would be needed in court again.

#### Child Care

Child care was provided to children of victims, witnesses and defen-

dants who were attending criminal proceedings. This service was provided by staff and volunteers in the VWAP office. Originally, it was thought that child care would be a popular service and arrangements were made with some local care facilities to accept court drop-ins, and service was provided in this manner on occasion. Also, the VWAP had plans to locate donated space and staff own facility with volunteers, but did not follow through due to the small volume of requests.

#### Problem Solving System

Social service referral, assistance with housing, food and clothing, and other services were provided to victims and witnesses in need as a result of being victimized or a witness in criminal proceedings. Requests for case information were abundant and information or answers were given promptly. The VWAP attempted to handle each problem directly or by referring the person to another source known to be effective. In June of 1980, The VWAP was given a donation of \$260.00 by the East Marietta Newcomers Club to be used as emergency funds for victims of crime. \$60.00 was donated to a Battered Woman immediately and \$200.00 was retained in the bank account thereby reducing VWAP cost of operation.

#### Property Retrieval

As mentioned previously, disposition notices indicated to victims that restitution or property held as evidence could be retrieved in the near future. The VWAP was asked occasionally by the Solicitor's Office to arrangements to return physical property to victims.

#### Public Awareness

Written and oral information was available to victims, witnesses and interested citizens by way of VWAP brochures, Guides for Testifying, and staff to answer questions concerning the court, its agencies and the VWAP. The media was used to make the public aware of the VWAP and its services. Numerous newspaper articles, radio

and news shows, and a televised T.V. talk show have helped to promote the VWAP. Public service announcements were used to encourage volunteers to participate in VWAP activities as well as to promote the VWAP. The staff also spoke to a variety of community groups and social service agencies about program services.

VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

The VWAP maintained between five and fifteen volunteers at any given time. Although volunteers were to be used in a variety of areas, the needs of the program were mainly in the areas of clerical work and court monitoring. Selected volunteers also worked in the witness management area. The VWAP had planned to use volunteers in crisis intervention situations with felony victims, however, due to lack of VWAP staff, the felony outreach program never materialized. Most volunteers were unwilling to assist in transportation and child care.

VOLUNTEER HOURS USED DURING PERIOD

A. Child Care	10 Hours
B. Clerical Assistance	503 Hours
C. Court Assistance	395 1/2 Hours
D. Public Relations Assistance	79 1/4 Hours
E. Other	21 3/4 Hours
Total Volunteer Hours Recruited & Used	<u>1,009 1/2 Hours</u>

Witness Fee Fund

A local ordinance was passed in February of 1979 to allow payment for witnesses in misdemeanor cases to help defer their cost to appear in court. The Director was a member of the Board of Trustees and was elected as Secretary-Treasurer. The VWAP agreed to administer the fund on behalf of the county and proceeded to establish guidelines, policies and procedures for its implementation. The Fee Fund was structured around the witness management system so that only those witnesses who were actually needed in court would be paid.

Filing System

The VWAP maintained an extensive cross-referenced index card file for easy access to the names of each victim/witness in each case. The notification system brought many callers who gave the VWAP up-

dated addresses and phone numbers which were in turn given to the Solicitor's and Clerk's Offices and marked on the VWAP index cards and warrants. This update system was crucial to a successful witness management system. It also assisted the Solicitor's Office, probation department and Sheriff's Department in locating individuals they sought.

Due to the achievements of the program, The VWAP won the State and National Jaycee awards for criminal justice programs in 1979 and has been cited as an Exemplary Project by the Metropolitan Atlanta Crime Commission (1979). The program has received many letters of support from Cobb County citizens and has given technical assistance to other jurisdictions interested in implementing a similar program.

LEAA Cost of Operation - ( FINAL)

Personnel	\$ 74,682.80
Fringe Benefits	8,646.63
Travel	1,021.95
Equipment *	9,691.45
Supplies	1,368.45
Other (Incl. Printing, Telephone, Training, etc.)	7,682.27
Sub Total Costs	<u>\$103,093.55</u>
Less: Donation	(200.00)
Total LEAA Costs **	<u>\$102,893.55</u>

\* Equipment purchased donated to Cobb County to continue program.  
\*\* The above costs do not include donated space and utilities furnished by County.

Attached are pages showing statistical count information on all program actions during 19 months of operation, three (3) charts showing results of Victim/Witness assistance by month and cumulative and, a copy of the Cobb County Grand Jury Presentment dealing with acceptance of the VWAP Program.



SOUTH COBB JAYCEES - VICTIM WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

BENEFICIAL ACTIONS ACCOMPLISHED DURING PERIOD

SEPTEMBER 1978 - DECEMBER 1980

PROJECT NO 1

78-CA-AX-0112(S-1)

Description of Action	Total Actions
<u>VICTIM WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM:</u>	
1. Victim Records Prepared and Maintained	11,434
2. Witness Records " " "	6,065
3. Police Witness Records " " "	4,921
4. Address & Phone Number Changes Issued	864 (See Note 1)
5. Case Filing Notices sent to Victim/Witnesses	11,294
6. Letters Sent to Felony Victims	238
7. Case Disposition Notices Sent to Victim/Witnesses	7,580 (See Note 2)
8. General Information Calls Handled	3,618
Total Assistance Program Actions by VWAP	46,014
<u>VICTIM/WITNESS TELEPHONE ALERT PROGRAM:</u>	
1. Pre-Trial Conference Reminder Calls Made	1,118 (See Note 3)
2. Jury-Non Jury Trial Reminder Calls Made	1,328 (See Note 3)
3. Case Taken Off Calendar Victim/Witness Told "Not-To-Come".	1,734 (See Note 4)
Total "ALERT" Program Actions by VWAP	4,180
<u>WITNESS ON CALL PROGRAM:</u>	
1. Number of Witnesses Placed "On Call"	3,861
2. Number of Witnesses Requested to Return	412
3. Number of Witnesses Told "Not-to-Return"	102 (See Note 5)
Total Witness "On Call" Actions by VWAP	4,375
TOTAL VWAP BENEFICIAL ACTIONS INCLUDING "NEEDS MET" AS SHOWN ON SUBSEQUENT PAGE OF THIS REPORT	55,129
TOTAL LEAA COST OF PROGRAM	\$102,893.55
TOTAL LEAA COST PER BENEFICIAL ACTION	\$1.866
TOTAL MISDEMEANOR CASES RECORDED DURING PROGRAM	15,937
TOTAL LEAA COST PER CASE RECORDED	\$6.456

- Note 1 - This action insured victim/witness positive receipt of subpoenas, etc.  
 Note 2 - This action advised victim/witness as to disposition of their case, otherwise they would have had to find out on their own.  
 Note 3 - Helped to insure presence of victim/witnesses at pre-trial conferences and trials.  
 Note 4 - Saved victim/witnesses time and job and travel expenses.  
 Note 5 - Saved unnecessary trip of witness and costs pertinent thereto.

SOUTH COBB JAYCEES - VICTIM WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

NEEDS OF VICTIM/WITNESSES MET DURING PROGRAM

SEPTEMBER 1978 - DECEMBER 1980

PROJECT NO. 1

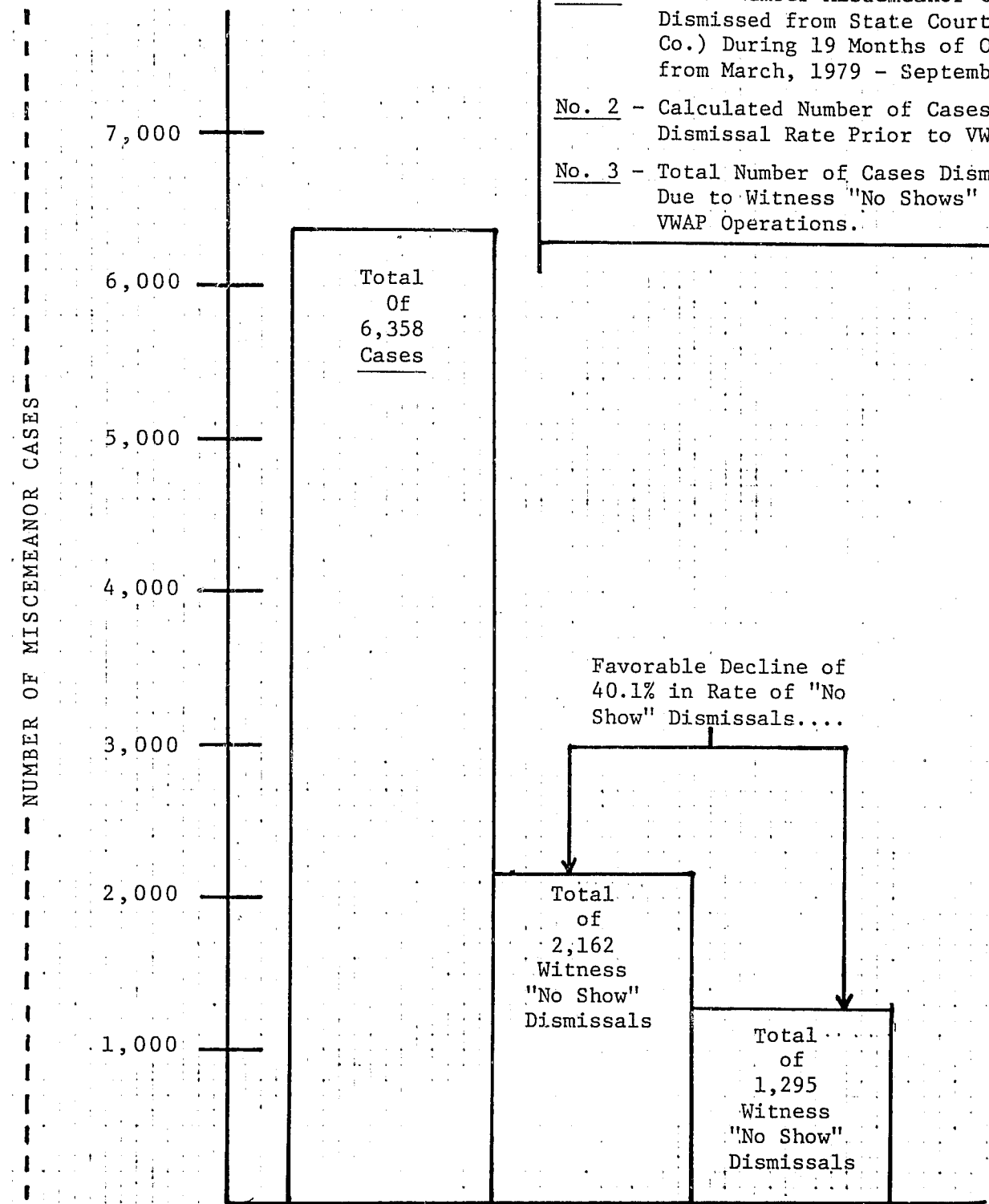
78-CA-AX-0112(S-1)

NO.	TYPE NEEDS MET	VICTIM	WITNESS	OTHER	TOTAL
1.	Counselling	7	2	-	9
2.	Intimidation Protection	24	1	1	26
3.	Employer Intervention	5	2	-	7
4.	Case Information	212	70	28	310
5.	Food/Clothing	11	1	2	14
6.	Medical	9	-	-	9
7.	Financial	10	1	-	11
8.	Employment	-	1	-	1
9.	Housing	9	4	1	14
10.	Day Care	15	1	4	20
11.	Battered Women	6	-	-	6
12.	Transportation	36	7	1	44
13.	Property Return	7	-	-	7
14.	Other	51	12	19	82
TOTAL NEEDS MET BY VWAP		402	102	56	560

PROJECT NO. 1  
 VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

CHART SHOWING:

- No. 1 - Total Number Misdemeanor Cases Dismissed from State Court (Cobb Co.) During 19 Months of Operation from March, 1979 - September, 1980
- No. 2 - Calculated Number of Cases at 34% Dismissal Rate Prior to VWAP Oper.
- No. 3 - Total Number of Cases Dismissed Due to Witness "No Shows" During VWAP Operations.

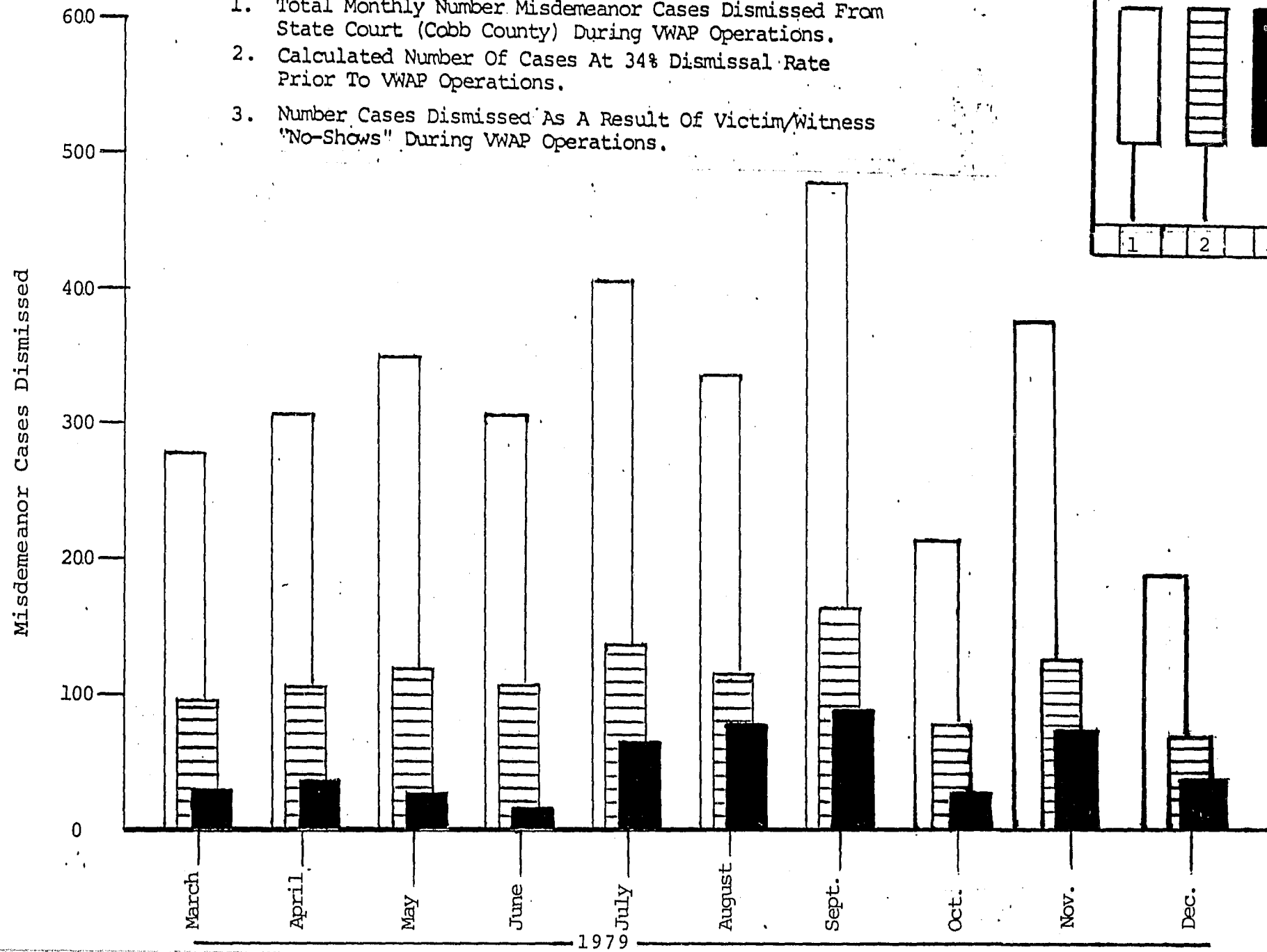
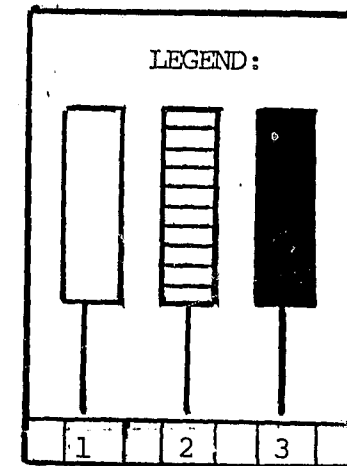


NO. 1 TOTAL	NO. 2 TOTAL	NO. 3 TOTAL
CASES DIS-	CASES DIS-	CASES DIS-
MISSED FROM	MISSED AT	MISSED DURING
STATE COURT	34% RATE	VWAP OPERATIONS
	"NO SHOWS"	"NO SHOWS"

PROJECT #1 - VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

BAR CHART SHOWING;

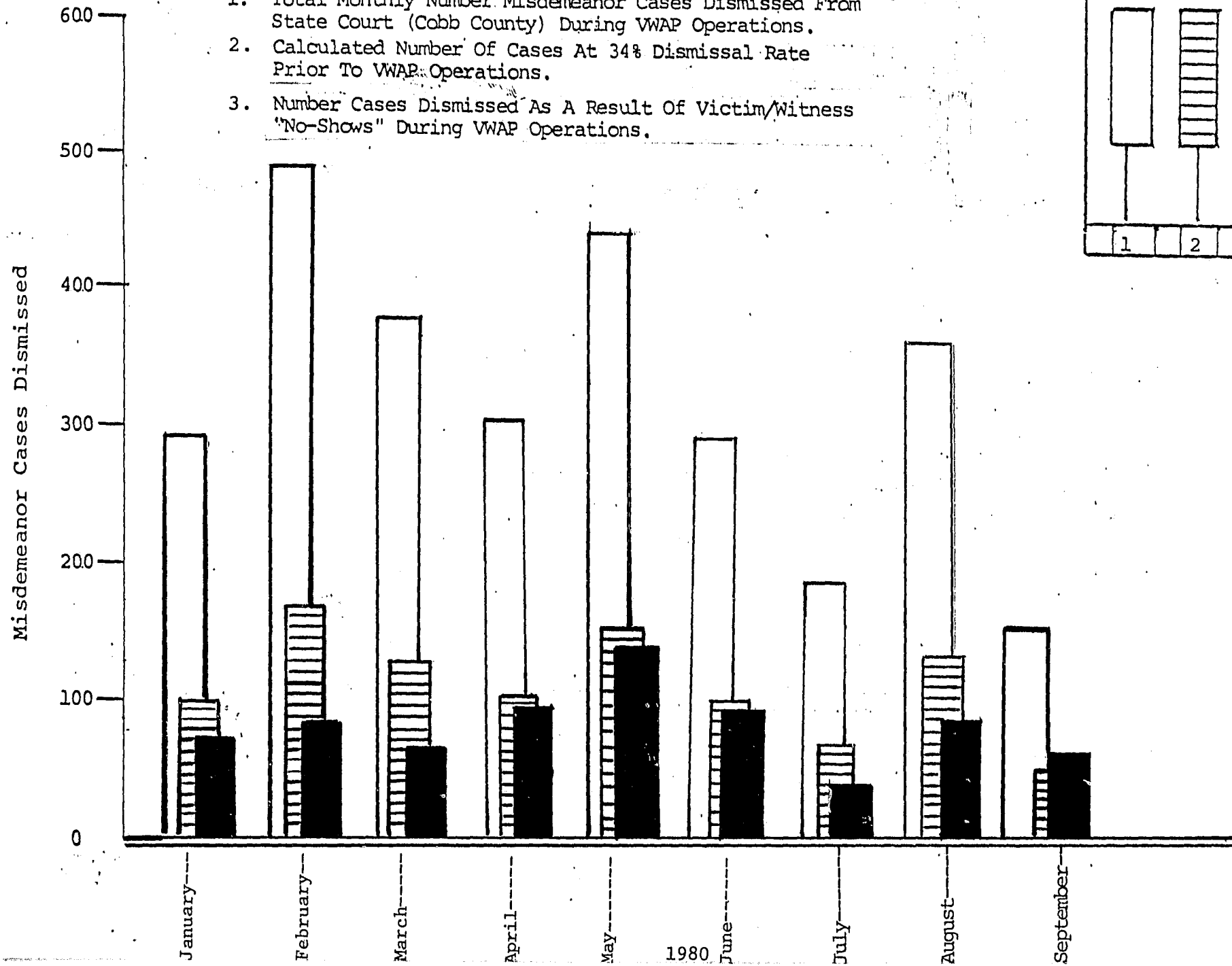
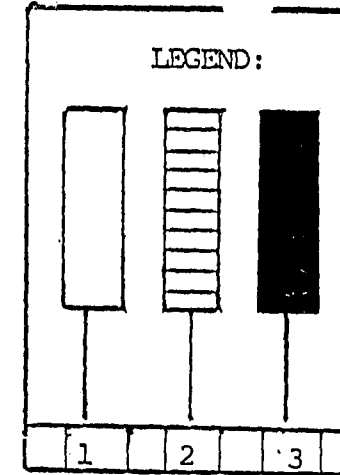
1. Total Monthly Number Misdemeanor Cases Dismissed From State Court (Cobb County) During VWAP Operations.
2. Calculated Number Of Cases At 34% Dismissal Rate Prior To VWAP Operations.
3. Number Cases Dismissed As A Result Of Victim/Witness "No-Shows" During VWAP Operations.



PROJECT #1 - VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

BAR CHART SHOWING:

1. Total Monthly Number Misdemeanor Cases Dismissed From State Court (Cobb County) During VWAP Operations.
2. Calculated Number Of Cases At 34% Dismissal Rate Prior To VWAP Operations.
3. Number Cases Dismissed As A Result Of Victim/Witness "No-Shows" During VWAP Operations.



G R A N D J U R Y P R E S E N T M E N T S

COBB COUNTY GEORGIA

NOV 7 AM 11 17

GEORGIA, COBB COUNTY

TO THE HONORABLE HOWELL C. RAVAN

COBB SUPERIOR COURT, COBB JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

*[Signature]*  
CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT

We, the Grand Jurors, drawn and sworn for the September/October Term, 1980 respectfully make the following Presentments:

1.

This Grand Jury has acted on 192 Indictments, returning 181 True Bills and 11 No Bills during the Term.

2.

The following Committee Reports are attached hereto and made a part of these Presentments:

- A. Audit Committee Report
- B. Penal Committee Report
- C. Personnel Committee Report
- D. Zoning Committee Report
- E. Public Safety Committee Report
- F. Tax Equalization Committee Report
- G. Education and Social Services Committee Report
- H. Medical Examiner's Office Committee Report
- I. McCollum Airport Committee Report
- J. Special Committee Report - Superior Court Clerk's Office
- K. Special Committee Report - Pornography
- L. Special Committee Report - Data Processing Department

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS  
SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER TERM, 1980  
PAGE TWO

- M. Special Committee Report - Mental Health Facilities
- N. Special Committee Report - Victim Witness Program

We wish to commend and thank the following for their assistance and courtesy during the Term of this Grand Jury:

- a. Judge Howell C. Ravan;
- b. Mr. Tom Charron, District Attorney, and his staff for their thorough and professional case preparation and presentation, their friendliness; and for making our job more pleasant;
- c. Mrs. Bobbie Chilton for always being available and willing to assist us;
- d. Mrs. Sibyl Manning and Mr. George LeCroy, our bailiffs, for their kind attention to our needs;
- e. Ms. Christine Carter for her personal service to us;
- f. Mr. Marler and his staff for a delicious meal;
- g. Sheriff Bill Hutson and his staff for providing transportation for our committee work.

4.

We wish to express our appreciation for all who appeared before this Grand Jury. Their willingness and cooperation was extremely helpful in helping this Grand Jury determine needs and recommendations that we feel will improve the quality of public services provided citizens of Cobb County.

VICTIM WITNESS PROGRAM

This Grand Jury initiated inquiries concerning the services currently available to individuals who are victims or witnesses of crimes in the Cobb County area. It is indeed a fact that victims often feel that they are forgotten in the bureaucracy of the criminal justice system.

Until recently the Victim-Witness program provided a variety of significant services to the victim and witnesses of misdemeanor offenses. The program was sponsored by the South Cobb Jaycees and received funding through a grant by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). It was operated in cooperation with the Cobb County Solicitor's Office. When federal funding was granted, it was with the understanding that Cobb County would provide the program funding at the expiration of the original funding period.

The original grant expired on October 31, 1980, and the Cobb County Commissioners at the suggestion of the County Solicitor, has decided to discontinue operation of the program by an independent office and has assigned the program responsibilities to the Solicitor's Office. More economical operation of the program was cited as the significant reason for this decision.

The original pilot project sponsored by the South

Cobb Jaycees demonstrated that this program can provide a very valuable and significant service to citizens of Cobb County who find themselves the unfortunate victims of crimes. This service should not be discontinued but should be expanded.

At the present, the Victim-Witness section of the Solicitor's Office works only with victims in misdemeanor cases. The obvious need for assistance to misdemeanor victims indicates that there should be an even greater need for aid to victims of felony crimes. The District Attorney's Office has expressed its willingness to become involved in the area of victim-witness assistance for felony cases.

Some of the services which can be rendered to victim-witnesses are:

- a. Assistance for victims and witnesses by providing information and answering questions about court process, court and law enforcement agencies and testifying;
- b. Information for witnesses in misdemeanor cases on court dates, postponements and case outcomes.
- c. Assistance and support in the courtroom during trial proceedings;
- d. Appropriate social service referrals for all victims in need;
- e. Child care services while victims and witnesses are testifying in court;

- f. Intervention to enlist employer cooperation in allowing victims and witnesses to testify in court during working hours without loss of pay;
- g. Assistance against threats and intimidation;

The benefits of such services are many. Some of them are:

- a. Victims and witnesses will:
  - 1. Be encouraged to report offenses and cooperate with the police and the courts;
  - 2. Have access to a full range of services to aid them with their crime-related problems;
  - 3. Have access to a full range of information about the procedures of law enforcement agencies and the court system.
- b. Law enforcement agencies will:
  - 1. Receive more complete crime reports and cooperation from victims;
  - 2. Return to their regular duties knowing that the needs of the victims are being met.
- c. The Criminal Justice System will:
  - 1. Have better police reports to aid in prosecution;

- 2. Have fewer cases of victims or witnesses failing to appear in court;
- 3. Have fewer cases dropped due to lack of cooperation from victims or witnesses.

This committee finds that there are some questions posed by concerned responsible individuals as to the advisability of this program being operated by a prosecutor's office. These concerns cite the advantages of obtaining a neutral agency or assigning a department of county government to provide this service. However, it is our understanding, that similar programs in question throughout the country perform in conjunction with a prosecutor's office and have demonstrated a definite degree of success.

This committee recommends:

- a. That this program continue to function as now structured and in accordance with the county commissioners recent decision but that this structure be considered experimental and that it be closely monitored and assessed by future Grand Juries to assure impartial and effective administration;
- b. That this program be expanded to provide services for victim-witnesses of felony crimes and to include the State and Juvenile Court systems of the county.

Respectfully submitted, this the 7th day of November,

1980.

James E. Daniel  
JAMES E. DANIEL

Ferrell C Sparks  
FERRELL SPARKS, FOREMAN

Johnny R. Holland  
JOHNNY R. HOLLAND

Jill Gaetzi  
JILL GAETZI

N. Reese Ray  
N. REESE RAY

Charles W. Hicks  
CHARLES HICKS

Willard W. Hadaway  
WILLARD W. HADAWAY

Sandra Cash  
SANDRA CASH

Louise Presley  
LOUISE PRESLEY

C. H. Spinks  
C. H. SPINKS

Erma Kelso  
ERMA KELSO

Elaine Garmon  
ELAINE GARMON

Thomas H. Champion  
THOMAS H. CHAMPION

Katherine Williams  
KATHERINE WILLIAMS

Jill Gaetzi  
JILL GAETZI

Joe Davenport Jr.  
JOE DAVENPORT, JR.

Silas I. Wooten, Jr.  
SILAS I. WOOTEN, JR.

Roy Allen  
ROY ALLEN

Elmer M. Evenson  
ELMER M. EVENSON

PROJECT II

PROJECT II  
PROJECT



COBB COUNTY Y.W.C.A. CRISIS CENTER FOR BATTERED WOMEN

FINAL REPORT - PAGE 1 OF 7 PAGES

SEPTEMBER 1978 - DECEMBER 1980

The program objectives set for the LEAA Community Anti-Crime grant that was awarded to the Cobb County Y.W.C.A. for its Crisis Center for Battered Women were met as follows:

OBJECTIVE NO. 1 - TO PROVIDE AND OFFER EMERGENCY SHELTER FOR BATTERED WOMEN WHO HAVE NO OTHER PLACE TO GO WHERE IT IS SAFE AND TO ESCAPE THEIR VIOLENT LIVING SITUATIONS, AND WITHIN THE SHELTER TO INSURE THAT PERSONAL NEEDS (FOOD, CLOTHING, CHILD CARE, TRANSPORTATION, ETC.) ARE MET TO THE EXTENT PRACTICABLE.

This objective was met by staffing, equipping, and opening the shelter in September, 1978. Since that time, 4,702 bed-nights of service were provided to 222 victimized women and 298 of their young, troubled, and bewildered children. The services included food, clothing, transportation, volunteer and professional counselling, and other personal essentials when needed. The family was allowed to stay up to 30 days and, whenever possible, a fee of \$2.00 per night per family unit was requested to help defray the operating expenses of the shelter.

OBJECTIVE NO. 2 - TO PROVIDE SHELTER AND PERSONAL SECURITY FOR THE CLIENTS AND INSURE CLOSE COOPERATION WITH THE COUNTY POLICE AND SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT.

This objective was met by making arrangements with local law enforcement agencies to provide for extra patrolling of premises and rapid response to any security threats to the battered women and their children. An electronic security alarm system with a "panic button" has been installed and is operating within the shelter that provides immediate direct access to the police. The Cobb County Sheriff's department provides direct access to the shelter at all times of the day or night.

The Center has responded to requests from local police departments for shelter for women 100% of the time. The Center provided information cards detailing how they would proceed in order to use the Center's services to 100% of the law enforcement personnel of the county.

OBJECTIVE NO. 3 - TO INSTALL AND OPERATE A TELEPHONE "HOT LINE" SO WOMEN COULD RECEIVE CRISIS COUNSELLING AND OTHER SERVICES OF THE PROGRAM ANY HOUR OF THE DAY OR NIGHT AND ON WEEKENDS WHEN THE REGULAR STAFF WAS OFF DUTY.

This objective was realized when the "hotline" went into service during March, 1979 and as volunteers were recruited and trained in the proper manner in which to respond to crisis intervention calls. Since that time a staff of 25 - 40 volunteers have been recruited and trained by professionals to staff a "Hotline" which makes the service available after office hours from 6:00 P.M. through 8:00 A.M. Monday through Friday and 24 hours on Saturday and Sunday. These volunteers have given a total of 12,582 hours to the service, valued at a minimum of \$3.35 per hour or a total of \$42 149.00 or equivalent to 34% of the total cost of the programs operation paid for by L.E.A.A. and United Way.

OBJECTIVE NO. 4 - TO OFFER CRISIS-INTERVENTION AND SHORT AND LONG TERM COUNSELLING FOR BATTERED WOMEN IN THE SHELTER, AT THE CRISIS CENTER OFFICES, AND AS NEEDED ON THE TELEPHONE.

Objective was accomplished by staffing the Center with a full-time counselor with a Master's degree in social work and a 1/2 time counselor with a Master's degree in school psychology during the full period of operations of the Center. Long term counselling is also provided by means of support group meetings held every other week at the shelter.

The full time counselor spends approximately 65% of her time in counseling either in person or on the telephone with the crisis victims and other related matters, (i.e., keeping process records and in staff consultation) and 35% of her time in recruiting, training and supervising volunteers for the "Hotline". The part time counselor conducts house meeting, which is a series of 12 per month group sessions structured around the topics of parenting skills, the cycle of violence, assertiveness training, and male/female relations.

A volunteer steering committee meets bi-monthly and provides ongoing evaluation of the program. A sample of one meeting (April, 1980) is attached to show their interest in the center and coverage given at the board meeting.

During the programs existence, the staff has provided and conducted 1,726 individual counseling interviews with clients, 233 client group house meetings, and a total of 62 shelter support group meetings have been attended for the benefit of the battered woman and her family.

OBJECTIVE NO. 5 - TO DEVELOP A SOCIAL SERVICE REFERRAL MANUAL TO DISTRIBUTE AND TO PROVIDE REFERRALS TO OTHER COMMUNITY SERVICES OR AGENCIES AS NEEDED BY CLIENTS OF THE SHELTER OR THOSE WHO CALL IN FOR INFORMATION.

The portion of the above objective dealing with providing referral service has been 100% realized. During the 27-month period of operation a total of 1,079 individual referrals have been made to twenty-seven (27) separate support agencies or services (A listing of these has been attached).

A social service referral manual was not developed because, as the program developed it was clear that such a manual would not serve the needs of the client. The need is for personal explanation of services when counseling with an individual. It is the counselor's job to assess what services would most help the client, instruct her in how to make use of the service--all of which can not be done in a manual written generally for all clients. The United Way Help Book, which lists all social agencies in the area, is used as a resource guide. A list of resources for battered women has been included in a Handbook for Battered Women that is distributed to each client and others interested in the program.

OBJECTIVE NO. 6 - TO PROVIDE LEGAL ADVICE AND RESOURCES TO BATTERED WOMEN BY MEANS OF DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ISSUANCE OF A HANDBOOK.

The objective was accomplished by the writing of a handbook by the Women's Committee of the Younger Lawyer Section of the Georgia State Bar Association. The handbook was thoroughly researched by a group of lawyers with a special interest in the subject of battered women. The booklet was published in October, 1979 and has been distributed by the center and others throughout the area, at all meetings, in shopping centers at crime prevention booths, and has been given to each individual client of the center. Approximately 1,500 copies have been handed out.

In addition to the above, and working with the Legal Aid staff, the Center staff was able to negotiate an agreement whereby Legal Aid will accept as clients battered women referred by the Center staff who seek divorces. This is an exception to their present policy.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION ON CENTER ACTIVITIES

The center is staffed 119 hours per week. A House Manager is on duty on weekends as well as afternoons and evenings during the week, supplementing the counselor's evening duty. An Administrative Assistant is on staff full time as receptionist and secretary as well as being the first contact with the women in crisis.

MISC. INFORMATION CONT'D.

A major effort of the Director and the Advisory Committee has been to establish stable funding for the program. The first part of this has already been accomplished through being an agency of United Way. This allocation provides about one-half of the program's annual operating budget. An appeal was made to the Cobb County Commission for funding. The Chairman of the Commission gave his verbal assurance that the County will provide this support (to pick-up where LEAA left off) and it has been included in the budget presented to the Board. As of this writing, the Commissioners have not yet voted on the 1981 Budget. However, the Commission awarded \$5,000. to the program at the close of 1980 which establishes a precedent for funding the program for its continuation.

The Board of Directors of the YWCA of Cobb County continues to make battered women a high priority, guaranteeing its place as an important facet of the total YWCA program.

In addition to the direct administration of the program, the director has been actively involved in other efforts to deal with the problem of battered women locally, regionally and nationally. She serves on the steering committee of the Southeast Coalition Against Domestic Violence and is alternate representative from the Georgia/Florida region to the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence. In addition, she and volunteers from the program have been instrumental in establishing a statewide network on battered women and has provided technical assistance to seven (7) other programs starting in the state.

Because of contacts with the Crisis Center, State Senator Roy Barnes became interested in the issue of domestic violence and saw to the establishment of a Senate Study Committee on Domestic Violence which he chaired. Center staff and Volunteers worked closely with the Committee. The Committee visited the Crisis Center and the director testified at one of the hearings. The Committee recommendations included a recommendation to provide funding for shelters through an additional fee on the present marriage license fee which would be earmarked for shelters. The bill authorizing the mechanism for receiving such money was passed. The funding bill will be introduced in the next session of the legislature.

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION - The total cost of opening, operating and administration of the Crisis Center for Battered Women since September, 1978 (27 months) was \$124,188.36 (\$58,277.36 of which was funded by L.E.A.A.). The number of clients receiving individual and group services totalled 1,940 and the number of shelter bed-nights furnished crisis victims totalled 4,702. Additional financial, statistical and other data are furnished and attached.

COST OF OPERATION (FINAL REPORT)

SEPTEMBER 1978 THROUGH DECEMBER 1980

ITEM	L.E.A.A. COSTS	UNITED WAY COSTS, DONATIONS & FEES*	TOTAL COSTS
1. Personnel Salaries	\$ 39,036.85	\$ 45,822.00	\$ 84,858.85
2. Fringe Benefits	4,380.91	3,341.00	7,721.91
3. Travel incl. Conferences	599.57	2,624.00	3,223.57
4. Equipment	380.54	2,107.00	2,487.54
5. Supplies (Food, Non-food, Personal, Office & Janitorial	2,319.89	2,257.00	4,576.89
6. Contractural (Security)	760.47	386.00	1,146.47
7. Other (Includes Rent, Util., Phone, Liab. Insc., Printing & Direct Assistance to Ind.)	10,799.13	9,374.00	20,173.13
8. Total All Costs	\$ 58,277.36	\$ 65,911.00 *	\$124,188.36

\* United Way YWCA \$61,425.00 - Fees from Clients \$1,382.00 - Donations \$3,104.00

STATISTICAL INFORMATION (FINAL REPORT)

SEPTEMBER 1978 THROUGH DECEMBER 1980

DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES	27 MONTH TOTALS
1. Shelter Provided to Battered Women	222
2. " " " their Children	298 - - 520**
3. Number of Bed Nights Provided	* 4,702
4. "Hotline" Crisis Calls Handled	* 1,121 **
5. Information Calls Handled	* 299 **
6. Individual Counselling Interviews with Clients	* 1,726
7. Group House Meetings Led by Counsellors	* 215
8. Client Referrals to Others (See List Attached)	* 1,079
9. Transportation Needs Provided	* 65
10. Shelter Presentations to Community Groups (73 of the Meetings No count was made of attendance, However, at 30 of the Last Meetings 720 were in attendance)	* 103
11. Shelter Support Group Meetings Attended	* 62
12. Volunteers Recruited Over Period of Operations	* 255
13. Total Hours Volunteers Contributed to Shelter	12,582
14. Average Hours Worked by Volunteers Each Month	466
15. Volunteer Training Sessions Held	* 38
16. Literature Distributed to Clients & Public	2,548 pcs.
17. Group & Stress Reduction Sessions	* 18
18. Staff Evaluation Meetings Held	* 104
Total Workload Actions Exclusive of Office Work & Reporting	9,787 *
Total Number of Clients Served	1,940 **
Grand Total Costs of Operation	\$124,188.36
Cost per Bed Night \$26.41	Cost per Action \$12.69
Cost per Client \$64.01	

LISTING OF AGENCIES & SUPPORT SERVICES  
WHERE REFERRALS WERE MADE DURING PERIOD  
SEPTEMBER 1978 ----- DECEMBER 1980

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Atlanta Council for Battered Women  | 2. Adult Protective Services            |
| 3. No. Cobb Mental Health Clinic       | 4. Legal Aid                            |
| 5. Veteran's Hospital                  | 6. Private Attorneys                    |
| 7. Lawyer's Referral                   | 8. Emergency Aid                        |
| 9. Child Services & Family Counselling | 10. Marietta Housing                    |
| 11. Cobb County Youth Aid              | 12. Dept. of Family & Children Services |
| 13. YWCA Vocational Counselling        | 14. Other Battered Women's Shelters     |
| 15. Traveler's Aid                     | 16. Victim/Witness Assistance Program   |
| 17. Food Stamp Program                 | 18. No. Cobb A & D Treatment            |
| 19. Salvation Army                     | 20. Section VIII Housing                |
| 21. Gwinnett County Mental Health      | 22. Center for Women's Interest in Law  |
| 23. State Unemployment                 | 24. MUST Ministries                     |
| 25. Rockdale County Mental Health      | 26. The "Bridge"                        |
| 27. Alternatives Violent Acts          |   |

CLIENT ACTIONS TAKEN TO ALLEVIATE OR RE-  
DUCE CRISIS CONDITIONS DURING PERIOD OF  
SHELTER AND PROGRAM OPERATIONS.

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| 1. Established Separate Homes -----                      | 77  |
| 2. Received Legal Advice -----                           | 118 |
| 3. Took Legal Action -----                               | 73  |
| 4. Divorced-----   | 33  |
| 5. Returned to Same Household -----                      | 51  |
| 6. Other -----   | 2   |
| 7. Number Families Making Crisis Return to Shelter ----- | 15  |

ITEMS OF INTEREST (ARTICLES, REPORTS, BROCHURES, ETC.) SUPPORTING SHELTER OPERATIONS ARE ATTACHED HERETO AND ARE AS FOLLOWS: - - - - -

1. Cobb County Battered Women's Problem Statement Showing Statistics for the Area With Underlying Causes and Resultant Problems - 3 Pages
2. Progress Reports for Center's Operations (Oct.-Nov.-Dec., 1980)- 3 Pages
3. Advisory Board Meeting - Memorandum from Center Director - Setting Forth Goals and Objectives - 4 Pages
4. Current Assessment of Center's Achievements and Establishing Objectives for 3rd Year Operations - 2 Pages
5. Cobb County EXTRA Newspaper Article - Battered Women: Cobb Has The Problem - 3 Pages
6. Shelter Staff Presentation @ 28TH Annual Convention of the YWCA (1981) "Model Program Component" by Susan Wolf-Schwartz - 5 Pages
7. Listing of Forms Developed by Center Director, Staff and Advisory Board:
  - A. Volunteer Recruitment Form - 1 Page
  - B. Crisis Line Contractual Agreement - 2 Pages
  - C. Volunteer Welcome and Emergency Procedures - 1 Page
  - D. Instructions for Telephone Volunteers - 1 Page
  - E. Helpful Hints for Hotline - 2 Pages
  - F. Working With the Victim - Initial Interview and Counseling Advice - 4 Pages
  - G. Client Contact and Information Data - 1 Page
  - H. Daily Log Sheet on Clients and Current Handling Information - 1 Page
  - I. Shelter Responsibility and Agreement to be Read, Signed and Adheared to by any Clients Staying at the Shelter - 4 Pages
  - J. Client Evaluation of Shelter Upon Departure - 1 Page \*
  - K. Exit Interview to be Completed by Staff - 1 Page \*

\* No statistical information is available as a result of completion of forms 7J or 7K as yet since the forms have only recently been developed and put in use.

BROCHURES:

1. Handbook for Battered Women Published by State Bar of Georgia in Cooperation With Crisis Center - 9 Pages
2. Identification and Information Card Presented to Clients by All Area Police - 2" X 3" Card Printed Both Sides
3. Information Brochure Developed By Crisis Center for Distribution to Clients and Placed in Banks, Business Areas, etc. for the General Public

1. PROBLEM STATEMENT--COBB COUNTY BATTERED WOMEN

I. PROBLEM STATEMENT

The YWCA Crisis Center for Battered Women serves primarily Cobb County which is a suburban county of Metropolitan Atlanta. The county has approximately 278,000 residents and is 346 square miles in size. The surrounding counties also use the shelter as well as the more rural counties to the north of Cobb County. The shelter is located within the city limits of Marietta and has the support of the Marietta Police Department and the Cobb County Sheriff's Department. Cobb County is the site of Dobbins Air Force Base, with 1,238 people employed, and the Atlanta Naval Air Station, employing 692 people. Because of the relationship between military life and certain causal factors of wife abuse, (high mobility of families, physical force as an instrument of government, authoritarian social structure), military personnel are "high risk" for abuse. Cobb County is also the site of Lockheed Aircraft, an industry employing 9,682 people which is highly sensitive to the changes in the nation's economy and almost certain to be affected by an economic recession. A rise in unemployment parallels a rise in wife-beating, due to increased stress on the family and the man's increased feelings of low self-esteem, a standard characteristic of the batterer.

Research of wife abuse to date has been extremely limited. Because this is a particularly private crime, there are almost no concrete statistics. Police records do not distinguish wife abuse from other kinds of domestic disturbance, and even then they show only the number of cases that come to the attention of law enforcement authorities. As with other crimes of violence against persons, the vast majority of such crimes never become an official part of the record. However, Murray A. Straus,<sup>1</sup> professor of sociology and director of the Family Violence Research Program at the University of New Hampshire and principal investigator of the one large-scale sociological research survey to date on wife-

<sup>1</sup> Murray A. Straus, "Wife-Beating: Causes, Treatment, and Research Needs"

PROBLEM STATEMENT (CONT'D)

beating, states that the true incidence rate for any use of violence in a marriage is probably close to 50-60 percent of all couples.<sup>2</sup> It is a crime that pervades all social and economic classes. Nevertheless, wife abuse has not been viewed as a "problem" in the United States until quite recently. Whereas most other crimes are considered to be social problems and a great deal of time, effort and money is spent on studying them, wife abuse has continued to be all but ignored largely because of cultural attitudes toward the role of women in the family and in society.

Today, though the beating of women within marriage or marriage-like relationships is illegal without exceptions everywhere in the United States, there is still much societal tolerance of such violence. This tolerance is rooted deeply in our patriarchal cultural traditions. As a result, abuse of women in this country today remains under-reported, rarely prosecuted, and largely ignored by those persons, groups and agencies that would be best suited to put an end to family violence. In Cobb County, the solicitor states that there are approximately 600 cases of battered women brought to the attention of his office each year.

If we could follow over generations the effects of domestic violence, we would undoubtedly find that much of the money now spent is destined to treat the effects of domestic violence. Juvenile delinquency is a good example, many children achieving this label by the act of running away from home. How many youngsters leave home because they can no longer endure seeing their mother beaten regularly? How much aberrant behavior in society is a result of what goes on behind closed doors at home? How many absentee hours does this nation pay for because of domestic violence the night before? How many women are

<sup>2</sup>Id. U. S. Commission on Civil Right, 1978

PROBLEM STATEMENT (CONT'D)

confined to mental institutions because their minds withdrew from the horror of everyday living with their spouses? How many suicides and murders are a direct result of violence in the family?

A program for battered women is a truly "grass roots" approach to dealing with social problems, as it confronts and seeks to get at the root or cause of social problems our society spends billions of dollars every year trying to cure.

Del Martin, in her book Battered Wives states, "These women bear the brutality of their husbands in silence because they have no one to turn to and no place to go. Often the battered woman is completely isolated. She feels she cannot discuss her problem with anyone. If she has children she may feel particularly trapped. She might fear for her children's safety and emotional health but be unsure as to how to provide for them alone...."

The YWCA Crisis Center for Battered Women is a program designed to meet the two most fundamental problems of battered women: no one to turn to and no place to go.

2. PROGRESS REPORT

MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT

RECEIVED NOV 14 1980

Cobb County YWCA  
Name of Contractor

Report submitted for month of October 1980

Virginia Trottier, executive vice-president of the Board; Barbara Bruegger, executive director; Brue Chandler, Crisis Center Advisory Committee; and Kathleen Carlin, center director met with Ernest Barrett, chairman of the Cobb County Commission to request that the Commission consider funding the formerly LEAA portion of the Center's budget for the next year. Mr. Barrett was cordial and receptive to the group and responded positively to the request.

People interested in starting battered women's programs in three other communities - Tifton, and Gainesville, Georgia and Auburn, Alabama - visited the Center for technical assistance in how to develop a program in a community of this size.

The National Board of the YWCA is holding Consultation on Battered Women in New York in December. The Cobb County YWCA's program is one of 30 YWCAs out of 128 with battered women's programs that were chosen to participate. Donita Ball, a volunteer, is the person chosen to represent the program. The Center has also submitted to the Consultation a model program component, which is a structured outline for house meetings designed by Susan Wolf-Schwartz, our part-time counselor.

The Senate Study Committee on Domestic Violence held a joint hearing with the Senate Study Committee on Child Abuse. Kathleen Carlin testified on the subject of "Why Does a Woman Stay (in a battering relationship)." Ms Carlin also participated in a panel discussion of wife abuse "Georgia Forum" on WETV channel 30.

The Center is working with Dr. Grace Galliano, Professor at Kennesaw College, and her social psychology class, which is doing research sampling in the community, using wife abuse as the subject.

In other regards, the director met this month with Joanie Janus, director of Cobb County Rape Crisis, Robert Hull, executive director, Southeastern Council of Foundations, Carol Calloway, the new director of Crisis Center Emergency Aid, and Deborah Kitay, new director of Crisis Center Legal Aid.

MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT

Cobb County YWCA  
Name of Contractor

Report submitted for month of November 1980

Six different communities were represented by groups coming to the Crisis Center to gain technical assistance for developing battered women's programs. Groups from Tifton, Gainesville, Albany, Gwinnett County, Dallas and Auburn, Alabama met with staff for a total of 10 hours and received copies of house rules, volunteer training materials and other materials written for and used by the program in running its program.

Jim Yandle, therapist at Ridgeview and member of the Crisis Center Advisory Committee, met with the staff for two hours to discuss therapeutic techniques used in Center and how to refine them.

Arthur Arseneault, administrative assistant to the Cobb County Director of Public Safety, has submitted his resignation from the Committee. He is now chairman of the Cobb County United Way Committee and believes his serving on our Committee might be perceived as conflict of interest.

The Senate Study Committee on Domestic Violence met to conclude its public hearings. The direct service providers presented information on the Network to them. A report will be written by the Committee, making recommendations for action.

MONTHLY REPORTED PROGRESS

COBB COUNTY YWCA  
Name of Contractor

Report submitted for month of December 1980

Kathleen Carlin, director, appeared with Brooke Dixon, DHR liaison to battered women's programs in the state, on the DHR radio show "Human Beings". This program is taped and aired on 10 AM and FM stations throughout the state.

Donita Ball, Advisory Committee member, attended the YWCA National Consultation on Domestic Violence/Battered Women in New York December 10-12. The product of the Consultation work will be a set of guidelines for YWCA affiliated battered women's programs.

The Advisory Committee voted acceptance of the following revised fee schedule for shelter residents:

\$3.00 per day per woman plus 1.50 per day per child  
for shelter space

10.00 per week per woman plus 5.00 per week per child  
for food if supplied by the shelter

(most women supply their own food)

Accounts will be due in advance each week. Therefore, if a woman is unable to pay, the house manager will work out with her at that time a work schedule whereby she can work out her bill at the value of \$3.35 per hour.

An exit interview and evaluation to be completed by the client of her time in the shelter are now in use.

The Senate Sub-committee studying domestic violence has completed its report.

The house manager position is vacant, with the resignation of Cheryl Winker. Holiday coverage in the shelter was done by staff and a corps of volunteers.

3. ADVISORY BOARD MEETING MEMORANDUM FROM CENTER DIRECTOR  
MEMORANDUM

TO: Advisory Board Members, Crisis Center for Battered Women

FROM: Kathleen Carlin, Director

RE: Setting Goals and Objectives

DATE: April 1980

At our March meeting, Art Arsenault made the sensible suggestion that, instead of hitting you with a barrage of information, questions, and problems-to-be-solved-instantly in our one-hour monthly meeting, I put these in writing and send to you in advance so you can apply your thinking to the material and come to the meeting prepared to help the group come to some resolution. I am delighted to do that, and you can see, we are leaving lots of white space for you to add your thoughts and reactions.

You recall that at our February meeting we worked at answering the questions, one, are we making the best possible use of our resources, and two, what other resources do we need to develop. Our identified resources fell into two categories: internal and external.

INTERNAL RESOURCES

- 1) the YWCA - its mission (see Statement of Purpose in your green folder), its structure, and its public image, with the community support which that brings.
- 2) the Women - Because of the nature of battered women's programs, which are based on a grass-roots, self-help model, decision-making by the recipients of the service and participation in providing the service by those being served, is implicit in the program. However, administering and financing a program like ours requires complex commitment and specific skills. This is juxtaposed with emergency, short-term nature of the time the clients spend at the shelter, which dictates the quality and degree of their investment in the program. Their investment in, or identification with it generally develops around the care of the house - keeping it clean and well-cared for and using it responsibly - with a wide variation in this. This seems an appropriate level of participation to me, with the process of setting policy reflecting their expression of feelings and experiences.

This is a movement where there is a high degree of philosophical/political identification with the participants in the service. At the same time, a professional objectivity and posture is essential for a positive milieu for growth and change to exist.

- 3) the Staff - The staff is a resource that both helps shape goals (we have very real limitations on how many staff and what professional level we can afford and the program will be limited by that capacity) and is shaped by the goals (through long-range planning and goal setting we determine what our staff needs are for accomplishing them and can go about seeking that kind of staff).
  
- 4) the Volunteers (including you, the Advisory Committee) - The volunteers integrate the program with the community. They create and maintain the dynamic between what the community wants and needs and what those advocating the program think it should be. Questions here revolve around how we can structure their commitment - to the Hotline in particular - and best use their skills. Deloris can talk more about this.
  
- 5) Data that is generated through our statistics, case records; in other words, the actual experience of the program.

EXTERNAL RESOURCES

- 1) Data on battered women - national statistics, local UCRs, research, theoretical material published.
  
- 2) Law enforcement agencies - Marietta Police Department, Cobb County Police Department, Sheriff's Department, Solicitor, District Attorney.
  
- 3) Other social service agencies.
  
- 4) Community groups - women's clubs, men's service organizations, school groups, donate time and money, provide a forum for us to publicize our service.

5) Financial

- a) United Way - as a part of the YWCA's United Way allotment, we are secure in that part of our budget each year.
  
- b) Client fees - a small and undependable source.

Now - to look at the program - consider what we have - think about what we want it to be - and determine objectives for the coming year and the future 3-5 years. To begin this process I have separated the program into three components which I've arbitrarily termed Center-based, Outreach or Second-Step, the Financial.

CENTER-BASED

- 1) In our present shelter program, we need to address the fact that over 50% of the women who come to the shelter go back into an unchanged situation. For those who stay 10 days or 2 weeks, there is some opportunity for a counselor to establish a relationship and help her gain a sense of support. But what about the woman who stays for 2 or 3 or 5 days - what can we offer her?

The women ask for help in parenting. We are clear about a need to teach parenting skills, stress management, assertiveness. How?

- 2) The children - Ah, the children! They range in age from a month to 11 or 12 year old boys and 16 year old girls. Sometimes we have 8, sometimes we have one. They all come troubled, guarded, angry, acting-out or withdrawn, abused, bewildered. They have suddenly been snatched away from their own environment - their own bed, toys, sometimes even their own clothes. They have lost the presence of their father, their mother is caught up with her problems and has little to give to them. Very often we see a child who has taken on the role of being the parent to the mother, feeling that she/he must take care of her emotionally. What can we provide for them in a space of a few days to a month?
  
- 3) Evaluation - A vital component of our program that we have not yet accomplished effectively. I am asking you, the committee, to give your most specific attention to helping us solve this need. These are the questions I have thought of - add your own and then the answers!

What do we want to know?  
What mechanism will tell us?  
Whom do we ask?



What is measurable?

What will this information tell us?

Two dynamics to consider. RE: evaluation by shelter clients: when the women leave they are often very angry with us. It is the means by which they can separate from the intense dependency they have with us. Also, they often leave when no staff is present - often thought to be deliberate, partly related to anger, also unable to separate easily.

OUTREACH/SECOND-STEP

1) . Services to men who batter.

a) a men's therapy group conducted by someone contracted by us and as a part of our program.

b) education-type group (on DUI school model).

c) working with D.A. on deferred-prosecution if the man will go for counseling.

2) Transitional housing - develop next-to-no-cost housing for women to make the transition from total economic dependence to self-sufficiency.

3) Community awareness. How?

The key is to find resources for helping us do this (or doing it for us).

4. ASSESSMENT OF CENTER'S ACHIEVEMENTS - 3RD YEAR OBJECTIVES

As we begin our third year of operation of the YWCA Crisis Center for Battered Women, I think it is a good time to assess where we are and establish objectives for the future.

I would like for us to look first at what has been achieved and the ways in which we are established and what resources we have developed.

1. Providing services to battered women

a. Establishing a shelter: The YWCA purchased and refurbished a house that is now accessible 24 hours a day, seven days a week to women needing it. A mortgage balance of \$4400.00 remains on the house.

b. Provide counseling services: Regular and crisis intervention counseling is provided by a full-time and part-time counselor, and about 25 trained volunteers who staff the Hotline nights and weekends. In two years we have served about 700 women - approximately 250 the first year and 450 the second year, with 520 women and children having stayed in the shelter. A support group meeting is held weekly and house meetings daily. A house manager administers the care of the house.

2. Increase public awareness and understanding

Staff and volunteers have spoken to over 75 community and school groups. We have distributed 1500 brochures. In November, WSB-TV news ran a five-minute news presentation on our Center in conjunction with the distribution of the Bar Association's "Handbook for Battered Women". There have been various newspaper articles and radio spots.

3. Crime Prevention

In one way or another we have talked to or communicated with all law enforcement agencies in the county, from letters to the smaller police departments to working closely with the Cobb and Marietta Police Departments and a specific cooperative relationship with the Sheriff's department; that is, the agreement that they bring women to the shelter at night when no one is on duty. We have worked closely in this with Major Wallace, chief of the warrant division, whose cooperation and interest have enabled this procedure to work successfully.

Business-sized cards were printed with the Hotline number and procedures outlined and then distributed to law enforcement personnel in the county.

4. Financial Support

In two years, we have achieved parital financial stability by being incorporated into the YWCA's United Way allotment. This is significant for two reasons: it means that the YWCA has clearly demonstrated its commitment to and support of this program, and it means that United Way recognizes its responsibility

for addressing this issue with funding. United Way's allotment will provide for about one-half of the Center's budget, the other major part being provided by a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Act. This grant will end October 31, 1980 and is not renewable. Therefore, we are looking hard for a stable, continuing source of support for about one-half of our total budget, or about \$30,000 per year. The most logical source of support, we believe, is the County, as the need affects the entire county through all socio-economic levels.

We need to achieve our goal of financial stability this year for these reasons: 1) we need it to survive, 2) for credibility as a responsible service, it is good to have earned ongoing community support and have basic funding established within about three years, and 3) it will free the staff and volunteers to expend their energy on the problem the program is designed to meet. Wife abuse has only recently been viewed as a problem, so there is much room for new knowledge and experimentation with techniques for dealing with it. An example of how our Center is active this way is the proposal we have submitted jointly with North Cobb Community Mental Health Center to the National Institute of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse for a demonstration/research grant dealing with alcohol-related domestic violence. We are regularly asked for technical assistance from other areas wanting to start programs.

And, so, as we come to the point of reflecting on and analyzing what we have done so far, I would like for us to take seriously the task of evaluating what we do and planning for the future. Therefore, it seems to me that we need to think about these questions.

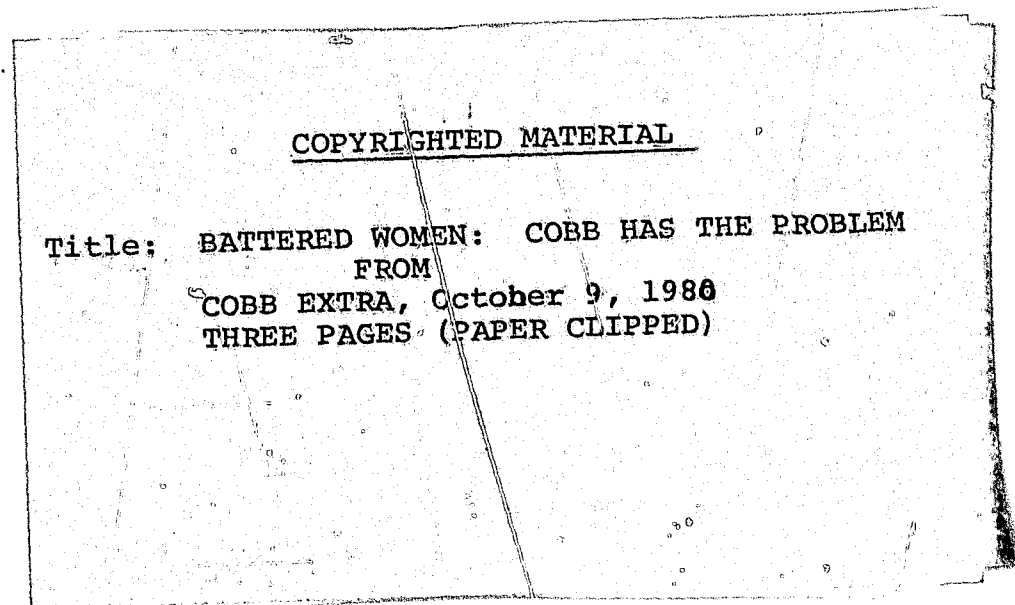
- 1) Are we making the best uses we can of the resources we have?
- 2) Are we really making a difference for the women who come to us - that is, not merely housing a certain number of women, but creating a possibility for them to gain control over their lives, to entertain the possibility of change?
- 3) In what ways do we need to change, to adapt to changing needs or to meet the same needs more effectively?

It is around these areas that I would like this group to dialogue. In the YWCA, volunteers are involved at the level of influencing the substance of planning as well as at the level of authorization.

At our next meetings I hope we can do some long-range planning for the next 3-5 years as well as setting objectives for 1980. We will be looking to you, the volunteers, for help with data gathering - both in determining what we need and how to get it. This is of course a critical factor, since the quality of our decisions cannot consistently rise above the quality of information on which such decisions are made.



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6. MODEL PROGRAM COMPONENT - BY SUSAN WOLF-SCHWARTZ

The 28th National Convention of the YWCA set exciting goals and objectives for the first triennium of the eighties. The Association has set in its purpose a dedication to women and girls of all faiths, "that their lives can be open to new understanding and deeper relationships." YWCA members were urged to develop programs aimed at helping women in crisis. The YWCA of Cobb County and its Crisis Center for Battered Women has committed itself to these goals and continues to develop new programs for enhancing the lives of abused women.

The Cobb County YWCA Crisis Center for Battered Women was created when the YWCA of Cobb County decided to investigate the problem of wife abuse and if there were services in our community to alleviate the problem. Various service organizations in the county took part in the investigation. The findings showed the problem was large and the services were nonexistent; particularly no shelter. In December of 1977 funding was obtained by the YWCA for a staff to work with these women. In February, 1978 a small house was rented for a shelter. One year later, this house was replaced with a larger one, purchased with a downpayment received by the YWCA from HUD.

The staff consists of a director, two counselors (one full-time, 1 part-time) a house manager, and an administrative assistant. The professional staff is complemented by a core of dedicated volunteers who answer our 24 hour Hotline evenings and weekends. In addition to the Hotline, the Center offers individual counseling, support groups led by former battered women, and the shelter.

Women and their children are able to stay in our shelter for up to 30 days. We function on a self-help model and because of this, we do not have 24 hour staff coverage at the shelter. The house is cared for by the residents who are also responsible for all meals. Individual counseling is available on a daily basis, as the women begin to make decisions in regard to their future. We find that much of this counseling centers on the task of dealing with the crisis at hand and decision making. We offer a special program aimed at equipping a woman with new interpersonal skills and a more positive self-image. This is what we call "House meetings". These meetings are held three evenings a week and have been structured so that there is topic repetition every four weeks. Each topic is handled on a single evening so that a newcomer will not feel out of place in the group.

PROGRAM COMPONENT (CONTD.)

Each meeting is structured as follows:

1. Sharing - 15 minutes. Each woman discusses her day and what she has accomplished.
2. Topic for discussion - 1 hour
3. Relaxation exercise - 10 minutes
4. Closing and feedback - 10 minutes

This frame must be modified to each shelter's needs. Since we can house only 10 people in our shelter, our group consists of no more than 5-6 women. This means that the 15 minutes allowed for sharing, gives each woman at least 3 minutes just for herself. Sharing is designed so that each woman learns to praise herself without feeling guilt or discomfort.

Eight of the twelve topics chosen deal with two basic issues - how we see ourselves and how we deal with others.

How we see ourselves:

Assertiveness Training (2 sessions)

Masculine/Feminine

Our emotions

How we deal with others:

Women as friends

The cycle of violence

Our children

Our men

Twice a month the group is led by a former battered woman who supports the residents' goals. She is an example for them since she has survived the frustrations they presently experience.

Two meetings are devoted to money management and budgeting - materials for this segment were obtained through the local extension service.

MASCULINE/FEMININE

Issue: Individuals involved in a battering situation tend to have a rigid perspective on sex roles.

Goal: To introduce the concept of stereotypes and to break down the stereotypical ways in which we see ourselves.

Materials needed: Newsprint pad or black board.

Process: Brainstorm - the traits of masculinity - the traits of femininity

PROGRAM COMPONENT (CONTD.)

Group discussion:

Which ones are you? Participants call out traits and facilitator writes them down.

Which ones do you want to become?

What's a good wife?

What do I get from being "feminine"?

WOMEN AS FRIENDS

Issue: Battered women tend to be isolated. They are unaware that other women have the same problem. They are ashamed to discuss their problems.

Goal: To show that women can offer each other a great deal in support and friendship.

Materials needed: None

Group discussion:

As a teen did you drop plans with girlfriends if suddenly you "got a date"?

How did you feel when this was done?

Do men do the same?

Do you prefer men or women as friends?

What can women offer each other?

ASSERTIVENESS TRAINING

Issue: Nearly all battered women deal with their environment passively

Goal: To offer women an alternative to passivity

Materials needed: Newsprint, blackboard, handouts

Session #3 - Every Woman's Bill of Rights

(The New Assertive Woman, Bloom, Coburn, & Rearlman, Dell, 1975)

Session #4 - Irrational beliefs

Processes: Facilitator - the three behavior types

Agressive

Passive

Assertive - go over Bill of Rights

Examples of these behaviors through role plays

What do we get when we use these three types of behavior?

Session #4 - Review three types

Specific situations are brought by each group member and these are role played

See: (Women Assert Yourself!, Seattle-King County, NOW, Perennial Library, 1974)

PROGRAM COMPONENT (CONTD.)

THE CYCLE OF VIOLENCE

Issue: All battering situations appear to follow a definite cycle.

Goal: To introduce this concept to women and to help them stop the cycle from continuing. To show them they are not alone.

Materials needed: Newsprint/blackboard

Process: 30 minute talk by counselor on the cycle theory of violence

(The Battered Woman, Lenore Walker, Harper & Row, 1979)

30 minute discussion - questions & answers

OUR CHILDREN

Issue: Children experience confusion in the battering environment. They need consistency from their parents.

Goal: To improve the relationships between the women and their children.

Materials needed: None

Process - Group Discussion:

What do you like best about your children?

How different is your method of discipline from the way you were disciplined?

What would you change in your relationship with your children?

Give your children a gift - what is it?

OUR EMOTIONS

Issue: In order to protect themselves from further battering, these women learn to hide their true feelings of anger and frustration.

Goal: To teach positive modes of expressing emotions.

Materials needed: Newsprint/blackboard

Process: Brainstorm - What are ways to express anger/frustration

What are ways to express happiness

Group discussion:

Which ways to you use?

What do you substitute for expressing anger?

Does showing anger make you more/less in control?

What do we risk by showing our true feelings?

(Role plays may be helpful here)

OUR RELATIONSHIPS WITH MEN

Issue: Many battered women are afraid of future relationships with men.

Goal: To clarify what the women look for in a partner and encourage them to see that positive relationships are available.

Materials needed: Newsprint/blackboard

PROGRAM COMPONENT (CONTD.)

Process: Brainstorm - What do you need a man for?

Why does he need you?

What characteristics do you look for in a man?

How often have you dropped a hobby or interest because of him?

Does he do it for you?

How do we develop the kind of relationships we want?

Relaxation exercises are included for two reasons. They ease some of the tension that may have developed during the discussion and because they can be useful to the woman later. It helps a woman to realize an additional resource: her ability to reduce her own stress without using artificial substances. These exercises can be found in Getting Clear: Body Work for Women by A.K. Rush, (The Bookworks 1973).

Each session is closed with comments on new things learned and feelings about the topic. The following topic is announced and the facilitator/counselor leaves. Any further discussion can be between the residents or with a counselor individually. It is important that each meeting have a definite beginning and ending time. We recognize the importance of structure, not only for these groups but for all aspects of the women's lives. We hope that the participants understand this as they begin to put their lives in order.

A. VOLUNTEER RECRUITMENT FORM

VOLUNTEER RECRUITS

(Hotline)

NAME ADDRESS  
EMPLOYMENT BUS. PHONE  
HOME PHONE HRS. AVAILABLE TO WORK

EDUCATION

PAID EMPLOYMENT

OTHER VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCE

HOBBIES, INTERESTS, SKILLS (Technical and Social)

OTHER WORK AVAILABLE TO DO

HOURS AVAILABLE

REASONS FOR VOLUNTEERING

DESCRIPTION OF PERSONALITY

B. CRISIS LINE CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENT FORM

CRISIS LINE CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENT

PLEASE READ THIS CONTRACT VERY CAREFULLY BEFORE SIGNING IT.

I understand that I am obligating myself to the duties and responsibilities of a VOLUNTEER CRISIS LINE WORKER for the YWCA Battered Women's Crisis Center in Marietta, Georgia.

I understand that my duties are as follows and that I am to faithfully carry them out to the best of my ability:

1. To be aware of the function and purpose of this program
2. To know each staff member and what their areas of responsibility are
3. To answer the telephone at my designated time, giving information or referral as needed
4. To provide the necessary support and assurance, in a calm manner during a crisis call
5. To contact my back-up consultant only when I can not formulate a plan of intervention
6. To record all of the information gathered in any phone conversation on my advocacy sheet and to report it (in person, or by mail) no later than two (2) days after obtainment
7. To attend any training session, which may or may not be an integral part of a monthly meeting
8. To attend the monthly meetings regularly, which will be set at the beginning of each month and to have some input into their functioning
9. To bring any issues of concern to the attention of the Volunteer Coordinator, who is my supervisor.

I understand that if at any time I can not be on call for a time that I am scheduled, it is my responsibility to locate another volunteer to take my place and to notify my supervisor and the answering service.

I understand that if I, for any reason, can not attend a monthly meeting, a training session or fulfill any of my other responsibilities I am to notify my supervisor within a reasonable amount of time. Failure to do so repeatedly will call for consultation between myself and my supervisor as to determine a solution for the existing situation, and if there is no solution I will be terminated on the necessary grounds.

I fully understand that there is a probation period of two (2) months whereas I am to work on the Hotline and to be responsible for all my duties as a crisis line worker. I understand that this is a trail period in that I am given this chance as a means to check the feasibility of my continuing in this position. I also understand that during this period I am to be evaluated by the Volunteer Coordinator, who I am directly responsible to. At the end of this time frame, I have a choice of continuing my duties or discontinuing my duties either of which has to be agreed upon between my supervisor and myself.

After the initial three month period beginning \_\_\_\_\_ and ending \_\_\_\_\_ I am willing to obligate my full support and services for a period of \_\_\_\_\_ months. I understand that at the end of my obligated period I have the right to continue my services or terminate this agreement through an official decision.

I understand that I have the right to be treated and respected as a staff member and I do consider my services important and necessary to the functioning of this agency. My intentions are to fulfill my obligations to the best of my abilities.

Volunteer's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Supervisor's Approval \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

C. VOLUNTEER WELCOME AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES FORM

Welcome to your advocacy work! Thank you for volunteering to serve as a listener for battered women. At first, you may feel concerned that you won't know what to say. Please remember, you provide the service of listening. By asking some of the questions suggested (see telephone contact sheet) and simply being there as a listener, you will help the woman to get in touch with her own feelings and resources and thereby defuse her situation.

The answering service will contact you and give you a name and number where you can call the client. Identify yourself by first name only. "This is \_\_\_\_\_. May I speak with Mary Jones?" Tell her that you are returning her call. See Instructions for Telephone Volunteers. Please use the contact sheet to write down any information, including your impressions, that you think would be helpful in working with the woman. Call us the next working day after 8:00 am to report contacts made and either mail or bring by the contact forms.

IMPORTANT--If you wish to be reached at a number different from your home phone, call the answering service at 427-8636 and identify yourself with our code #691.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

1. Determine if the woman is in danger and what she wants to do about it. As a last resort, if the woman has NO OTHER available resources, you may inform the woman of the possibility of her entering the shelter. Make sure that she understands that the shelter is temporary, for emergency situations only. (It is NOT a weekend refuge for wives of alcoholics.) Remember that we do not advocate leaving the husband, or staying with him; we advocate a right to a life without violence.
2. Advise the woman to call or preferably to see a friend as a witness to the beating. If possible she should have a picture taken as evidence if she decides to follow through with criminal prosecution.
3. If the woman is willing to take out a warrant for her husband's arrest, she is to phone the police department in her area. If she does not have transportation, the police will transport her to the Sheriff's Office. (Open 24 hours a day in the two-story tan building behind the Public Safety Building off the square in Marietta.) She will need to take out a warrant and then be escorted to the shelter. (Warrant is free. There is a minimum \$6.00 charge to drop the warrant.) If a woman is unwilling to take out a warrant, she may contact the Center staff during office hours. Before admitting anyone to the shelter, please make sure that space is available by calling our office (427-3390) before going on call or by calling the shelter and identifying yourself.
4. Call the Sheriff's Department (427-0123) to tell them that you have screened the woman for admission to the shelter. Do this each time you have cleared a woman for the shelter and she has consented to take out a warrant.
5. Within two hours after the police contact has been made, call the shelter to determine that the woman has arrived safely and is comfortable. The shelter number is 427-9668 and is NOT to be given to the client or anyone.
6. The house manager or counselor will formally admit the woman to the shelter. Be sure to tell the woman that she is responsible for contacting the Center office in the morning to arrange for a conference with the counselor, and that this is very important.

Again thank you. Remember, your first responsibility is to take care of yourself. You can not rescue another person--you can convey an attitude of calm confidence which will help women get in touch with their own resources.

D. INSTRUCTIONS FOR TELEPHONE VOLUNTEERS

1. Introduce self by first name: This is \_\_\_\_\_ with the YWCA Crisis Center, may I help you? Tell the client that you appreciate the courage it took for her to make this call.
2. Identify Marietta (Cobb Co.) location. If in Atlanta, refer to ATLANTA COUNCIL 873-1766. Also there is a shelter in Rome, Georgia - Hospitality House (404) 235-4673.
3. Ask for the information on the telephone contact sheet. If appropriate, make referrals to the following:

CRISIS LINE (24 hr.)	422-0202	DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY AND	
EMERGENCY AIDE (24 hr.)	428-2601	CHILDREN SERVICES	424-7295
COBB COUNTY POLICE (24 hr.)	422-5420	RAPE CRISIS	428-2666
MARIETTA CITY POLICE (24 hr.)	428-3301	FOOD STAMPS	424-7333
TRAVELER'S AIDE	428-1883	DAY CARE (low income)	422-1572
LEGAL AIDE	427-9091	PROTECTIVE SERVICES	424-7328
LAWYER REFERRAL	424-7149	YOUTH AID	422-5420

Ask her to call the Center after 8:00 am Monday if she wants an appointment with a counselor. Please be sure to explain to her what services we offer that would possibly be able to assist her in her situation.

4. Thank the client again for calling. Encourage her to call you back if she wants further support or assistance before office opens. Hours 8-6 Mon. through Fri.

SUGGESTIONS

Allow time for clients to be silent and think.

Ask client "What do you want to do?"

Listen--DO NOT GIVE ADVICE.

Convey an attitude of calm confidence.

NEVER put yourself in danger by going to a client's home.

REMEMBER

You are the one most qualified for making suggestions in emergency situations and in case of shelter need. No matter who calls you concerning a client, never go along with a plan of action until you have talked directly with the individual and have assessed the situation.

E. HELPFUL HINTS FOR HOTLINE

1. Before going on call, at any and at all times, please call our office to see if the Shelter is full to capacity or whether someone can be admitted, and if so how many. This is part of your responsibility. If you miss the staff at the office, please call the Shelter before going on call, and identify yourself properly. This is \_\_\_\_\_, the volunteer on call for the Crisis Center.
2. If ever there is a time that you can not be on call for the time you have signed up for, it is solely your responsibility to contact another volunteer to take your place. It is between the two of you how you will make arrangements for this situation. The answering service should be notified immediately as to the scheduled person's name and number and the name and number of the person who will actually be on call. Never leave your scheduled time unattended because it causes chaos and confusion with the answering service as to who they should direct the calls to. Plus, it is not fair to the individual who ends up handling the calls, if they had not planned to do so.
3. When you do receive a call, please gather as much valuable information on the person as possible, but do not let information gathering be a priority for assisting a female who is in need. Such as getting her name, address, phone number, etc. as she ventilates it will be easier to obtain this information. It is necessary that we receive your advocacy sheets for our files no later than two (2) days after you receive the call.
4. Please make sure that you write all information down on your contact sheet. It is not necessary to write down a name if this is all you gather, and a phone call to our office the following day would be appropriate in this situation. Also, such cases as referrals to other agencies, if it is not a battering case and if no concrete information is gathered, can be phoned in.
5. At some point and time, you will get a case where there is obviously nothing that you can do. Do not let this get you down to the point that you begin to feel incompetent. In most of these cases, it is up to the female to assess her situation more closely whereas to make it easier for her to decide what her plan of action will be. Let her know that you are willing to help her explore her options. Remember, because of our limited services we can NOT assist anyone who has not been physically abused. Our shelter priority is given to those who do not have any other available resources (a place to go).
6. Whenever there is a female who clearly qualifies for our Shelter, but does not have any means of getting to the Sheriff's department to take out a warrant, please notify the police, NOT the Sheriff, about her need for transportation. The Sheriff's duties basically centers around the jail and its occupants.
7. We do not have any limitations on boundaries as to who we serve. We have rendered services for females out of state and in different locales within our state. Whenever a female needs transportation from another county, suggest to her that she contact the police in her county and hopefully they will transport her to the end of their county line in order for her to be picked up by the police in this county at the end of the county line.
8. If a female qualifies for the shelter, but refuses to take out a warrant against her husband there is nothing that you can do. The warrant is a device used to help protect you as a volunteer and to somewhat ensure that this is a battering situation. The sheriff is the only individual who can bring someone to the



shelter when no staff member is available to admit the person. The Sheriff is legally mandated to become involved at the point that some legal action has been taken. If this message is conveyed to the female, and she still refuses to take out the warrant, the only course of action you can take is to try and explore with her some place where she would be safe for the night. Then, she can contact us the following day and can be admitted by a staff member during our office hours without taking out the warrant.

9. It is good to keep in mind and to convey to the female, that even though space is available at this time, you can not guarantee that it will be available the following day. This is attributed to the fact that you may get calls after hers wherein the individuals are in need of the shelter and do qualify for the service and are willing to take out the warrant and therefore, would be admitted.

It is not unusual for a female not to want to take out a warrant on her husband. Many women who call are operating under a tremendous amount of stress and fear. Fear that if she does have him locked up, what will happen then. Most of the females have spent their lives taking care of others and not themselves. Many of the females have expended a great amount of energy to keep the violence from reoccurring; they feel that if they don't provoke him then maybe their relationship will be better.

10. There may be times when you might take a personal interest in a woman because of their situation: One of our goals in working with the women is to try to help them gain a sense of independence and a feeling of being in control of their lives. We are unable to provide services to them such as cigarettes, pet care, transportation, etc. If you are interested in doing these things for our residents, we suggest that it is done discriminately and very positively. We request that any visits to any of the females at the shelter should be cleared at all times through our office.

F. WORKING WITH THE VICTIM - INITIAL INTERVIEW FORM

WORKING WITH THE VICTIM

The key elements to remember when doing telephone counseling are:

1. Stay calm.
2. Take down vital, identifying information.
3. Assess the immediate situation of the caller.
4. Help the victim choose what her course of action should be.
5. Have at hand appropriate resource directories that can help you arm the caller with necessary numbers and information.

INITIAL INTERVIEW

In the first contact with a client, it is important to remember that there is most often a great deal of anxiety involved in initial help--seeking efforts. The following are some of the possible reasons for this anxiety:

- a) worries about how to communicate with the listener.
- b) the victim may see her life as so chaotic that, in anticipating her talking with the counselor, she may worry about where to begin talking, what to say and how to say it.
- c) the client should be assured that there is no rush for her to tell all that is on her mind. She should, further, be reassured that she need not feel compelled to tell anything that she doesn't feel comfortable confiding.

WHY SHE STAYS

Battered women experience a wide range of emotional reactions. An awareness of the most common of them is an important tool for those working with the victim.

Guilt: She often assumes the blame for her own victimization and spends useless energy trying to determine how to avoid provoking her husband. She will go to great lengths to avoid a confrontation only to discover that while he may beat her one night for putting the kids to bed too late, he may beat her the next for putting them to bed too early. The battered wife often sees herself as a failure in those primary roles by which the male society defines her (wife, mate, and mother) and thus believes that it is somehow her fault that she is being beaten.

Emotional Dependence: The battered wife is a victim of over socialization into a stereotypical feminine role. She has learned to be docile, submissive, humble, ingratiating, non-assertive, dependent, quiet, comforting, and selfless. Her identity is founded on being pleasing to others, being

responsible for others, being nurturant to others, but not to herself. She has no experience in independent decision making or in being responsible for herself. Furthermore, she has no expectation of success if she were to try to take control.

Economic Dependence: The degree to which she is economically dependent upon her husband is the ultimate determinant in whether or not she will achieve an independent existence. In the end, a positive attitude can mean very little without the means to live independently. If she has children but no money and no place to go, she has no choice.

Learned Behavior - Low Self-Esteem: Perceiving themselves as their husbands' property, financially dependent and almost totally lacking in resources, many women never question their husbands' use of violence as long as it doesn't get "out of hand." Unfortunately, women develop negative self-images early in life as the culturally assigned messages about "innate inferiority" become internalized. The extremely low levels of self-esteem found among many battered women allow them to conclude that although they may not be worthy of much, at least they merit the attention of a beating. This enables her to feel that the relationship is not a total loss.

Concern for her children's well-being works to the advantage of the battered woman when and if the husband's violence spills over onto them, a not uncommon occurrence. Although reluctant to seek help for herself (she's not important enough) she will take action once it is apparent that her children are becoming targets of abuse or if they show signs of being adversely affected by her being beaten.

Traditional Value Systems: One factor that motivates the abused woman to remain in the violent home is the belief that her children will be seriously damaged by growing up in a single-parent household. Traditional socialization often precludes separation and divorce as reasonable alternatives for many battered women, particularly those with strong religious convictions, and the stigma attached to becoming a welfare recipient (most often the only income option available) often serves as a deterrent to change.

The traditional values frequently held by the battered woman make it difficult for her to realize that it is the current situation that is harmful and that her children would undoubtedly be better off in a violent-free environment no matter what the living situation otherwise.

Anger: Some victims will be able to express their anger directly on or at the assailant but others will not. The victim may well internalize the anger, getting angry at herself instead of the assailant, thus leading to feelings of guilt and self-blame. At other times, the victim may ventilate the anger towards police, medical, social-service personnel or at the counselor. "Others who have totally internalized the stereotyped feminine role may be out of touch with feelings of anger. In such cases the anger may be disguised as depression or as various somatic symptoms."

ISOLATION: "A wife assault victim may be quite isolated. Her husband may actively work at keeping her that way. She probably has few friends or sources of support. She may have no positive links to rewarding work, assistance with child care, educational or recreational opportunities. Access to other sources of reinforcement for self-worth and personal growth may be lacking.

The more isolated a woman is in her own home, the more dependent she is upon her mate for any input about her value as a person."

FEAR: There seems to be a chronic apprehension of imminent doom, of something terrible always about to happen. Practical suggestions may be helpful, such as changing locks on doors and windows, etc. Helping the client to realistically assess the amount of danger she is in and developing workable survival techniques; protecting herself before an attack, calling for help during an attack, and getting away.

AMBIVALENCE: There are many mixed feelings of battered women who contemplate leaving the abusive relationship. Change represents a radical and frightening independence and even loneliness. She may not believe in her ability to care for herself and/or her children. Perhaps she has threatened divorce or leaving in the past. She may have left the home before, and after a short while returned, frightened at the thought of loneliness and financial insecurity. Her inability to sustain these resolutions may have resulted in more self-blame and lower self-esteem.

EMBARRASSMENT AND SHAME: There are many women who may feel embarrassed and ashamed of remaining in the abusive relationship. She may not want to admit that she is a battered woman, particularly if she is middle-class, since battering is assumed to take place only in low-income neighborhoods. Researchers note that the woman's shame and resulting isolation insulate the battering husband from disgrace and criticism, thereby giving him a psychological advantage. The victim should be reminded that there is no reason to be ashamed of mistakes (such as returning to an abusive spouse) as long as she learns from them.

FEAR OF INSANITY: It is pointed out that if the abuser's perceptions of his violence are significantly different from the victim's, she may believe that she is going insane. And when the battered woman is socially isolated, she has no one to confirm her sanity. It is important to be comfortable with and accepting of all expressions of emotions. It is important never to discount the client's feelings.

PHYSICAL ILLNESS: Those working with abuse victims usually observe a variety of physical disturbances and ailments. It is felt that the battered woman's problems are largely the result of inadequate feelings of personal strength. Symptoms may be headaches, choking sensations, hyperventilation, asthma, chest pain, gastro-intestinal symptoms, etc.

LEARNED HELPLESSNESS: It has been found that if a person does have control over the outcome but does not believe such control is possible, then he or she responds with the learned-helplessness behavior. Whether one actually can or cannot control a situation is not as important as the belief that he or she can or can't.

THE VICTIMIZATION PROCESS: Usually the abused woman has no prior knowledge prior to the marriage that her husband is going to be violent. It is after the wedding and she becomes "his", her first reaction to the violence is one of disbelief. She is shocked, hurt, and angry. But he promises never to do it again. Because she loves him, she believes him. But the violence continues, since battering rarely ends with one incident. It takes her

a while to face the fact that not only is it continuing, it's getting worse. She feels she can change him, however, and that they will work it out somehow. When solutions fail to materialize, she seeks help, perhaps from a marriage counselor. But it does no good, because she can't figure out what it is that she does to provoke him. Her husband refuses to go. He sees it as a sign of weakness. By now, some time has gone by perhaps several beatings have occurred. Although she may not realize it, the abuse has begun to take an emotional as well as physical toll.

Remember the victim should be encouraged to express anger and will need support to avoid feeling overwhelmed by her anger. It is important to let her know that you don't think that the myths about her are true. Learning to make decisions is an important first step for the battered woman to regain control of her existence.

G. CLIENT CONTACT & INFORMATION FORM

CONTACT SHEET

Hotline _____	(for office use)
Office _____	Left (date) _____
Approved for Shelter _____	Stay (nights) _____
Entered (date) _____	Paid _____
No. persons _____	Counselor _____
	Approved for return <u>yes</u> <u>no</u>

Advocate's name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_

Client's name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_ Referred by \_\_\_\_\_  
 Contacted us before \_\_\_\_\_ Been in this- any shelter before \_\_\_\_\_ Where \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ever worked yes no Children: Age \_\_\_\_\_ sex \_\_\_\_\_ bat. is father \_\_\_\_\_  
 Presently employed yes no \_\_\_\_\_  
 How long \_\_\_\_\_  
 Type of work \_\_\_\_\_  
 Looking for work \_\_\_\_\_

Married yes no How long \_\_\_\_\_ Living together yes no How long \_\_\_\_\_  
 Previous separations \_\_\_\_\_ Previous marriages: Her \_\_\_\_\_ Him \_\_\_\_\_  
 Reasons for returning: Divorce applied for yes no  
 no income, means of support \_\_\_\_\_ plan to apply yes no  
 no place to go \_\_\_\_\_ has lawyer yes no  
 persuaded by his promise to reform \_\_\_\_\_ Legal Aid client yes no  
 threat to her \_\_\_\_\_ Police ever called yes no  
 threat to himself \_\_\_\_\_ warrant taken out yes no  
 wanted to be with him, loved him \_\_\_\_\_ dropped yes no  
 felt responsible for him \_\_\_\_\_ jailed yes no  
 family pressure \_\_\_\_\_ other \_\_\_\_\_ court action \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parents divorced yes no Counseling past \_\_\_\_\_ present \_\_\_\_\_  
 Abused as child yes no phys. sex AA - Alanon. past \_\_\_\_\_ present \_\_\_\_\_

INFORMATION ON BATTERER: Age \_\_\_\_\_ Employment \_\_\_\_\_  
 drinks heavily yes no alcoholic yes no (self-ident.) she says  
 uses drugs yes no abusive only when drinking yes no  
 fights phys. with others yes no previous arrests for abuse yes no  
 abused as child yes no father abused mother yes no  
 counseling past \_\_\_\_\_ present \_\_\_\_\_ AA past \_\_\_\_\_ present \_\_\_\_\_ Willing for help yes no

DESCRIPTION OF ABUSE: prior to marriage yes no  
 frequency \_\_\_\_\_ initial onset \_\_\_\_\_  
 verbal/mental only \_\_\_\_\_ battering during pregnancy \_\_\_\_\_ decreased \_\_\_\_\_ increased  
 threatens to kill \_\_\_\_\_ threatens to harm others \_\_\_\_\_  
 slaps \_\_\_\_\_ pulls hair \_\_\_\_\_ twists arm \_\_\_\_\_ chokes \_\_\_\_\_ kicks \_\_\_\_\_ shoves \_\_\_\_\_  
 hits with closed fist \_\_\_\_\_ knocks down \_\_\_\_\_ throws around \_\_\_\_\_ tears up house \_\_\_\_\_  
 use of weapons yes no knife \_\_\_\_\_ gun \_\_\_\_\_ other \_\_\_\_\_  
 rape \_\_\_\_\_ other sexual abuse \_\_\_\_\_  
 threats to kidnap children \_\_\_\_\_ other \_\_\_\_\_

How she describes batterer (key words)

Description of problem: (use other side)

Disposition of case:

H. DAILY LOG SHEET

DAILY LOG SHEET

Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. New women admitted: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Women leaving: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Incidents (brief description, how handled) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Anything that needs follow-up: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

I. YWCA CRISIS CENTER FOR BATTERED WOMEN  
48 Henderson Street Phone 427-3390

SHELTER AGREEMENT

WELCOME to the YWCA Battered Women's Crisis Center. FOR SAFETY REASONS, THE LOCATION MUST BE KEPT STRICTLY SECRET. We will do all we can to provide a safe and healthy place for you and your children. The Center does not provide medical, legal, or social services. We do provide counseling and referral to other services in the community. We hope you will find this a comfortable place to explore solutions to the problems that brought you here. Your cooperation with guest and house policies will make life easier at the Shelter for all of us.

1. I understand that the YWCA Battered Women's Crisis Shelter is a temporary residence and must be accessible to as many women as possible. I agree to work independently and with my counselor to find other accommodations as soon as I can. My counselor and I have set \_\_\_\_\_ as a deadline for moving out of the Shelter.
2. Fees are essential for the continued operation of the Shelter. There is a charge of \$2.00 per day to stay in the Shelter. Payments are made every Wednesday at the Crisis Center from 2-3 to the house manager. Delayed payment may be arranged when absolutely necessary.
3. I am solely responsible for the safety and well being of myself and my children. I understand that boys age 14 or over may not stay with me at the Shelter.
4. I will bring no weapons, alcohol, drugs, or pets into the Shelter. I understand coming into the Shelter under the influence of drugs or alcohol will lead to my dismissal.
5. I will observe the Shelter curfew. This means I will be in the Shelter by 9 pm and stay there the remainder of the night.
6. I will not meet any visitors in or near the Shelter. Nor will I reveal the location of the Shelter to anyone. I understand the need to keep the Shelter's phone number secret and I agree not to give that number to anyone.
7. I will help in the care and upkeep of the house, and observe all regulations on the house responsibility sheet.
8. I understand the importance of statistical information to the Center's ability to get funding so that it may continue to serve others. I give my permission for the staff to contact me after I leave and I will cooperate with them. I understand that any information I provide will be kept strictly confidential and be used for statistical purposes only and in such a way that I could not be identified.

I agree to comply with the house regulations. I UNDERSTAND THAT ANY BREACH OF THESE REGULATIONS MAY LEAD TO MY IMMEDIATE DISMISSAL FROM THE SHELTER.

I RELEASE AND DISCHARGE ALL LIABILITY AND CLAIMS FOR PERSONAL INJURIES AND/OR PROPERTY DAMAGE FOR MYSELF AND/OR MY CHILDREN AGAINST THE YWCA BATTERED WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTER OR ITS AGENTS. I have fully read and understand this agreement and I agree to be bound in all ways by it. I have also been provided with a copy of it to keep.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Witness \_\_\_\_\_

6/80

HOUSE RESPONSIBILITY SHEET

These agreements are to insure that the shelter is ready for those who use it. The general rule to follow is clean up after yourself and your children. Guests can work our cleaning and cooking duties among themselves or ask the house manager to arrange a schedule. This is so the shelter will be the best place it can be for battered women who use it.

SECURITY

It is essential for my and other guests safety that the location of the shelter remain a secret. This means I cannot use or give out the address or phone number of the shelter to anyone. I can use the address and phone number of the Crisis Center office.

ADDRESS: 48 Henderson Street  
Marietta, Georgia 30064

PHONE: 427-3390

I also agree to meet anyone who wants to visit me at a location other than the shelter. I agree to park my car at the Southern Bell parking lot on Whitlock Avenue. I agree to keep all doors and back gate locked at all times. All these things are extremely important for the safety of the shelter. If I do not follow these security agreements, I must leave the shelter.

ENTERING AND LEAVING THE SHELTER

The house manager has a key to the shelter. If I need to leave and return to the shelter when the house manager is not present, there is a key at the Crisis Center office. This key must be returned to the office as soon as possible. Conflicts in the schedule can be discussed with the house manager.

CURFEW

I have already signed a contract that sets the curfew at PM. Curfew agreements also include: letting a counselor know one day in advance if I plan to visit a friend or relative over night; and not disturbing guests who have gone to bed earlier than I have.

FOOD

I agree to supply my own food whenever possible. Agreements I make with other guests about sharing the food that any of us buy, is not the responsibility of the Crisis Center.

HOUSE MEETINGS

There will be daily house meetings. They are (generally) held from 7-8 pm at the house. If this time conflicts with your schedule, we can set up an alternate time. There will be a support group meeting at the YWCA every week. This will be held from 7:30-8:30 pm on either Monday or Wednesday and will take the place of the house meeting for that day. I agree to attend these meetings.

USE OF VIOLENCE

I agree not to use violence in disciplining my children in the shelter. I agree to

HOUSE RESPONSIBILITY (CONTD.)

work with my counselor in exploring other methods of disciplin if I have a problem with this.

BATHROOM AGREEMENTS

I agree to keep the bathroom clean. This includes:

- ...Cleaning the tub or shower with cleanser after each bath.
- ...Hanging towels on racks in bathroom, putting them in the clothes hamper when dry and laundering the ones I use.
- ...Collecting my personal belongings when I leave the bathroom. The shelter is not responsible for lost articles.
- ...Cleaning the floor as needed and being sure there is no water left standing on the floor.
- ...Turning off the lights when not in use.

KITCHEN AGREEMENTS

I agree to prepare my own meals, eat in the kitchen only, and clean up as soon as finished. I also agree to:

- ...Wash, dry, and put away the dishes I use as soon as I am finished.
- ...Cleaning the sink with cleanser after each use.
- ...Sweeping and mopping the floor when dirty.
- ...Emptying the trash as needed in the trash cans outside the back door.
- ...Turning the lights off when not in use.

LIVING ROOM AND PLAY AREA AGREEMENTS

I agree to keep the living room and play area picked up. This includes:

- ...Being responsible for having my child put away all toys they use or putting them away myself.
- ...Vacuuming and dusting rugs and furniture as needed.
- ...Turning off the TV and lights when not in use.

BACK YARD

I agree that I am responsible for my children's activities outside. I will make sure that they have shoes on and that they bring in all toys when they are finished.

HOUSE MANAGER

The house manager will be able to get you some of the cleaning, cooking, and clothing needs you cannot supply yourself and to take care of any repairs. Again it is important to supply as much of your living needs as you can, so that the shelter can spread their supplies to as many women and children as possible. The house manager can also provide some child care for your meetings with Crisis Center counselors. Any child care by the house manager must be approved by the director.

CHECKING OUT

I agree to clean that area of the house that I have dirtied before I leave. This means washing and drying my sheets and clearing the refrigerator of my food before I leave. I also agree to make arrangements with the staff to pay my bill and to leave an address where my mail can be forwarded.

MERIT-DEMERIT SYSTEM

The above agreements are enforced by a merit-demerit system. Merits are given for doing extra chores. Demerits are given for failure to follow house agreements. Below is a list of how you are given merits and demerits. For every 5 merits, two dollars are taken off your bill. For every 5 demerits, one day is taken off your stay.

MERITS

Helping settle after-hour guests	3
Unpaid child care for other guests	2
Any extra cleaning chores	1

Examples:

- House laundry
- Windows and mirrors
- Cleaning yards
- Cleaning kitchen cabinets
- Cleaning refrigerator
- Straightening dressers
- Wiping down kitchen chairs
- Anything else you think of

DEMERITS

Meeting friends or relatives at the shelter	10
Coming in after 9 pm	10
Not returning key after use	10
Weapon at shelter	10
Use of alcohol or drugs	10
Missing a counseling session, support group or house meeting	5
Failure to do any one cleaning duty	1

PURPOSE OF AGREEMENTS

These agreements are what we have found necessary for the smooth running of the house. We think you have the right to know ahead of time what is expected of you here. If you have a problem meeting any of these agreements, it is your responsibility to make your problem known. Some alternate agreements are possible. Again, these agreements are to keep the shelter ready for women and children who use it. Failure to abide by these agreements or make alternate agreements means you have chosen not to stay at the shelter. Following them means that you and the other guests have a safe and comfortable place to explore solutions to the problems that brought you here.

J. CLIENT EVALUATION FORM

EVALUATION

Rate the following aspects of our program:

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Living in the Shelter	( )	( )	( )	( )
Cooking arrangements	( )	( )	( )	( )
Individual counseling	( )	( )	( )	( )
House meetings	( )	( )	( )	( )
Support group	( )	( )	( )	( )
Help in getting services	( )	( )	( )	( )
Security	( )	( )	( )	( )
Arrangements for children	( )	( )	( )	( )

1. What was the best thing about the Crisis Center?
  
2. What was the most difficult thing to cope with in the program?
  
3. List things you liked/disliked.
  - Liked:
  
  - Disliked:
  
4. Did you accomplish what you wanted while you were here?
  
5. Do you feel the staff members treated you as you would like to be treated?
  - yes ( ) no ( )
  
  - What could they have done differently?

EXIT INTERVIEW

Clients Plans:

1) Housing

Address

Return home ( ) New home ( ) Temporary ( ) Permanent ( )

2) Relationship with spouse

Divorce ( ) Counseling ( ) Return ( )

3) Work/Income

Presently employed: yes ( ) no ( )

Present financial assistance:

4) Children

School/day care arrangements:

Visitation with spouse:

COMMENTS:

Client acceptable for return to shelter: yes ( ) no ( )

PROJECT

PROJECT IVA

INTERFAITH COMMUNITY YOUTH PROJECT - YOUTH CRIME PREVENTION AND  
DIVERSION PROGRAM

FINAL REPORT - PAGE 1 OF 3 PAGES

JULY 1979 - DECEMBER 1980

This Interfaith, Inc. project was implemented in July, 1979 after having been moved from another area of the City where the project was under the guidance of the Emmanuel Luthern Church. The main concerns of the transfer was to move the project and its goals from an influential neighborhood not so much "in need" to a location of the City where the quality of community life was more moderate.

The project was re-located to an area called "Peopletown", an economically disadvantaged community, where minority youth are in need of socialization and awareness programs in order to achieve a reduction of the incidence of juvenile crime, an increase in school achievement, and remediation of learning disabilities.

The objectives set forth to accomplish this were as follows:

OBJECTIVE NO. 1 - DEVELOP MASTER PROGRAM SCHEDULE FOR AFTER SCHOOL & EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES TO PROVIDE STRUCTURED EDUCATIONAL AND RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR TARGETED MINORITY YOUTH BETWEEN THE AGES OF 10 AND 16.

This was accomplished in July, 1979 when an "Open House" was held at the Boynton Village Community Building and recruiting of youth began at the Center. A sample of one of the program master schedules, which show balanced activities for after school hours from 4 P.M. - 8 P.M. covering free play, study hours, 1 on 1 remedial reading and math assistance, arts and crafts, anti-crime club, career development and consumerism has been attached.

OBJECTIVE NO. 2 - ENROLL YOUTH IN THE TARGET AREA INTO THE PROGRAM ON THE BASIS OF INFORMAL REFERRALS AND/OR DROP-INS FROM PARENTS, AND FROM RECOMMENDATIONS BY SCHOOLS, SOCIAL SERVICES, AND OTHER AGENCIES.

During the course of operations of the Center enrollment into classes were as follows:

- JULY - SEPTEMBER 1979 - 56 participating youth in 10 structured summer class activities.
- OCTOBER - DECEMBER 1979 - 31 participating youth (drop off due to resumption of regular public school functions)
- JANUARY - MARCH 1980 - 68 youth participated in activities available
- APRIL - JUNE 1980 - At beginning of summer program 49 youth had been enrolled
- JULY - SEPTEMBER 1980 - 67 youth were enrolled in program classes
- OCTOBER - DECEMBER 1980 - 20 youth enrolled for participation. The drop off was due mainly to resumption of regular school activities plus the fact that much concern

Objective No. 2 Cont'd.

was given by parents over the recent disappearances and killings of children in the area. Parents, as a general rule, were very much reluctant to allow their children out at this time (Until 8 P.M.) unless under very close supervision.

OBJECTIVE NO. 3 - RECRUIT COMMUNITY AND/OR OTHER VOLUNTEER SERVICES AND RESOURCES TO SUPPORT DAILY OPERATIONS OF SUPERVISED RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND TO MAINTAIN PROGRAM SCHEDULE.

The following assistance that was recruited for program maintenance during the programs existence was as follows and met the objective:

1. Eight (8) individuals from the community and from youth groups (Soul Patrol) assisted on a regular basis during initial stages of the program for approximately 12 volunteer hours per week.
2. The "THOR" unit of the Atlanta Police Department assisted in crime prevention classes at the center, provided driver and bus for planned field trips, and furnished crime prevention literature for distribution and center library resource rack.
3. Several companies (Rich's, Omni International, Six Flags Amusement Park, MacDonalds, etc.) provide, on a current basis, information relative to employment availability.
4. Delta Airlines and Atlanta Gas Light Company rendered assistance for Career Development and Consumerism classes at the Center.
5. Police Athletic League (PAL) supported and supervised planned sports tournaments and a Bicycle Safety Rodeo.
6. Secured one (1) coordinator from Clark College to supervise activities of CETA workers.
7. Secured twelve (12) youth workers from CETA as part time education and recreation session aides.
8. One (1) Urban Corps member seeking a degree in Criminal Justice was placed with the youth center to oversee classes.
9. The YMCA and three (3) youth camps offered camping scholarships to center participants (Seven (7) youth attended).
10. A compilation of the local communities summer programs and jobs for youth was gathered. Information from CETA, EOA, Atlanta Dept. of Parks and Recreation, YWCA, YMCA, and the public library is constantly made available for parents and youth of the center.



MISCELLANEOUS - THE FOLLOWING ITEMS OF INTEREST HAVE BEEN ATTACHED TO  
SUPPORT PROGRAM ACTIVITIES:

1. Problem Statement Showing Community of Peoplestown  
Population and Characteristics Where Project is Located.  
( 2 Pages )
2. Interfaith, Inc. Youth Center Brochure Showing Goals,  
Schedule of Events & Master Schedule. ( 3 Pages )
3. Forms Developed By Center Staff For Enrolling and Main-  
taining Individual Youth and Parent Evaluation, Daily  
Attendance and Release for Liability. ( 7 Pages )
4. Copy of Letter Being Used By School Principal and Sent to  
Parents or Guardian of Child In Need Of Services of The  
Youth Center. ( 1 Page )

COST OF OPERATION (FINAL REPORT)

JULY 1979 - DECEMBER 1980 - 18 MONTH PERIOD

1. Salaries (Center Director)	\$ 16,352.00	57.9%
2. Fringe Benefits (Fica & Taxes)	2,224.58	7.9%
3. Travel	322.80	1.1%
4. Equipment (Office Furniture, Film Projection Equipment, and Recreat- ional Equipment	2,317.60	8.2%
5. Supplies	2,094.97	7.4%
6. Other (Printing)	491.47	1.7%
7. Contractural (Rents, Utilities, Telephone, Sec'y. Service, etc.	4,460.00	15.8%
Total Cost of Project	<u>\$ 28,263.42</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Total population of youth enrolled in programs or attending youth center classes over the 18 month period is 242 at an approximate cost of \$116.89 per enrollee to L.E.A.A. This cost includes total cost of equipment which of course can be and will be used for several years in providing service to the youth of the community. The benefit of the program is that it will be continued for the youth by Interfaith, Inc. in a disadvantaged neighborhood that is continually in need of recreational and remedial education services.

PROJECT NO.4(A) - INTERFAITH INC. YOUTH PROJECT

I. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Interfaith, Inc. is requesting the sponsorship of the LEAA funded Juvenile Delinquency/Diversion and Prevention Program which was previously granted to the Emmanuel Lutheran Church.

The program will offer structured activities designed to develop better citizens through anti-juvenile delinquency activities that are educational, cultural and recreational in nature. The program will be operated from the community facilities of a low-income housing project. The center will operate from Monday-Friday, 8 hours per day for high risk youth ages 10-16.

The target population this program is intended to serve includes juvenile delinquents and minority youth who are economically disadvantaged. These youth are in need of the socialization programs provided by the Center. In many cases these target-population youth only interact with adults who, to them, represent "authority figures" (parents, teachers and policemen, etc.) The center, through its volunteers and community support, will provide interaction with adults and "authority figures" who are interested in the children as human beings.

This adult interaction will be implemented through one to one activities, small group projects, and large group endeavors. The program will also provide skill training and related activities which include Chisanbop Math (finger calculation), remedial reading and math workshops, Anti-Crime clubs, sewing, needlecraft, Business Club, Career Development, and 4 H clubs. In addition individualized guidance and homework assistance will be offered as needed.

LOCATION OF PROJECT AND AREA CHARACTERISTICS

The program's location is within the Peoplestown Community which is a part of Neighborhood Planning Unit V (NPU-V). The traditional socio-economic make-up of NPU-V is in direct contrast to the overall make-up of other neighborhoods of the City of Atlanta. The Atlanta Regional Commission projects a 1980 population of 24,047. The resident population for neighborhoods of NPU-V is 95% Black except in Adair Park which is 65% white. This compares to the city-wide population of 59% Black. The household characteristics for NPU-V also vary a great deal from the city-wide averages. In NPU-V, the percentage of female heads of households with children is 28%, far above the City average of 12%. The percentage of unemployed and retired heads of households for the NPU is 62%, in comparison to the City average of 35%. The age distribution for residents of NPU-V varies from the city-wide averages. Only 25% of the residents in NPU-V are between the ages of 20-44, compared to the city-wide average of 40%. In NPU-V, 33% of the residents are older than 45 years of age. The average income for the NPU can be attributed to the large percentage of female, retired and unemployed heads of households.

PROBLEM STATEMENT (CONT'D.)

The Peoplestown Community is located in census tract #5501. The boundaries of Census Tract 5501 is East - Primrose Street to Atlanta Ave. then to Hill Street: Northeast - Georgia Ave.: West - Capitol Ave.: and South - ANWP Railroad.

The youth statistics are as follows.

<u>Total</u>	<u>(ages 10-14)</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>(White)</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>(White, male)</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>(White, female)</u>
751		15		0		15	
			(Black)		(Black, male)		(Black, female)
		636		331		305	

\*The statistics below reflect the 1970 income levels for families.

Less than \$ 1,000	-	192
1,001 to 1,999	-	183
2,000 to 2,999	-	79
3,000 to 3,999	-	152
4,000 to 4,999	-	112
5,000 to 5,999	-	96
6,000 to 6,999	-	103
7,000 to 7,999	-	55
8,000 to 8,999	-	50
9,000 to 9,999	-	32
10,000 to 11,999	-	68
12,000 to 14,999	-	32
15,000 to 24,999	-	27
25,000 to 50,000	-	0
TOTAL		1181

89% of all families have incomes of less than \$10,000 per year.

\*1970 is the last year in which statistics are available from the United States Dept. of Census.

A random sample survey was conducted on 25 of 103 families residing in two low-income apartments complexes in the Peoplestown community. The results of this survey reflect the following:

Female heads of household	-	19	( 76% )
Employed heads of household	-	18	( 72% )
Average annual income	-	\$5,208	
No. of Youth under 16 years of age	-	51	
males	-	26	(50%)
females	-	25	(50%)
Minority households	-	25	(100%)

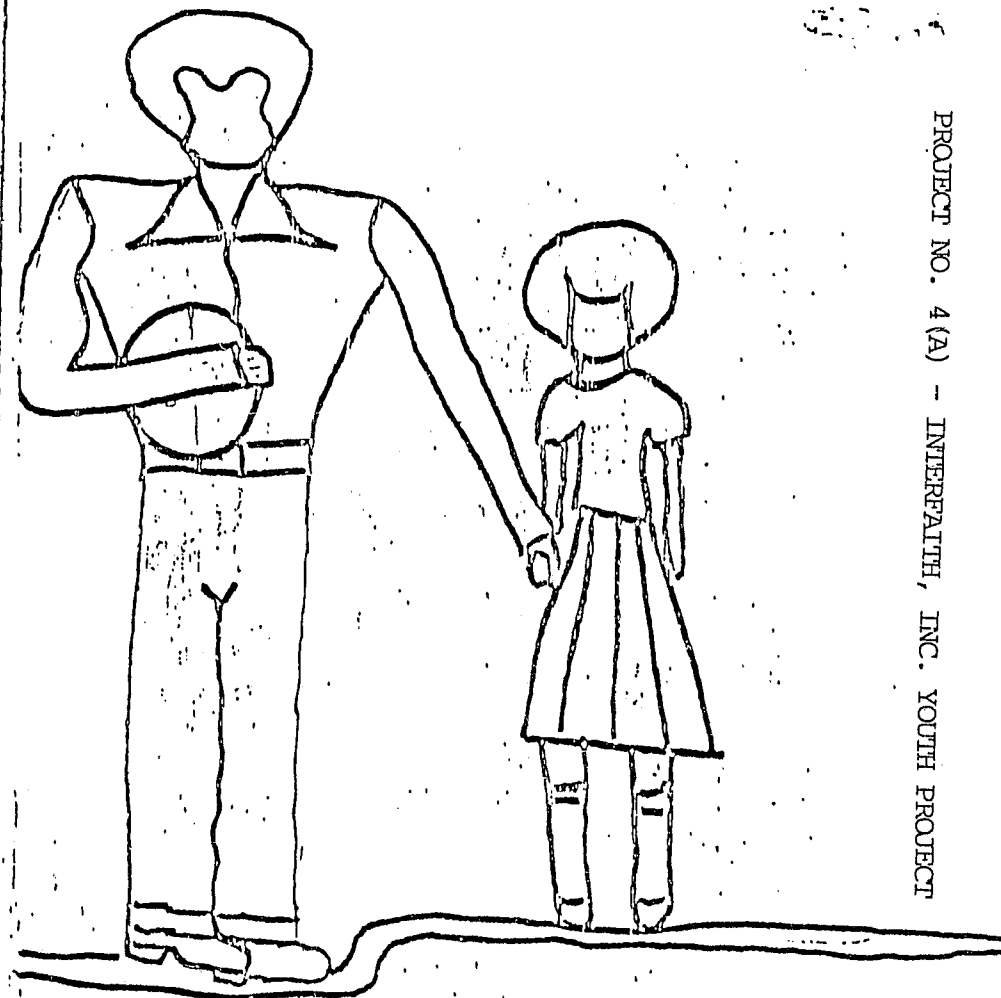
INTERFAITH, INC. is a non-profit cooperation chartered by the State of Georgia in 1967. Its purpose is to develop adequate housing for low and moderate income families in the metropolitan Atlanta area and to work for improved housing conditions and increased supportive services to housing residents.

INTERFAITH'S Board of Trustees is composed of representatives of each church, synagogue, service organization and corporation as well individual members. The Board of Trustees determines policy.



SUITE 117  
881 PEACHTREE STREET, N.E.  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA, 30309  
872 3848

An LEAA Anticrime Project sponsored by The  
Metropolitan Atlanta Crime Commission



INTERFAITH COMMUNITY YOUTH CENTER

1044 CAPITOL AVENUE  
CORNER OF BOYNTON  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA, 30315  
688 0637

PROJECT NO. 4 (A) - INTERFAITH, INC. YOUTH PROJECT

INTERFAITH COMMUNITY YOUTH CENTER offers structured activities designed to develop better citizens through programs that are educational, cultural and recreational in nature. Located in the Boynton Village Community building, the center is open Monday - Friday from 4 - 8 p.m. for youth ages 10 - 16.

The center, through its volunteers and community support, conducts one to one activities, small group projects and large group endeavors. In addition, individualized guidance and homework assistance will be offered as needed.

CENTER GOALS

1. To increase diversion from the Juvenile Justice System.
2. To build positive relationships of the target youth with the police, juvenile authorities, schools, businesses, and community residents.
3. To evaluate the community youth center on the specific objectives and goals by securing evaluation data from the target youth, parents, community collaborators and the center staff.
4. To improve communication skills through reading, writing and speaking activities ingrained through out the program.
5. To develop consumer and family life skills by offering classes in all phases of consumerism.
6. To continually update job information available to youth.
7. To make appropriate referrals where necessary to other social service agencies.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

MON	THOR ANTI CRIME CLUB	5 - 6 p.m.	LARGE
	READING LAB	7 - 8 p.m.	1-1
TUES	ARTS & CRAFT	5 - 6 p.m.	LARGE
	SOUL PATROL	6:30-7:30	LARGE
WED	CONSUMERISM	5 - 6 p.m.	LARGE
	4 H CLUB (CLOTHING PROJECT)	6:30-7:30	SMALL
THURS	CAREER DEVELOPMENT	5 - 6 p.m.	LARGE
FRI	CHISANBOP MATH FINGER CALCULATION	5 - 6 p.m.	Large

Workshops listed below will be scheduled in the near future on the bullentin board.

Photography Darkroom Techniques Workshpp

Business Club

Backgammon Club

Black History Seminar

3RD SCHEDULE  
(CURRENT)

INTERFAITH COMMUNITY YOUTH CENTER  
Master Schedule

TIME	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI
4:00-4:30	(1) Free play	Free play	Free play	Free play	Free play
4:30-5:30	(2) Study hour	Study Hour	Study hour	Study hour	Study hour
5:30-6:00	Free play	Free play	Free play	Free play	Free play
6:00-7:00	(3) Consumerism	(4) Leather crafts	(5) Career Development	(6) Anti-Crime Club	Film
7:00-8:00	(7) Arts & Craft	(8) Soul Patrol Reading Lab (1-1)	(9) Sewing	(10) Black History	" "

Free Play - Recreational Activities

Study Hour - School home work with individual assistance given by Project Director and Volunteer Assistance

Consumerism - Programs by individuals from private industry (i.e., Atlanta Gas Light Series)

Anti-Crime Club - Presentations by THOR and dissemination of crime prevention educational materials to enrollees

Career Development - Programs by individuals from private industry (i.e., Delta Airlines, etc.)

Soul Patrol - Boys and girls - Field trips, drills, teaches respect for authority, cosmetology, etc.

INFORMATION SHEET FOR  
NEW ENROLLEE IN PROGRAM  
INTERFAITH COMMUNITY YOUTH CENTER  
1044 Capitol Avenue  
Atlanta, Georgia 30315  
688-0637

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_ Birthdate \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Parents Name \_\_\_\_\_

Work Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Ethnicity \_\_\_\_\_

In School: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Sex \_\_\_\_\_ School \_\_\_\_\_ Grade \_\_\_\_\_

Homeroom \_\_\_\_\_

Brother's name \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_ Registered: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Sister's name \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_ Registered: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Referred by \_\_\_\_\_

Date Interviewed \_\_\_\_\_ Date Enrolled \_\_\_\_\_

Educational \_\_\_\_\_

Recreational \_\_\_\_\_

Counseling \_\_\_\_\_

Career Development \_\_\_\_\_

Interests \_\_\_\_\_

Hobbies \_\_\_\_\_

An LEAA Anticrime Project Administered by  
The Metropolitan Atlanta Crime Commission

PARENT OR GUARDIAN AUTHORIZATION AND RELEASE FORM

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ Birthdate \_\_\_\_\_

Parents name \_\_\_\_\_ Work Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Who should be contacted in case of emergency: \_\_\_\_\_

Doctor's name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

List any special limitations or hardships your youth might have: \_\_\_\_\_

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_

has my consent to participate in any or all Interfaith Community Youth Center activities including field trips. Further, consent is given for emergency medical treatment if the occasion arises and I cannot be contacted. The Interfaith Community Youth Center, the Interfaith Community Youth Center Advisory Board, Interfaith, Inc., its staff, volunteers, Board of Directors, nor Boynton Village Associates will be responsible for liability beyond its control.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Relationship \_\_\_\_\_

An LEAA Anticrime Project Administered by  
The Metropolitan Atlanta Crime Commission

INTERFAITH, INC. - COMMUNITY YOUTH PROJECT  
Sign-In Sheet for Youth and Volunteers

DAILY ATTENDANCE

1. NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

IN \_\_\_\_\_ OUT \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

INTERFAITH COMMUNITY YOUTH PROJECT  
PROGRAM EVALUATION

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ UNIT # \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ AGE \_\_\_\_\_

PARENTS NAME \_\_\_\_\_

PARENTS ASSESSMENT \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

COMMITMENT FOR NEXT YEAR \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

PARENTAL EXPECTATIONS \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

SCHEDULE DAYS \_\_\_\_\_ HOURS \_\_\_\_\_

PARENTAL VOLUNTEER \_\_\_\_\_

DAYS \_\_\_\_\_ HOURS \_\_\_\_\_

ADVISORY GROUP YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_

REASONS FOR REFUSAL ON YOUTH COMMITMENT \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
REASONS FOR REFUSING TO VOLUNTEER \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

TUTOR LESSON PLAN

DATE:

GOAL: (WHAT DO YOU WANT YOUR STUDENT TO BE ABLE TO DO?)

MATERIALS: (WHAT MATERIALS DO YOU  
NEED FOR THE LESSON?)

EVALUATION: (HOW DID YOU FEEL ABOUT THE LESSON? DID THE CHILD ENJOY IT? WAS IT EFFECTIVE?)

SUGGESTIONS FOR NEXT LESSON:



Interfaith Youth Center  
1044 Capitol Ave, S.E.  
Atlanta, Georgia, 30305

BEHAVIOR CHECKLIST

Youth's Name:  
Grade:  
Teacher:  
Date:

We have circled the appropriate number describing the youth's level of competency: 1 = needs improvement; 2 = sometimes; 3 = frequently, 4 = all the time.

- |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Works consistently on chosen or assigned work. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 2. Easily distracted from work                    | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 3. Overly dependent on teacher for help.          | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 4. Contributes much to discussion                 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5. Conforms to class rules                        | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 6. Learns quickly                                 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 7. Popular with other children                    | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 8. Avoided by other children                      | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 9. Initiates contact with other children          | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 10. Appears to be happy                           | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 11. Appears anxious and easily upset              | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 12. Well coordinated                              | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 13. Speech is age appropriate                     | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

Parental comments:

**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 2**

WAIVER

For and in consideration of being allowed to participate in the programs of the Atlanta Police Athletic League and in consideration of the benefits derived as a participant.

I \_\_\_\_\_ hereby for myself, my heirs, assigns, and administrators, release and renounce any and all liability, claims, demands, actions, causes of action against the City of Atlanta, Atlanta Police Athletic League, board of directors, officers, employees and agents likewise, waive all of my rights and benefits that I now have, or may hereafter have with respect to any injury or damage I might receive or incur while voluntarily participating in such programs. This waiver shall also apply to any trips that I may take in any vehicle provided by the City, since I shall be riding in said vehicle at my own risk.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_  
Parent/Guardian if under 18 yrs.

Witness \_\_\_\_\_

Witness \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

LUTHER JUDSON PRICE HIGH SCHOOL

1670 CAPITOL AVENUE, SOUTHEAST  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30315



Dr. Charles R. Mason, Principal

Telephone: (404) 627-1331

December 13, 1979

We have been fortunate to be able to use the services of Ms. Payne who is the director of the Interfaith Community Youth Center to help us with our students who seem to be having difficulty with their school work.

The uniqueness of the program Ms. Payne is working on deals with assisting youth who are having difficulties in school or difficulties getting to school.

The Interfaith program is designed to assist parents and their children to work harder and perform well any assigned tasks or activity. It would be very helpful to us if you would let us know of any observed interest your child might have which would enable us to work with that interest to foster better working relationships.

Funds are available for short field trips which would enhance the students understanding of the city and the state as well as private sector and public sector corporate businesses.

The best part of the program is that there is no cost to you or your child we only ask that you work with us and your child so that together we can bring out the best in him.

You will be contacted by Ms. Payne in the near future to discuss with you your child's participation in this very worthwhile program.

Very truly yours,

Dr. Charles R. Mason

CRM: jws

PROJECT V

PROJECT V

PROJECT NO. 5

(LEAA GRANT 78-CA-AX-0112(S-1))

CANDLER PARK NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATION - COMMUNITY ANTI-CRIME PROGRAM

FINAL REPORT - PAGE 1 OF 10 PAGES

SEPTEMBER 1978 - DECEMBER 1980

GOAL 1: Continued support and revitalization of the Block Watch Program; increased citizen crime prevention awareness; and encouraged community participation in reducing crime.

=====

Police Contact

- Maintained regular and continuous contact with the Atlanta Police Department (APD), Zone 2 Commanding officers, and Beat 212 patrolmen.
- By writing newspaper articles and letters to the APD, successfully reclaimed daytime beat patrolman for Candler Park area.
- Improved understanding between the community and the APD by effectively communicating neighborhood concerns and demanding follow-up on community requests. APD is now aware of and responsive to the community's needs and problems.
- Sent letters of commendation to officers of Beat 212 who have done an outstanding job.
- Invited beat patrolmen to attend block captain meetings and block parties; they attended and participated in most events.
- Organized neighborhood support and wrote support letter for police pay-raise.
- Invited Chief of Police George Napper to address a Candler Park Neighborhood Organization (CPNO) meeting. Over 50 people attended. The commanding officers accompanied him.
- Provided follow-up with the APD for victims of crime in the neighborhood.
- Encouraged community contact with the police by publicizing the police phone number on literature developed by the Project.
- Worked with commander of Zone 2 in establishing a special patrol to cover vacant land in the area where vagrants gather. This action was prompted by the murder of a vagrant b another vagrant on this land.
- Worked with the police in cleaning up major "trouble spots" in the neighborhood. Project assisted their efforts by writing letters and exerting pressure on owners of the buildings in question.
- Worked closely with THOR in publicizing their crime prevention services, loaning out engravers, and following up on home security checks.
- Met several times with DeKalb Co. THOR to discuss Block Parent Program.
- Requested the formation of a special unit of policemen to deal with city festival, parades, etc. so beat patrolment would not be pulled from the community during these events.

Police Contact (cont.)

- Participated at meeting of Little Five Points Business Association where Chief Napper presented program.
- Invited THOR officers to block parties and community events to publicize their services.
- Obtained monthly crime statistics on the CP area from the APD.

MARTA Rapid Rail System

- Organized a community celebration of the opening of the MARTA station. Open City Theatre, Atlanta Clean City Commission, and THOR participated. MARTA provided tour of zone security, and offered a free ride on MARTA.
- Maintained constant communication with MARTA Security Force, to insure maximum personal safety.
- Worked with MARTA to increase the frequency of MARTA Security Force patrolling the parking lots, since a high number of crimes (especially auto larceny) have been occurring in the lots. These crimes account for a significant increase of crime in Candler Park.
- Developed and distributed over 1000 Candler Park Neighborhood Watch car decals to provide visual identification of Candler Park cars versus cars going through the neighborhood to the MARTA station.

Publicity

- Used the Community Star as the major newspaper to disseminate information. Wrote 1 - 3 articles per month. Circulation of 5,000.
- Interviewed and featured in many local newspapers (Atlanta Journal and Constitution, DeKalb News Sun, DeKalb New Era, Inman Park Advocate, Community Clearing House, Virginia Highland Voice, Poncey-Highland News, Midtown Atlanta, MARTA "Riders Digest", Atlanta Feminist News).
- Project featured on five radio talk shows.
- Anti-Crime play and Block Watch Program featured on TV Channel 2 news and "Radio Atlanta" series, sponsored by the City of Atlanta Dept. of Cultural Affairs.
- Developed Public Service Announcements on the Block Watch Program; aired on radio stations WPLO, WRFG, WRAS, WABE, and 96Rock.
- Featured on hour-long Ch. 36 TV, focusing on Project's involvement in neighborhood school.
- Featured in seven columns of Celeste Sibley's, Atlanta Constitution.
- Promoted and showed film "Candler Park: A Neighborhood in Transition" at the CPNO meeting. Over 100 people attended.
- Sent over 30 examples of project activities to the Dept. of Housing and Urban Development for a pictorial exhibit on community revitalization in Washington, D.C.

Publicity (cont.)

- Featured in two national magazines published by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.
- Featured in Mary Lin Elem. School PTA newsletter. and church
- Posted information on community/bulletin boards throughout the neighborhood.
- Posted information at APD Zone 2 headquarters.
- Featured in 113 articles published in newspapers.

Information Dissemination

- Distributed 42,757 pieces of Anti-Crime and THOR literature to residents and the public in general.
- Distributed extensive drug information from PRIDE (Parent Resources and Information on Drug Education) to neighborhood public libraries, Mary Lin Elementary PTA, and neighborhood civic associations.
- Provided 500 pieces of literature for Mary Lin Elem. PTA program on the safety of children.
- Through the Block Watch network, hand-delivered 1250 crime prevention packets to Candler Park residents. Included information on CP neighborhood, crime prevention, and services in the community.
- Distributed BW information to all Neighborhood Planning Units in Atlanta through the City of Atlanta Bureau of Planning.

Block Watch Program

- Recruited and trained over 100 block captains; increased the number of block captains from 16 inoperable, to an active number of 83.
- Increased the number of Neighborhood Watch street signs from three to seven; remaining 23 streets have organized block watches and have held their meetings, and are presently waiting for THOR to complete the necessary home security checks before they can be given street signs.
- Assisted six other neighborhoods in developing a Block Watch Program for their area.

Personal Safety Measures

- Developed, printed, and distributed over 1000 home security Block Watch stickers.
- Reported monthly crime statistics and other relevant crime information to block captains and residents attending the CPNO meetings.

Personal Safety Measures (Cont'd.)

- Organized and assisted in publicizing three self-defense workshops for women.
- Organized task force to deal with attacks on women. Planned tour of APD sex crime unit and will make recommendations to Chief of Police Napper.
- Investigated and researched various types of outdoor security lighting.
- Wrote articles on personal safety and had them printed in the Star.
- Held Self-Defense demonstration at CPNO meeting; over 100 persons attended.
- Speaker and group leader at "Rape Awareness Community Forum, Georgia State University.
- Met with 4 members of the Ga. Public Service Committee to request a study of the safety of railroad lines, especially in regard to toxic chemicals. The RR borders the south side of the CP neighborhood.

PROJECT GOAL NO. 2

GOAL 2: Developed a sense of community by implementing a Neighborhood Advocate Program.

- Educated and raised the consciousness of community concerning needs and rights of elderly, handicapped, and citizens with special needs through newspaper articles, special programs, and block captains communication network.
- Encouraged residents to focus on needs of special neighbors, and to volunteer to help them with errands, doctor visits, etc. rather than referring them to public or private agencies.
- Increased contacts with isolated and elderly residents through the Block Watch network.
- Gathered information on existing social services, and provided such information to residents upon request.
- Developed and distributed "Newcomer's Kits," introducing new residents to services in the community.
- Met individually with many local ministers, to explain the BW and Advocate Program.
- Provided transportation to doctor's offices, grocery stores, etc. to elderly residents.
- Assisted block captain volunteer in organizing the International Dinner at the CPNO Christmas meeting; encouraged neighbors of different nationalities to attend.
- Researched and published historical information on CP and developed historical walking tour for community festival.

PROJECT GOAL NO. 3

GOAL 3: Activities applicable to both goals (Block Watch and Citizen Advocacy)

Block Watch

- Established and maintained a Block Watch communications network, with distribution of 1250 monthly CPNO agendas to the 80 + block captains. Network has increased awareness and participation in neighborhood concerns, issues, and events).
- Planned, coordinated, and held ten major block events in which all residents of Candler Park were personally invited to attend. Each event consisted of the Anti-Crime play, discussion of common issues and concerns, distribution of BW and crime prevention materials, and presentation by a THOR representative.
- Provided support to block captains through bi-monthly meetings, regular telephone contacts, and assistance in specific situations.

Juvenile Diversion

- Published "Oh Mercy, I Remember: A Portrait of Candler Park People and Places," in which elementary students interviewed senior residents and wrote an oral history.
- Developed and compiled survey of 6th and 7th graders who participated in the Oral History Project. Questions focused on attitudes toward the elderly before and after the project.
- Presented program at Mary Lin Elem. School PTA, focusing on experiences of students and elderly who participated in the Oral History Project.
- Developed and implemented arts and crafts program for approximately 120 elementary children at Mary Lin School.
- Contributed funds and taught 3-week mini-course enrichment workshop for elementary students, organized by Mary Lin PTA. Over 200 children participated.
- Held Kite Day in Candler Park, to promote family fun and participation.
- Held Easter Egg Hunt and Celebration. Open City Theatre participated by holding an Easter Bonnet Parade.
- Presented "Scared Straight" to 600 eighth, ninth, and tenth grade students at Bass High School.
- Developed student questionnaire to evaluate responses to "Scared Straight." Prepared evaluation of showing and made recommendations for future presentations.
- Distributed "Stop Drugs at the Source" petitions at Bass High School, Mary Lin Elem. School, and several local churches.
- Met with Charlotte Neighbors, of Southern Educational Committee, to discuss problems in the schools.

Juvenile Diversion (cont.)

- Researched problems of truancy in Atlanta and coordinated four meetings with city, county, and private agencies (APD, THOR, MARTA Security, DeKalb and Fulton Co. Juvenile Court, Family and Child Services, Bass High School, Mary Lin and Moreland Elem. Schools, Bass school detectives, Inman Park Public Safety and Education Committees). Distributed findings to city, county, school, and police officials. This prompted Atlanta's Commissioner of Public Safety Lee Brown to request that SAFE hold a meeting with the above agencies and Atlanta city school officials. Our work also prompted Public Safety Councilman Richard Guthman to request that we apply for grant funding of a model truancy program, which we did.
- Met with Fulton and Clayton Co. Visiting Teachers to review their programs and how they deal with truancy.
- Met on many occasions with Juvenile Court judges and probation officers in DeKalb and Fulton Counties, discussion problems of juveniles and offering our services for resources and referrals. Due to confidentiality and bureaucratic processes, however, very few referrals were actualized.
- Developed and presented panel discussion on "Problems of Youth" at CPNO meeting. Over 100 people attended. Panelists were from PRIDE (Parent Resources and Information on Drug Education); a family counseling center; and the student government at Bass High School.
- Organized Halloween activities for two years to promote community participation in the local elem. school. Mary Lin PTA cooperated by organizing carnival games for children.
- Researched and published in newspaper "Summer Activities for Kids" to promote free or low-cost positive activities for neighborhood children in the summer.
- Met with Candler Park pool and Atlanta City pool officials to upgrade pool and park operations. Established adult swim hour and printed a flyer announcing pool hours and policies.

Revitalizing Commercial Areas

- Renovated former gas station/grocery into Candler Park Community Center. This project encouraged renovation of all other vacant buildings in the immediate area.
- Federal, state, and city funding was obtained and development started on a major commercial area in Little Five Points, therefore realizing the vision of a revitalized business establishment. This in turn will stimulate further renovation and increased desirability of the entire community.

Revitalizing Commercial Areas

- Presented Public Safety Workshop for businesses in Little Five Points.
- Maintained regular communication with the Little Five Points Business Association and spoke at several of their meetings.
- Worked with THOR in securing anti-crime information and pamphlets to neighborhood businesses.
- Organized three Candler Park cleanups; participated in beautification projects and activities of the Atlanta Clean City Commission.

Personal Safety and Advocacy

- Developed and distributed three neighborhood surveys and compiled responses. Survey focused on residents' attitudes towards crime and safety in the community.
- Developed and presented three special crime prevention programs at CPNO meetings: panel discussion "Problems of Youth"; Anti-Crime play and discussion; and presentation by Atlanta Chief of Police George Napper.
- Developed Anti-Crime play, focusing on common problems faced by urban residents such as crime, responsiveness, and communication among neighbors. Presented play and conducted discussion at meetings of 5 surrounding neighborhood organizations.
- Erected two community bulletin boards in prominent places in the neighborhood.
- Accepted speaking engagements and participated in various community meetings, festivals, and events to publicize the Block Watch and Citizen Advocacy Programs.
- Developed a communications network to quickly disseminate information and give support to women who had been personally or sexually attacked.
- / Provided deadbolt locks for elderly or indigent residents. Neighborhood resident provided locks at cost and offered free installment.
- Provided service of pinning windows to residents who were unable to do so.
- Met with officials of the Neighborhood Justice Center to coordinate programs.
- Maintained continued communication with Georgia Power Co. neighborhood representative to give assistance to those who needed it.
- Referred indigent and elderly CP residents of City of Atlanta housing program for low-cost loans for renovation.
- Project staff improved skills of crime prevention and advocacy by attending workshops/conferences sponsored by the Center for Community Change and WRFG Radio.

Personal Safety and Advocacy (cont)

-- Maintained contact with Director of Council for Battered Women; wrote articles and disseminated information about their services.

Community Activities

- Worked with CPNO to continue major portions of the BW and Advocacy programs after the LEAA grant ended. CPNO established position of Anti-Crime Committee and allocated a small stipend for the chairperson of this committee, and money to pay for necessary supplies. This establishes the program as an integral part of the CPNO and CP community in general.
- Anti-Crime Committee will be housed in the new Candler Park Corner Community Center.
- Residents have volunteered to continue offering their services to the BW and Advocacy program after the LEAA grant has ended.
- Held regular meetings of the steering committee.
- Worked with CPNO and steering Committee in developing plans for transitional period between grant funding period and all-volunteer period. Prioritized functions of project to retain and maintain the most important.
- Due to the success of the program, the project was awarded four additional grants, totaling \$3,250 to expand upon and enhance the goals of the project.
- Attended City of Atlanta Neighborhood Planning Unit meetings for general information and coordination among the surrounding neighborhoods.

CANDLER PARK - BLOCK WATCH/NEIGHBORHOOD ADVOCATE PROGRAM

COST OF OPERATION (FINAL REPORT)

SEPTEMBER 1978 THROUGH DECEMBER 1980

1. Personnel Salaries	\$ 37,877.43
2. Fringe Benefits	3,700.89
3. Travel Expenses	750.19
4. Equipment (Desks, Chairs, Files, Typewriter Mimeograph Machine)	859.10
5. Supplies (Office)	733.19
6. Other (Rents, Utilities, Telephone, Printing)	4,439.60
Total All Costs of Operation	<u>\$ 48,360.40</u>

TOTAL CUMULATIVE COST PER BLOCK WATCH AREA IN EXISTANCE INCLUDING ALL PROGRAM ACTIVITIES FOR 27 MONTHS - - - - - \$755,63

PAGE 9 (FINAL) BLOCK WATCH/NEIGHBORHOOD ADVOCATE PROGRAM

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

SEPTEMBER 1978 - DECEMBER 1980

1. <u>Block Watch Program</u>	
A. Block Captains Assigned	83
B. Block Watch Areas	64
C. Block Captain Meetings Held	19
D. Public Safety Committee Meetings Held	19
E. Block Parties Held (Crime Prev. Theme)	80
F. Educational Presentations in Community on Crime Prevention	49
Number Attending - - - - -	2,279
2. <u>Neighborhood Advocate Program</u>	
A. Door to Door Awareness Visits	774
B. Program Referrals	243
C. Telephone Calls Handled Pertinent to Project	2,490
D. Office Visits From Community	463
3. <u>Pieces Anti-Crime Brochures, Pamphlets,     , etc., Delivered to Community</u>	45,905
4. <u>Publicity</u>	
A. Anti-Crime News Articles and Letters Published within Community	115
B. Radion Programs & Announcements pertinent to Crime Prev. & Project	95
C. Television Programs on Project	2
5. <u>Volunteers Program for Project Work</u>	
A. Volunteers Recruited for Project Work	449
B. Volunteer Meetings Held	206
Average No. Attending Each Meeting - - - - -	6
6. <u>Community Organization Planning Meetings Held</u>	108
Average No. Attending Each Meeting - - - - -	6
7. <u>Field Trips by Project Staff on Project Work</u>	586

ITEMS OF INTEREST IN SUPPORT OF CANDLER PARK PROGRAM ACTIVITIES ATTACHED TO THIS FINAL REPORT ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. Problem Statement Showing Candler Park Geographical Location, Target Area, and Research Activities and Action Programs. - - - - - 3 Pages
2. Research Activities accomplished during course of Program- - 1 Page
3. Statement of Difficulties Encountered in Obtaining Neighborhood Watch Street Signs - - - - - 1 Page
4. Charts and Graphs Showing Crime Statistics for Candler Park, close Surrounding Area and City of Atlanta. Special Note Within Crime Statistics Is That Residential Burglaries Within The Candler Park Community Have Shown Decreases of 8.8% and 25.3% The Past Two Years While City Statistice Show Increases of 3.0% and 7.5% For The Same Years. This Confirms Benefit of Block Watch Operations.- - - 4 Pages
5. Results of Questionnaire at Mary Lin Elementary School- - - - 1 Page
6. Results of Questionnaire Sent Out to Area Residents of Candler Park to Determine Benefits of Program (Comments, Questionnaire, and Graphs Showing Results)- - - - - 9 Pages
7. Candler Park Neighborhood Organization Letter to Community Residents showing Structure, Members, Meeting Dates, Public Safety Committee Members & Phone Numbers, Maps of Area and Important Emergency Data and Phone Numbers - - - - - 5 Pages
8. Block Watch Program ( Includes Letter to Block Captains, Information for Captains, Block Captain Letter to Neighbor and Map Showing Location of each Block Watch Area Together With Names, Addresses and Phone Nos. of Block Captains)- - - - - 5 Pages
9. Miscellaneous Project Activities For October, November and December 1980 - Last Quarter Sponsored By L.E.A.A. Monies- - - - - 2 Pages
10. Sample of Newspaper Article on Crime Prevention- - - - - 1 Page
11. Letter Showing Candler Park Concern Over Crime Activity in The Area of The MARTA Station With Subsequent Follow-up To Do Something About Same - - - - - 3 Pages
12. One Booklet "Oh Mercy, I Remember" and Candler Park Tour of Homes

ITEMS OF INTEREST  
IN SUPPORT OF  
CANDLER PARK PROGRAM  
ACTIVITIES



I. Problem Statement

CANDLER PARK ANTI-CRIME PROJECT

A. GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION, TARGET AREA, AND POPULATION

Candler Park is located in northeast Atlanta, ten minutes from the downtown business district. The neighborhood boundaries are defined by North Avenue on the north, DeKalb Avenue on the south, Clifton Road on the East, and Moreland Avenue on the west. Though Candler Park is a City of Atlanta neighborhood, it falls within the boundaries of DeKalb County.

One of Atlanta's reviving neighborhoods, Candler Park is characterized by a diversity of people and lifestyles. It has gone through considerable changes. It is mostly residential with the Great Park bordering its northern side. The higher than average number of one-person households, 37.63%, and lower than average number of households with children, 21.44%, are typical for this area. The commercial vacancies are fluctuating but the residential units have a low vacancy rate.

Candler Park is comprised primarily of older single family homes, some of which have been converted into duplex and multi-family use. Many of the homes are substandard, owing to advanced age of both structures and residents. Thirty-seven percent of the homes are non-owner occupied. The value of the houses ranges from \$10,000 to 60,000.

The residents, estimated to total 4,000 as of 1978, fall into three distinct groups; elderly, moderate income white couples or widows; white or black moderate income families with children; and young white couples or singles, some with children, of a middle economic status, many of whom are professionals. The 1976 Estimated Median Income was \$12,972, with 19% of the residents below the poverty level. Twenty-two percent of the residents are under the age of 15, and 23.24% of the residents are over age 65. Nineteen-seventy-eight data from the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) indicates that only 6% of the residents are black, but the project staff feel the percentage is somewhat higher.

The public elementary school located in the neighborhood, Mary Lin School, has a total enrollment of 321 students; 50% white, and 50% black. One hundred eighty nine students receive free meals, 50 students receive reduced fee meals, and 81 students pay full price for meals. The area high school, Bass High, has a total enrollment of 835 students; 10% white, and 90% black.

B. RESEARCH ACTIVITIES AND ACTION PROGRAMS

The Block Watch project, as part of the Candler Park Neighborhood Organization (CPNO) Public Safety Committee, is the most actively engaged anti-crime program in the neighborhood. Candler Park is included in City of Atlanta Neighborhood Planning Unit-N (NPU-N). NPU-N is not a crime prevention agency although its planning committees research and attend to public safety and crime prevention issues in the NPU. The Neighborhood Justice Center, located at Little Five Points, offers a mediation service to help handle disputes. They will handle juvenile problems, domestic problems, disputes between neighbors, and landlord-tenant problems. Atlanta and DeKalb THOR are the only other organized crime prevention agencies functioning in Candler Park, yet they are responsible to the entire City of Atlanta and DeKalb County, respectively.

PROBLEM STATEMENT (CONT'D.)

C. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Crime, the fear of crime, and the effects of crime are major concerns of the Candler Park Neighborhood Organization (CPNO) in its efforts to revitalize the neighborhood and to address its most crucial problems. Its efforts to economically revive a commercial area hinge at this time on being able to insure the safety of shoppers and store owners. The major problems for store owners and community shoppers are robberies and petty crimes (i.e. shoplifting). It is very important to the neighborhood that this area economically revive. A Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA) rapid rail transit station will open in Candler Park in July, 1979. All bus, car, and pedestrian traffic patterns are expected to change to reflect this opening. The MARTA system is also expected to add many pressures to the neighborhood including traffic, economic speculation, population increase, and it is feared, increased crime.

The neighborhood has also been somewhat unsuccessful in the past in its attempts to secure the cooperation of residents in neighborhood crime prevention efforts. The low level of community involvement and "neighbors watching out for neighbors" (the level is increasing now) has made it easier for criminals to commit crimes knowing there are no eyes and ears to fear. Yet, residents fears of crime are apparent and it is these fears that can motivate citizens to interact with each other and engage in anti-crime efforts. Residents must also realize that the established police services cannot control crime without the help of neighborhood residents.

D. PROBLEMS IMPACTING THE PROJECT

1. The largest problem impacting the project is that of volunteer turnover. As time goes on, volunteer motivation decreases, volunteers move out of the community, or they remain in the community but leave the project for various reasons. Time will need to be spent recruiting and training new volunteers. Since the project began we have replaced many of the block captains remaining from the Block Watch program preceding the grant period. Nine of the 16 original but inoperable block captains were replaced. Several volunteers are planning to move out of the neighborhood or have already moved because they do not wish to send their children to the area high school, Bass High, which has an inferior reputation in the neighborhood.\* Volunteers have left the project for other reasons also.  
\*Tom Richey, Nancy Moore, James Boyce
2. As the MARTA rapid rail station in Candler Park has not opened yet, residents are not sure what impact the opening of the station will have on the community. It is feared, though, that increased crime will be an impact.
3. The escalation of property values will continue, and at an increasing rate, to displace poor people and renters. This increase in movement in and out of the community may hinder the project's efforts in organizing the residents against crime.
4. The decrease in LEAA funding - or funding from a single source - may interfere somewhat with Block Watch staff efforts. The staff will need to take time and energy from the project to seek donations or alternate financial resources.

PROBLEM STATEMENT (CONT'D.)

5. It is expected that crime in Candler Park will decrease with the full implementation of the Block Watch program. The crime rate in the neighborhood may "appear" to increase though as residents learn to let fewer crimes go unreported.
6. Also, as people with higher incomes move into the neighborhood, and investments in the neighborhood increase, the financial base of the community will, in turn, increase. A wealthier community may attract more criminals thus adding crime problems to the neighborhood.
7. There is a lack of participation by a majority of neighborhood residents. There is difficulty getting persons other than young whites involved in the program. However, we have seen a significant increase in participation of all kinds of residents in not only the Block-Watch program but other community activities, and we expect the present success will encourage and motivate more residents to become involved.
8. Cooperation with the Atlanta Police has not been as successful as we hoped it would be. Poor or no police response to calls about crime has interfered with our efforts to promote increased crime reporting by residents. Poor police response discourages residents from reporting, and it also implies that criminals can get away with crimes more frequently.
9. Obtaining monthly crime statistics from the police has been a barrier, yet the problem is being overcome. We have found a contact at the Police Department that can assist us in getting the necessary information.

PROJECT NO. 5 - CANDLER PARK ANTI-CRIME PROGRAM

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES DURING COURSE OF PROJECT

Research Activities of the Project

1. Regular compilation and analysis of crime statistics received from the Atlanta Police and neighborhood residents.
2. Incidences, effects and level of fear of crime, and general neighborhood sentiment analyzed through results of crime survey distributed by the block captains.
3. Developing programs to approach crime prevention in such a way as not to alienate residents. We have found it necessary sometimes to supplement our crime prevention program with activities not exclusively crime-related in order to secure greater participation by residents in the program. Many people are turned off by the words "crime prevention". We have to use "gimmicks" to attract people to the program. One example was Kite Day. It brought people of all ages to the park to have a good time. The Block Watch staff was there to publicize the program. We gained three new block captains by the end of the day.
4. Consultation with Atlanta and Dekalb THOR regarding commercial security programs, specifically aimed at prevention of robberies and shoplifting, for neighborhood businesses.
5. Organized with Marianna Kaufman, a demonstration and course on self-defense for women.
6. Background research and presentation at Georgia State University (5/5/79) on how to organize a neighborhood against rape.
7. Contact with MARTA to obtain information on security measures planned by their Security Department for the Candler Park MARTA station.
8. Contacts with numerous agencies (area schools, churches, Inman Park Library, City of Atlanta's Super Summer Youth Program) to locate recreational and employment opportunities for Candler Park youth.
9. Contact with Dekalb Juvenile Court to offer them our assistance in working with Juveniles from Candler Park. Investigated statistics at the Court to determine the number of Juvenile delinquents in Candler Park and the percentage of crimes committed in Dekalb County by Candler Park youths.
10. Have discussed organizing a personal safety program for kids with Atlanta THOR to take to Mary Lin School. Our contact with THOR was with Officer Friendly.

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN OBTAINING NEIGHBORHOOD BLOCK WATCH STREET SIGNS

The Anti-Crime Project's goal of having Neighborhood Block Watch street signs erected on 75% of the streets before the completion of the Project has not been reached due to several factors beyond the Project's control. These factors involve THOR, the Atlanta Police Department's Crime Prevention Unit.

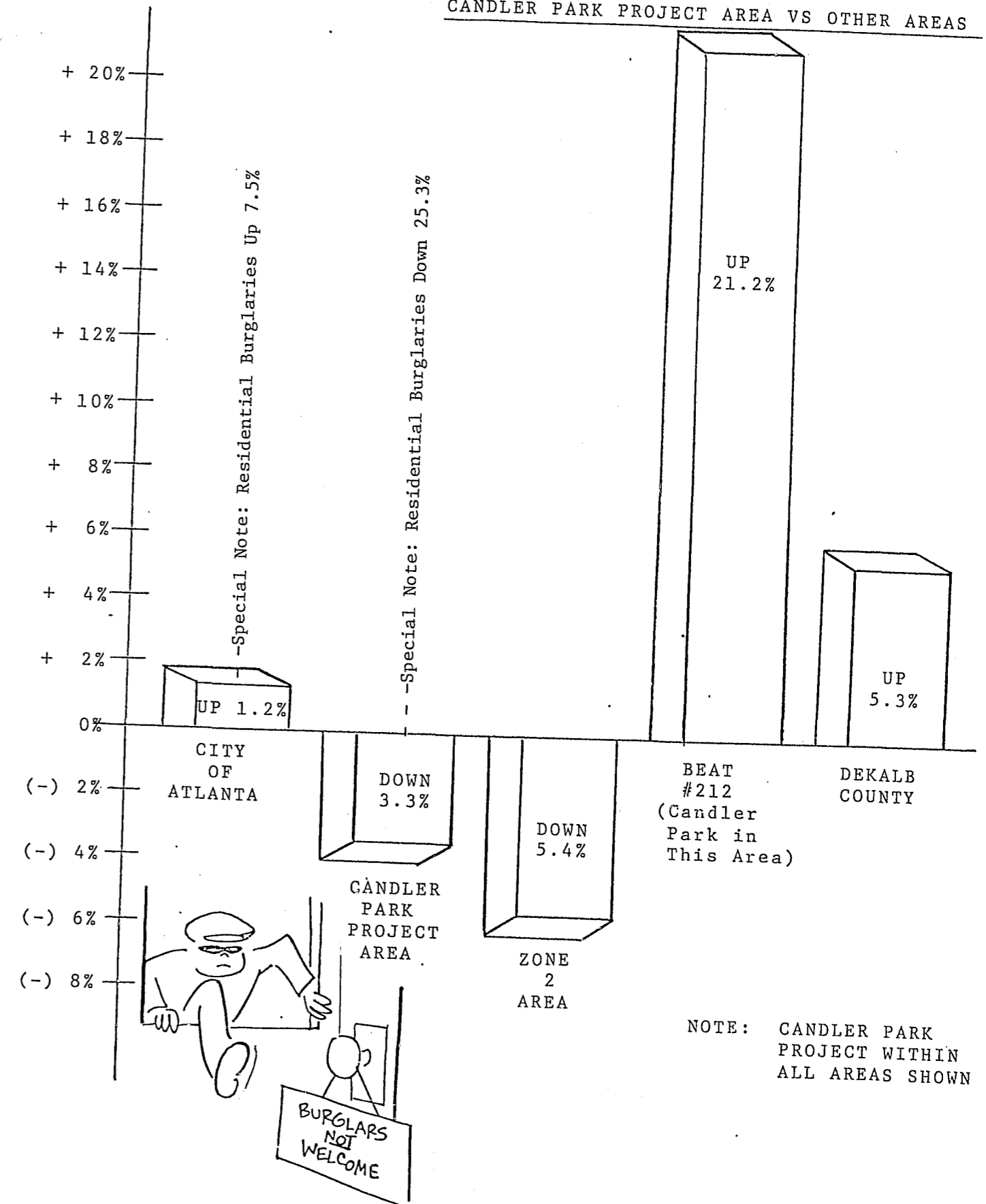
1. THOR ran out of street signs in August. Although they hope to receive additional funding to purchase the signs needed, there is no indication that this will occur in the immediate future.
2. Due to manpower shortages and poor communication within THOR, THOR representatives only attended 50% of the large block parties held in September. The presence of THOR officials at 50% of these functions increased awareness of services, as evidenced by the number of residents who signed up for home security checks. However, the absence of THOR officials at 50% of the functions resulted in a lower awareness of services and a general feeling of unreliability, especially since their presence was publicized.
3. Due to the general inability of the Atlanta Police Department to promote an effective image in dealing with crime, the general confidence level of residents is wavering. This lack of confidence spills over to THOR, and is reinforced when their presence at events is inconsistent, home security checks are delayed, and they express total unawareness of Candler Park's active Block Watch Program.

In general, we feel that in order for THOR to be effective, it must overcome the negative image of the police department by showing consistency and professionalism in its public efforts, and increase communication and information-sharing internally. It must also follow-through on its promise of providing Block Watch street signs to residents of Candler Park who have fulfilled the necessary requirements.

# CRIME REPORT

1980 VS 1979  
PERCENTAGE CHANGES

CANDLER PARK PROJECT AREA VS OTHER AREAS

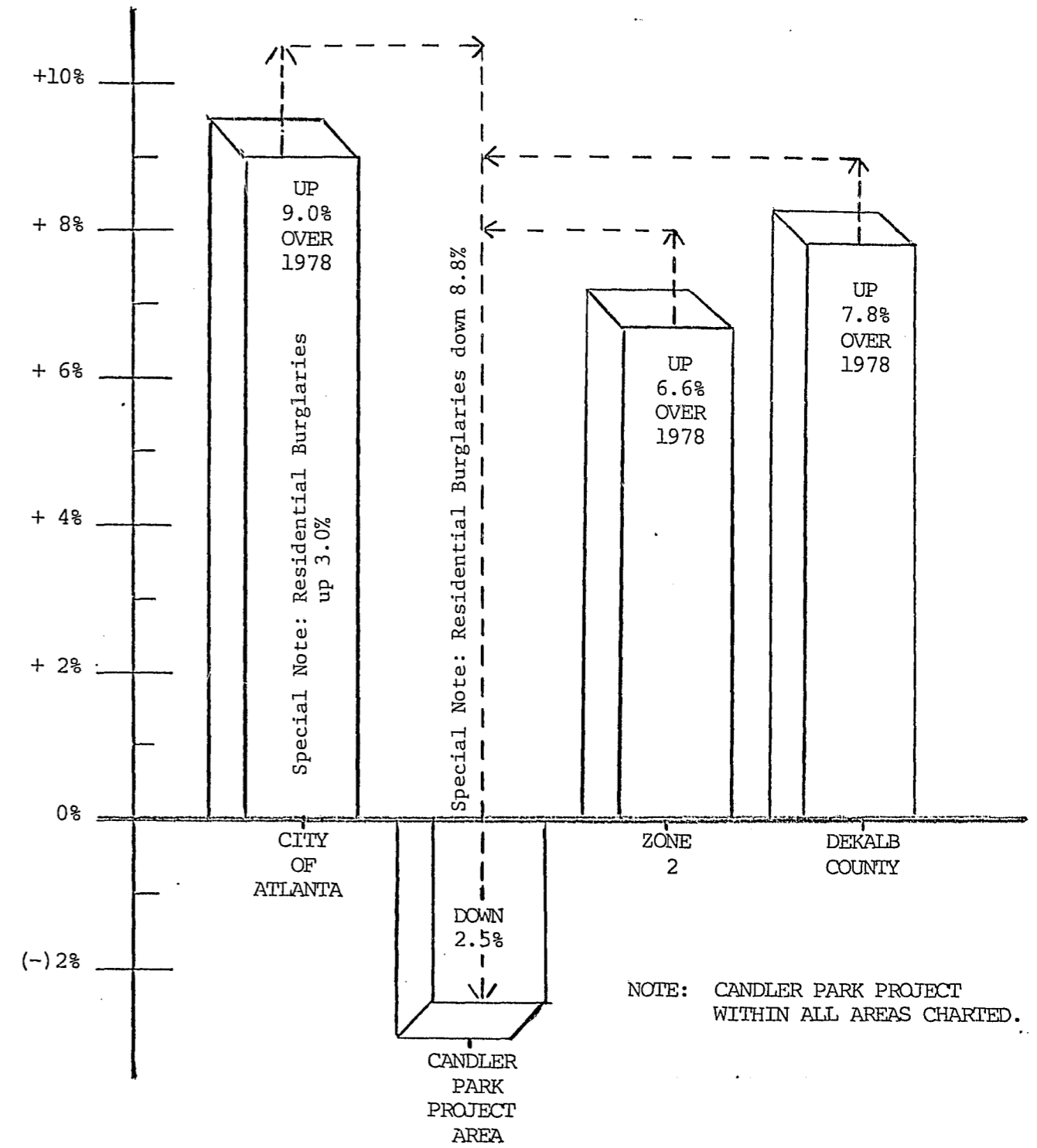


# CRIME REPORT

1979 VS 1978

PERCENTAGE CHANGES

CANDLER PARK PROJECT AREA VS OTHER AREAS



INDEX CRIMES

STATISTICAL RECAP OF MONTHLY CRIME DATA

1980

CANDLER PARK  
COMMUNITY AREA

CRIME	JAN	FEB	MAR	QTR I	APR	MAY	JUN	QTR II	JUL	AUG	SEP	QTR III	OCT	NOV	DEC	QTR IV	TOTAL
HOMICIDE	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
RAPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	3
ROBBERY	4	4	2	10	2	2	1	5	2	4	4	10	1	-	3	4	29
ASSAULT	1	2	3	6	4	1	-	5	2	2	4	8	-	2	-	2	21
BURGLARY	7	5	7	19	2	5	1	8	10	4	11	25	4	8	20	32	84
LARCENY	21	9	10	40	14	17	9	40	10	9	14	33	9	11	5	25	138
MOTOR VEH. THEFT	4	4	1	9	1	3	-	4	1	4	1	6	7	-	1	8	27
TOTALS	38	24	23	85	23	28	11	62	26	24	34	84	21	21	30	72	303

To DATE: 62 85 108 136 141 147 173 177 231 252 213  
PERCENTAGE CHANGES

MONTH	+137.5	+4.3	+15.0	X	+27.8	+33.3	(59.3)	X	+13.0	(29.4)	+41.7	X	+10.5	(25.0)	+57.9	X	X
Yr. to DATE		+59.0	+44.1	X	+40.2	+38.8	+17.6	X	+16.9	+8.2	+12.1	X	+12.0	+7.9	X	X	+11.4

1980  
CRIME ACTIVITY AT MARTA PARKING ADDRESS

CRIME	JAN	FEB	MAR	QTR I	APR	MAY	JUN	QTR II	JUL	AUG	SEP	QTR III	OCT	NOV	DEC	QTR IV	TOTALS
HOMICIDE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RAPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROBBERY	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	1	4
ASSAULT	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
BURGLARY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LARCENY	4	3	4	11	1	2	1	4	2	2	9	13	2	2	-	4	32
MOTOR VEH. THEFT	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
TOTALS	4	5	5	14	1	2	1	4	2	5	11	18	3	2	-	5	41

To DATE: 9 14 15 17 18 20 25 36 39 41 41

STATISTICAL RECAP MONTHLY CRIME DATA

1978

CANDLER PARK  
COMMUNITY AREA

CRIME	JAN	FEB	MAR	QTR I	APR	MAY	JUN	QTR II	JUL	AUG	SEP	QTR III	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTL
HOMICIDE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RAPE	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	4
ROBBERY	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	4	3	2	-	5	-	2	1	13
ASSAULT	3	2	2	7	3	-	7	10	3	5	-	8	-	6	2	33
BURGLARY	7	7	12	26	10	9	7	26	11	12	6	29	12	9	11	113
LARCENY	4	3	17	24	9	4	5	18	10	7	9	26	9	19	4	100
MOTOR VEH. THEFT	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	2	-	4	-	4	-	5	3	16
TOTALS	14	12	34	60	22	17	22	61	29	30	15	74	21	42	21	279

PAGE 4 OF 4 PAGES

1979

CRIME	JAN	FEB	MAR	QTR I	APR	MAY	JUN	QTR II	JUL	AUG	SEP	QTR III	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTL
HOMICIDE	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
RAPE	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
ROBBERY	4	2	1	7	-	1	2	3	1	2	1	4	-	-	1	15
ASSAULT	-	4	-	4	-	2	3	5	5	5	3	13	1	-	1	24
BURGLARY	4	8	7	19	5	8	12	25	4	12	10	26	11	16	7	104
LARCENY	6	8	10	24	11	8	9	28	12	12	8	32	6	11	9	110
MOTOR VEH. THEFT	1	1	2	4	2	1	1	4	1	3	1	5	1	1	1	16
TOTALS	16	23	20	59	18	21	27	66	23	34	24	81	19	28	19	272

39 59

PERCENTAGE CHANGES

77 98 125 148 182 206 225 253

PERCENTAGE INC. OR DEC. FR. PRIOR YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	QTR I	APR	MAY	JUN	QTR II	JUL	AUG	SEP	QTR III	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTL
	20.5	91.7	41.2	1.7	18.2	23.5	22.7	8.2	20.7	13.3	60.0	9.5	9.5	33.3	9.5	2.5

TO DATE 3.3

TO DATE 5.6

MARY LIN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL - ORAL HISTORY PROJECT - OLD PEOPLE & CRIME

RESULTS OF QUESTIONNAIRE

QUESTION #1 - Do you feel old people are an easy crime target?

YES - 17 NO - 0 1. They can't run - 3  
2. Young people take advantage of them - 1  
3. They are weaker - 2

QUESTION #2 - Did you learn anything that you could do to help old people from crime?

1. To call police if you see a crime - 2  
2. Watch house when they are gone - 2  
3. Walk with them to the store - 1  
4. Visit and call them - 2  
5. Put good locks on their doors - 3  
6. Don't let people know about their valuables - 1

QUESTION #3 - If you saw an older person being mugged or their purse snatched what would you do?

1. Call police - 13  
2. Get description - 3  
3. Get someone older to help - 3  
4. Help the person - 3  
5. Catch the mugger - 2

QUESTION #4 - What do you like about old people?

1. They are kind - 7 2. Easy to talk to - 1  
3. Quiet - 1 4. Modest - 1 5. Fun to be with - 1  
6. They are funny - 2 7. They move in slow motion - 1  
8. Tell you about olden days - 2 9. Wisdom - 2  
10. They are like my grandma - 1 11. Interesting - 1

QUESTION #5 - What do you not like about old people?

1. They forget a lot - 1 2. Can't understand them - 1  
3. Spitting - 1 4. Act like another parent - 1  
5. Too slow - 1 6. Talk too much - 2  
7. Don't like to see them suffer - 1 8. Too bossy - 1  
9. Grouchy - 4 10. They are mean - 1 11. Stubborn - 1  
12. Dont Know - 3

CRIME SURVEY ANALYSIS: - Nineteen 6th and 7th grade students participated

1. Results validate premise that old people are easy crime targets and that there is a need for increased communication between young and old.
2. Sixty-five percent of the students feel they benefitted from participation and their comments show an increased awareness of special needs of older people.
3. Elderly residents benefitted from increased contact with young people & hopefully reduced their fear of crime by juveniles.
4. "Oh Mercy, I Remember" - Portrait of Candler Park People and Places published, printed and distributed to neighborhood residents. COPY IS ATTACHED

1980 CRIME SURVEY ANALYSIS

The 1980 neighborhood survey indicates that 42% of the residents see crime as the major problem facing the Candler Park community. Violent crimes (primarily rape, robbery and assault) are considered to be the crimes most feared in the neighborhood - 55% indicated this in 1979 and 63% indicated so in 1980. This information shows that the residents have increased their awareness of crime and supports the need to continue the Block Watch and Citizen's Advocacy Programs which have actually had a favorable impact on crime and the fear of crime in this particular neighborhood. See Crime Statistice elsewhere in this report and the responses below. The greatest fear of violent crime in the response is directly attributable to the fact that violent crime in the Atlanta area is showing the greater increase from year to year and is given more coverage in the newspapers and on Radio and TV.

In response to the question "Do you think Candler Park is a safe place to live?" 89% of the residents said YES and only 9% said No. This positive response is up 24 to 27 percentage points from the 1979 surveys (See Graph #1). This correlates with the responses to the question "Generally, do you think Candler Park is getting better, staying about the same, or getting worse?". 79% of the respondents felt that indeed, Candler Park was getting better. This positive response is an 8 - 20 percentage points increase from the 1979 surveys (See Graph #2). It is felt that the increases in positive feelings stems from the expansion and strengthening of the Block Watch and Citizen Advocacy Programs, the many crime prevention programs that have been presented to the community, and the numerous informative articles that have been published in the community and other newspapers.

Eighty-One (81) percent of the residents said they know about the Neighborhood Block Watch Program. This figure is the same as the survey of May 1979 and up 12 percentage points from the first survey of February, 1979. See Graph #3. This indicates that most residents have been aware of the program over the past two years, primarily due to personal communication by block captains and block watch staff; however, more residents still need to be reached.

In response to the question "Are you aware of THOR'S services for the neighborhood?" only 58% said "YES", compared with 67% and 81% in the 1979 surveys (See Graph #4). This decrease in awareness is unaccounted for, considering that the Anti-Crime Project has promoted THOR services along with the services of the Project for the 2-year period. This definitely shows the need for continuing to inform the residents of this crime prevention arm of the police department.

One issue expressed in the 1980 survey that was not expressed in the 1979 surveys was concern about crime incidences at the MARTA rapid-rail station. Eight (8) percent of the 1980 respondents indicated that the MARTA station was a high crime area. No particular location was expressed in the other surveys. This correlates with the responses to the question "Where do you think are the highest crime areas in Candler Park?". In the 1979 surveys, 11-45% of the respondents indicated that they either didn't have an opinion or they did not respond. 1980 respondents indicated that they felt Little Five Points, McLendon Ave., and the MARTA station were the highest (See Graph #5.) It is felt that the 1980 response shows that residents are now more aware of crime in general and more accurately aware of where crime is actually occurring, due to the transfer of this information through the block watch network.

1980 CRIME SURVEY ANALYSIS (CONT'D.)

Another issue that was prominent in the 1980 survey was the concern over the numerous run-down and vacant houses and littering where 15% of respondents indicated it as a problem. This reflects the phenomena that as the quality of a neighborhood continues to improve, run-down property becomes more of an issue, as it detracts from the overall appearance and invites vandalism, loitering, and related problems. Over the last 6-months, major breakthroughs have occurred on several abandoned, vacant or run-down properties due to community pressure. We plan for these efforts to continue.

Through analysis of all three surveys, it is concluded that over the past two years, the block watch program, through its crime prevention efforts and its increased communication among neighbors, has substantially influenced residents and has contributed to making Candler Park a safer, more positive place to live. To make even a greater impact, however, the following steps will be taken:

- continued utilization of BW Network to publicize the services of THOR and increase the knowledge of the Block Watch Program;
- continued communication and follow through with the MARTA security force, to insure better security measures and increased patrolling of the parking lots;
- recruit more block captains on streets that have high crime rates and streets that are less residential and more heavily travelled than most streets in the area;
- continue to support and encourage the efforts of the Little Five Points Business Association in dealing with public safety needs in this high crime area. These efforts include the establishment of a commercial block watch program among the business establishments in the area; and
- utilizing the newly-formed CPNO Homeowners Committee to deal with problems of run-down property. This committee will compile a list of city officials to contact for various problems, and assist residents in dealing with specific problems such as slum landlords and disruptive neighbors.

Although the LEAA funded project ended December 31, 1980, the important efforts of the project will continue through the CPNO Anti-Crime Committee and a strong voluntary program. This committee will continue the project's work in maximizing community anti-crime efforts and limiting opportunistic crimes in the Candler Park community.

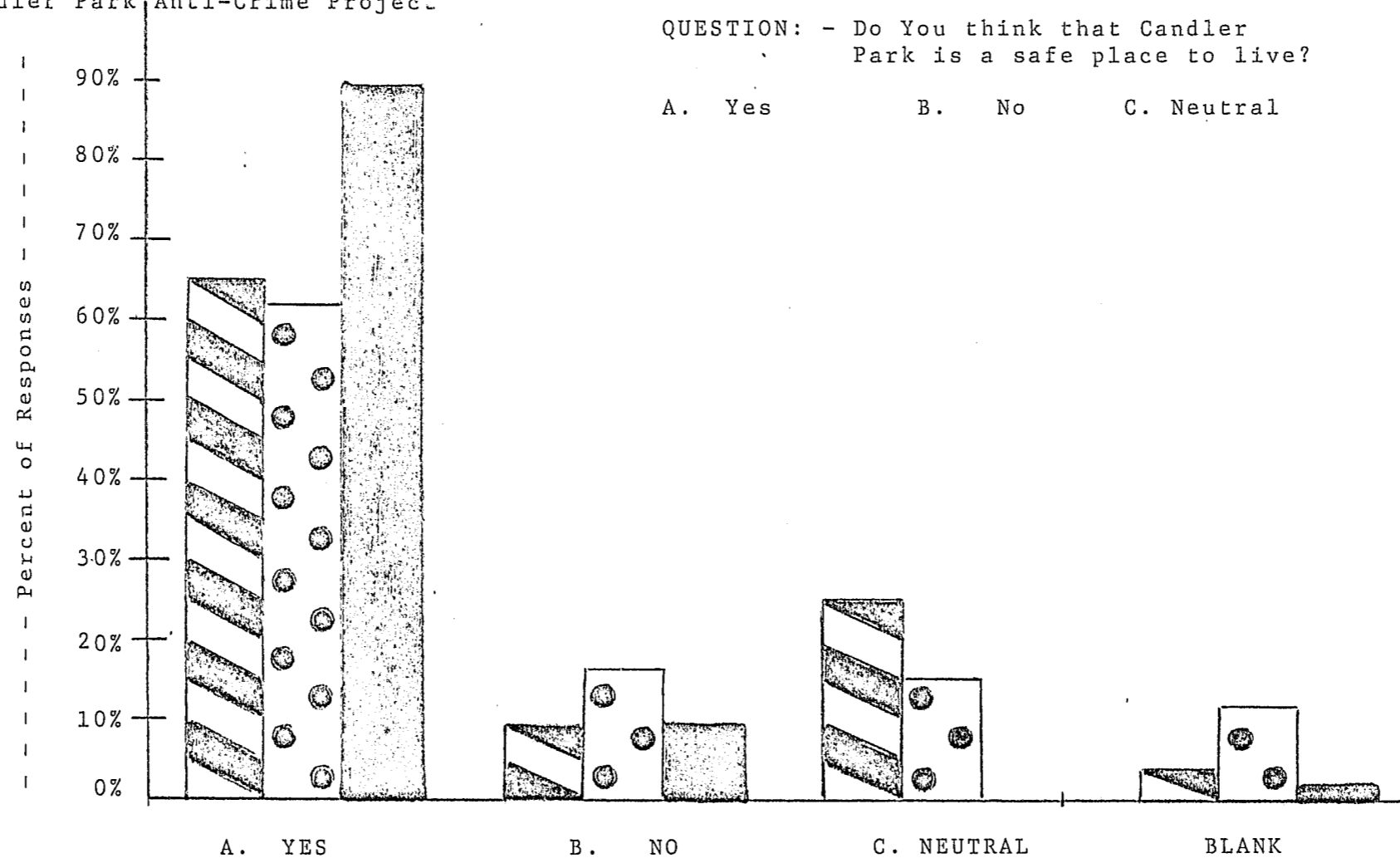


PROJECT NO. 5  
 Candler Park Anti-Crime Project

GRAPH # 1

QUESTION: - Do You think that Candler Park is a safe place to live?

A. Yes      B. No      C. Neutral



February 1979



143 Responses

May 1979



33 Responses

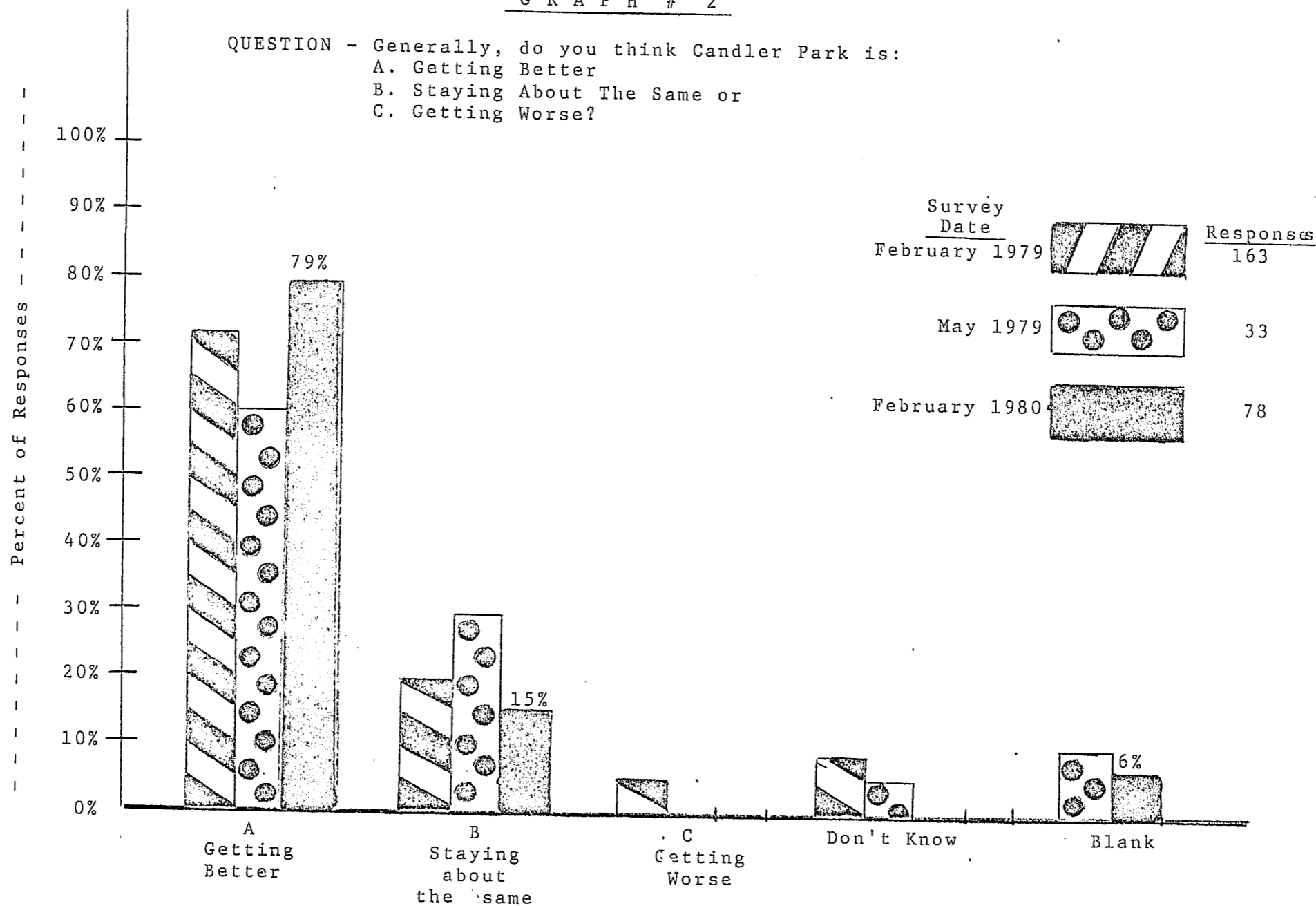
February 1980



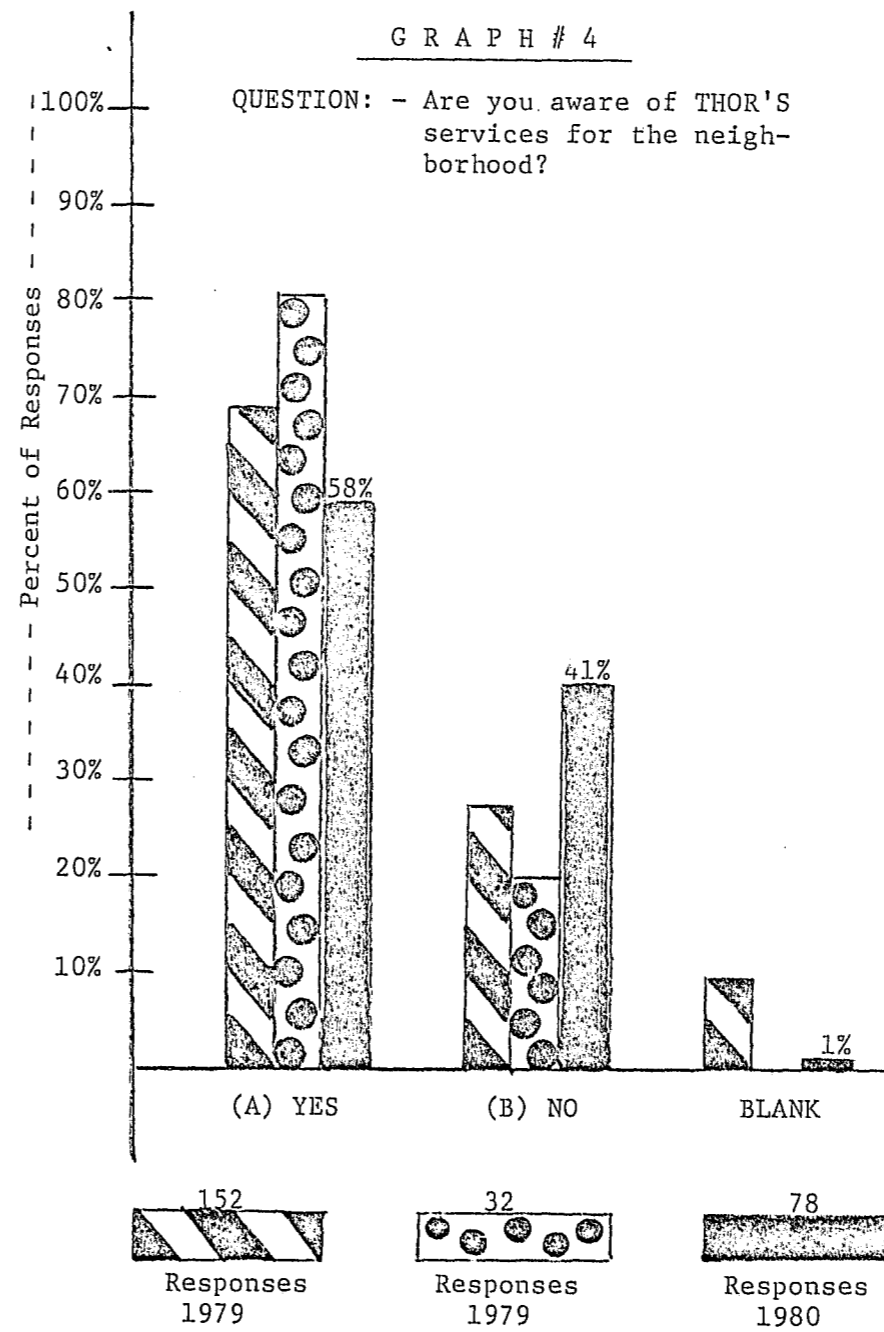
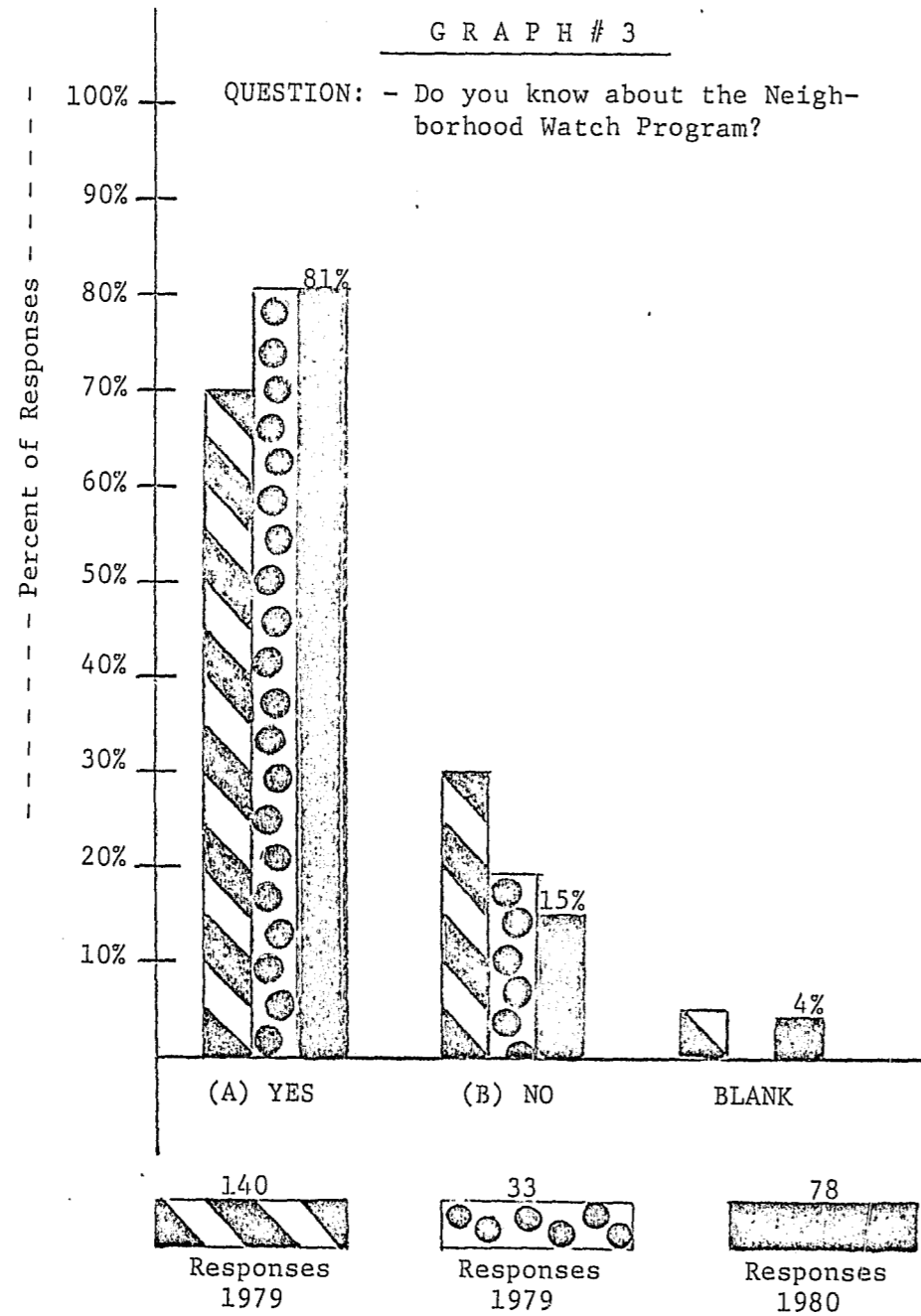
78 Responses

GRAPH # 2

QUESTION - Generally, do you think Candler Park is:  
 A. Getting Better  
 B. Staying About The Same or  
 C. Getting Worse?



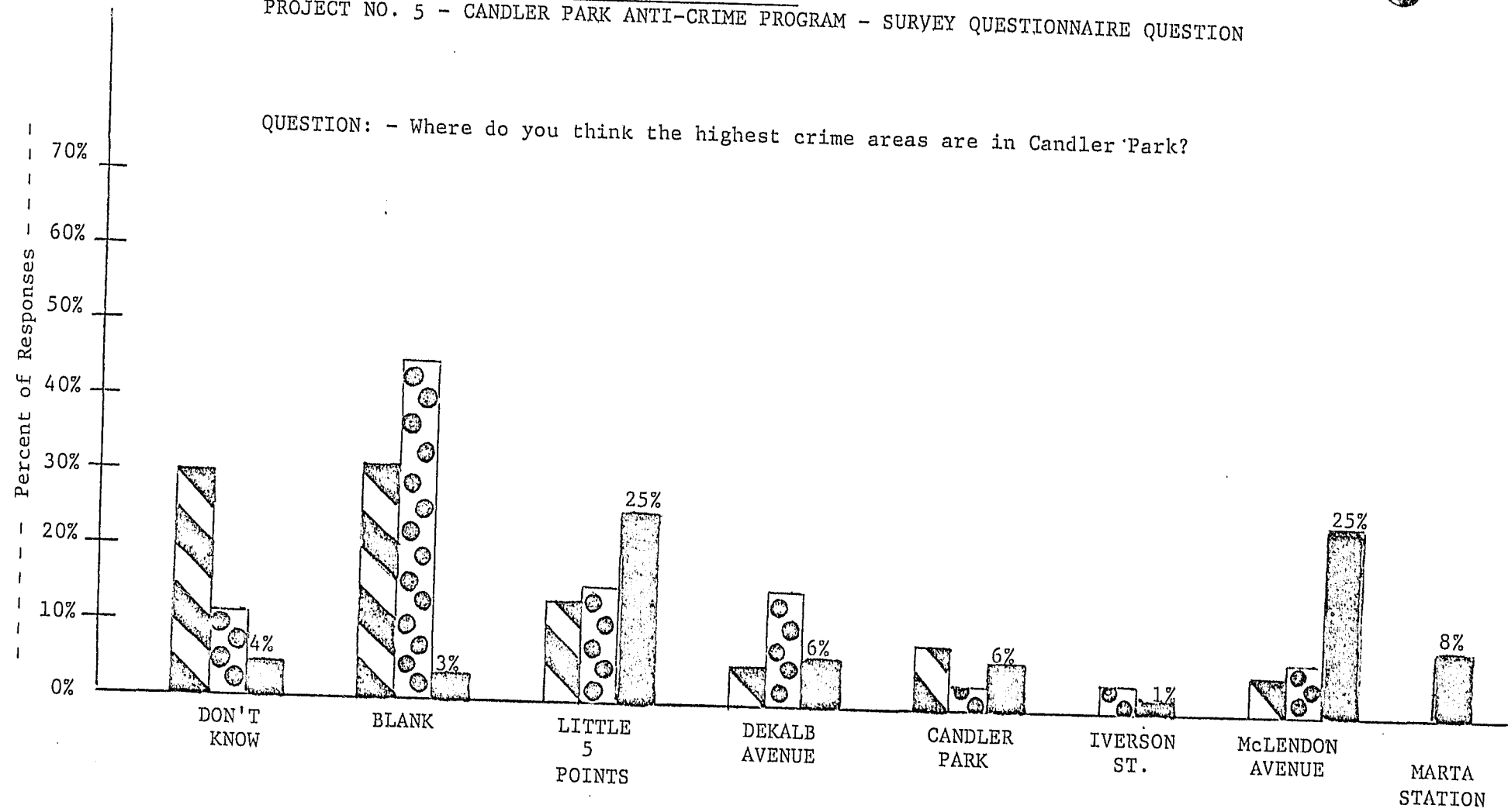
CANDLER PARK ANTI-CRIME PROGRAM - SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE QUESTIONS





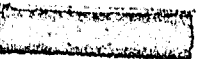
GRAPH # 9

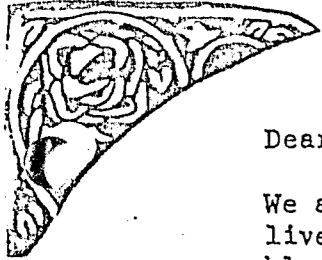
PROJECT NO. 5 - CANDLER PARK ANTI-CRIME PROGRAM - SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE QUESTION

QUESTION: - Where do you think the highest crime areas are in Candler Park?



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Responses February 1979		33
Responses February 1980		78



S U R V E Y

CANDLER PARK NEIGHBORHOOD BLOCK WATCH

Dear Candler Park Neighbor:

Please take a few minutes to complete this survey about YOUR neighborhood. We are primarily interested in making Candler Park a safe and neighborly place to live. This information is confidential and if you choose you can leave a question blank.

Part I. Neighborhood Survey

- 1. I will probably continue living in Candler Park (thereafter referred to as C.P.) for
2. Do you like living in this neighb'd? (a) very much (b) somewhat (c) not very much
3. In general, do you think your neighbors are: (a) friendly (b) indifferent (c) unfriendly
4. How do you feel about your neighbors? (a) good (b) bad (c) indifferent
5. How well do you think people in this neighb'd (your street) know each other? (a) very well (b) somewhat (c) not well at all
\* 6. Generally, do you think C.P. is (a) getting better (b) staying about the same (c) getting worse
7. How many people on your street do you have (a) occasional contact with (b) regular contact with (c) no contact with (please fill in)
8. Do you know your neighbors who live adjacent to you? : (a) to your right (b) to your left (c) across the street (d) behind your home
9. To what community and other organizations do you belong? (a) Mary Lin PTA (g) Student org. (b) BOND (h) Political org. (c) Food co-ops (i) Women's groups (d) C.P. Neighborhood Org. (j) Civic (e) Professional Org. (k) Church (f) Environmental groups (l) Other
10. Judging from your own experience, or from what you hear, what do you think are the 2 or 3 most important problems in Candler Park?



Part II. Opinions About Crime

- \* 11. Do you think C.P. is a safe place to live? (a) yes (b) no (c) neutral
12. Do you think you'd feel safer someplace else? (a) in suburbs (b) in the country (c) small town (d) other (specify)
13. Do you think most crime in C.P. is committed by (a) people who live in this neighborhood (b) people who live outside the neighborhood?
14. Does crime come from certain areas in C.P.? (a) no (b) yes, specify
\* 15. Where do you think the highest crime areas are in C.P.?
16. Does your landlord provide (a) secure doors (b) secure windows (c) proper lighting (sidewalk) (d) encourage participation in neighborhood watch or (e) provide other security measures (specify)
17. What do you think are the causes of crime? (a) poor education (b) poverty (c) drugs (d) unemployment (e) family problems (f) financial problems (g) other
18. What do you think would reduce crime? (a) more police patrol -- on foot (b) more police patrol -- in cars (c) improved home security, i.e. deadbolt locks (d) more street lights (e) community awareness (f) private security (g) other
19. What kind of person do you feel the typical criminal is? (a) age group (specify) (b) professional (c) amateur (d) Comments
20. Who is most affected by crime? (a) male (b) female (c) black (d) white (e) age group (specify) (f) low income groups (g) high income groups
21. What crimes do you fear most?

SURVEY (CONT'D.)

- 22. What crime(s) do you feel is (are) most likely to strike you?
23. Do you think you are an easy crime target?
24. Are there any locations in C.P. where you feel particularly unsafe? (a) yes, specify (b) no
25. Are there times when you are afraid to go outside? (a) yes, specify (b) no
26. At what time(s) of the day are you afraid to go outside?
27. Does the fear of crime keep you from doing things you'd like to do?
28. What do you think your responsibility is in reducing crime? (a) know your neighbors (b) provide better home security (c) report suspicious activity to police (d) maintaining your home/apt. in a comfortable manner (e) other
\* 29. Do you know about the neighborhood block watch program? (a) yes (b) no If you have, how did you hear about it?
\* 30. Are you aware of THOR's services for the neighborhood? (a) yes (b) no
31. How would you rate the overall performance of the Atlanta Police on a scale of 1 to 10? 1 (is low) 10 (is high)



Part III. Crime Information

- \* 2. Have you, or anyone in your household been the victim of crime in the past 2 years? (a) yes (b) no. If yes, please answer the following questions. If no, go to question # 4. If more than one crime occurred we'd appreciate it if you would share the details of those crimes on an additional page.
33. What type of crime was it?
34. What happened?
35. When did it happen? (a) spring (b) summer (c) fall (winter) Time of day: (a) morning (b) afternoon (c) evening (d) late at night
36. Where did it happen?
37. Estimated financial loss due to the crime and/or vandalism is: \$ Did you call the police? (a) yes (b) no, if no, go to question # 41.
39. How long did it take the police to arrive after they were notified?
40. How satisfied were you with the police response? promptness (Indicate whether good, fair or poor) courtesy competence
41. If police were not notified, why? (a) too inconvenient (b) did not want offender harmed or punished (c) afraid of reprisal (d) a private, not criminal matter (e) the police couldn't do anything about it (f) police wouldn't want to be bothered (g) didn't know how or whether to notify police (h) too confused or upset (i) fear of insurance cancellation or rate increase (j) lack of proof
42. What do you know about the offender?
43. Was the offender (a) arrested (b) acquitted (c) convicted (d) is case pending (e) don't know
44. Has the crime influenced you to (a) take increased precautions in personal safety (b) improve home security (c) increase your participation in neighb'd or block activities (d) other, specify
45. Did you call the police recently to report any suspicious activity on your block? (a) yes (b) no



Part IV. Household Information

- 46. Please circle your age group: (a) under 18 (b) 18-24 (c) 25-30 (d) 31-37 (e) 38-45 (f) 46-55 (g) 56-62 (h) over 62
- 47. Sex: Male or Female (please circle)
- 48. Length of residence in Candler Park: \_\_\_\_\_ yrs. \_\_\_\_\_ mos.
- 49. Your residential status: (a) owner (b) renter
- 50. Total number of persons in your household: \_\_\_\_\_  
 The number related to you: \_\_\_\_\_  
 The number not related: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Household members under \_\_\_\_\_  
 Household members over 62: \_\_\_\_\_

OPTIONAL: Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

Thanks for your help. We will share the results of this survey at a later date. A neighborhood person will drop by your home to pick up the survey in February.  
 Neighborhood Watch Staff: Judith Keith Gott 522-4832  
 Holly Daly



Candler Park Neighborhood Organization 1979

The Candler Park Neighborhood Organization is made up of individuals who live, own property, or work in the Candler Park neighborhood, and who are interested in improving the living conditions and quality of life in our neighborhood. CPNO's purpose is to unite all the people of the area around common problems, to provide a means for discussion and solution of such problems and to maintain and enhance the Candler Park neighborhood as a residential community. The CPNO executive committee coordinates the activities of the organization and five working committees, or task forces, deal with specific areas of concern. The executive committee meets one week prior to each monthly meeting. This meeting is open to any interested resident. Please call the president for details or to get on the agenda of a regular meeting.

The members of the CPNO executive committee are:

Michele Dalehite, president	378-4901
Linda White, co-president	377-2163
Carol Cummings, secretary	377-8875
Howard Kress, treasurer	581-0067
Quinn Hudson, City-Wide League representative	373-9630

The CPNO committees and chairpersons are:

Education	Frank Cummings	377-8875
Human Services	Betty O'Berry	681-3267
Parks	James Boyce	373-0650
Planning and Economic Development	Dennis Doherty	688-9018
Public Safety	Judith Keith Gott	688-8094

The Candler Park Neighborhood Organization meets in the Epworth Methodist Church on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:30 with a potluck supper at 6:30 every other month. We hope the meeting schedule below will remind you to join us in celebrating and improving our neighborhood!

March 13	* August 14
* April 10	September 11
May 8	* October 9
* June 12	November 13
July 10	* December 11

\* Potluck meetings

CANDLER PARK NEIGHBORHOOD BLOCK  
WATCH PROGRAM

STEERING COMMITTEE/Public Safety Committee:

Thomas Richey, 1641 Clifton Terrace, NE, 373-2638

Betty O'Berry, 419 Oakdale Road, NE, 681-3267

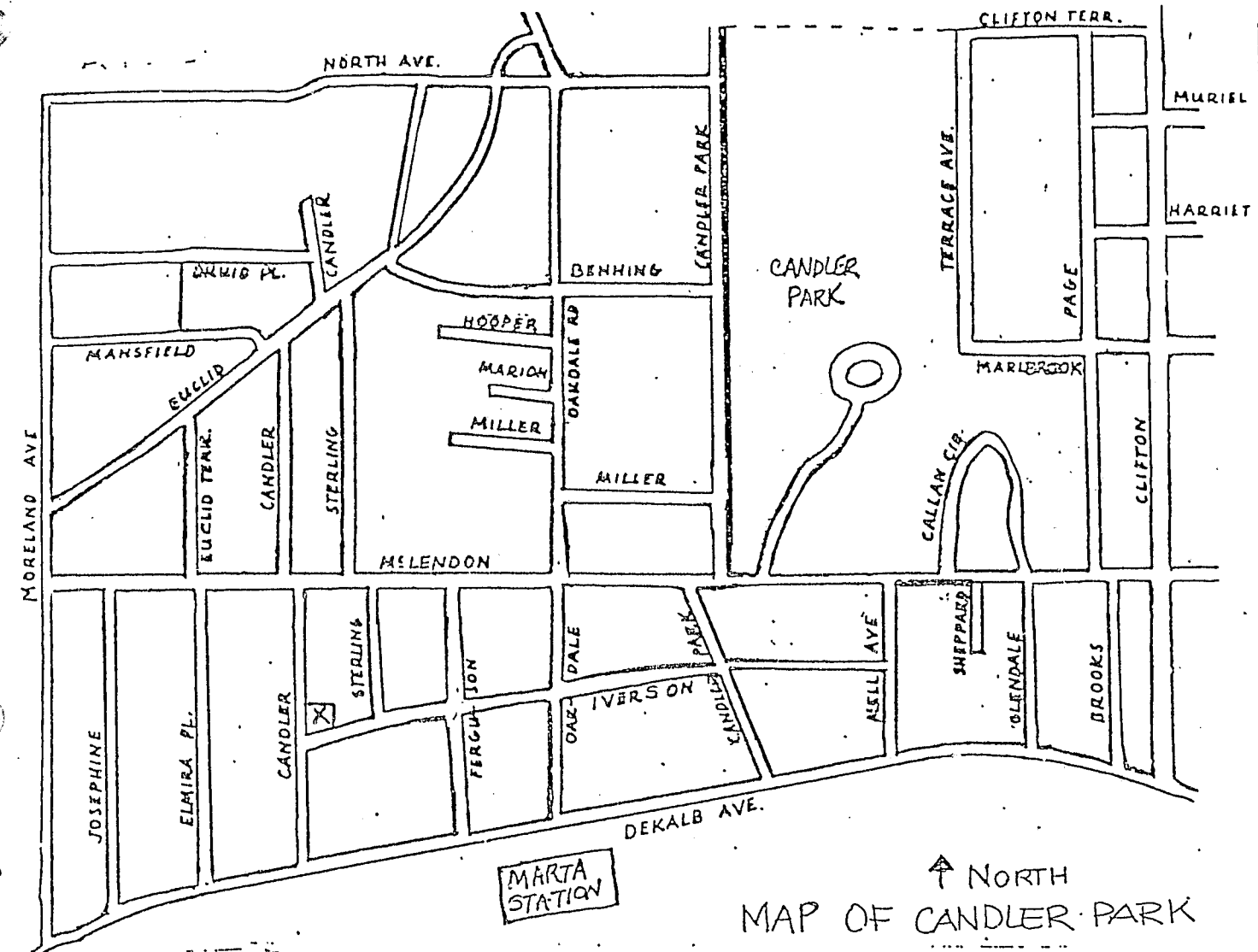
David McCreery, 1490 Iverson Street, NE, 524-2279

Dennis Doherty, 307 Candler Street, NE, 688-9018

James Boyce, 546 Candler Park Drive, NE, 373-0650

Judith Keith Gott, 321 Candler Street, NE, 688-8094

Holly Daly, 479 N. Highland Avenue, NE, 522-6314



MAP OF CANDLER PARK

Atlanta Police Dept. Candler Park is in ZONE 2, BEAT 212  
 ZONE 2 Patrol Section is located at 650 Ponce de Leon Ave., NE 874-4596  
 Captain Morris Redding is in charge of ZONE 2. He is on duty from 7am. to 3pm.  
 Lt. W.H. Byrd is in charge of Candler Park from 3pm. to 11pm.  
 Lt. Wright is in charge of Candler Park from 7am. to 3pm.  
 Lt. D.W. Britt is in charge of Candler Park from 11pm. to 7am.

If your life is in danger call the Atlanta Emergency # 658-6666  
 If you want to report a crime (that is not life threatening) call 874-4596  
 Police RAPE number and Grady RAPE Crisis number 659-RAPE  
 Shelter for Battered Women 873-1766  
 Emergency # for Child Abuse/Neglect 572-2224  
 Community Relations Officer, B.J. Moore 658-6773  
 THOR 875-3531 ZONE 2  
 FIRE 659-2121  
 balance 659-1212

Project OFFICE

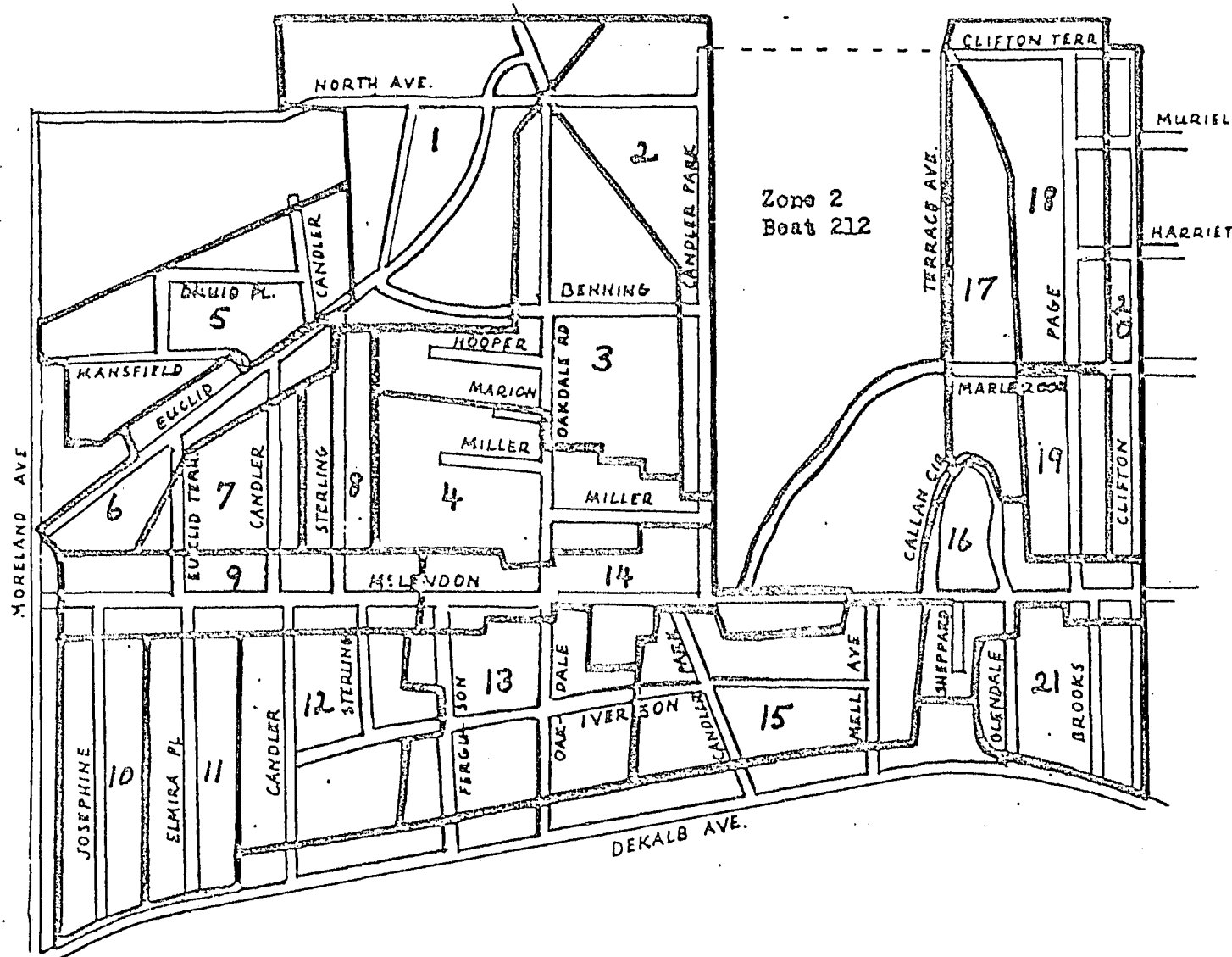
Judy Keith Gott 522-4832  
688-8094

Holly Daly 522-4332  
522-6314

NEWSLETTER FROM B.WATCH PROGRAM '77  
Candler Park Neighborhood Organization  
Public Safety Committee

CPNO  
 Potluck Fundraiser  
 OCTOBER 12  
 New time 6:30 p.m.  
 Epworth Church

Candler Park Neighborhood is organizing to help prevent neighborhood crime. Using neighborhood block divisions, the Public Safety Committee has devised a block contact system for alerting neighbors after a crime has been committed and for urging the police to quick, effective action. A combination of "neighbors watching out for neighbors," neighborhood communication with the police, and the firm support of the Candler Park Neighborhood Organization, is, we believe, the most potent method of curbing crime in our area. Please do your part in the neighborhood crime prevention effort.



Your residence is located in Block Area # \_\_\_\_\_. My name is \_\_\_\_\_ and I have volunteered to act as your Block Contact for the Candler Park Public Safety Committee. Help make our "neighborhood watch" system work: call me at \_\_\_\_\_ if you experience criminal violation of your property or person. I will try to help you by placing a follow-up call to the police in your behalf, and I will initiate a neighborhood alert. The time you are most likely to reach me is \_\_\_\_\_.

CANDLER PARK NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATION  
 BLOCK WATCH PROGRAM

Dear Block Captains,

Happy New Year! To get the year started with a bang, you will find attached:

- CPNO Agendas. Please deliver to residents in your area as usual.
- "Neighborhood Watch Program" Information Sheets. Please mark on the map the area you cover, write in your name, address, phone number, and the time you can be reached, and deliver to residents in your area. Extra sheets are provided for you to keep on hand if new residents move into your area. \*IMPORTANT NOTE: If for personal safety reasons, you do not feel comfortable giving out your name, address, and phone number to certain residents in your area, DO NOT fill in the lines provided for this purpose.
- Auto and Home Stickers. For residents who request them. Contact the Anti-Crime Chairperson for more. Also available at the CPNO meetings.
- Block Captain Information Sheet. To give you an idea of your role as block captain.
- Block Captain List. For your reference, so you can contact block captains in adjoining areas.

GREETINGS!

I am pleased to announce that I will fill the position of Chairperson of the newly-created CPNO Anti-Crime Committee, and will hold this position for the next six months. My responsibilities will include coordinating block captains, communicating with the police, printing and distributing CPNO agendas, and obtaining crime statistics from the police department. Since I have worked with the Anti-Crime project for the past year, I hope to fulfill these responsibilities effectively and serve you well. Please call me at 525-5487 to report crimes or discuss safety concerns.

One action I will take to facilitate increased awareness of the Block Watch Program is to set up a table at the monthly CPNO meetings. I will have crime prevention literature, information on THOR services, car and home stickers, etc. This will be an opportunity for you to get information and express your concerns.

There is one area in which I desperately need your help: delivering agendas. I have over 1300 agendas to distribute to 64 block captains. On my bicycle (my car was stolen last year) this is an incredibly long and arduous task. If I could cut down on the number of stops, it would help me immensely. Could you volunteer to take the agendas to one or two nearby block captains? I would have the agendas counted and labeled -- all you would have to do is take them to one or two nearby block captains' homes. If you can help in this way, please call me now or before next month's agendas come out. THANK YOU!

*Carol Stangler*

Carol Stangler  
 362 Sterling St.



CANDLER PARK NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATION

BLOCK CAPTAIN INFORMATION

Thank you for your willingness to serve the community by being a part of the Block Watch network. Your basic role as block captain is to serve as a contact person for residents in your block area, distribute agendas for the CPNO monthly meetings, and attend quarterly block captain meetings when possible.

Communicating with Neighbors

- Make a personal visit to residents in your area, introduce yourself as block captain, and explain the purpose of the Block Watch Program.
- Disseminate "Neighborhood Watch Program" information sheets.
- Welcome new residents to the neighborhood.
- Deliver monthly CPNO meeting agendas.
- \* \* \* \* \*
- Encourage crime prevention measures such as THOR's home security check and engravers.
- Encourage/initiate interaction among your neighbors, by organizing or encouraging a neighbor to organize a block party, garage or yard sale, street clean-up, etc.
- Be alert to the special needs of some residents (e.g. an elderly person who needs transportation) and skills and services (e.g. carpentry, babysitting) of others. This information can be shared among neighbors.
- If you receive phone calls about serious crimes from people in your block area, be sure to:
  - get the name, address, and phone number of the person calling
  - get a description of the incident and the circumstances surrounding it
  - alert the Anti-Crime chairperson and as many area residents as possible
  - give support to the victim

Block Watch Network

- The Chairperson of the Candler Park Anti-Crime Committee will be responsible for coordinating block captains, soliciting new volunteers, and printing and delivering monthly CPNO agendas to block captains. Report serious crimes to this person, and communicate concerns or problems about neighborhood safety. Call him/her if you need more agendas or Neighborhood Watch auto or home stickers.
- Block Captain meetings will be held once every three months for the purpose of sharing information and concerns, and discussing ways to solve neighborhood safety problems. The beat patrolman will be invited to attend and crime statistics will be presented.

CANDLER PARK NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATION

**NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH PROGRAM**



Dear Neighbor,

The Candler Park community now has an active Block Watch Program with over eighty residents serving as block captains. The program provides a network of communication throughout the neighborhood and encourages citizen participation in crime prevention.

You can participate in the program by:

WATCHING OUT FOR YOUR NEIGHBORS

Good surveillance means being concerned, aware, and responsive to the safety of your neighbors and their property. Ask your neighbors to keep a watchful eye on your property and urge them to call the police if they suspect criminal activity. Let them know that you, in turn, will do the same for them. Exchange phone numbers with your immediate neighbors in case of an emergency.

CALLING THE POLICE IF YOU SUSPECT A CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

Do not assume that someone else will call the police. Be a responsive neighbor and call the police immediately. Try to provide the police with a personal description (age, build, weight, height, race, hair color, clothes, etc.), vehicle description (license number, make, model, color, etc.), and any other relevant information.

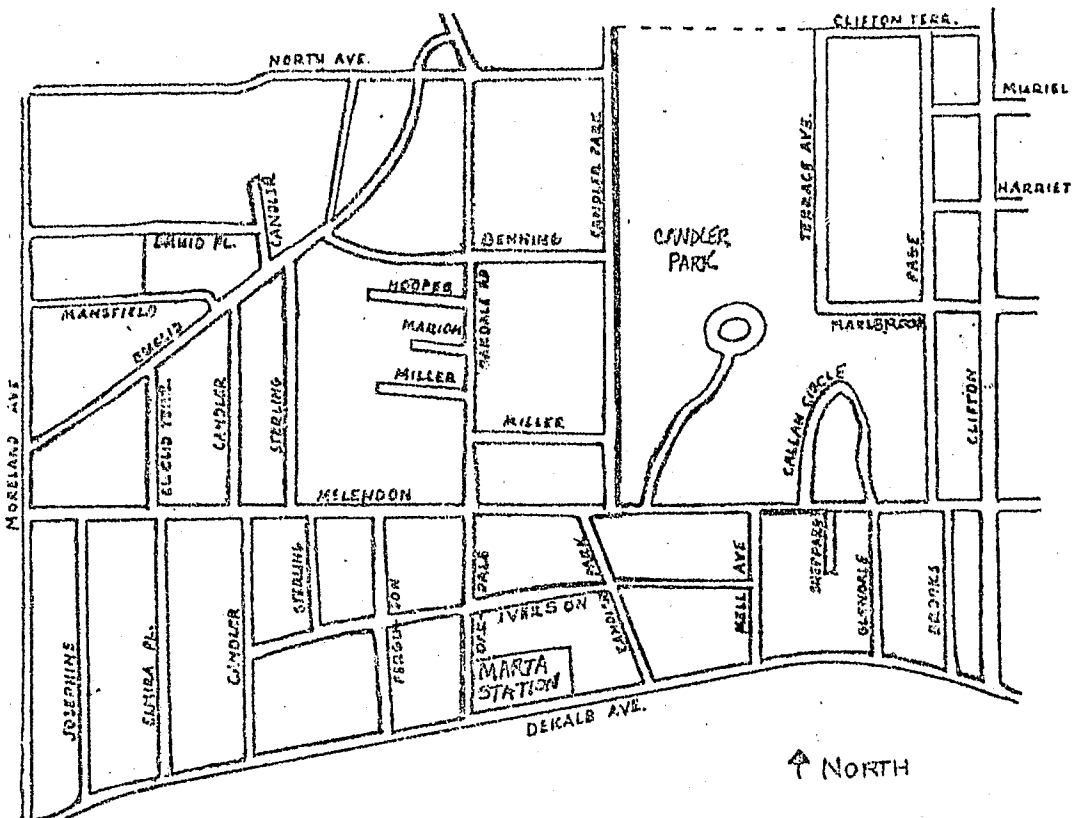
SAFEGUARDING YOUR HOME AND VALUABLES

Adequate locks and security measures are vital to your safety. Call THOR (Crime Prevention Unit of the Atlanta Police Dept.) at 658-6778 for a free home security check. They will also lend you an engraver to identify your valuables.

I have volunteered to serve as the block captain (contact person) for the area circled on the map (see reverse side) I live at \_\_\_\_\_.

If you experience a criminal violation of your person or property, I will try to help you by alerting the neighbors in our area, placing a follow-up call to the police if necessary, and giving you support. My phone number is \_\_\_\_\_; the time you are most likely to reach me is \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(name)



**CANDLER PARK NEIGHBORHOOD**

Your Block Watch area is marked.

To report a crime or suspicious activity, call the  
**ATLANTA POLICE 658-6666**  
 Rape Crisis Center.....659-RAPE  
 Shelter for Battered Women.....873-1766  
 DeKalb Co.Child Abuse and Neglect.....371-2157

The Candler Park neighborhood is in Zone 2, Beat 212; officers in charge are Major Sikes and Lt. Lauth. Call them at 658-7896 to discuss problems and concerns.



**HOME** (posted near entrances)



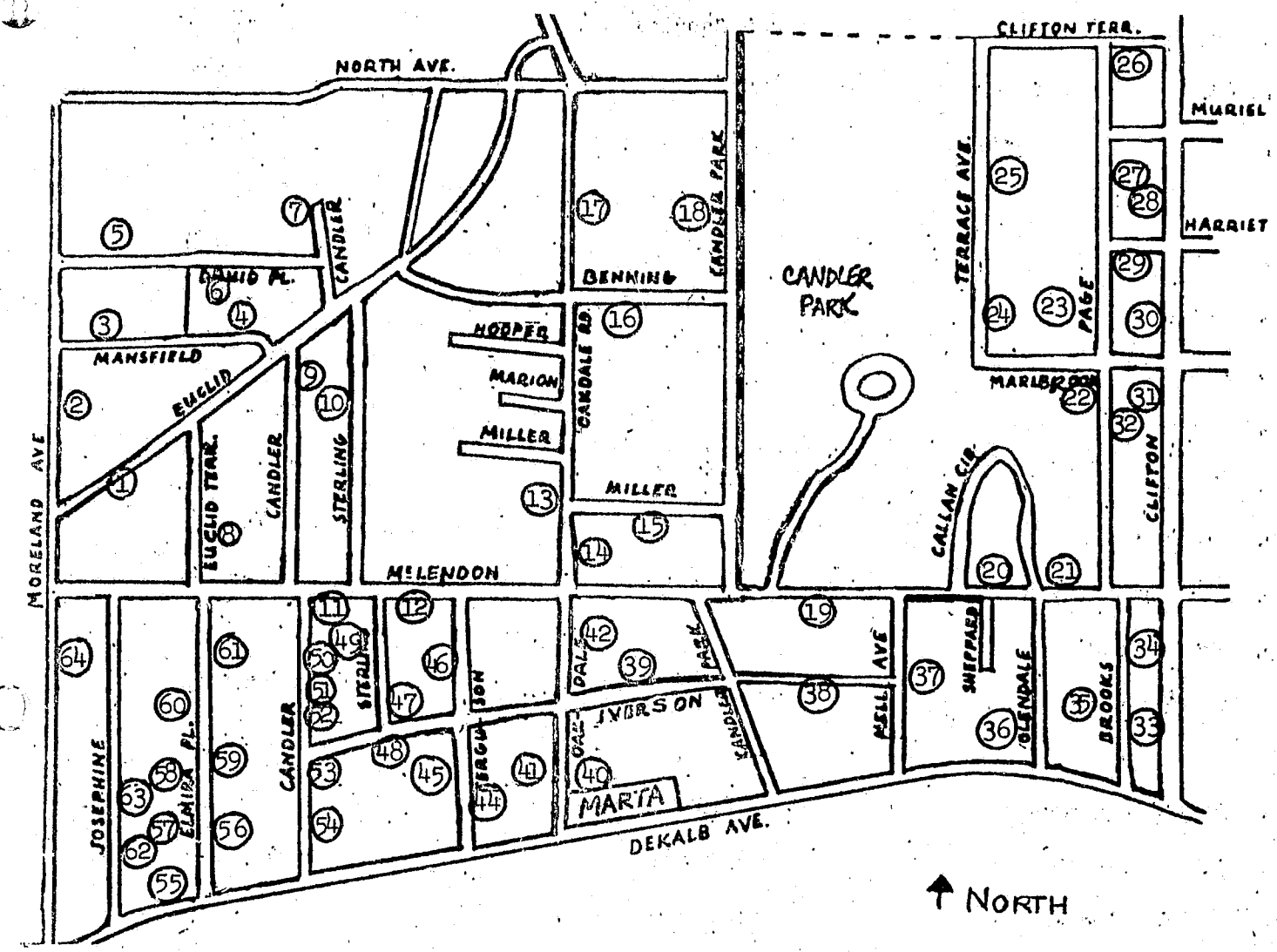
**AUTO**  
 (posted on inside car window)

These stickers are available free from your block captain or at CPNO meetings. They let potential burglars know that you and your neighbors are organized to watch out for each other, and are ready to report any suspicious activity to the police.

**CANDLER PARK NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH NETWORK**

**BLOCK CAPTAINS**

Jan. '81



**McLendon Ave. & north of McLendon**

- |                               |                      |          |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------|
| 1. Susan Guthrie              | 1225 Euclid Ave. #2  | 523-5798 |
| 2. Beth York                  | 483 Moreland Ave. #2 |          |
| 3. Pat Radway                 | 1190 Mansfield Ave.  | 688-6849 |
| 4. Carol Almond               | 1244 Mansfield       | 577-7340 |
| 5. Bob and Becky Battle       | 1254 Druid Pl.       | 688-3659 |
| 6. Roben Voigt                | 1265 Druid Pl.       | 525-0198 |
| 7. Toni Johnston              | 570 Candler St.      | 373-4327 |
| 8. Karen Schultz & Vic Wolski | 419 Euclid Terr.     | 688-5760 |

9. Cathy McCann	485 Candler St.	683-7886
10. John & Donna Rick	486 Sterling St.	577-2271
11. Jim & Julie McPhail	1291 McLendon Ave.	522-1918
12. Joanie Kimble	1333 McLendon Ave.	653-9640
13. Howard Kress & Kathryn Liss	438 Oakdale Rd.	581-0067
14. Betty O'Berry	419 Oakdale Rd.	681-3267
15. Jack Anderson	1433 Miller Ave.	525-0227
16. Beth & Mike Fallaize	1417 Benning Pl.	525-2152
17. Susan & Wayne Williams	545 Oakdale Rd.	581-0076
18. Donna Brady	534 Candler Park Dr.	377-4622
19. Don & Sheri Price	1511 McLendon Ave.	378-3352
20. Sandy Huggins	1584 McLendon Ave.	378-9572
21. Ron & Jan Jones	1604 McLendon Ave.	377-2857
22. Betty Knox	482 Page Ave.	378-3544
23. Phyllis Colmar	496 Page Ave.	377-8695
24. John Keys	495 Terrace	378-9993
25. Stuart Binder	551 Terrace Ave.	378-5564
26. Fred Roberts	1633 Clifton Terrace	373-6665
27. Jane Mann	581 Page Ave.	377-3094
28. Mary Calabro	566 Clifton Rd.	377-1036
29. Kenny Gray	535 Page Ave.	378-5885
30. Bess Goode	522 Clifton Rd.	378-5109
31. Linda White	476 Clifton Rd.	377-2163
32. David & Carol Godfrey, and Nancy Porteous	475 Page Ave.	373-8876

*S of McLendon*

33. Carol Cummings	340 Clifton Rd.	377-8875
34. Wayne & Melissa Owen	365 Brooks Ave.	378-9907
35. Peggy Carnes	344 Brooks Ave.	377-4344
36. John Greene	346 Glendale Ave.	373-5121
37. Dick Corbin	353 Mell Ave.	681-0057
38. Thomas Bagwell	1512 Iverson St.	525-1908
39. Judy Sanderson & Rex Hussman	1436 Iverson St.	688-6479
40. Laura Winfree	315 Oakdale Rd.	524-6126
41. Dan Geller	296 Oakdale Rd.	683-9336
42. Holly Hazleton	353 Oakdale Rd.	523-4430
44. Dawn Mullins	303 Ferguson St.	688-2431
45. Kay Watkins & Michael Hughes	316 Ferguson St.	688-9574
46. Susan Barrett	362 Ferguson St.	524-0556
47. Kris Abrahamson & John Axelson	1328 Iverson St.	577-6177 688-2539
48. Margaret Bryce	1327 Iverson St.	525-7398
49. Carol Stangler & Candis KentSmith	362 Sterling St.	525-5487
50. Elizabeth Barker	357 Candler St.	525-7287
51. Mary Vance	325 Candler St.	577-1864
52. Judith Keith Gott	321 Candler St.	688-8094
53. Bobbie Doherty	307 Candler St.	688-9018
54. Carol Berg	283 Candler St.	577-6604
55. Len Levine	252 Elmira Pl.	577-6886
56. Nina Bailey	309 Elmira Pl.	522-7116
57. Candi Carson & Wayne Henderson	310 Elmira Pl.	522-5418
58. Melinda Bullard	320 Elmira Pl.	524-5284
59. Linda Grant	325 Elmira Pl.	522-0844

MISCELLANEOUS OCTOBER 1980 ACTIVITIES

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60. Rob & Valerie Stanback	340 Elmira Pl.	638-9108
61. Cathy Bray	345 Elmira Pl.	525-1313
62. Donna Church	275 Josephine St.	522-3889
63. Patsi Marsalis	269 Josephine St.	586-0115
64. Evelyn Barr	327 Moreland Ave.	522-2380

1. Wrote article on family violence for November issue of Community Star.
2. Organized and held meeting of Task Force on Women..
3. Contacted Officer Calvin Jones of THOR regarding follow-up of home security checks requested by Candler Park residents.
4. Sent packet of information on the Block Watch program to Madison (Wis.) Department of Planning and Development.
5. Completed evaluation of Committee for the Humanities grant.
6. Distributed the "Mary Davis Midterm Report," informing constituents of City Council activities.
7. Revised Candler Park brochure and obtained a volunteer to take new pictures to be included in the brochure. Made arrangements for printing.
8. Evaluated effectiveness of Anti-Crime play and block programs.
9. Neighborhood organization voted to continue the efforts of the Anti-Crime Project by allocating funds, and stated their intention of using the present equipment for future neighborhood Anti-Crime activities.

MISCELLANEOUS NOVEMBER 1980 ACTIVITIES

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1. Completed tabulating and analyzing 1980 neighborhood anti-crime survey.
2. Completed LEAA final evaluation.
3. Solicited and received feedback from Steering Committee regarding on-going funding of anti-crime activities and duties/responsibilities of chairperson of CPWO Anti-Crime Committee.
4. Continued development of Candler Park brochure by recruiting volunteers to take photographs for brochure.
5. Concluded final wrap-up of Committee for the Humanities in Georgia grant. Held final evaluation meeting. Wrote letter to Dr. Benson, Director.
6. Concluded final wrap-up of City of Atlanta, Department of Cultural Affairs grant. Wrote letter to Shirley Franklin, Director.
7. Continued follow-up on Task Force on Women by publicizing support group for rape victims.
8. Moved Anti-Crime office to newly renovated community center -- Candler Park Corner.
9. Revised and updated block captains list.

PROJECT NO. 5 - CANDLER PARK ANTI-CRIME PROGRAM


MISC. NOV., 1980 ACTIVITIES (CONT'D.)

10. Printed and distributed CPNO meeting agendas to block captains, so they could deliver them to residents.
11. Attended meeting on Block Watch Program led by Officer Chapness of the Crime Prevention Unit of the Atlanta Police Dept.
12. Presented Mary Lin Elem. School PTA with lesson plans and materials for crime prevention programs.
13. Made arrangements with a representative from Conserve Neighborhoods, a national magazine published by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, to publish artwork that appeared on Candler Park Clean-Up flyer.
14. Developed Block Captain information sheets.
15. Developed information sheet on Block Watch program for Candler Park residents.

MISCELLANEOUS DECEMBER 1980 ACTIVITIES

1. Printed and distributed Block Captain responsibilities.
2. Printed and distributed information of Block Watch Program to Candler Park residents.
3. Printed and distributed revised Block Captain list.
4. Printed and distributed CPNO agendas for Dec. meeting.
5. Wrote letter to MARTA Community Relations Dept. re: security in Candler Park MARTA station and parking lots.
6. Completed Candler Park brochure and sent it to the printers.
7. Completed arrangements for community worker/volunteer to continue major aspects of the Anti-Crime Project, beginning Jan. 1.

C D



# THE COMMUNITY STAR

SERVING CANDLER PARK, INMAN PARK, LAKE CLAIRE, LITTLE FIVE POINTS, AND PONCEY-HIGHLAND  
OCTOBER 1980 ECND COMMUNICATIONS TASKFORCE VOL. X, NO. 8

## Playing it SAFE

Several children walking home from Mary Lin School were approached by a stranger offering them a ride home. His initial comments were, "Do you go to Mary Lin School? Your mother told me to pick you up." This person was persistent and seemingly able to establish a "friendly" conversation with the children. Fortunately, these children had been taught personal safety tips instructing them to accept rides from no one, including friends. Following are some important things to teach your kids:

- \* Never talk to strangers.
- \* Never accept candy, rides, or gifts from people they do not know.
- \* Stand near other children at school bus stops.
- \* Walk near the middle of the sidewalk to avoid passing close to shrubbery, dark doorways, or other places of concealment.
- \* Always stay at least an arm's distance away from vehicles.
- \* Remain alert of people following them. Turn around and walk in the opposite direction, if being followed by a car. Seek help from nearby groups of people.
- \* Go to the nearest home displaying a "School Block-Watch Program" sign if they need help and if your neighborhood has this program.
- \* Never visit with a friend after school unless they first receive your approval. Call you from the friend's home to let you know they have arrived safely.
- \* Report all suspicious persons, activities, sounds, and vehicles to you or to their school officials.
- \* Travel in groups or pairs.
- \* Know their full names, addresses, and telephone

numbers. (If you feel they are too small to memorize this information, have them wear a bracelet or neck tag with the data engraved on it.)

- \* Always carry a dime to make an emergency telephone call.
  - \* Always keep their residence doors locked.
  - \* Never automatically open the door when someone knocks. Notify you so you can identify who is at the door before opening it.
  - \* Know how to dial "operator" when they need to make an emergency telephone call to the police, fire, or to home.
- The following is a description of the stranger who approached the children near Mary Lin: a white male in his 30s, brown or black short hair, a thin moustache, and wearing no shirt. He was driving an older model, white car with black design in front and fins on the back. The car had rust designs on the side doors. This stranger also approached another child on the same day.

Remember, it is our responsibility as parents to teach our children how to be and stay safe. If you have any questions about what you should teach your children, call the SAFE Program (577-SAFE) or the Crime Prevention Section of the Atlanta Bureau of Police Services (658-6778).

It is very important to report incidents like this to the police. A special task force has been set up to investigate the rash of unsolved child murders. If your child is approached by a stranger, call the task force (658-6818). You might also remind them to pass along any description or other information to the beat officer. In this way a concerted effort can be made to gather and disseminate information quickly and protect our children better.

-- Candler Park Anti-Crime Project

PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGE

PROJECT NO. 5 - CANDLER PARK ANTI-CRIME PROGRAM

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE



321 Candler St. NE  
Atlanta, GA 30307  
December 31, 1980

Mr. Hal Sims, Director  
Community Services  
MARTA  
401 West Peachtree St.  
Atlanta, GA 30365

Dear Mr. Sims:

Candler Park residents are greatly concerned over the increase in crime in our neighborhood since the opening of the Candler Park - Edgewood MARTA station. A recently completed neighborhood survey showed that residents view the MARTA station as one of the high crime areas in the neighborhood; this feeling is substantiated in the crime statistics of our neighborhood obtained from the Atlanta Police Department. Since the opening of the MARTA station, these statistics show that there have been 31 cases of auto larceny, four robberies, four assaults, and two auto thefts at the station. In addition, residents have reported incidences that have not been recorded in the crime statistics.

The concern over personal safety and auto security has been voiced at several Candler Park Neighborhood Organization meetings, and residents feel that safety in and around the parking lots is of utmost importance. Suggestions that came out of these discussions were increased surveillance in the parking lot by MARTA Security personnel, and the erection of signs urging people to lock their cars and take the necessary precautions against auto larceny.

We have communicated with MARTA Security in the past and feel that they are just as concerned as we are in assuring the safety of riders and parked cars. We therefore ask you to communicate our concern to them and consider implementing our suggestions and/or other measures. If you wish to discuss the matter further, please call Carol Stangler at 525-5487.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Judith Keith Gott, Director  
Candler Park Anti-Crime Project

Carol Stangler, Community Organizer

cc: Roben Voigt, President  
Candler Park Neighborhood Organization



362 Sterling St. NE  
Atlanta, GA 30307  
February 2, 1981

Sgt. Tim O. Merck  
MARTA Security  
915 E. Ponce de Leon Ave. NE  
Atlanta, GA 30030

Dear Sgt. Merck:

Thank you for taking the time to meet with me at Mr. Sim's office last Thursday. I appreciated talking with you, airing our concerns about the safety of the Candler Park station, and hearing first-hand how MARTA is actually handling security at this station. I appreciated your knowledge and awareness of the situation, and especially your willingness to work closely with the Candler Park community and the Neighborhood Block Watch Program.

Thank you for your offer of presenting a short slide show and question and answer session at our next Candler Park Neighborhood Organization meeting. The meeting will be held at 7:30 pm, Feb. 10, at the Epworth United Methodist Church, 1561 McLendon Ave. N.E. You are cordially invited to partake in our pot-luck supper, beginning at 6:30 pm. I have written Mr. Sims and invited him to attend.

Again, thank you for your responsiveness to our concerns. I look forward to your presentation on the 10th.

Sincerely,

Carol Stangler, Chairperson  
Anti-Crime Committee  
525-5487



362 Sterling St. NE  
Atlanta, GA 30307  
February 2, 1981

Mr. Harold L. Sims, Director  
Community Relations  
MARTA  
401 W. Peachtree St.  
Atlanta, GA 30308

Dear Mr. Sims:

Thank you for responding to our concern about safety at the Edgewood-Candler Park MARTA station by arranging a meeting with Sgt. Merck and myself at your office last Thursday. I appreciated the opportunity to talk with both of you and express our concerns, as well as hearing first-hand how MARTA is actually handling security at this station. I must say that the security measures described are more than what we had been aware of. Also, I was impressed by Sgt. Merck's knowledge, concern, and willingness to work with the Candler Park community and the Neighborhood Watch Program.

Sgt. Merck has agreed to present a short slide presentation and question and answer session at our next Candler Park Neighborhood Organization meeting. You are cordially invited to accompany him, if you wish. The meeting will be held at 7:30 pm, Feb. 10th, at the Epworth United Methodist Church, 1561 McLendon Ave. NE. You are also invited to partake in our pot-luck supper, beginning at 6:30 pm.

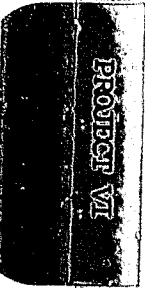
Again, thank you for your concern and responsiveness. Hope to see you on the 10th.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Carol Stangler".

Carol Stangler, Chairperson  
Candler Park Anti-Crime  
Committee 525-5487

PROJECT VI





The main thrust of this project was to provide a community support system that would offer the older person positive alternatives for living in a secure environment through rendering direct services, presenting crime prevention and self-protection educational programs, giving support by assisting the neighborhood in implementing block watch and whistle stop programs, and the distribution and installation of security lights and security locks within the neighborhoods. This was accomplished as follows:

OBJECTIVE NO. 1 - RECRUIT VOLUNTEERS FOR COMMUNITY SUPPORT PROGRAMS

This objective was met by representatives being recruited from eight (8) different areas to serve as a Task Force (2 hours each per month) on the Shepherd's Center Council to determine protection needs for their respective areas and keep the project staff informed about security issues in their neighborhoods. In addition they are to attend Shepherd's Center educational programs and speak out on the security issues. The eight areas represented with volunteers are as follows:

- Homepark      Loring Heights      Underwood
- Palmer House(High Rise for Elderly)
- Roosevelt House (High Rise for Elderly)
- Ansley Park      Midtown      Juniper Street Highrise

OBJECTIVE NO. 2 - PRESENT TO THE COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION, SELF PROTECTION AND EMOTIONAL SECURITY & STRESS REDUCTION THERAPY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR THE ELDERLY.

Educational programs were planned and scheduled throughout the project's existence. An assertivness training course was attended by a professional staff member resulting in the development of individual protection workshops for the elderly. Personal safety, home security, and community security classes were held on a regular basis making full use of crime prevention literature, filmstrips and THOR Police services wherever possible. The following classes were held during the existance of the project over the 27 month period:

1. Personal safety, home security and assertivness training classes - - - - -	22
2. Community security classes - - - - -	17
3. Burglary & confidence games(elderly exposure)- -	10
4. Emotional security & stress reduction therapy sessions - - - - -	73
Total classroom type programs presented	<u>122</u>

Objective No. 2 Cont'd.

The number of elderly and other individuals attending the 122 programs (classes) totalled 1,766 for an average of about 15 per class.

During the presentations and through other means a total of 7,392 THOR and other crime prevention materials were disseminated to individuals. 14,318 Shepherd Center newsletters with crime prevention articles inserted (see attached sample) were delivered or mailed to community residents and Shepherd Center participants.

OBJECTIVE NO. 3 - ESTABLISH CAMPAIGN TO ASSIST NEIGHBORHOOD IN ORGANIZING AND IMPLEMENTING WHISTLE STOP AND BLOCK WATCH CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND SOLICIT HELP ESPECIALLY FROM ELDERLY RESIDENTS.

The neighborhoods were organized and during the first year of operations a total of 50 "Mini" block watches were implemented covering six (6) different areas within the Shepherd's Center project area. The "Mini" watch is defined as one elderly person who has been given the proper training in block watch activities in crime prevention and the necessary materials (literature and handouts) to properly watch own plus one or two close by neighbor's apartments or residences. In addition to the above, three (3) Whistle-Stop programs were implemented at two (2) elderly highrises and at the Community Friendship, Inc. where 424 security whistles were handed out with instructions on their proper crime prevention use. During the second year an additional 130 "Mini" watches were established. (A list of these watches will be furnished on request.)

OBJECTIVE NO. 4 - TO PROVIDE DIRECT ASSISTANCE TO THE ELDERLY ENCOMPASSING THE FOLLOWING:

- (A) Give Professional Counselling to Alcohol and Substance Abusers on a Regular Basis.
  - 1. This service was rendered to eighty four (84) clients who were given one hundred eleven (111) individual counselling sessions.
- (B) Provide Transportation Assistance to Elderly and Handicapped
  - 1. Escort services (elderly to recreational programs, shopping trips, and personal needs) were planned and participated in by the project staff in one hundred fifty one (151) instances where a total of 3,223 elderly citizens were benefitted.
- (C) Perform Home Repair and Yard Work Assistance for Elderly and Handicapped.
  - 1. Home services which included trimming of bushes and hedges

Objective No. 4 Cont'd.

(a crime preventative measure) were requested and performed by project staff and/or volunteers in one hundred thirty two (132) instances during the period of operations.

(D) Provide Home and Personal Security Assistance

1. Sixty (60) Security lights (Norelco - Dusk to Dawn - Mercury Vapor Night Light) were purchased with project funds and distributed free to homes, apartments and businesses in need of such lighting to deter criminal activity and to aid in block watch services. Several letters and notes from individuals who have received the lights are attached. A listing of recipients of lights has been maintained and will be furnished on request.
2. One hundred twenty two (122) deadbolt locks were purchased with project funds and distributed free to residents of the area in need of same to provide security for their homes or apartments. Surveys were made to insure that the locks had been installed. In many instances the Shepherd's Center had to arrange for and defray the cost of installation to actually provide the security measure. Again, a listing of recipients has been maintained if needed.

COST OF OPERATION (FINAL REPORT)

SEPTEMBER 1978 - DECEMBER 1980

1. Salaries	\$ 34,678.91
2. Fringe Benefits	3,816.22
3. Travel	1,046.66
4. Supplies (Incl. purchase of 60 Security Lights and 120 Deadbolt Locks)	5,106.91
5. Other (Printing, Telephone, Rent and Utilities)	4,981.65
Total Costs of Operation	<u>\$ 49,630.35</u>

The estimated number of residents served on an individual basis over the period of operations was 19,647. The cost of operation per individual benefitting calculates to \$2.526 for the 27 month period.

The crime rate statistics for the project area and the City are as follows:

	1979	1980	Change
Project Area (5 Beats)	8,964	8,310	7.3% Decrease
City of Atlanta	58,724	59,444	1.2% Increase

The favorable trend in the project area is caused by increased police activity during 1980, a rapid revitalization of homes & businesses reclaiming the area from the criminal element, and it is hoped as a result of the security and crime prevention activities of the project to promote citizen awareness.

THE FOLLOWING LISTS ATTACHMENTS IN THIS REPORT THAT REFLECT A PORTION OF THE WORK OF THE PROJECT UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE NORTHSIDE SHEPHERD'S CENTER.

1. Final evaluation of the Project made by the Director of the Center, Mrs. B. E. Styles - - - - - 2 Pages
2. Letter from Sgt. B. C. Dean, Atlanta Police Department commenting on center services to area - 1 Page
3. Letter of advocacy to community residents to reduce crime in the area and a listing of social service agencies in area which have a tendency to bring in a deviant population.- - - - - 4 Pages
4. Articles in community publications on crime prevention prevention and work of project - - - - 6 Pages
5. Pro-security project evaluation questionnaire sent out to area residents - - - - - 3 Pages
6. Letters and notes from community in reference to security lights - unsolicited - - - - 3 Pages
7. Publication printed by the Center made available to all community residents "WHO'S EYES Are Watching Your Neighborhood? Yours or Theirs..... Pamphlet
8. Northside Shepherd's Center Home Security - What You Should Know About It and How to Do It - 25 Page Booklet

**THE NORTHSIDE SHEPHERD'S CENTER, INC.**

425 Tenth Street, N. W.  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30318  
Telephone: (404) 875-0509

Final Evaluation  
LEAA Project

TO: Metropolitan Atlanta Crime Commission  
Jerry Moran, Project Director  
100 Edgewood Ave., SE  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

From: B. E. Styles  
Director

The LEAA Project that has been a program component of NORTHSIDE SHEPHERD'S CENTER from 1978 to 1980 has had a dramatic effect on the sense of security that the high concentration of elderly in our target area have felt. The concrete effect of the first year was physical: locks, lights, escort services, block watches, and educational programs. The comments I heard were: "Someone cares that I feel safe in my own community; I now know who to contact when I need help; I used to never go out at night, but when picked up at my door and escorted, it felt good to get out." We know of one case that an installed lock prevented a break-in. That person is now in a nursing home. But she was grateful for that safe door at that moment.

The second year entered a new phase of concentrated psychological support. This area of concentration is more difficult to document. My on-sight observation has been the educational programs enthusiastically accepted by the well-elderly. Another on-sight observation was the work of the Community Clinical Liason Specialist with the men's class at the center. These men had various problems of insecurity: loss of physical strength to protect themselves as well as deteriorating homes they can no longer physically care for. The professional supports given to these men helped them to increase their self-worth.

Six months before the end of the project the three LEAA staff persons designed an evaluation form. The center director is a trained researcher so her skill was used to design the evaluation form to measure the effects of the proposal. The LEAA Project Director reports the results of 91 evaluation forms in the enclosed final report. The concrete result is only one person was robbed out of the 91. The end result was a better educated elderly population on crime prevention and what proper agency to contact.

The center proposes to make this project on going in the following ways:  
(1) brochures that are left will be distributed through the on-sight program and distributed door-to-door outreach program that will be launched under an Elderly Abuse Program that begins February 1, 1981.  
(2) Educational programs will continue. In fact one was held in January by Boyd Sayer of the Atlanta Police Department. The men's class is continuing to support each other. In fact they have added a very recent widower to support him in this grief period.  
(3) Elderly Abuse Grant - the NORTHSIDE SHEPHERD'S CENTER has been selected as a pilot demonstration to identify domestic abuse including a hot line (892-EARS). The volunteer support system that is internal to the center and was strengthened by the LEAA Project will aid in identifying these elderly persons. The area crime prevention agencies will be asked to be a part of the community advisory council that will be established.

RESULTS OF QUESTIONNAIRE

The evaluation results of the questionnaire are as follows: Of the 91 individual evaluations forms analyzed 99% of the people felt that the Pro-security program had been a major help in the community and fear of crime was lessened in their minds. Out of 120 locks that had been distributed only 10 had not been installed. The major reason for those not being installed was the cost of paying someone to put them in. However, each person indicated that the locks would be installed as soon as possible. It was found that 100% of the security lights had been installed and working. Several of the lights had been removed from buildings that were being torn down in the Midtown area and were reinstalled when the the new buildings were constructed.

It was found that only 1 of 91 persons evaluated had been robbed or burglarized since the beginning of the program. Most of the participants attributed this safety factor to the security booklet and other crime prevention information furnished by the project staff.

The most permanent evidence that Pro-Security Program had an impact on the community is of course the locks and lights that were given to senior citizens the first year of the program. These were physical things that could be touched, and everytime they were looked at, the security program was reinforced.

PROJECT NO. 6 - NORTHSIDE SHEPHERD'S CENTER

# CITY OF ATLANTA

MAYNARD JACKSON, MAYOR  
BUREAU OF POLICE SERVICES  
175 DECATUR ST., S.E.  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

ATLANTA NEW INTERNATIONAL  
RECEIVED JUN 22 1979

June 20, 1979

LEE P. BROWN  
Public Safety Commissioner

GEORGE NAPPER  
Chief of Police

Mr. Gene Slade  
Executive Director  
Metro Crime Commission  
100 Edgewood Ave., N.E.  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Gene:

On behalf of my staff, we would like to commend Mr. Bert Bower, Director of the Neighborhood Watch Program at the Northside Shepherd's Center.

Bert has made an outstanding contribution to community crime prevention. He has designed a neighborhood watch pamphlet and a home security booklet that have been excellent resources for both my unit and the community. The home security manual will be used by my speakers in training the fire department in burglary prevention.

Bert was instrumental in securing much needed neighborhood watch stickers as a constant warning for would-be thieves. My staff has received a wealth of crime prevention information for distribution at community programs from the Northside Shepherd's Center. We truly appreciate the literature.

Bert's programs have flourished, as he has attended many T.H.O.R. presentations with my staff and has made follow-up visits to get things going for Ansley Park and Midtown.

We are proud to have had such great rapport with Bert and his staff over the past eight months. It was a joy to watch community crime prevention in action to help fight crime in Atlanta.

Sincerely,



Sgt. B. C. Dean



PROJECT NO. 6 - NORTHSIDE SHEPHERD'S CENTER - LETTER OF ADVOCACY TO REDUCE  
CRIME IN AREA AND STUDY OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND RELATIONSHIP  
TO DEVIATES COMING INTO THE COMMUNITY.

## COMMUNITY EFFORT TO REMOVE ADULT (XXX) ENTERTAINMENT FROM THE MIDTOWN AREA

Attached is a copy of a form letter which is being given out to different community groups as a advocacy to initiate the writing of individual letters of their own to object to their immoral area of services and to propose more legitimate and family oriented businesses for the Midtown community. This movement is sponsored by the Midtown Business Association, and was initiated by this project.



Peachtree Walk Office  
973 Peachtree Street NE  
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

#### A RESOLUTION

Be it hereby resolved that the \_\_\_\_\_ does support an active program to combat crime in the City of Atlanta, and that this program shall include the following:

1. the allocation of funds to improve the quality of the Atlanta Police Department by hiring additional police officers and by increasing salaries above the current substandard level;
2. an increase in police deployment to high crime areas in a concerted effort to inhibit violent crime and illegal activities in crime "pockets" such as sub-standard bars and adult entertainment establishments. These efforts shall also include the combating of panhandling and prostitution and associated street crimes, such as mugging and the illegal trafficking of drugs;
3. a vigorous enforcement by the Office of the City Solicitor and by the courts of arrests made in the City; if necessary, the addition of staff and the improvement of facilities of the Office of the City Solicitor to handle the increased case load;
4. efforts with all legal means possible to abolish unlawful activities within adult entertainment establishments and in establishments where alcoholic beverages are consumed.
5. the establishment of a committee of police representatives to meet regularly with a neighborhood/business group to monitor crime fighting activities.

\_\_\_\_\_  
President

A survey was made for the Midtown Bus. Association and the Midtown Neighborhood Association to identify Social Service Agencies which have a tendency to bring in deviant populations into the area. The results of that survey:

#### RESIDENTIAL

1. Psychiatric Institute of Atlanta  
811 Juniper St. N.E. 876-8655
2. St. Judes House Inc.  
95 Merritts Ave. 874-2224
3. Truck Stop  
26 Peachtree Pl. 875-0184
4. La Pavillion Hotel ( an after-care facility)  
17 th St. N.E.
5. Andromeda  
310 Ponce De Leon Ave. N.E. 894-4273
6. The Bridge for Runaways  
848 Peachtree St. N.E. 881-8346
7. 10th & Juniper High Rise  
AHA Housing (AHA taking on the role as an after-care facility)
8. Gateway Diverson Center  
15 Peachtree Place 894-2650
9. New Horizens Treatment Center  
344 Ponce De Leon Ave 894-4116

#### WALK-IN SERVICES

1. Child Services and Family Counseling  
1105 W. Peachtree St. N.E. 873-6916
2. Mission Possible  
757 Piedmont Ave. N.E. 874-3125
3. St. Lukes Training and Counseling Center  
435 Peachtree St. N.E. 876-6266
4. St. Lukes Community Kitchen  
435 Peachtree St. 873-- 2646
5. The Bridge, Family Mediation  
843 Peachtree St. N.E. 881-8344
6. Department of Family and Children Services  
800 Peachtree St. N.E.
7. Atlanta Advancement Ctr.  
310 Ponce DeLeon Ave. 894-4270

RECEIVED AUG 5 1980

SURVEY OF SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES IN MIDTOWN AREA

WALK IN SERVICES (CONT'D.)

- 8. Atlanta Woman's Work Release Center  
344 Ponce De Leon Ave. N.E. 894-4116
- 9. Atlanta Area Services For The Blind  
763 Peachtree St. N.E. 875-9012
- 10. Alcohol Program under Vocational Rehabilitation  
22 8th St. N.E. 572-2226
- 11. Veteran Services  
730 Peachtree St. N.E.
- 12. Senior Citizen Services Inc.  
34 10th St. N.E.
- 13. Community Friendship  
85 Merritts Ave. 875-0381
- 14. Midtown YWCA  
45 11th St. N.E. 892-3476

# SHEPHERD'S

PREVENT CRIME BEFORE AUGUST  
IT HAPPENS 1980

# CALL

## DON'T

1. CARRY LARGE AMOUNTS OF CASH.
2. CARRY IMPORTANT PAPERS IN YOUR WALLET OR PURSE.
3. KEEP LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY IN YOUR HOME.
4. LET PEOPLE SEE THE CONTENTS OF YOUR WALLET OR PURSE
5. LET EVERYONE KNOW WHEN YOU'RE GOING ON VACATION.
6. STAY AT HOME WITH THE DOOR UNLOCKED.
7. GO INTO AN ELEVATOR WITH A STRANGER OR SUSPICIOUS PERSON.
8. OPEN THE DOOR TO STRANGERS.
9. RESIST AN ATTACKER - GIVE THEM WHAT THEY WANT.
10. GIVE YOUR TELEPHONE NUMBER OR ADDRESS TO AN UNKNOWN CALLER.
11. LIST YOUR FULL NAME IN TELEPHONE BOOK, USE FIRST INITIAL ONLY AND LAST NAME.
12. PLACE FULL FIRST NAME ON MAILBOX.
13. ACCEPT BUSINESS OFFERS OF MONEY OR SERVICES FROM UNKNOWN INDIVIDUALS.

# PREVENTION & AWARENESS

THE PRO SECURITY PROGRAM, HERE AT THE SHEPHERD'S IS CENTER NEARING THE END OF ITS SECOND AND FINAL YEAR.

AS A RESULT IN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS STAFF MEMBERS WILL BE CALLING ON AND VISITING MANY PARTICIPANTS OF THE SHEPHERD'S CENTER ASKING THEM TO COMPLETE A SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE.

National Criminal Justice Reference Service

**ncjrs**

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TITLE: LIGHTING UP MIDTOWN ALLEYS

FROM MIDTOWN ATLANTA PUBLICATIONS  
AUGUST 31, 1979

National Institute of Justice  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20531

September  
1980  
ISSUE

HOW TO DEFEND YOURSELF  
\*\*\*\*\*

RECEIVED SEP 2 1980

SHEPHERD'S CALL

WHAT CAN AND SHOULD YOU DO TO PERSONALLY DEFEND YOUR SAFETY, AND WHEN? HOPEFULLY YOU WILL NEVER HAVE TO.

SELF DEFENSE IS LARGELY A MATTER OF COMMON SENSE. MOST OF US INSTINCTIVELY KNOW WHEN WE MAY BE PLACING OURSELVES IN DANGER. AVOID THOSE SITUATIONS WHERE YOU THINK YOU MIGHT RUN INTO TROUBLE. GENERALLY, THAT MEANS AVOID ISOLATION, BE VERY CAREFUL AT NIGHT, AND BE PARTICULARLY CAREFUL WHEN YOU ARE IN UNFAMILIAR TERRITORY.

IF YOU ARE ROBBED, DON'T RESIST EVEN IF ALL THE PROPERTY IN THE WORLD IS AT STAKE. THE SAME GOES FOR BURGLARY. YOU MAY NOT HAVE A TELEVISION SET OR YOUR WALLET IN THE MORNING, BUT YOU AND YOUR FAMILY WILL BE SAFE AND ACCOUNTED FOR.

MANY POLICE DEPARTMENTS SUGGESTS THAT YOU CARRY A WHISTLE. WOMEN MAY FIND MORE USE FOR THEM THAN MEN, BUT WHISTLES OR BASKETBALL REFEREE WHISTLE - BOTH INEXPENSIVE - IS SHRILL ENOUGH TO ATTRACT A GOOD DEAL OF INTEREST. CARRY IT IN A PLACE THAT'S EASILY ACCESSIBLE, SUCH AS ON A CHAIN AROUND YOUR NECK AND IT CAN BE USED IMMEDIATELY.

MOST LAW-ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES RECOMMEND THAT YOU SHOULD NOT CARRY ANYTHING DEADLY OR HARMFUL IS TOO LIKELY TO BE USED AGAINST YOU BY AN ATTACKER. MANY STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS HAVE LAWS AGAINST EXCESSIVE USE OF FORCE BY VICTIMS. YOU MAY FIND THAT THE ATTACKER COULD PRESS CHARGES AGAINST YOU, OR SUE YOU IN A CIVIL SUIT.

A LIST OF WEAPONS THAT ARE NOT ADVISABLE TO CARRY OR USE INCLUDES TEAR-GAS DEVICES (NOT MUCH GOOD IN THE OPEN AIR AND ILLEGAL IN MANY AREAS), GUNS, HAT PINS, KITCHEN KNIVES, ETC.

YOUR BEST DEFENSE, IF YOU ARE ATTACKED, IS A LUSTY, SHRILL SCREAM, OR A LOUD, CONTINUED SHOUT FOR HELP. RUN - SCREAMING, YELLING MAKING ALL THE NOISE IT IS POSSIBLE TO MAKE - TO THE NEAREST HOUSE OR MOST CONSPICUOUS SPOT YOU CAN FIND.

"SAFETY THOUGHT"  
TO BE SAFE IS TO BE ALERT

PRO-SECURITY PROGRAM  
ARTICLE TAKEN FROM:  
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED  
PERSONS AND NATIONAL RETIRED  
TEACHERS ASSOCIATION PUBLICATI

WE ARE ASKING THESE QUESTIONS IN AN EFFORT TO MEASURE THE POSITIVE IMPACT OF THE PRO-SECURITY EDUCATIONAL CLASSES ON THE OLDER PERSONS WELL-BEING AND EMOTIONAL SECURITY.

I. EDUCATIONAL TRAINING

1. I have attended men's class at the Roosevelt House, Palmer House or at the Northside Shepherd's Center or other presentations sponsored by the Northside Shepherd's Center.

- weekly
- monthly
- 6 months
- never

2. I feel safer in my home and community since taking these classes:

- true
- false

3. My attendance at these classes has made me feel better about myself and my community:

- true
- false

4. I have told my friends about what I learned in class:

- often
- occasionally
- never

II. Physical Safety

1. In the past two years have you been:

- burglarized
- robbed
- or had your car stolen

Evaluation Form (Cont'd)

2. IN the last two years have you received from the pro security project at the Northside Shepherd's Center a:

- lock
- light
- whistle
- NSC security booklet or pamphlet
- door sticker
- transportation

3. How many of the above did you receive?

- locks
- lights
- whistles

4. If you received a lock or light, who installed it for you?

- NSC representative
- self
- family
- friend

5. Have you become a part of a block watch or mini-block watch?

- yes
- no

6. In 1978 did you use transportation provided by NSC van or bus?

- yes
- no
- day
- night

7. Have you had to use the whistle provided for your safety?

- yes
- no
- (if yes) how?



Evaluation Form (Cont'd.)

8. If you received a home security booklet or block watch pamphlet have you used the information provided in it?

\_\_\_yes

\_\_\_no

9. If you received a block watch sticker have you put it on your door?

\_\_\_yes

\_\_\_no

10. Do you feel more secure as a result of your:

\_\_\_lock \_\_\_yes \_\_\_no

\_\_\_light \_\_\_yes \_\_\_no

\_\_\_whistle \_\_\_yes \_\_\_no

\_\_\_pamphlet or booklet \_\_\_yes \_\_\_no

\_\_\_transportation \_\_\_yes \_\_\_no

\_\_\_door sticker \_\_\_yes \_\_\_no

11. Do you feel the pro-security program has helped your community?

\_\_\_yes

\_\_\_no

12. Do you have any additional comments on the Pro-Security Program?

"COMMENTS MADE BY COMMUNITY RESIDENTS CONCERNING SECURITY LIGHTS BEING INSTALLED AND BEING USED"

1. Mr. Newman

"A really great light, I can see what is going on in the alleyway". I also feel good about lighting up my neighbors yard".

2. Mr. Frankie

"I love my light, now people are not afraid to park in my driveway at night".

3. Bill Mortenson

"The lights have been helpful in proving to the visitors who come to my place that Midtown is doing something about Crime".

4. Mr. Rhodes

"I feel safer in Midtown, because of this light".

5. Mr. Faulkner

"Its about time that something is being done to help older persons protect themselves against crime".

Reeve/Dennis Properties  
1064 A Piedmont Avenue  
Atlanta, GA 30309  
10/20/79

Dear Bert Bauer:

Thank you very much for the 3 lights that you delivered for me today.

These lights will be installed as soon as possible at the following locations:

160 - 4th St., NE at back of building in alley.

1066 Piedmont Ave., NE to illuminate back of this building and next building.

734 Argonne at back of building in alley.

All these areas have been areas of concern to me.

Breakins have been attempted at 160 - 4th St. and I believe a woman was shot there earlier this year.

1066 Piedmont is in a area that has many prostitutes and I think a light here will discourage their activities.

734 Argonne has an alley which is very attractive for would be burglars. I would also like to get a light for the rear of 744 Argonne I think these lights will help this area alot.

I thank you, Bert and the Midtown Association for your help in improving the Midtwon neighborhood.

We at Reeve/Dennis Properties are relatively new to Atlanta. I think examples like this of business and community groups getting together to improve our community will encourage more law abiding people to move to cur area.

I look forward to cooperating with you in the future.

Sincerely,

*Richard Dennis*

Mr. Bert Bauer.  
Northside Shpherd's Center  
Project Director

Dear Mr. Bauer:

Just a note to say "Thank You" again for the security light. I have mine installed already and it works nicely. It is very kind of you to think of us in this way.

Sincerely,

*Gene (Dennis)*

**END**