National Criminal Justice Reference Service

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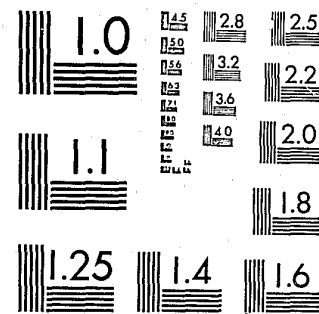
National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20531

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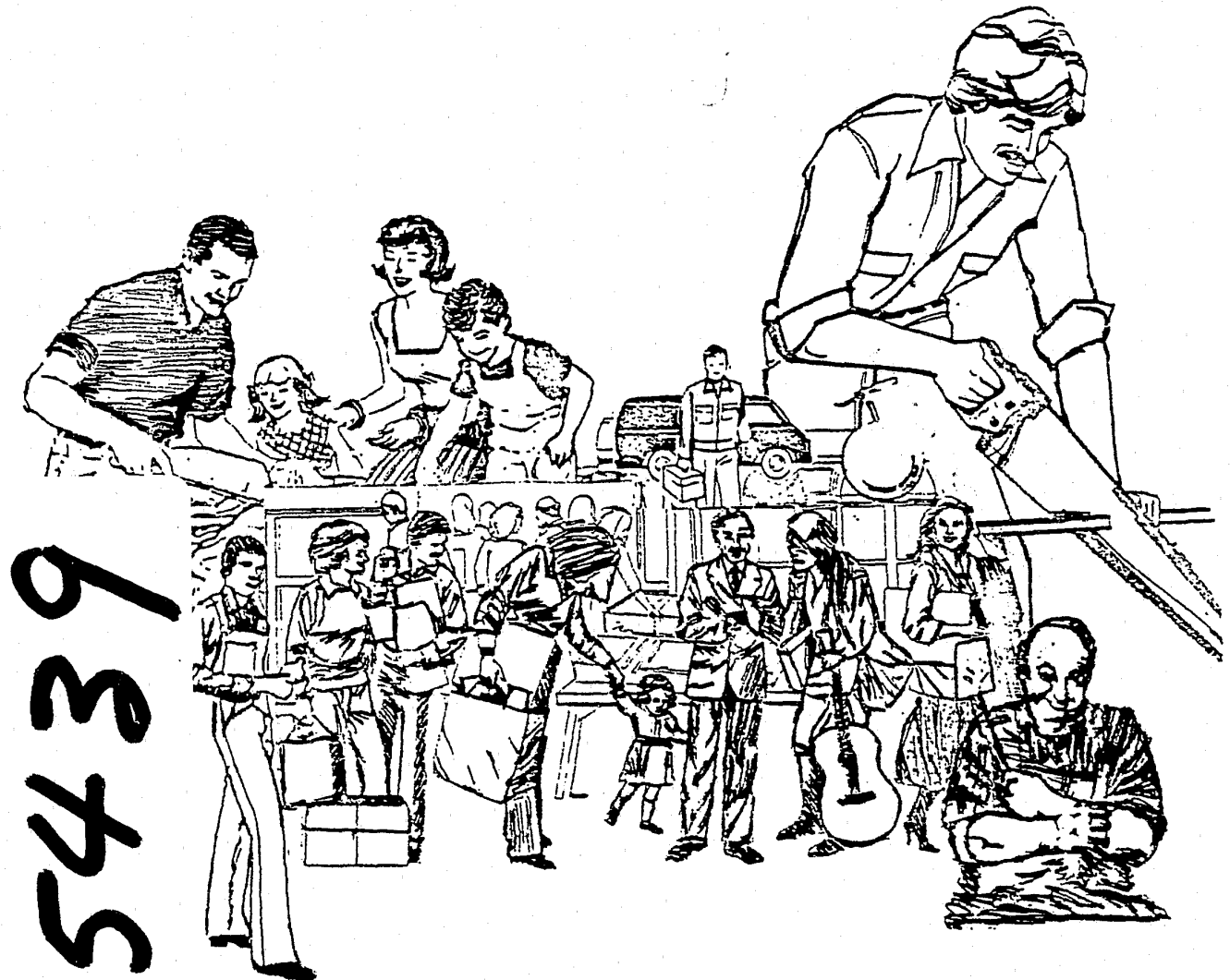
CRIME PREVENTION COALITION

Division of Public Safety Programs
Office of the Governor
Columbia, S.C. 29201

Strategy for Implementing

Citizen Crime Prevention Coalitions

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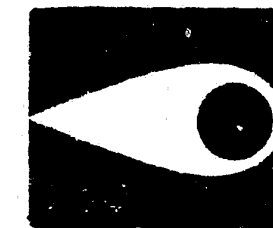
Purpose

The Governor of South Carolina has made crime prevention one of his priorities, especially those programs that involve citizen action and cooperation with law enforcement to reduce crime in South Carolina.

As part of a statewide effort, the Division of Public Safety Programs has initiated Citizens Crime Prevention programs to involve local citizens in addressing the needs of crime prevention on a local level.

Seminars are being held on a regional level in order to focus on citizen awareness of local problems and issues. The seminars provide technical assistance, training and information on programs designed for citizen action in the prevention of crime.

The State provides a Crime Prevention Specialist to assist you in your planning and development of a Citizen Coalition. For further information or assistance, please contact:

Mr. Ray Isgett
Crime Prevention Specialist
1205 Pendleton Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
803/758-8940

2

Citizen Crime Prevention

Coalition Building

I.   What is a "Core Group?"

A "core group" is composed of the initial key persons who
are identified as organizers to assist the Division of
Public Safety Programs in planning a seminar in crime
prevention programs for their community.

II. Activities of a "Core Group."

A.   Identify persons from their community who will:

1.   attend the training seminar;

2.   follow through after the seminar with activities;
     and

3.   be an active leader in the community on crime
     prevention.

B.   Ensure that persons selected to participate in the
     seminar are a cross-section representation of the
     entire community.

C.   Obtain names, addresses and telephone numbers of
     participants to attend the Seminar and submit them to
     the State Crime Prevention Specialist.

Suggested groups to select from:

1.   male

     female

     white

     black

     other

2.   elected officials

     housewives

     members of the educational system

     representatives of non-profit organizations

     religious leaders

     senior citizens

     members of the media

     civic leaders

     youth (under 17)

D.   Core Group representatives will assist the workshops as
     moderators for their respective groups.

III. Duties of the officers of a Core Group:

A. Chairman

1. To act as moderator at the meetings.

2. To be responsible for media and press coverage.

3. To coordinate the activities identified by the Core Group.

B. Vice Chairman

1. To act in the absence of the Chairman.

2. To chair committee assigned by the Chairman or Core Group.

C. Recording Secretary

1. To maintain a list of attendees to Core Group meetings.

2. To maintain minutes of each meeting.

3. To submit minutes and activities to State Crime Prevention Specialist.

IV. Expected activities for seminar participants:

A. To identify crime prevention needs for their immediate community.

B. To try to find solutions to those problems.

C. To help organize neighborhood coalitions.

D. To take an active part in Crime Watch.

E. To encourage their neighbors and friends to become involved in crime prevention.

F. To continue to expand upon those issues identified in the seminar.

G. To collectively and individually cooperate with law enforcement to reduce crime.

Goals and Objectives of Citizen Coalitions:

I. To stimulate citizen interest and participation in the theory and practice of crime prevention.

II. To organize coalitions to formally perform citizen crime prevention responsibilities.

III. To identify citizen community leaders:

A. Core Group Leaders;

B. Interested participants to be trained in citizen crime prevention activities.

IV. To identify local community crime problems.

V. To provide participants with techniques in problem solving.

VI. To assist law enforcement in the Criminal Justice process.

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL FOR

GROUP LEADERS/CHAIRMAN

Tips on Group Facilitation

and

Guidelines for the Leader

Group Facilitation

As the role of the group increases, the role of the leader becomes that of group facilitator. A facilitator attempts to create an atmosphere where everyone feels free to participate and to help the group organize its thinking as members build on each other's ideas and suggestions. Listening to group members is the key. There are several operating procedures that may be helpful to the group facilitator:

1. Record the pertinent points of the discussion on a flip chart visible to all members. To keep up with the discussion, the essence of the thoughts should be summarized in three to six words, but the contributing member must be satisfied that you have adequately distilled his thoughts. Any member can disagree with a point when it is visibly recorded on the chart or later on in the discussion. The facilitator will frequently cross out and change points to meet the group's satisfaction. When a sheet is filled, it should be hung in a readily visible spot. As the group continues, the story of its thinking will be hanging around the room. This permits a review of the group's thinking for itself and, more importantly, for members who did not attend the session.

2. Get agreement on the group's task. Encourage members to state the task or problem situation in their own words so that there can be no misunderstanding as to the group's purpose.

3. Listen. Don't be afraid of occasional silence. Silence facilitates thinking and thinking facilitates problem resolution.

4. Clarify unclear points by asking, "Do you mean...?" "Let me see if I understand. Is your point...?"

5. If you are not sure of a member's point or that there _is_ a point, ask the group for help: "What does someone else think...?"

6. Bring out overlooked viewpoints by asking: "Does this fit here?" "Should we think about...?" "Is this what we are trying to say?"

7. Pull the discussion back on course when it becomes too repetitious, blocked or on dead center, dominated by one or two persons, or strongly divergent from the agreed upon task.

8. Help the group refine and focus its ideas by asking, "How can we make this more specific?" What's our main point here?" "How can I summarize this idea to put it on the chart?"

9. As new ideas are presented and accepted, check them for consistency with what has already been recorded on the flip chart. The group may want to change its course or reverse itself.

10. Periodically, in long sessions or when discussion becomes blocked, summarize and outline what the group has come up with so far.

11. An alternative to summarizing when a degree of agreement exists or when the response to a summary indicates that consensus seems possible is to test for group consensus. Ask: "Can we agree on something like...?" "I am hearing..." "Is this right?"

12. When a near consensus seems to exist but there are a few strong objections, help the consenting members to explore the objections open-mindedly. Doing so frequently leads to overall consensus.

By depending on questions rather than positive statements to guide the group's discussion, the facilitator displays an open attitude respecting all the members' thinking. By showing respect, the facilitator encourages the members to keep cool and to consider each other's thinking. As a result, their involvement is more complete, and they are more likely to accept full responsibility for implementing the group decision.

Unfortunately, group facilitation can be a time-consuming process, and, thus, may be feasible only for major decisions. The size of the group is another important variable; group facilitation is not generally appropriate for groups of over twelve persons. For additional information regarding group dynamics, group facilitation and conflict resolution, see Helpful Information Sources.

Guidelines for the Leader

Being an effective leader is never easy. If you are expected to be both a program-oriented manager and a people-oriented leader, the conflicting demands and priorities placed on you may at times seem overwhelming. The best approach is to capitalize on your own leadership and managerial capabilities and then build a team to supplement the traits you do not possess. A simple formula is not available, but the following guidelines should help you become a more effective leader.

-----<u>Be flexible</u>. Choose from the range of leadership patterns the approach best fitting each particular situation. In selecting an approach be aware of relevant personal, group and situational forces.

-----<u>Regardless of the leadership approach and how decisions are made, communicate and share information with participating volunteers</u>. You may have access to information that others need to know to participate effectively, as well as information that others would just find fun to know. Volunteering can and should be fun. There are several ways to achieve this:

1. Devote part of each meeting to bring members up to date on what's new.

2. When using written reports, be brief. Such reports should be frequent and as personal and as informal as possible. They should focus on what people would like to know--on the cause, not on the organizational structure.

3. Look for human interest items that will help members have a good feeling about their work.

4. Look for some measures of success to present; don't always talk about problems and how far off schedule you are.

-----Be honest. Let the group know how much influence they will have in a given situation and the degree of authority that you will exercise as a leader. The democratic facade of "making them think it was their idea in the first place" is unethical and risky.

-----Be certain that necessary and crucial decisions are made one way or another--by involving as many members as possible whenever feasible or by yourself in those situations which demand it.

-----Recognize that participative decision-making is not a way of "passing the buck." As the recognized leader, you are held responsible for the decision regardless of who makes them.

-----Recognize the difference between management and leadership work on the one hand and operating work on the other. Operating work can help you stay in the forefront, to recognize and empathize with what group members must contend; however, it can also interfere with your primary role--leadership. Leaders and managers frequently submerge

themselves in operating work because it provides more immediate personal satisfaction. Subconsciously, this may be a way of avoiding or postponing difficult but important leadership tasks.

-----Recognize that formally designated persons are not the only leaders, but that informal leaders emerge in most groups. An informal leader is the person whom group members turn to when they have problems or need advice. He is respected, trusted and loved by the group because of his patience, understanding and willingness to treat each member as a unique individual. Formal leaders are generally threatened by the existence of strong informal leaders and attempt to compete with or discredit them. This only enhances the position of the informal leader and increases resistance to the formal leader. The best approach for the formal leader is to try to pull the informal leader into the leadership and/or management team.

The formal leader should recognize the status of the informal leader and try to learn what it is that makes him so attractive to the group. By consulting frequently with the informal leader, you can pave the way for increased acceptance by the group of new and controversial ideas and practices. Informal leaders can serve as an effective sounding board for decisions that must be made in a hurry without first going to the group.

-----<u>If you feel that you are doing all the work, if you are</u>

     <u>neglecting your home, family, and other interests, if the</u>

     <u>project has become or remained a one-person show, then you</u>

     <u>are not a leader but a martyr who wants all the glory and</u>

     <u>all the control</u>. Share work, control and glory!

-----<u>Emphasize the attainment of desirable human relations</u>

     <u>objectives as well as the accomplishment of program</u>

     <u>objectives</u>.

-----If you can say "thanks" a dozen times a day to participating

     volunteers without being thanked once in a dozen days, you

     have a firm handle on what being a leader is all about.

<u>GUIDELINES FOR BRAINSTORMING SESSION</u>

1.   Inform all participants ahead of time of the target problem and goal so they can do some "pre-brainstorming."

2.   Meet in a comfortable room which has either a flipchart or a blackboard.

3.   Include no less than four and no more than twelve people in the session. Those who participated in your needs assessment and problem clarification stages will be the most familiar with what is needed and what has been tried in the criminal justice system. But they may have adopted the professionals' conservative or reserved approach as to what is possible. So be sure to include a few people who were not heavily involved in earlier stages; they may be more creative and suggest ideas that others wouldn't.

4.   Have a combination leader/recorder who begins the session and records the ideas of others presented.

5.   The leaders should begin by stating very specifically the target problem and goal(s). Depending on how definite you are about the scope of your involvement (that is, the amount of time, money and personnel the group is willing to invest), you might also present these parameters, but doing so can inhibit creative thinking.

6. Before the session, the leader should develop an outline of project types. Having some notions about major breakdowns of the problem and potential activities will enable the leader to encourage the group to look at all sides of the issue.

7. Encourage group members to suggest whatever pops into their heads; the more ideas the better. Note pads and pencils may be needed for members to jot down their ideas as they occur so as not to forget them while waiting to speak.

8. There are no restrictions on the proposals presented and the group should not be permitted to evaluate or criticize proposals as they are suggested. Premature evaluation of ideas will prevent getting a perspective on the situation because the ideas are judged individually rather than in comparison to all other ideas. Criticism of an idea, no matter how valid, threatens not only the proposal but the person who made it, and stifles creativity.

9. New twists on already presented ideas are acceptable, however, and such refinement might just lead to the "perfect idea." Brainstorming is similar to free association in that one idea or word can trigger other related or unrelated ideas and proposals.

SELECTED MATERIALS TO USE IN

ORGANIZING GROUPS FOR SPECIFIC PROJECTS

ORGANIZATIONS/GROUPS TO CONSIDER

** Business Community--possible contributions include donation of space, supplies, money, technical assistance on budgeting and accounting practices, management and public relations.

** Government Agencies and Officials--contributions include resource persons and information valuable to the project speakers and funding.

** Labor Unions--could be of tremendous help in legislative lobbying efforts.

** Minority Groups--can focus attention on special needs of minorities in the community and can lend support to joint priorities.

** Professional Association--may contribute volunteer support, space and material, information and research capabilities and publicity.

** Religious Organizations--may provide space and materials, volunteers, information on community problems and dissemination of information.

** Colleges and Universities--your project may qualify for educational credit for students. Students in various fields may offer help in their particular areas of study.

** Senior Citizens Groups--The American Association of Retired Persons (AAC)is a powerful organization and may offer assistance in legislative priorities.

** Youth and Student Groups--youth perception of problems affecting them is often different from adult perceptions. They should be involved in keeping a realistic perspective of strategies which can be effective.

** Service and Civic Organizations--contributions can include volunteer support, fund raising skills, and technical assistance in marketing, public relations, management and training.

** Neighborhood Associations--can be helpful in providing information on the history, needs and issues of a neighborhood.

** Non-profit Service Organizations--may provide linkage between services and information networks, help in disseminating information, cooperate on research and surveys.

** Media--may contribute information on the community, people and issues, publicity for your activities and efforts to rally public support.

** Legislators and Public Officials--may contribute information on pending legislation, assist in obtaining information on grant monies available to the community, intervene on your behalf when requesting funds, and support legislation.

Reasons Why People Do Not Like to Serve on Committees

Poor leadership. The leader fails to keep the discussion on the subject, to monitor and direct to keep things moving in the appropriate direction, and to engage in those activities that are stimulating and motivating to the members.

Goals are unclear. Members are not really sure what they are trying to accomplish.

Assignments are not taken seriously by committee members. There is an apparent lack of commitment.

There is a lack of clear focus on the committee's assignment--e.g., "What are we supposed to be doing today?"

Recommendations of the committee are often ignored by top management. Management needs to be more responsive to the committee.

Waste of time. Unproductive discussions of problems, with no conclusions or decisions made.

Lack of follow-through with assignments on the part of committee members.

Often a domination by one person or clique. Some talk and push for their positions, while others wonder why they are there.

Lack of preparation by committee members, including the chairman of the meeting. Agenda not prepared, materials and things that really need to be there are not available. Someone has not done his homework.

No action taken. The committee spends a lot of time without coming up with specific items resulting in some kind of action.

People often have hidden agenda--personal axes to grind. They get into discussions that only one or two think are important.

Things People Like About Committees When They Function Well

Clear role definition of the committee--what the committee and its members are supposed to do, what their goals are.

Careful time control. Starting on time and ending on time.
Enough time allowed to get the work done and no more.

Committee members are sensitive to each other's needs and
expressions. People listen and respect others' opinions.

An informal relaxed atmosphere, rather than a formal
exchange.

Good preparation on the part of the chairman and committee
members. Materials prepared and available.

Members all qualified and interested. They want to be a
part of the committee. A definite commitment exists.

Interruptions are avoided or held to a minimum.

Good minutes or records are kept, so that decisions are not
lost. There is no need to search out what decisions were
made.

Periodically, the committee stops and assesses its own
performance. Needed improvements are worked out.

Committee members feel they are given some kind of reward
for their committee efforts. Recognition and appreciation
are given, so that they feel they are really making a
contribution.

The work of the committee is accepted and used, and seems to
make a contribution to the organization.

GOALS FOR COALITION

PROGRAMS	EDUCATION/INFORMATION	REDUCTION IN BURGLARIES, HOUSEBREAKING
Speaker's Bureau	X	X
Operation Identification		X
Neighborhood Watch		X

RULES OF THUMB AND TIPS FOR SELECTING A PROJECT

1. Seek as much participation and impact as possible.

2. Learn from the experiences of previous and existing similar programs.

3. Start small and consider beginning with a pilot approach to your ultimate project goal.

4. Try to select a project with a high probability of success.

5. Avoid duplication of effort and counter-productive rivalry with existing groups and programs.

6. Avoid causing more problems than are resolved.

SETTING OBJECTIVES FOR YOUR PROJECT

1. Objectives should specify a single key result to be accomplished.

2. Objectives should specify a target date for accomplishment.

3. Objectives should consider maximum costs (dollars, person/hours, materials, etc.).

4. Objectives should specify only the "what" and "when:" they should not venture into the "why" and "how."

5. Objectives should be readily understandable to those responsible for their attainment.

6. Objectives should be realistic and attainable but still represent a significant challenge.

7. Objectives should be consistent with available or anticipated resources.

8. Objectives should avoid or minimize dual accountability for achievement when joint effort is required.

9. Objectives should be consistent with your basic organizational policies and practices.

TASK CHART

ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL OR GROUP	DEADLINES

COALITION MEMBER:

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT FOR EASE IN READING _____

COALITION

I would like to realise, from the efforts of the _____
Coalition, the following:

GOALS:

OBJECTIVES:

My personal expertise available to the Coalition is:
(I am willing to work in any capacity; however, my primary
interest is:)

The following persons are interested in the Coalition and should
be added to the mailing list: (Please give Name, Address and
Telephone Number(s)).

Outside expertise available to the Coalition:
(Please give Name, Address, Telephone Number(s) and area of
expertise).

Additional Comments:

Crime Watch

Index

I

Why A Crime Watch?

Crime Watch is the most economical, feasible deterrent to criminal
activity developed to date. Crime Watch involves the key person who
can really have an effect upon victimization--the potential
victim--you, the citizen. Law enforcement traditionally is a
reactive agency, responding only after a crime has been committed.
It is important, therefore, that the potential victim, the citizen,
take precautions and act to remove the opportunity for a crime to
happen. Crime Watch participants are not vigilantes, do not
personally confront danger, do not make arrests. They act as eyes
and ears for law enforcement, reporting suspicious activity to the
proper authorities. Furthermore, it costs nothing to be a good
citizen or neighbor. Law enforcement agencies need your help to be
successful in the crusade against crime.

II

Who Needs Crime Watch?

Any person who is interested in not becoming a victim of personal or
property crime should become involved in Crime Watch. Also, anyone
who has a family, owns property or has persons or property in his
trust needs the program.

The best time to become a member of Crime Watch is before you are the
victim of a crime.

Don't be the person who says, "Not me, I'll never be a victim" or "I
live in a good neighborhood, and we don't have a crime problem."
--_Yet_! Everyone--white, black, male or female, whether living in the
city or a rural area, living alone or with a family--is a potential
victim.

III

Urban Crime Watch

In an urban setting your neighbor lives close to you and there are a good many families or houses within close proximity. Usually, it is easier to watch for your neighbor's property the nearer he lives to you.

In an Urban Crime Watch you become acquainted with those persons who live on your street or in your block; with them you form an organization of concerned neighbors who want to help each other prevent crime on your street or block.

How? See Section V.

IV

Rural Crime Watch

The difference between urban and rural living is that in the latter you probably cannot see your neighbor's house and often you're not within hearing distance. Because of these differences, a rural crime watch demands a special approach.

Some of the things requiring security that are unique to a rural environment are:

Utility and storage buildings;

Equipment and farm products;

Livestock, such as swine, cattle or chickens;

Larger property perimeters.

Most of the time, rural neighbors will have to make a more concentrated effort to organize a Crime Watch.

V

Steps to Form a Crime Watch

To have an effective, successful Crime Watch, there are certain necessary steps which must be taken. First, the citizens within a given geographic area must feel the need and have the desire and willingness to take some initiative to promote their own safety and welfare.

In most instances, it is the responsibility of law enforcement to show the need for Crime Watch.

Usually, once the need is presented and understood, the citizen's desire to create a crime watch begins to grow. Once the desire is established, the next steps are relatively easy.

- Contact your neighbors and discuss organizing a Crime Watch with them.
- Set a meeting date.
- Secure a convenient, accessible meeting place.
- Notify neighbors well in advance of the logistics of the meeting: when, where and why.
- At the meeting have law enforcement representative demonstrate the problems within your community and discuss things the citizen can do to prevent the criminal acts.
- Elect a chairperson to direct the activities of the group and to coordinate with law enforcement.

- Elect a vice-chairperson to substitute for the chairperson, when necessary.

- Elect a Secretary/Treasurer to record activities of meetings and proceedings, and, if funds are used for projects or dues are part of the organization, to maintain a record of the funds.

- Make a list of all persons (families) represented in the confines of the Crime Watch with a map of the neighborhood indicating name, address and telephone number, both at home and at work. The map and list are then distributed to each member so that he can become familiar with the neighborhood. If he, at some future time, notices a suspicious act in the area, he can report it to law enforcement authorities, pinpointing for them the exact location and potential victim.

- Set up a schedule for each home or business to have a security survey conducted. Security surveys should be conducted by a trained crime prevention person knowledgeable about security. This person can be law enforcement or citizen volunteer. Emphasize the need for citizens to be trained.

- Implement the individual recommendations that are made, even if it is necessary financially to do the implementation in phases. For example, you might be able to pin windows right away, as this is inexpensive. Locks might have to wait till next month. Mark I.D. Number on property immediately and carry out other recommendations as feasible.

Note: If yours is rental or leased property, check with the landlord before installing locks, etc. Some landlords have prohibiting clauses or objections in lease or rental contracts. Often they are concerned with uniformity in any such additions to the property. Sometimes, however, the landlord will pay for part of the expense of this property improvement.

Project I.D.--Have your law enforcement agency issue your number and apply it to items that are practicable. Those items that cannot practicably be marked should be photographed. Inventory all items with Model and Serial number, including a description. Give a copy of this inventory to your insurance agent, and keep your copy in a fireproof box or safe deposit box for safekeeping. In rural areas, be sure to mark all farm equipment and tools.

. After all of the above steps have been implemented, you have a Crime Watch.

. Crime Watch zone signs can now be placed in your community where not prohibited by ordinance or local restrictions.

Note: Please do not just erect signs without organizing a Crime Watch. The signs have little or no meaning when there is no organized group or Crime Watch program.

For uniformity, signs should carry the Crime Watch Eye Symbol. The signs can be manufactured or purchased locally as long as they conform to the pattern. Signs may be ordered through local law enforcement agencies.

VI

How to Keep a Crime Watch Alive and Interesting

Good leadership is one of the most important factors in keeping a crime watch alive. The chairperson who is motivated will keep the program strong and interesting, especially if that person recruits others to assist in each program presentation.

Some suggestions are:

After Crime Watch is formed and established and security education for personal and property safety is covered extensively, move on to other interests of the community, i.e., vandalism, beautification, water drainage, lighting, first aid, fire prevention, etc. Show films, that are available through law enforcement or public libraries at no charge. Even go to the effort of arranging guest speakers on a variety of subjects of public concern. (i.e., CPR, First Aid and Fire Prevention.)

VII

Qualifications for Crime Watch

1. To qualify as an official South Carolina Crime Watch, a community or neighborhood should follow all the steps outlined in Section V.

2. Send a roster of members to:

   Governor's Office

   Division of Public Safety Programs

   Crime Prevention Specialist

   1205 Pendleton Street

   Columbia, SC 29201

VIII

State Association of Crime Prevention Officers and Citizens
(SACPO)

This is an organization comprised of law enforcement and citizens in
South Carolina who are interested in promoting crime prevention in
South Carolina and in their local communities. They meet regionally
at a monthly meeting and quarterly on a statewide basis to exchange
ideas, promote crime prevention and receive information and training.

Any individual who would wish to participate in this association
should contact his local crime prevention officer or the SACPO
office:

SACPO

Room 481

1205 Pendleton Street

Columbia, SC 29201, Telephone 758-8940.

Definitions

Crime Prevention--The anticipation, recognition, and appraisal of a
crime risk and the initiating of some action to remove or reduce that
risk.

Crime Watch--a formally organized group whose primary goal is crime
prevention.

Neighbor--One who lives or operates a business adjoining your
property or business.

Neighborhood--A geographic area that encompasses a group of people,
families or businesses with a common interest or boundary.

Rural--Unincorporated areas of a County.

Urban--Incorporated areas of a City.

RI/bh

COUNTY CRIME PREVENTION COMMITTEE

The fight against crime depends upon local law enforcement and local citizens working together to prevent crime rather than reacting to crimes after they have been committed.

The purpose of the Crime Prevention Committee - to initiate concern about crime among citizens other than law enforcement personnel and to make the public aware that its help and awareness is the most effective crime prevention tool available.

Possible Committee Functions - in order for the Crime Prevention Committee to be effective, it most likely will consider the following roles:

1. Study the factors which influence crime in the county;

2. Agree on ways to reduce crime in this county;

3. Measure the progress toward these goals;

4. Recommend ways that citizens can assist law enforcement officers to discourage criminal activity; and,

5. Study community's response to victims of crime.

Membership - should include all areas of the county. For this idea to work well people who do not ordinarily sit on committees should be involved.

Membership is open to any citizen interested in prevention of crime. Special effort should be made to include younger and older citizens.

Suggested Committee Structure - the Crime Prevention Committee would probably work best if it has one county chairman and a chairman for each subcommittee.

Subcommittees - (a) There should be initially nine (9) subcommittees whose members have the responsibility of researching the major crime categories in order to determine the roles and activities the community can play in addressing the kinds of problems that are identified.
         (b) The subcommittees should be:

1. Juvenile Crimes
2. Crimes Against the Elderly
3. Subcommittee on Murder
4. Subcommittee on Aggravated Assault
5. Subcommittee on Forcible Rape
6. Subcommittee on Armed Robbery
7. Subcommittee on Burglary
8. Subcommittee on Larceny - Breaking & Entering
9. Subcommittee on Motor Vehicle Theft

END