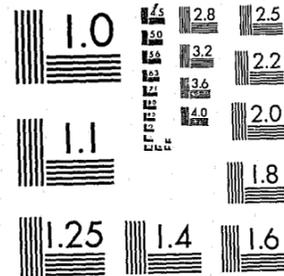


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United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20531

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OMB APPROVAL NO. 43-R0525

<b>U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</b> LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION		<b>CATEGORICAL GRANT</b> <b>PROGRESS REPORT</b>		
GRANTEE CFA Crime Prevention Program 1742 Terpsichore St., New Orleans, LA		LEAA GRANT NO. 78-CA-AX-0019 (5-)	DATE OF REPORT 6-18-81	REPORT NO. 10
IMPLEMENTING SUBGRANTEE N/A		TYPE OF REPORT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REGULAR <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL REQUEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FINAL REPORT		
SHORT TITLE OF PROJECT Coalition For Action Crime Prevention Program		GRANT AMOUNT \$302,022.00		
REPORT IS SUBMITTED FOR THE PERIOD		THROUGH		
SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR Lois Campbell		TYPED NAME & TITLE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR Lois Campbell, Executive Director		
COMMENCE REPORT HERE (Add continuation pages as required.)				
SEE ATTACHED				
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* monies or other benefits may be paid out under this program unless this report is completed and filed as required by existing (FMC 74-7; Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1976).				
ANTEE STATE PLANNING AGENCY (Official)			DATE	
(REV. 2-77)      REPLACES EDITION OF 10-75 WHICH IS OBSOLETE.				

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OVERVIEW

The Coalition for Action has been a participant in the LEAA grant for 2½ years. During that time it has received \$302,022.00. However, the growth of the organization indicates that it was money well spent. In that short time the organization has witnessed phenomenal growth. It has addressed nearly ninety issues. It has adapted its staff use so that each person can serve a far larger constituency. And, it has played a major role in reducing the rate of crime growth in New Orleans to the point where it is the lowest of America's 25 largest cities.

All of this has been accomplished without losing the ability to be a truly grass-roots organization. CFA historically has been able to react to neighborhood crises of all types. The large anti-crime focus augmented by the LEAA OCACP has, if it has any effect at all on this ability, had a positive impact.

The Coalition For Action is based in New Orleans, Louisiana. It was created to serve two purposes:

1. to assist in the formation of neighborhood organizations, and to help foster their growth and their ability to solve problems.
2. to assist these neighborhood organizations to form coalitions whenever it is necessary to reach out to other organizations for support in solving problems.

The Coalition is governed by a Board consisting of a representative from each member organization; an executive committee is elected at an annual convention. The director of the Coalition manages a staff consisting

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primarily of neighborhood consultants and community organizers. The director is hired by the Board.

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HI-LIGHTS OF ACTIVITY UNDER LEAA-OCACP

- Growth: from 8 member organization to 15.
- Area Served: from 11% of City's population to approximately 26%.
- Community Involvement: over 14,000 people attended CFA activities.
- Issues Addressed: over 90 neighborhood issue meetings were held; nearly 12,000 individuals attended.
- Block Clubs: over 250 block clubs were formed; nearly 2,600 individuals attended.
- City-Wide Activity: 8 issues were addressed; nearly 2,100 individuals were involved.
- Leadership Training: 21 sessions were held; approximately 460 attended.
- Involvement: youth, seniors, and minorities were involved in proportion to community demographics.

HI-LIGHTS OF ANTI-CRIME ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Actions led to creation of daytime youth curfew and creation of 2 truancy centers.
- Actions led to creation of Police-Community Relations Panels in every district of the city.
- Actions helped reallocate police to serve neighborhoods as well as Central Business District.
- Actions led to creation of Elderly Victim Assistance Program.
- Many actions in 15 different neighborhoods led to specific anti-crime measures.
- Over 200 blocks organized anti-crime programs.
- Anti-crime Resource Directory created and distributed to 1600 institutions.
- Three anti-crime films shown to 50,000 as well as on PBS station.

- Worked to pass ½¢ sales tax to help schools prepare youths for jobs.

In short, the Coalition For Action has been effective in organizing the people of New Orleans. And it has been effective in reducing crime.

## I.

## PROBLEMS ADDRESSED

## Synopsis of Problem

The Coalition For Action used the LEAA grant to address two basic problems in New Orleans; crime and a deteriorating sense of community. The problems are strongly interrelated. The CFA mission is to create a strong community within New Orleans. The opportunity to use LEAA funding to strengthen the community against the growing crime problem, reinforced, and was reinforced by, the totality of community-building activities.

The following are specific aspects of the crime/community disintegration problems:

## A. Fear of Crime

Violent crime in New Orleans had by 1977 reached crisis proportions. Assaults, rape, and homicide, reported daily in the local press were having an effect on the population far in excess of the actual danger they posed. The fear of crime was becoming as serious a problem as the actuality of crime. Women and elderly refused to leave their homes. Families with children looked to move from their neighborhoods.

## B. Alienation of Youths, the Poor, and Blacks

Certain groups in the City more and more came to be associated with crime. The young black male particularly came to be stereotyped as a criminal, despite the overwhelming majority of law-abiding members of this group. A dangerous animosity was growing between this segment of the community and other segments, particularly the elderly and the law enforcement community.

C. Lack of Institutions Capable of Addressing the Crime Problem

For many reasons, community institutions which formerly had been effective in addressing the crime problem were no longer able to function in this role effectively. This was especially true in two cases; 1. primarily white neighborhoods where a large portion of the younger families had moved from the neighborhood and 2. neighborhoods with a high proportion of rental properties and transient population.

D. Lack of Cooperation between the Criminal Justice System in General and the Police in Particular and the Community

Increasing "Professionalism" combined with some confusion of their role in law enforcement had in many neighborhoods set members of the criminal justice system so apart from the community that they were often viewed as part of the crime problem and not as allies in the fight against crime.

E. Lack of Coordination among Community Development Efforts and Anti-Crime Activities

There has been a major tension in New Orleans as the result of actions designed to physically improve neighborhoods. Often these have set in place forces which bring new residents into the community while displacing former residents. This disintegrates the feeling of community in a neighborhood.

F. Increasing Sense of Isolation

The sense of isolation within and among communities isolates them from potentially crime-reducing actions. An individual, for example, may choose to build a fence rather than convince his

neighbors to work for better lighting. Likewise an isolated neighborhood might choose to prosecute loitering teenagers rather than develop a job-providing service.

G. Crime Against the Elderly

The elderly are frequently victimized by criminals. They are often terrorized by the fear of crime, and by the fear of reprisal if they speak out against crime.

II. GOALS AND MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES

The Coalition For Action has been a participant in the LEAA/OCACP program for 2½ years. From the beginning, the goal of CFA was to strengthen the member organizations of the CFA. The LEAA grant allowed us the resources to focus on the anti-crime capabilities of those communities within the CFA family.

CFA received two separate LEAA grants during its 2½ years of participation in the LEAA project. The first grant began on September of 1978 and extended for 18 months. The second grant began on March 1980 and ended 12 months later. Each of these grants were written with specific goals and objectives and these goals and objectives will be included as an appendix to this section. However, to best understand the goals of the CFA, and the specific goals of the CFA/LEAA Community Anti-Crime Project it is best to keep our two basic goals in mind

A. To form and/or strengthen community organizations in their ability to resolve neighborhood problems.

B. To encourage coalition building among community organizations as it is necessary to address those problems whose solutions can not be reached by the actions of a single community.

The CFA Community Anti-Crime Project was initiated to address the crime problems within and among the CFA organization.

Specifically, there were ten objectives outlined in the initial CFA-LEAA grant application.

C. Objectives

1. To continue strengthening existing organizations so that they can expand to cover their whole neighborhood.
2. To consider and encourage additional organizations to join the Coalition in CFA.
3. To promote cooperation among several neighborhoods to work on issues related to sections of the city, rather than individual neighborhoods.
4. To continue to develop a viable coalition of organizations in CFA neighborhoods for dealing effectively with those issues which transcend local neighborhoods and which have city-wide scope.
5. To promote cooperation among organizations which do not belong to CFA so that CFA might work with them.
6. To bring together middle and lower economic groups in order to promote cooperation and mutual understanding among different socio-economic groups to empower the powerless poor.
7. Provide technical assistance through research.
8. To develop indigenous leadership to build community organization.
9. To utilize the New Orleans Training Center to assist the CFA in developing ways of more effectively using the democratic process, thereby effecting institutional change.
10. To contact city-wide coalitions and organizations in other cities to encourage exchange and cooperation.

D. Given the success (and failure) of certain Coalition For Action projects, certain of these basic objectives received increased or decreased emphasis in the second grant period. In the following pages, I will try to parallel the goals and objectives of the 1978 and 1980 grant periods.

Notice particularly the growth of the organization from the time of the first grant to that of the second.

Briefly the goals of the CFA-OCACP over its' 2½ life are these:

1. Organize in new areas.
2. Increase Neighborhood Anti-Crime Organizing
3. Increase block club participation
4. Involve youth
5. Involve the elderly
6. Increase coalition-wide activity
7. Train leaders
8. Raise a budget

E. Goals & Objectives 1978-1981 - Membership Growth

1. Goals - (summer 1978-winter 1980) - Increase from 8 to 12 the number of community organizations participating in CFA community anti-crime organizing.
2. Objectives - organize and/or strengthen 4 organizations in neighborhoods not presently served by CFA. Help these organizations reach full CFA-Member strength (monthly meetings) and join the Coalition by summer of 1979.
3. Goals - (spring 1980-spring 1981) - Increase from 12 to 15 the number of community organizations participating in CFA community anti-crime organizing.
4. Objectives - organize and/or strengthen 3 organizations in neighborhoods not presently served by CFA. Help these organizations reach full CFA-Member strength by winter of 1980.

5. Target New Neighborhood Organizing to Primarily poor and working class neighborhoods,

1. Build organization in City 12th Ward area by Fall of 1980.
2. Build organization or organizations in City's contiguous 6th, 7th, and 8th Wards by Fall of 1980.
3. Build organization in City's 10th Ward by winter of 1980.

F. Community Neighborhood Organizing Education

1. Goal (summer 1978 - winter 1980) - have regular monthly community-wide meetings in each CFA neighborhood. Have quarterly Anti-Crime meetings in each CFA neighborhood.
2. Objectives
  - a. organize quarterly anti-crime meetings in each of 8-12 CFA neighborhoods.
  - b. Develop community anti-crime resource book by winter of 1980.
  - c. Mail newsletters quarterly. Include community anti-crime section.
3. Goal/Grant 2 - To strengthen existing organizations in CFA, particularly around anti-crime activity.
4. Objectives
  - a. Organize 3 anti-crime meetings in each of 12-15 CFA neighborhoods.
  - b. Update and redistribute resource directory.
  - c. Mail newsletter quarterly. One third of each newsletter will consist of articles and information on crime and crime related issues.

G. Block Level Organizing

Goal-Objective (summer 1978-winter 1980)

1. Organize 10 block meetings per neighborhood each quarter. 8-12 neighborhoods.
2. Goal Objective (spring 1980-spring 1980)  
Organize 2 block clubs per neighborhood per quarter (12-to 15 neighborhoods.)

H. Youth Organizing

1. Goal (summer 1978 - winter 1979)
2. Objectives
  - a. form a youth organization in the first quarter.
  - b. form a second youth organization in the second quarter.
  - c. join these organization in the fourth quarter.
  - d. form two additional organization in the fifth quarter.
  - e. strength all four organizations in the sixth quarter.
3. Goal/objective (spring 1980 - spring 1981)  
To involve youth in at least one issue in eight CFA neighborhoods, and to have the youth take the lead on the issue in four of these neighborhoods during the grant period.

I. Involving or Organizing the Elderly

1. Goal (summer 1978 - winter 1979)  
To form committees against elderly victimization in each CFA neighborhood. (8-12 neighborhoods.)
2. Goal (spring 1980 - spring 1981)  
To organize around at least one issue of concern to the elderly in 8 CFA neighborhoods and to have the elderly take a lead on the issue in all 8 of these neighborhoods during the grant period.

J. To increase Coalition-Wide Activity

1. Goal (spring 1980 - spring 1981)  
To form a Crime Prevention Committee, to address issues common to several neighborhoods.

2. Goal (spring 1980 - spring 1981)

To work on and win at least three coalition-wide and/or crime related issues during the grant period.

K. Leadership Training

1. Goal (summer 1978 - winter 1979)

There was no specific leadership training goal.

2. Goal (spring 1980 - spring 1981)

To offer a four session leadership training program to at least 50 CFA neighborhood leaders by the end of the grant period.

3. Objectives

- a. Consult with/neighborhood leaders to asses specific training needs by the end of the first month.
- b. Work with technical assistants to develop a training program by the end of the third month.
- c. Hold the first leadership training session by the end of the fourth month.
- d. Hold three other training sessions during the remaining eight months.

L. Budget Raising

1. Goal (summer 1978 winter 1979)

There was no specific budget-raising goal

2. Goal (spring 1980 spring 1981)

To raise a budget of \$65,000 to assure the continuation of community anti-crime organizing efforts during 1981.

3. Objectives

- a. Send proposals to numerous foundations which might be interested in the type of thing CFA is doing.
- b. Follow up with letters of support and/or phone calls to foundations presidents by other foundation presidents or those who are known to them such as the Center for Community Organizations, Campaign for Human Development, etc.
- c. Have director of CFA call foundation presidents for an appointment.

c. Arrange for a visit to the site by the Foundation President or the Executive Director of the Foundation.

e. Court the Foundation by sending information to them periodically with brief cover letter, letting them know what Foundations have already funded the organization. They love to know others believe in you and they are not taking an unbelievable risk.

III. Membership Growth

A. Since the first LEAA-OCACP grant, the Coalition has grown nearly doubled in membership. Initially eight organizations representing 11% of the city's population were members. Now there are fifteen member-organizations representing nearly 37% of the city's population.\*

In the eighteen months of the first grant four organizations, representing primarily working or middle calss organizations were added. Faubourg St. John, Ninth Ward Nine, Lower Algiers and Pontilly.

Five more areas are represented in the Coalition as the result of the organizing in the second year of the grant. These areas represent primarily poor or working calss neighborhoods. The Center, (12th Ward), (NOTE) 6th, 7th Wards, 8th Ward Improvement Association and Carre de Mandeville (8th Ward) and Central City (10 th Ward). In addition the Algiers organization now represents all of Algiers instead of just a small portion.

Two organizations, the Ninth Ward Nine and Pontilly are no longer represented. In addition, these other organizations received extensive organizing assistance, but never joined the Coalition For Action. These neighborhoods, Pailletland and Ninth Ward Citizens United For Neighborhood Improvement and Concerned Citizens of Carrollton were not among the target growth areas for CFA, but instead had asked for organizing assistance.

B. Neighborhood Organizing and Community Education - First Year

Overview

During the first funding cycle, the CFA worked at the neighborhood and coalition level to mobilize volunteers around their own issues and made significant gains in:

1. Increasing the involvement of residents in the neighborhood organization.
2. Getting residents together at the block level work on specific problems.
3. Getting neighborhood groups to cooperate on issues which affect large parts of the city.

At the neighborhood level at least three meetings were held on crime or crime related issues in nine of the 12 neighborhoods. Over 6,700 people attended the meetings, ten of which included presentations on crime prevention, eight others were to get better enforcement, and two were on prosecution problems. In addition, five neighborhoods met to improve recreation and three to eliminate abandoned and deteriorating housing. There were also four meetings to eliminate problems affecting the quality of life in the neighborhood.

In addition, the community education program was developed for the schools. A primary age program was developed and implemented in 15 schools. A resource directory was developed and distributed to junior high and high schools as well as to community groups and senior groups. Three videotapes were developed. These reached a total audience of 50,000.

Both youth and elderly involvement were significantly increased during the first grant period. Nearly 1400 youth and 4000 elderly residents were involved at some level of organizing. Both elderly and youth assumed new leadership positions in several neighborhoods and those neighborhoods have addressed issues which directly affect the elderly, youth, or both.

In the CFA, hearings on crime, education, and housing were held before the first annual CFA convention. Resolutions were developed at the hearings and debated at the convention. Committees were formed to address each issue. Although the committees met during the entire grant period, significant city-wide issues were worked on primarily in the last six months of the grant period.

The education committee addressed the truancy problems. The housing committee worked to improve the section 8 program and reduce displacement. And the crime committee worked on the need for more police.

PAST PERFORMANCE:

Goal: To strengthen the existing organization of the CFA and form new groups that will plan activities to prevent crime and to reduce the fear of crime and to strengthen the solidarity of the community.

Subgoal: To get the community to understand the criminal justice system and to involve themselves in crime prevention.

Objective 1: To hold three community-wide meetings in each CFA neighborhood on crime prevention, enforcement and prosecution.

Objective 2: To utilize neighborhood and CFA newsletters along with audio/visual tools to make crime prevention information available to community groups, senior citizens, school children and their parents.

Objective One

Program and Methodology:

Organizers worked with neighborhood people and leaders to identify specific crime and crime-related problems in the particular neighborhood. Committees were formed of community people interested in the problem to develop strategies to address the need. The strategy developed almost always utilized the community-wide meeting with the person or persons with the expertise and authority in the desired area.

Achievements Of Neighborhood Meetings:

The objective of having community-wide meetings on enforcement, prevention and prosecution was achieved in each of the 12 neighborhoods; however, the approach for dealing with the issues was determined by the committee at the neighborhood level.

Nine organizations had at least three meetings dealing with crime prevention, enforcement prosecution and one crime-related issue. Meetings held on crime-related issues were part of an overall strategy to solve a specific problem in the neighborhood. In each case, the neighborhood solved the problem.

(See Chart Attached)

Two adjacent neighborhoods decided to work together to hold a crime prevention fair where all elements of prosecution, prevention and enforcement would be demonstrated through the use of booths, films, demonstrations, printed material, and available experts from all facets of the criminal justice field.

(See Chart Attached)

One unorganized neighborhood used the serious crime problem in their area to build a new neighborhood organization. The organization utilized a dual approach of demanding better enforcement while practicing crime prevention techniques of operation ID, whistlestop and blockwatch in their area.

The group achieved an increase of 12 new officers, a horse patrol, foot-patrol (especially around the churches and businesses), and the commitment from the city of a pilot program of police/community involvement.

Neighborhood	Date	Group (s)	# of People	Purpose	Results
Lower Algiers	11-29-78	CFA Board	20	Power Algiers joined CFA	
	12-15-78	Lower Algiers Community Development Assn.	100	Get improvements at (2) area parks	Got committment for repairs to be done by 3-31-79
	6-4-79	Lower Algiers Community Development Association	35	Find out why improvement weren't kept	
	8-15-79	Lower Algiers	75	Meeting with city to get parks improved.	Improvements made.
CFA	10-3-78	All Neighbor-hoods	200	Public hearing on Elderly Victimization	Resolution Developed
	10-10-78	All Neighbor-hoods	150	Public hearing on Truancy	Resolution Developed
	10-21-78	All Neighbor-hoods	350	Set goals for the year	Goals set, Officers elected, constitution approved.
	10-13-79	All Neighbor-hoods	400	Goals set for the year	Goals set, Officers elected
Farbourg Lafayette	12-14-78	F.L. Action Committee	25	Get better Enforcement	Got special patrols
	1-25-79	F.L. Action Committee	25	Present Crime Presentation Techniques	Education

	4-7-79	F.L. Action Committee	300	Get Neighborhood Cleaned up	Neighborhood Cleaned
	9-15-79	F. L. Housing Committee	50	Get Rent Subsidies	
Holy Ghost	4-25-79	Holy Ghost Neighborhood Imp. Assn.	75	Get trucks off La. Ave. (were destroying homes)	
	1-16-79	Holy Ghost Neighborhood Imp. Assn.	50	Formalize organization and elect officers	Organization formed
Broadmoor	5-10-78	BIA	50	Get a dangerous abandoned house fixed	House fixed and occupied
	12-13-78	BIA	50	Get better police protection and begin Crime prevention.	Bus schedules made available, block meetings begun.
	4-11-79	BIA	50	Presentation on home security.	10 block mtgs. and 200 whistles distributed.
	4-18-79	BIA/NU	125	Get enforcement of truck laws (were damaging homes)	Over 100 trucks ticketed and traffic was abated.
	9-12-79	BIA/BIA Youth	75	Get a community center for the neighborhood.	Got Wilson School for community Center.

Neighbors United	12-21-78	NU/Freret Business Assn.	100	Celebrate award for Revitalization	Began planning for Revitalization
	3-21-79	Neighbors United	35	Goal setting and forming Crime Comm.	Committee formed
	4-18-79	NU/BIA	125	Get enforcement of truck laws	Over 100 trucks ticketed.
	5-16-79	Neighbors United	125	Home and personal security	Education Session
	8-19-79	Neighbors United	75	Prosecution meeting with Judge Augustine	Education Session
Lower Irish Channel	5-10-78	St. Thomas Residents	150	Meeting to decide on Lighting needs	Decided to get housing authority to fix lights
	5-12-78	St. Thomas Residents	100	Meeting with housing authority	Got commitment for lights
	9-12-78	Lower Irish Channel	200	Get better enforcement	
	3-10-79	Lower Irish Channel	1300	Make crime prevention information available	Education
	8-19-79	NIAIC St. Mary Block Club	35	Get boundaries set for new organization	Organization formed
NIAIC	3-10-79	Lower Irish Channel	1300	Make crime prevention information available.	Education
	7-31-79	NIAIC	50	Get more restrictive zoning to control density.	Won zoning change

Vieux Carre	5-17-78	Lower French Quarter Organization	50	Get neighborhood park Fixed up	Got light/gates cleaned-up
French Quarter	6-19-78	Lower French Quarter	60	Get presecution of male prostitutes	Got undercover police
Vieux Carre	6-21-79	VCC-BNO	10	To reorganize the neighborhood and select an issue	Decided to press for neighborhood parking laws
	7-30-79	VCC-BNO	15	Set strategy for issue	Developed petitions set meeting date
	8-27-79	VCC-BNO	75	To present a neighborhood parking plan to the city.	
Gentilly Woods	1-31-79	Gentilly Woods Civic Association	60	Set goals for year.	Committees on security and crime formed
	3-19-79	Gentilly Woods Civic Association	300	To block commercialization of a nearby airport.	Won
Faubourg St.	9-12-78	Faubourg St. John Neighborhood Assn.	200	Get better enforcement in the neighborhood (with distric captain)	Decided to meet with superintendent
	11-28-79	Faubourg St. John	200	Meet with assistant superintendent on re-allocation.	No commitment made
	3-20-79	Faubourg St. John	50	Kick off crime prevention	Got whistlestop and block meetings organized.
	4-17-79	Faubourg St. John	200	To get a commitment for security during Jazz Festival/	Got city support and (100) neighborhood blocks organized.

Farbourg St. John	7-6-79	Faubourg St. John Neighborhood Assn.	60	To celebrate the victory to get security	
Pontilly	3-19-79	Pontilly Assn./GWCA	300	To block commercialization of a nearby airport	Blocked commercialization
Ninthe Ward 9	10-1-79	Ninth Ward Nine	200	To identify trouble spots and get patrols in neighborhood	Got promis of patrols in troubled areas
	1-13-79	Ninth Ward Nine	125	Same	Accountability Meeting with district captain.
	2-11-79	Ninth Ward Nine	225	To kick-off whistlestop and block meeting	(400) whistles sold, block mtgs. begun.
	4-18-79	Ninth Ward Nine	150	To have an accountability session with the District Captain.	Decided to meet with Superintendent of police and the Mayor.
	4-29-79	Ninth Ward Nine	450	Get more police for 5th District.	Got more police cars and commitment of pilot program.
	7-15-79	Ninth Ward Nine	35	Get Stalling Center Improved cleaned and Booster Club discussed.	Got commitments and cleaned the center.

Objective 2: Program & Methodology

The second basic method utilized to educate the community emphasized the use of media in dealing with CFA neighborhoods, senior citizens, school children, and their parents and community groups. The five methods utilized were CFA newspaper, neighborhood newsletters and crime sheets, personal safety and neighborhood awareness, program in primary grades, resource directory "Community Involvement in Law Education and Crime Prevention," and video productions at the neighborhood and city-wide level.

Newsletters

Projections from original grant:

The Coalition will put out its own newsletter quarterly. This will have a special section on crime prevention. Six of the nine Coalition neighborhoods already have newsletters which are distributed once a month or in one case in six weeks. Crime prevention tips will be placed in each of these in a special column. In the other three neighborhoods flyers are circulated regularly. These will periodically deal with crime prevention.

Achievements:

The CFA published 9 eight page newspapers during the eighteen months of the grant. At least one half of each issue, was on crime, crime prevention information and crime related issues. First three issues were published at the rate of 2500/issue. Thereafter, distribution rose to 5,000/ issue. Newspapers were distributed to every member of CFA neighborhood groups, community leaders, elderly groups, church groups, schools, businesses, politicians, and through community meetings.

In addition, at the start of the grant period (3) CFA neighborhoods had newsletters. Information on neighborhood crime and crime related involvements were presented. Three thousand, five hundred (3,500) were distributed throughout a (3) neighborhood area on a monthly basis.

The nine (9) neighborhoods that don't have newsletters, send out information sheets on specific issues or meetings at least quarterly or as needed. Approximately 260,000 information sheets have been distributed during the course of the grant period by mail or door to door.

Personal Safety and Neighborhood Awareness Program

Projection from original grant:

Presentations will be made in each elementary school in CFA neighborhoods. The presentations were to include, crime scenes will be acted out by the children and means of dealing with these situations will also be acted out. If there is a crime prevention program in that neighborhood this program will be acted out. If not the following anti-crime measures will be incorporated:

1. travel with buddies, especially when riding a bike;
2. avoid getting into the car with a stranger;
3. know who belongs in your neighborhood and watch out for those who do not belong there;
4. avoid going into the home of anyone unless your parent is with you;
5. when a situation looks suspicious, ring the doorbell of the block crime prevention mother and ask for help;
6. report crimes to your parents, teachers, or other adults whom you trust.

Achievements:

It was decided that a coloring book was the best medium to use with primary age children. The "Electric Safety" coloring book program and teachers manual was designed, with the intent of presenting ideas to children on personal safety and neighborhood awareness. The program was designed to be done with a 15 minute presentation in each classroom with discussion of concepts presented. Once the presentation was done, the option was open to the teacher to work with the children to put on a play or puppet show to be videotaped. Once this was done, the videotape could be shown at neighborhood meetings where the parents and children could be invited.

The program was implemented in 22 of the 25 CFA neighborhood schools, with 5 teachers opting for a follow up video presentation prepared by the children. The program served 7,500 primary age school children, in the CFA neighborhoods and 750 outside CFA neighborhoods.

Resource Directory: Community Involvement in Law Education, Crime Prevention and Video Productions.

Projections from original grant:

- a. To develop presentation for the elderly, students, and parents. Presentations may include slides, video, booklets or brochures.

During the first quarter the organizers will approach the residents at the public meeting to obtain volunteers for a Neighborhood Crime Prevention Committee. A video presentation will be prepared for the children and parents by the children in one school. This cycle would be repeated in three other neighborhoods during this second quarter. It will be resumed in the fourth quarter when school is back in session and continued during the fifth and sixth quarters. During the third and subsequent quarters the Neighborhood Crime Prevention Committee will reach out with its multi media approach into the homes for the elderly, block meetings in various areas, church groups and other institutions.

During the fourth, fifth, and sixth quarters the video presentations to waiting rooms of clinics, hospitals, and other public places will take place.

Changes in projection:

Since Neighborhood Crime Committees are composed solely of volunteers whose primary goal is to address specific crime problems in their neighborhood and since the crime committees were just being formed in the late second and early third quarters, the initial neighborhood input into the media program was from the CFA leadership in the various neighborhoods.

Achievements:

It was felt that a resource directory would be a necessary tool; enabling the diverse groups to assess their own needs and set up meetings that would be most beneficial. No such directory was available in the City of New Orleans where one could find out whether slide shows, video, brochures, films or tours were available; therefore, one had to be developed to address the need.

Resource Directory

A. Neighborhood 9 entries are listed in the catalog, which was developed cooperatively with the Orleans Parish Schools Community Involvement in Law Education Program. Sixteen hundred (1600) were distributed to schools, churches, elderly groups, neighborhood groups and other community and service organizations. A workshop was developed and held for recipients of the resource directory to assist them in its use and to solicit their feedback.

B. Video was utilized in a variety of ways. These included taping productions of neighborhood school children, developing documentaries, tool for focusing neighborhood meetings and strengthening CFA and member organizations were extensively impacted, 165 children were involved. . . . Five video productions were made by primary age school children on crime prevention ideas.

One (1) 30 minute documentary on Truancy was jointly produced by CFA and NOVAC and was aired on public service television. Two other documentaries were produced on crime prevention techniques; one geared toward children and one geared toward adults. These documentaries reached 10,000 people. Video productions were used as a tool to focus meetings in 6 CFA neighborhood people. Fifty-five (55) people were involved in the development of these presentations, and they were viewed by a total of 650 people. In addition 18 CFA or neighborhood meetings were taped to be used as tools for evaluation of leadership and meetings, leadership training and for holding public officials accountable to their promises.

B. Neighborhood Organizing and Community Education - Second Year

Goal: To strengthen all organizations within CFA, particularly with respect to anti-crime activity.

Objectives:

- a. Organize 3 anti-crime meetings in each neighborhood.
- b. Update and redistribute resource directory.
- c. Mail quarterly Newsletter. One third of each issue to be devoted to anti-crime activities or crime prevention ideas.

Community Education and Neighborhood Organizing

Neighborhood Organizing in the grant second year reflected growth in two ways over the first year's activities.

A. More neighborhoods were involved.

B. There was a slight increase in overall activity.

Nearly 4,900 attended these meetings. An increase of 5% despite a staff approximately cut in half..

a. Eleven neighborhoods met at least three times on crime re-related issues or educational activities. Ten met for specific changes to improve safety in their neighborhoods. Four met to improve recreation. Six met to try to fix deteriorated or abandoned houses. Five met to deal with zoning issues. Three neighborhoods fought to protect themselves from problems associated with the handling of hazardous materials.

Additionally, by working with new organizations in the 6th, 7th, 8th, 12th and 10th Wards, an increasing percentage of those organized were either poor or working class. The accompanying charts are useful in analyzing neighborhood activity.

b. The resource directory was not updated. However, the City of New Orleans developed a very similar directory and over 100 of these were distributed by the Coalition.

c. Four Newsletters were distributed to an average of 7,000 readers.

Neighborhood	Date	Number of People	Purpose	Results
NIAIC	2-80	40	To train block Captains to become leaders in Neighborhood Watch Programs	30 Block Captains Distributed information 1200 persons.
	4-80	350	To reach entire community about Neighborhood Watch	35 more blocks now have block captains
	5-80	60	Interference from C.B. radio operation	FCC and Attorney General to investigate
	6-80	Average of 30 }	To plan to deal with hazardous chemical problem	
	6-80			
6-80				
NIAIC/CENTER	7-80	300	Meeting with dock board to prohibit ships with explosive cargo from docking at LA Ave.	Docking Prohibited
	8-80	50	Met owners of vacant houses and Director of Vacant House Program	14 houses repaired 25 moved into enforcement process
	8-80	125	Distribute information to stop rapes	Suspect Apprehended
	9-80	60	Celebrate Neighborhood Watch	Now 70 Block Captains
	10-80	30	Neighborhood Block Captain Training	Raised \$700
	11-80	100	House Tour	
	12-80	150	Christmas Party	
Carre De Mandeville	4-80	50	To establish Neighborhood Watch	
	5-80	70	To set up operation I.D.	
	6-80	50	To continue operation I.D.	
	7-80	80	Neighborhood Clean-up	St. Roch Neutral Grounds Cleaned

	9-80	50	Abandoned Houses/ Run Down Houses	2 houses fixed 37 Painted
	11-80	80	Elections	
N.U.	3-80	35	Candidates Forum	Explained organiza- tions goals around crime, abandoned cars, taxes.
P.O.W.E.R.	4-80	5	Planning Meeting To get Neighborhood Murder Investigated	
	4-80	10		
	5-80	20		
	5-80	80		
			Meeting with District Commander to step up murder investigation	Special Officer assigned
	6-80	100	Meeting to increase murder investigation	3 Officers assigned
	7-80	50	Meeting to increase neighborhood police patrols	Promise that each block will be patrolled each shift
	9-80	200	Disco-Supper	Raised \$600
8th Ward Improvement Association	1-80	15	To discuss forming an organization To select first issue to recruite members To plan first issue	Organization Formed
	1-80	10		
	2-80	15		
	3-80	30		
	4-80	35	With streets dept head and Council Repre. to get streets repaired	Pot holes fixed Repairing will be studied in next block Grant hearing
	10-80	45	Neighborhood Watch	

Ninth Ward Citizens United  
for Neighborhood Improvement

2-80 40  
3-80 80  
5-80 50

To form an organization  
To select first issues  
Met with city council and  
police to get added patrols

Selected  
Crime & police pro-  
tection as 1st issue  
Police promised  
greater focus on neighbor-  
hood

Concerned Citizens of Carrollton

7-80 30  
8-80 35  
9-80 40

Discuss Crime Problems  
Introduce Neighborhood  
Watch  
Get extra police patrols

12th Ward  
Improvement Group

2-80 20  
3-80 60

To form strategy  
Neighborhood  
Clean-up

12 blocks  
cleaned

East Riverside  
Association

7-80 50

Trained in home  
safety techniques

Concerned Citizens of  
General Taylor

8-80 10  
8-80 40

To select Issue  
Met owner about House

Choose Vacant  
House  
House Repaired

BIA	1-80	25	To work on police response	Decided to join neighborhood watch
	3-80	30	To learn to use Operation I.D.	Survey of Neighborhood crime activities initiated
	3-80	35	Talk to City Council candidates on crime prevention, taxes, abandoned cars	
	4-80	50	To establish Neighborhood Watch	
	5-80 5-80 6-80	30 20 40	Crime Prevention Training	
Central City Residents Improvement Association				
2-80	40	To get Abandoned houses fixed		Promises made on fire properties
	6-80	90	To fix abandoned houses	3 houses sold 2 demolished
Saint Monica's Neighborhood Improvement Association				
	3-80	40	To increase traffic safety in area	Eight stop signs were erected
	10-80	30	Neighborhood Watch	
FSJ	3-80	70	With 5th & 8th district police commanders; to control parking, crime, & traffic of Jazz Festival in neighborhood	Police promised 40 officers and 5 tow trucks for each day of festival

Algiers	5-80	300	Zoning (proposal to change)	City Council defeated proposal
VCC-BNO	1-80	50	At City Hall to keep railroad tank cars from parking in the neighborhood	Council passed resolution to limit train parking to three hours.
	4-80	300	Neighborhood Clean-up	50 blocks cleaned
	5-80	40	Keep tour buses out of French Quarter	Routes Restricted
	8-80	50	Stop horse carts in hot weather	Owner of stables arrested
	10-80	100	Neighborhood Watch Meeting	Introduced Local Patrolmen to block captains
NOTE	4-80	30	Discuss impact of proposed apartment	Supported ideal
	5-80	200	Awards Banquet	
	7-80	30	Voted to make displacement neighborhood issue	
	10-80	40	Displacement workshop	
	11-80	10	Met with 3 councilmen to introduce resolution to freeze building permits and to begin rezoning study.	Rezoning ordinance passed 12-15-80 Moratorium passed 1-14-81

NWN	1-80	20	Call police Commanders attention to truancy Problems	Regular accountability
	2-80	30	Campaign to Aide Fire Victims	300 involved in finding food, clothing & furniture for 24 families.
	4-80	45	Police Protection	Police to focus on St. Claude Avenue and around Stallings Center and Nicholls High School
Faubourg-Lafayette	4-80		8 meetings and clean-ups Averaging 20 persons each	Two play areas cleared: 16 blocks cleaned
Paillet Home owners Association	3-80	50	Block Zoning Change	Change blocked

### C. First Year - Block Club Organizing

To get more people involved in CFA neighborhood organizations and in crime prevention by working at the block level.

Program and Methodology: Organizers will talk with neighborhood people to identify problems and concerns at the block level, find block leaders and work with them to organize the block and deal with problems.

Objective 1: To organize 10 blocks in each CFA neighborhood by the end of the grant period.

#### Achievements:

The objective of having ten blocks meetings was achieved in eight of the 12 neighborhoods. One neighborhood set up a system of over 100 block leaders who have taken responsibility for involving their block in neighborhood issues, a second neighborhood used a series of 20 block meetings to significantly increase neighborhood involvement in a clean-up.

Of the four remaining neighborhoods where the goal was not reached, three neighborhoods had five meetings and had two meetings. There are valid reasons why these neighborhoods did not reach their objective. The French Quarter had serious internal problems which forced the leadership to reorganize and spend a majority of their time on organizational structure. In Pontilly, the emphasis in the organization has been to concentrate on neighborhood-wide efforts rather than a block approach. NIAIC and the Lower Irish Channel concentrated their energy on neighborhood-wide efforts and the Crime Prevention Fair for the first 11 months therefore, block organizing was addressed only at the end of the grant period. A total of 96 blocks have been organized. Of these, 36 were organized around crime prevention and 60 were organized around crime related issues. Approximately 720 people were involved.

Over 1000 whistles were sold.

100 homes used operation I.D.

175 blocks have block captains or block watchers.

### C. Block Club Organizing

#### Second Year

Block Club Organizing in the second year of the LEAA grant was approached differently than in the first year of the grant. Generally, it was used as

a tool to strengthen existing organizations rather than to create new organizations. This approach resulted in for more organized blocks than past efforts. In fact, three neighborhoods, Irish Channel, Holy Ghost, and Carre De Mandeville, organized by themselves nearly 140 block clubs, all as part of an anti-crime effort.

Two neighborhoods, the 8th Ward area and The Center area, used block clubs in the more traditional organization creating style. Nine other neighborhoods used blocks clubs, almost like committees, in an effort to solve neighborhood area specific problems. Over fifty clubs were formed in these two styles.

In all, an estimated 1500 to 2000 persons participated in these activities in the second year of the grant.

### D. Youth Organizing

#### First Year

The purpose will be to organize youth on their own issues and by doing so to involve them in constructive use of their energy and thereby cut down on juvenile crime.

#### Original Objective:

To form four youth organizations in CFA neighborhoods during the grant period.

#### Changes in Projections:

Since early attempts to work with the youth indicated:

1. Time constraints exist due to school and other activities.
2. Inability to concentrate only on issues, without considerable program support.
3. Most youth groups cannot sustain an issue long enough to win it without adult support.

Due to these findings, it was decided to shift the emphasis at least one issue in each CFA neighborhood.

Revised Objective: To involve youth as a group on at least one issue in each CFA neighborhood.

#### Program and Methodology:

Organizers will talk with youth in the community to identify issues and problems they are concerned about and try to involve them in these issues. Youth will be encouraged to work as a unit with the neighborhood organization on these issues.

Achievements:

One thousand-four hundred youth planned or participated in CFA activities in all of the 12 neighborhoods. The youth worked on issues of which 11 were successful, 2 are pending and 2 were unsuccessful. Five of the youth issues were related to getting or improving neighborhood recreation. Two other were on neighborhood crime. Youth also worked on truancy, school maintenance and jobs. In 2 neighborhoods, youth are organized, as a sub-unit to the organization and have taken on specific issues and/or projects. The B.I.A. Youth Group held four social activities, has taken the lead on a school paint day, getting a community center for the neighborhood and participating in CFA fundraising activities. The St. Cecelia C.Y.O., besides being responsible for starting the Ninth Ward Nine, has remained active at leadership, block and neighborhood levels of the crime issue.

D. Youth Organizing  
Second Year

To involve youth on at least one issue in eight CFA neighborhoods and to have youth take the lead in four of these neighborhoods during the grant period.

This was achieved almost exactly. Eight neighborhoods, the Irish Channel, Carre De Mandeville, P.O.W.E.R. the 8th Ward, The Center, Broadmoor, NOTE, and Faubourg-Lafayette all involved youth in at least one issue.

Three, Farbourg-Lafayette, Carre De Mandeville, and the Center (Cohen High School/Future Finders) had youth lead the issues. In another neighborhood, youth co-led an issue to prohibit ships carrying toxic chemicals from docking in their neighborhood. In Carre De Mandeville and Farbourg-Lafayette, the youth led a pack clean-up. The Cohen High School Future Finders have organized for summer jobs.

At least 50 youths had leadership roles and an estimated 400 youth were involved.

E. Organizing The Elderly  
First Year

Subgoal 4: To reduce the fear of crime among the elderly by involving them in issues of the neighborhood organization that are of concern to them.

## Objective of Initial Grant:

To form committees against elderly victimization in each CFA neighborhood.

## Revisions of projection:

The early efforts to organize around crime issues indicated that:

1. Involvement of the elderly increased automatically when crime is the issue.
2. Elderly residents will take significant leadership roles within the organization itself if their issues are addressed.
3. Neighborhood groups are sensitive to elderly residents' issues without forming special committees on elderly victimization.

## Revised Objective:

To increase the involvement of elderly residents at all levels of the neighborhood organization and encourage the organization to take on issues that are important to them.

## Program and Method:

Organizers will talk to elderly residents in their homes and places where they gather, i.e. nutrition sites, senior centers, AARP meetings, and church groups. They find out about the elderly residents concerns about crime and invite them to participate in the neighborhood organization's crime program. The neighborhood facilitates their involvement by planning meetings in daylight hours and providing transportation and/or escorts.

## Achievements:

Involvement of the elderly has significantly increased in ten of the 12 CFA neighborhoods during the grant period.

Over half of the participants in any crime-related meeting are elderly. In some neighborhoods it is as high as 75%. Elderly residents are active in leadership in eight neighborhood and CFA crime committees.

In six neighborhoods, elderly persons have moved into leadership positions at the neighborhood level.

Eight neighborhoods have addressed issues of specific concern to the elderly.

They are:

1. The Ninth Ward Nine, organized initially because older residents were being mugged to and from church, has won special protection during services and on the business strip.
2. Broadmoor made bus schedules available and got undercover police along a bus route.
3. Faubourg St. John assured access of emergency vehicles to the neighborhood during the Jazz Fest.
4. Lower Algiers got funding for a senior citizen program including special transportation.

A city-wide public hearing was held on elderly victimization which was attended by 200 people from 25 organizations, from which three resolutions surfaced to be voted on at the convention.

E. The Elderly  
Second Year

Objective: To organize around at least one issue of concern to the elderly in 8 CFA neighborhoods and to have the elderly take a lead on an issue in the 8 neighborhoods.

Thirteen neighborhoods had at least one meeting about crime. In each of these meetings the elderly played a major role. In every zoning issue (5) the elderly played a major role. Nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  of all Block Captains were elderly. Approximately  $\frac{1}{4}$  of all persons organized in neighborhood meetings and block meetings were elderly.

F. City-Wide Organizing  
First Year

To get CFA neighborhood groups to work together on crime and crime-related issues that affect more than one CFA neighborhood.

Objective:

To work on and win at least on city-wide, anti-crime issue during the grant period.

Program and Methodology:

Through community organizing efforts, an anti-crime program becomes viable. The CFA will form a crime prevention committee to address goals common to several neighborhoods.

1. Is it winnable?
2. Will it gain enough support from the people?
3. Is it immediate and specific?

When crime causes panic in one of the Coalition neighborhoods, the CFA crime prevention committee will use the occasion as an opportunity for anti-crime organizing in the entire community.

Achievements:

Organized a CFA crime committee which held a city-wide public hearing on elderly victimization and researched the police reorganization plan. Out of the hearing came resolutions regarding police reallocation and utilizing crime prevention techniques in CFA neighborhoods.

Organized a CFA education committee that sponsored a city-wide public hearing on school maintenance and truancy. A resolution on truancy was passed at the convention. The committee studied the city's proposed truancy pilot program and made recommendations which influenced the pilot program to be initiated in CFA neighborhoods.

A City-wide housing committee was organized. Public hearings were held on public and private housing problems. Three resolutions affecting the entire city were passed at the convention regarding:

- establishing retaliatory eviction law.
- tax sale legislation
- improvement of existing housing stock

Since the convention, the committee got tax sale legislation introduced.

In addition, several neighborhoods have worked jointly on common issues:

- a. Neighbors United and B.I.A. won enforcement of "no truck" laws on Napoleon Avenue.
- b. N.I.A.I.C. and L.I.C. held a successful crime prevention fair.
- c. Faubourg St. John and the French Quarter worked together on residential parking problems.
- d. Gentilly Woods and Pontilly and other organizations successfully stopped commercialization of the Lakefront Airport.
- e. Neighbors United and Holy Ghost worked together to jointly sponsor P.E.T. workshop attended by 40 persons.

F. City-Wide Organizing  
Second Year

Goal: To work on and win at least 3 city-wide crime and/or crime related issues during the grant period.

1. Creation of NONPAC

The New Orleans Neighborhood Police Advisory Council was created early this year, largely an out growth of past CFA efforts to increase police accountability to neighborhood issues. This program gives neighborhood representatives monthly meetings with police District Commanders. In May of 1980, the program was threatened with budget cuts and leaders from 7 CFA neighborhoods met with Mayor Ernest Morial to keep the program alive.

2. DDD Contract

By the early part of the year, organizing in six neighborhoods had raised the issue of Police Allocation. P.O.W.E.R., the new name for the former Neighbors United neighborhood discovered that the City had a contract with the Downtown Development District so that DDD was assured extra police protections. This protection however cost each district approximately 3 officers each. In a series of meetings in each district (8) averaging sixty people each, the DDD contract issue was raised and challenged. The contract was not renewed.

3. ½¢ School Sales Tax

New Orleans School System needed money for building repairs and teacher salaries. A ½¢ sales tax increase was proposed. Nine CFA neighborhoods heard speakers on the issue and supported it. At the CFA convention, 350 people

voted to support it. A further CFA sponsored, televised forum, attended by 60 was held. The tax passed by a 2-1 margin after a massive vote-drive. Another ½ sales tax in New Orleans passed by only 400 votes, probably many of whom came primarily to support the school tax. A similiar ½¢ tax for schools failed by a 2-1 margin in neighboring Jefferson Parish.

4. Food Stamp Issue

In March, it was revealed that the Food Stamp Program would run out of money by June 1st. In Mid-April 600 people from across the state rallied in Baton Rouge to save the program. In May 250 people, including members of 8 CFA organizations rallied at City Hall to increase pressure to save the program. It passed on May 20th. Every single Louisiana Congressman and Senator supported the program. May 20th was the deadline for the program's extension.

G. Leadership Training

Goal: To offer a Four-session Leadership training program to at least 50 CFA leaders by the end of the grant period.

CFA far exceeded its leadership training goals during the 1980 grant period. Excluding the nearly 600 Block Captains trained for Neighborhood Watch. There were still over 460 persons involved in leadership training sessions. Eight different neighborhoods were involved. There were three multi-neighborhood training sessions (Crime, Housing, Running a Confrontation-Style Meeting). Board members of religious orders were trained in neighborhood organizing concepts. One neighborhood, Ninth Ward Nine Citizens United of Neighborhood Improvement, received a three-session organization developing training course which led to the founding of a new organization.

H. Fundraising:

Goal: To raise a budget of \$65,000 to assure the continuation of community anti-crime organizing efforts during 1981.

#### IV. Major Tasks and Services Performed

These can scarcely be separated from the major activities since to a large extent the service we perform is organizing. To best understand the accomplishments of CFA, read and the summary of activities about in the preceding section.

To sum up, however, there were over ninety neighborhood actions in CFA's two and one half years under the LEAA. Over 13,000 people were involved in these.

Between 2,200 and 2,600 persons were involved in Block Club organizing. Ninety percent of this activity was directed towards Neighborhood Watch and other anti-crime activity.

Over 450 persons were involved in leadership training (exclusive of Neighborhood Watch).

New types of organizations are developing as the result of our leadership training experience. St. Francis De Salles Catholic Church is creating an organization from within its own parish leadership. "The Center" a catholic service agency, has sponsored organizing activity within its neighborhood leading to some major community victories. Algiers is experimenting with a training style of organizing leading to creation of an organization representing 38 neighborhood institutions.

#### V. Problems Encountered

Problems in organizing are the norm. Confrontation style organizing as practiced by CFA and its member organization requires a problem to be faced before even the thought of organizing is possible, to fact, to an extent the greater the difficulty in solving a problem, the more successful the organizing is deemed to be if in fact success is achieved.

To list every obstacle encountered in developing 15 organizations (excluding four or five that have failed along the way) and several hundred block clubs would be more of a hindrance to analysis than an asset. Similarly, to list each impediment of the success of any issue would again be counter productive.

Internally, the basic problem-goal is how to motivate volunteers. The external problems are that you (your organization) is challenging the power

of an organization unused to and unwilling to having to relinquish that power. Both of these types of problems present innumerable sub-problems.

These types of problems are the same.

First, some things won't get done (or done well) because tasks are confused. Second, leadership may become too dependent on the organizer. Third, personal problems will arise (frustration, jealousy, ego-bruising) which can destroy an organization.

Part of this is inevitable. In his role of teacher-agitator the organizer must constantly be pushing leadership into roles they have never experienced. Leading them, in a sense. Which will confuse folks who expect an organizer to be more of an "administrative assistant" to the organization than one who is challenging that organization to set and fulfill its mission.

Our experience now is that the more the organizer can act as a trainer with small groups of leaders simultaneously, the easier this problem is to deal with. The training in itself helps define the organizer's role. The group-process helps the leaders to have a common concept of it.

2 differences in style in poor, working class, and professional neighborhood organizations.

Simply put professionals can get some things done with much more ease than poor people can, as those faced by many types of volunteer, educational, political, or anti-crime organizations. Primarily they require patience, persistence and a working knowledge of the uses of power to overcome.

None-the-less four major organizational problems have continued to hamper the Coalition: 1. Confusion over the role of an organizer, 2. Differences in style between organizing in poor, working-class, and professional neighborhoods, 3. Money, and 4. figuring out what to do with an organization after it has won an issue.

1. Confusion over the role of the organizer.

Many problems arise when everyone in an organization expects (including the organizer) expect the organizer to be doing something different than what anyone else thinks he should be doing.

Both within and among neighborhoods, there is a constant tension between those who already have some access to power and those who do not. Generally, the poorer folk will be prepared sooner for more radical action.

Careful choice of goals and strategies is one key to this problem. Deliberate, planned social interaction is another.

### 3. Money

Probably the biggest problem CFA faced was a too-rapid growth of staff, coupled with a lack of experience in local fund raising skills. Since the inception of the LEAA grant, staff size has dropped from 23 to 8. This has taken a toll on staff morale and in the neighborhoods.

Surprisingly, the neighborhood problem has not been in lack of service, but instead they have experienced repeated turnovers among staff, leading to a severe confusion of staff roles as well as a problem in trust building and maintenance.

The problem is self-solving unless more "big grants" which significantly increase the budget, are pursued.

### 4. What To Do After an organization has won its issue.

Crime is an addressable problem; especially on the neighborhood level. In instance after instance, an aroused community-protecting itself, combined with some official cooperation, has been able to deal with its crime crisis. On non-crime issues, the same success is demonstrated.

But afterwards, the organization collapses. Pontilly, and Ninth Ward Nine, are prime examples of Neighborhood Organizations which have experienced this. Various housing, crime and education Committees have also won their issue and disappeared.

The only answers we have seen to this problem are these: 1. Clear Long Range Goals accompanied by Clear short-range objectives, 2. a Broad Base of Community support.

## VI. Principal Findings And Results

By every measurable standard, the CFA anti-crime project has been a success. Neighborhood involvement has grown. Specific crime problems have been solved. Several crime-causing problems have been addressed. Understanding of the criminal justice system, has increased. Use of the criminal justice system has been increased.

Unfortunately, a new crime-statistic system, introduced in early 1980 makes overall assessment of crime decreases impossible to document however, the 1980 crime growth rate was cut to 2.1%.

### A. Did the community respond to the crime problem by mobilizing

1. Over 13,000 people from 19 neighborhoods were mobilized.
  - a. Approximately 10,500 attended neighborhood action meetings.
  - b. Approximately 3200 attended block meetings.
  - c. Nearly 500 attended leadership training sessions.

### B. Were Criminal Activities Reduced?

Given a new police crime-reporting system this question cannot be answered in absolute terms.

However the following successes are clear:

1. An elderly victimization program, has been established within the Criminal Sheriff Office.
  2. Two Truancy Centers have been established. Six more are planned.
  3. A daytime youth curfew has been established and is enforced in those districts having truancy centers.
  4. A city-wide system of police-community meetings is in effect. Each district has its own council which meets monthly. (NONPAC, New Orleans Neighborhood-Police Advisory Councils.
  5. The system whereby a disproportionate number of police are assigned downtown has been changed. The Downtown Development District contract was broken.
  6. The City's Public School system address the entire range of the criminal justice system.
3. Do the neighborhood residents feel they have gained:
    - a. Insight into the criminal justice system?
    - b. An opportunity to have some input into the measures being taken for their personal safety?

c. A means of effecting change in the security measures being provided for their community based upon the community's concerns, etc?

- a. Do residents feel they have gained insight into the criminal justice system.
- a. Some probably, this is the Coalition biggest failure. Ninety percent of CFA anti-crime activity focused on community self-help measures and/or police-community cooperation. While that activity is very beneficial, it does neglect the prosecution, judgement, sentencing, and rehabilitating parts of the criminal justice system.
- i. None the less, two neighborhoods areas, the Irish Channel, (upper and lower) and Carre De Mandeville did have educational meetings involving nearly 1,500 which which did address the entire range of the criminal justice system.
- ii. Additionally an anti-crime directory, Community Involvement in Law Education and Crime Prevention was developed and distributed to over 1600 institutions and community organizations.
- iii. A thirty minute documentary on truancy was developed jointly by CFA and (NOVAC (New Orleans Video Access Center) and aired on Public Service Television.
- iiii. Two other documentaries were produced on crime prevention, one geared toward children, one towards adult. These were viewed by approximately 10,000 individuals.
- b. Do residents feel they have an opportunity to have some input into the measures being taken for their personal safety?

YES! On two levels

They have won numerous anti-crime victories (see answer to questions 1 and 2 in this section and read neighborhood activities chart, has received a major funding boost through the passage of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  sales tax referendum.

C. Specific crime problems were addressed in 18 neighborhoods. Types of victories include:

1. Extra patrols
2. School Security Guards
3. Specific Hot-Spot Patrols
4. Drug Busts
5. Arrests of Rapists, Murders, and theft gangs
6. Busting up of child prostitution activity
7. Businesses hiring extra security guards, installing lighting and fences.
8. Traffic law enforcement
9. Lights for Parks
10. Better efforts by school principals to stop truancy-related problems.

Again, for specific results, consult the neighborhood action charts. Secondly, they have been around with an array of community self-help ideas.

These includes:

- i. Block Watch - Block Captains help get neighbors together to meet each other and take anti-crime steps.
- ii. Whistle Stop - Neighbors get "Police" whistles and everyone is aware of what it means when they hear a whistle.
- iii. Operation I.D. - Household items are engraved and recorded by police.
- iv. Training in suspect identification
- v. Better lighting
- vi. Better home security
- vii. "Defensible space techniques"
- viii. Crime monitoring forums and discussions
- ix. Neighbor:Watch - 2-3 residents call each other before they enter or leave home.
- x. Helping Hand - Homes where people can go for help are identified
- xi. T.O.P. Taxi on Patrol - Cabs now have direct radio contact with police.

C. Do residents feel that there is now a means for effecting change, based upon need, in their neighborhood's security.

c. YES!

At every level, from the block club to city-wide, there have been changes made.

i. Neighborhood

Repeated victories in targeting police activities, closing hazardous bars, etc.

Block Club

Repeated victories in targeting police activities, changing hazards, involving neighbors to help.

City Wide

Repeated victories in opening police-neighborhood communication, gaining patrols, setting up youth programs, changing zoning laws.

Youth

Repeated victories in opening recreation spaces, ensuring lighting and patrols in parks, youth programs.

Seniors

Repeated victories in police patrols, lighting, arrests after crimes, prosecution, neighborhood involvement, elderly victimization program.

Education and Training

Resource material gives institutions access to change agencies, training programs increase leadership confidence and competence, newsletters transmit information.

In short, successes of many and various types have created a confidence among the neighborhood leaders that they can use their organizations to create change whenever necessary, and within only those limits set by the organizations determination to create change.

National Criminal Justice Reference Service

**ncjrs**

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

FOR APPENDIX

See Progress Reports 1 through 12

AND

August 1979 Continuation Grant Proposal

**END**