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**CRIME AND THE ELDERLY: WHAT YOUR
COMMUNITY CAN DO**



HEARING
BEFORE THE
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING
UNITED STATES SENATE
NINETY-SIXTH CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION
ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

JUNE 23, 1980



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CRIME AND THE ELDERLY: WHAT YOUR COMMUNITY CAN DO

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1980

U.S. SENATE,
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING,
Albuquerque, N. Mex.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9 a.m., in the downtown public library, Hon. Pete V. Domenici presiding.

Present: Senator Domenici and Congressman Manuel Lujan, Jr.

Also present: E. Bentley Lipscomb, staff director; David A. Rust, minority staff director; Tony Arroyos, minority professional staff member; and Christina M. Green, minority clerical assistant.

OPENING STATEMENT BY SENATOR PETE V. DOMENICI, PRESIDING

Senator DOMENICI. Will the hearing please come to order.

This is an exciting day for the Senate Special Committee on Aging. We are trying to gather information that will help us in the U.S. Senate as we look toward next year and the reauthorization of the Older Americans Act, and as we examine various other Federal programs that are directed at helping our senior citizens.

We have asked experts from around the country and local experts from our communities to come and tell us what communities, cities, counties, and agencies of State government are doing to focus attention on crime and the elderly.

This afternoon, we will have only a few minutes where the committee will participate. Then we will conduct a workshop at which those who are involved in handling crime and the elderly under various programs in our country will exchange views with New Mexico law enforcement people and New Mexico volunteer organizations who also deal with crime and the elderly. Our hope is that two significant benefits will be derived from this encounter. The Senate will have a record of how serious crime is for the elderly, where we find it and in what areas, and what can be done about it. The second hope is that this hearing will promote an enthusiastic exchange of ideas as a result of the testimony of experts who are participating in local community or statewide activities. This will enable people in the State to have a greater sensitivity about crime and the elderly. But aging professionals are not the only ones who will benefit from this comprehensive approach.

Volunteer organizations that have the capacity to work with law enforcement officials and work with senior citizens may also profit in their ability to assist elderly citizens to deal with crime.

I am very pleased to have Congressman Lujan present today. He is going to open the hearing with me. He has a time schedule of his own, but I want to say to him that I am very appreciative that he could come and join us. I know of your genuine concern for the elderly, Congressman, not only in our State, but on a national level.

I had an opening statement which I think I will just have made a part of the record.

[The prepared statement of Senator Domenici follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF SENATOR PETE V. DOMENICI

Ladies and gentlemen, I am pleased to be here in Albuquerque this morning to discuss the problem of crime and the elderly.

This hearing and the workshop that follows are intended to provide the Senate Special Committee on Aging with the information we need to begin a thorough examination of crime against the elderly and the positive preventive steps which can be taken to minimize this problem.

Before I go on, I would like to acknowledge that this all-day hearing and workshop are being held in conjunction with the American Association of Retired Persons/National Retired Teachers Association, the New Mexico Law Enforcement Academy, and the New Mexico State Agency on Aging. These organizations and agencies share my belief that we need to explore crime and crime prevention techniques as they affect older persons.

It is my understanding that this is the first time in the history of the U.S. Senate Special Committee on Aging that a formal hearing has been held on the topic of crime and the elderly.

There is no question in my mind but that criminal victimization remains a continuing problem for older Americans. When we consider older persons and crime, two key factors come into play. First, the elderly person's heightened vulnerability and, second, the fear that flows from awareness of their condition. For example, among urban elderly public housing residents, the fear factor is many times higher than the actual crime rate.

While available statistics indicate that the elderly are the targets of crimes less often than younger persons, there is also a general consensus among authorities that:

Criminal attacks have a more devastating impact upon the elderly; physical injuries are slower to heal; greater psychological distress results; and economic losses are more difficult to recoup.

The fear of crime causes a majority of older individuals to limit their activities, resulting in self-imposed isolation. A \$50 loss, for example, may result in unpaid utility bills, unfilled prescriptions, or a number of missed meals. Many older Americans live under a form of "house arrest" because of their fear of crime.

In addition to violent crimes, older persons are frequent targets of confidence artists who devise elaborate schemes to defraud senior citizens of their savings. Consumer frauds on the elderly include phony "medical" remedies, land sales, investments, insurance, and home repair schemes that promise much but deliver little or nothing.

Ultimately, crime against the elderly and the fear associated with it diminishes the quality of life our older citizens lead in their later years.

Today, during both the hearing and workshop, we will examine the problems of crime and the elderly and look at what programs are being undertaken to reduce crime victimization of older persons.

Crime prevention programs are essential in urban centers as well as in rural areas. One of the main purposes of this hearing and workshop is to further enhance a coordination of effort by State, local, and county law enforcement agencies, the aging network, and concerned organizations of citizens and volunteers. I also believe that the news media should inform the general public about elderly crime victimization and strengthen our sense of public responsibility to safeguarding the lives of older persons.

Cities in New Mexico, as well as in other parts of this country, are implementing special crime prevention programs for the elderly, such as:

- Providing escort services;
- Instituting neighborhood watches/volunteer patrols;
- Providing home security improvements;

Designing new public housing to help reduce the incidence of crime; and
Providing special training to police to sensitize them to the needs of older people.

Some cities are providing special assistance to those elderly who become crime victims through counseling and emergency financial assistance.

I am particularly impressed with the New Mexico Law Enforcement Academy's training program for State and local law enforcement officers, which includes sessions on crime and the elderly.

It is my intention to listen to the ideas and recommendations made today by the victims of crime, law enforcement officials, the aging network, and the instructors at the workshop and, where feasible, develop national legislation to further diminish the incidence of crimes committed against the elderly. During the spring of next year, the Congress will be working on legislation to extend and expand the Older Americans Act. In December of 1981, the White House Conference on Aging will convene in Washington to focus national attention on a wide range of issues affecting older Americans. Today's hearing will increase public awareness of the impact of crime on the elderly and help the Special Committee on Aging define these issues as we approach the reauthorization of the Older Americans Act and the 1981 White House Conference on Aging.

Senator DOMENICI. I will now call on Congressman Lujan for his opening remarks.

STATEMENT OF HON. MANUEL LUJAN, JR., A REPRESENTATIVE
IN THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE FIRST
DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO

Representative LUJAN. Thank you very much, Senator Domenici. I just want to take a minute or so to congratulate you personally and the Senate for these hearings. I think they are an interesting kind of hearing, a new way of doing things with the training right along with the hearing. This format allows for immediate and practical results.

I was very interested in attending this hearing. I want to follow up further to see just how the whole thing goes. This is a good way to structure a hearing and I congratulate you for holding the hearing because of your interest, as everyone knows, in matters of the aged.

Thank you very much.

Senator DOMENICI. Thank you very much, Congressman.

Before we have the panel talk with us, let me just quickly mention some things that are going on, Congressman, in New Mexico.

Some of our cities, as well as other parts of the country, are implementing special programs, such as providing escort service, instituting neighborhood watches of a volunteer nature, providing home security improvements, designing new public housing to help reduce the incidence of crime, and providing special training to police to sensitize them to the needs of our elderly population. Some cities are even providing special assistance, such as counseling and emergency financial assistance to those elderly who become crime victims.

Our New Mexico Law Enforcement Academy's training program for the State and local law enforcement officers includes sessions on crime and the elderly.

We have asked some experts from around the country, both West and East, to come and share their views with us, but we also have our own New Mexico experts who are going to share with the Senate and share with other local leaders here today.

As I understand it, there are some opening remarks. That is what our first three guests are going to do. Then we will proceed with the actual testimony.

John Ramming, administrative assistant to secretary of criminal justice is here; Richard C. De Baca, deputy chief, State police; and Steve Slater, director of the New Mexico Law Enforcement Academy.

We are delighted to have you. You can proceed in the order in which I have called your name.

John, you can go first.

STATEMENT OF JOHN W. RAMMING, SANTA FE, N. MEX., SPECIAL ASSISTANT, STATE OF NEW MEXICO CRIMINAL JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Mr. RAMMING. On behalf of Gov. Bruce King, I would like to welcome you both not only home to Albuquerque but back to the State of New Mexico. We have missed you.

I am pleased to see that this hearing is being held today. Over the years, we often speak of the problem of the forgotten victims. Certainly the topic of this hearing today, crime and the elderly, is one of these forgotten areas.

I should also like to state that the recent problems our government has had, particularly with the penitentiary, we want you to know that we have not forgotten about the rest of our responsibilities to the State of New Mexico.

We know that the elderly have been the victims of a large number of fraud and home robberies. You just can't look at the numbers to understand the suffering that people must go through when they are tied to a fixed income and they are the least likely to recover from injuries.

Over the years, the department has had to live strongly from the standpoint of providing programs through the availability of Federal funds. These funds, as you know, are now drying up. This probably gives us more of a challenge than ever to live within our State resources to meet these problems.

I can point out that over the past years we have adopted some legislation such as the funding for the crime-stoppers program, the legislature last year, pursuant to a message from the Governor, introduced and passed a bill that provides for an enhanced sentence for certain types of crimes that are committed against persons who are over 60 years old. If convicted for a crime against a person over 60, these sentences cannot be deferred or suspended. I think that tracks well with the overall concern that we have throughout the State to look at these sentencing laws.

The department has also tried some experimental programs in the southern part of the State, in Chaves and De Baca Counties. In addition, we have sponsored a crime prevention workshop here in Albuquerque last November.

Again, I want to urge all of us to join together to meet the challenge. I think it is real. I think we can realistically fight this problem. I think the needs of the elderly in fighting crime can be met.

On behalf of the Governor and the Criminal Justice Department, it is a pleasure to be here for this hearing and have you back in New Mexico.

Thank you.

Senator DOMENICI. Thank you, John.
Richard.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD C. DE BACA, SANTA FE, N. MEX., DEPUTY CHIEF, NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Deputy Chief DE BACA. Congressmen, ladies and gentlemen, I am here representing the chief of the New Mexico State Police, who was unable to be here this morning.

The New Mexico State Police is proud to participate in this meeting this morning. We do not have an educational program for the prevention of crime for any particular age group. If there is one area that law enforcement recognizes, it is the need to develop particular data on the specificity of particular crimes, how they affect the aged, sex, and race. Statistics in these particular areas are just not being captured and recorded by the various law enforcement agencies.

The city of Santa Fe, in a pilot project just recently, which, I believe, has been discontinued because of lack of funds, did a project on crime on the same subject that I just discussed. I would like to refer to this computer printout for those in the audience. It breaks down the type of crimes and also the age groups.

The victims of burglary, by a particular age group, the ones who are more susceptible to this type of crime, are in the age group of 50 to 60 years of age. Those most vulnerable or susceptible to rape by force are in the age category of 21 to 30.

Assault cases and battery, we find in the age group between 21 and 30. Larceny, we find in the age group of between 56 and 60. For those ladies here in the audience, when you are downtown or shopping, you should always secure your purse or carry it in such a manner that it is not easily accessible to thieves on the streets who might snatch your purse and run away with it.

Those are some of the crimes listed in this pilot project that you should be aware of. I am sorry to say that it was discontinued.

I know there is probably someone from the Albuquerque Police Department here who may have better statistics as far as the crimes. Again, the New Mexico State Police Department, I am sorry to say, does not have statistics by age group and sex and race.

I am pleased to be here on behalf of our chief, Senator, and hope to work with you on this.

Thank you.

Senator DOMENICI. Thank you very much.

I don't think there is any doubt that we need more specific information. In calling these hearings, we are convinced that the elderly are more adversely affected by crime and have greater difficulty recovering from criminal victimization.

Generally, a \$50 loss means a lot more to a very old person than it does to a younger person. Seniors often develop a heightened attitude of fear. Statistics are necessary, but I think you would agree with me that our senior citizens deserve some kind of special consideration for us to adequately address this problem.

Representative LUJAN. Senator, may I just say that even on a national level, the FBI keeps the age of the criminal but not the age of the victim. It might be something very simple that can be worked on.

Senator DOMENICI. Very good.

Deputy Chief DE BACA. I believe that is what I was referring to. Law enforcement can then be more productive in the type of enforcement programs that they put across and try and protect the victims of crime. If you can identify the victims by age, sex, race, and also by business, it would be helpful. This is one area where we are really falling behind in.

Senator DOMENICI. Steve Slater, director, Law Enforcement Academy.

Before you give your introductory remarks, I want to commend you and your office by saying that if you remember back 10, 12 years ago, it was the dream of many of us in local government that there would be an academy for the training and certification of local law enforcement officers. I am very supportive of the work you are doing and of the academy in Santa Fe. We welcome you here.

**STATEMENT OF STEPHEN L. SLATER, SANTA FE, N. MEX.,
DIRECTOR, NEW MEXICO LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY**

Mr. SLATER. Thank you, Senator. We are very pleased that you would ask us to participate in such an important program.

The New Mexico Law Enforcement Academy, as some of you may know, has the responsibility for setting training standards for all law enforcement officers in our State.

About 3 years ago, I was fortunate enough to attend a training program put on by George Sunderland in Denver, Colo. I had never been involved very much with victimization, other than the times that I had been a policeman. I guess I really treated that age just like everybody else. I went to Denver and sat in on a training program called "Victimization of the Elderly" for about 3 days.

Upon returning home, I was so impressed with their program that I asked my staff, we all sat down and took a look at the victimization of the elderly, and recommended to the Law Enforcement Academy board that this type of training program be placed within the minimum standards of training for all police officers in the State.

At the present time, we devote about 3 hours of our basic training program to that particular problem. We feel that we have placed a lot of emphasis on crime prevention, certainly in other areas of the criminal justice system, the juvenile area, but we certainly have neglected that area concerning our senior citizens.

We have not only made this mandatory that all police officers in the State have this training, but we have also offered advance courses at Santa Fe that would actually get into more detail in that particular area.

After this meeting is over today, several of the people attending here, and some other people throughout the State, will be going to Santa Fe to the academy to participate in a 3-day training program, entitled "Victimization of the Elderly."

One of the things that we want to accomplish at that training program is that unlike some of the other training programs, when we put on the program the individuals leave and go back to their communities and we don't see any results.

I have one of my staff members, Dave Stewart, also Mike Carmichael, who have assisted in this program.

Senator, what we want to do is to make sure that when these individuals leave our training program at the end of this week, the knowledge they have gained there will be taken back and will reach out to everybody who is in need of this type of a crime prevention program. We have all talked about it. We want it to go out to the little grandmother that lives somewhere in central New Mexico and is not even aware of any of the assistance that can be provided. The Law Enforcement Academy will always stand ready to assist our law enforcement people as well as our civilian people in our State when it comes to law enforcement and crime prevention.

Thank you.

Senator DOMENICI. Thank you very much, Steve.

I want you to know that we planned this hearing so that it would precede your 3-day training program in Santa Fe. Some of the participants will leave here and go up there with you to be in training for 3 days.

I am also delighted that you mentioned George Sunderland because he will open our workshop this afternoon, as you know, and he has been very helpful in planning the agenda for this afternoon. We, too, think he is doing an exciting and good job in disseminating information on how to better help prevent crimes against the elderly at the local level.

Do you have anything Congressman?

Representative LUJAN. No; I just think that the training academy is doing an excellent job. We just want to congratulate you on the work you are doing.

Mr. SLATER. Thank you.

Senator DOMENICI. Thank you very much.

We have now C. E. Carmichael; accompanied by Dr. John Johnson, Kenneth Robison, and Fairbanks Lee.

Mr. Carmichael, let's let the witnesses identify themselves so the audience will know who they are. Please start by stating in what capacity you are here.

Mr. LEE. My name is Fairbanks Lee. I represent the New Mexico Federation of Chapters of the National Association of Retired Federal Employees.

Dr. JOHNSON. I am John Johnson and I represent the National Retired Teachers Association. I was appointed the State director for the National Retired Teachers Association.

Mr. ROBISON. I am Ken Robison, State director for AARP, representing some 50,000 New Mexico residents.

Mr. CARMICHAEL. I am Mike Carmichael and I am just a senior citizen.

Senator DOMENICI. Well, you must be more than that, but we are delighted that you are here in that capacity.

You may proceed.

**STATEMENT OF C. E. "MIKE" CARMICHAEL, SANTA FE, N. MEX.,
REPRESENTING NATIONAL RETIRED TEACHERS ASSOCIATION/
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED PERSONS**

Mr. CARMICHAEL. In my working life, I was an expert in security systems. I worked for an organization that was all over the United States. I was transferred from New Orleans, La., to Albuquerque, and in my last assignment, I covered the two States, New Mexico and Arizona. I was the superintendent of the Southwest area for the American District Telegraph Co.

I think in my business life I probably designed as many security systems as anyone in the United States, but I find that I am not an expert in that field at all anymore, but I am an expert on old people.

You don't question that, do you? Well, I am an old person myself. I am 83 years of age. I know how the old people feel, and how they think, and what their needs are. I have become interested in the crime problem. It is one of our greatest problems in America. I think we have a resource in our old people who are for and on the side of law and order.

I have been working at the academy for 5 years now. I was so glad when they added the subject of crime and the elderly. After a couple of years of the academy, we had a statewide program. We visited 20 cities throughout the State and held 2-day seminars. I was one of the team from the academy. I was to help get the old people out to the seminars. I wondered after I started this if I was doing any good.

Well, we got over to Clovis and here is a young officer in uniform, and I had never seen him in uniform before. He got up and he welcomed this committee that was putting on this seminar and he said: "I don't know anything about this problem until I heard Mr. Carmichael at the academy in Santa Fe." That gave me the clue to the question that had been in my mind, "am I doing any good?"

When I see these young people coming out, I know that that policeman out there is my friend. I want all the old people to know this. I want the policemen to know that here is a great resource for him to help.

I would like for you to hear Ken Robison.

**STATEMENT OF KENNETH W. ROBISON, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.,
STATE DIRECTOR, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED PERSONS**

Mr. ROBISON. Thank you, Mike. It is one of the important things in legislation I think, that we will have some protection for the elderly. In our joint State legislative committee, made up of six members of NRTA and six members of the AARP, we are proposing one of our priorities this year as adult abuse. We have had on the books of New Mexico child abuse laws, but not too much attention has been directed toward the elderly. We hope through this coming legislature that we can get some laws on the New Mexico books that will be favorable to the elderly.

Thank you.

Senator DOMENICI. Please proceed, Dr. Johnson.

**STATEMENT OF DR. JOHN S. JOHNSON, LAS VEGAS, N. MEX., STATE
DIRECTOR, NATIONAL RETIRED TEACHERS ASSOCIATION**

Dr. JOHNSON. Senator, I think maybe we ought to inject in this discussion a better understanding of the National Retired Teachers Association and the American Association of Retired Persons.

These two organizations share the same staff and the same office in Washington, D.C. We are today organized in all 50 States. We have our own units and our own chapters in most of the big cities. We now number over 12 million dues-paying members.

Now, both organizations have as their theme, and have had from the beginning, to serve and not be served. This is rather important as we discuss prevention of crime to know that we are not interested in being classified as a group of independent people that are retired, because we are individuals, we are very much living and we want to help. That is an important part of this discussion.

Senator, it is pretty easy to stereotype a retired person, but let me testify that when I retired 5 years ago I didn't suddenly become a nonentity. I continued to be just what I was before I retired. I read a great deal, I travel a great deal. I have things that I like to do, I play golf and other things. These didn't change when I retired. I have my likes and dislikes. I have my own political faith and I didn't become suddenly a dependent person to be used by anybody.

But we are not called on often enough. For this reason, we are asserting ourselves in our community. We are doing this on a vast national scale. We want to be involved. We don't want to be dependent. We want to still be leaders as long as we are able.

I might testify that I think experience is a help and I have more experience than you can imagine. Mike here, and Sen here, Lee over here, they have more experience than younger people, and you ought to tap that. We are going to, in the next 3 days, take an intensive course. I have looked over the curricula and it excites me. We are going to take an extensive course in crime prevention.

Congressman Lujan is a friend of mine and he asked me what I was here for, as it was crime prevention among the elderly, and he hoped I had stopped being a criminal.

What we are really going to do is to learn ways of assisting in preventing crime. We want to be involved in that.

Thank you.

Senator DOMENICI. Thank you very much. Your organization and your national office in Washington are highly respected. We are particularly in agreement with you on the notion that senior citizens, just because they are retired, don't want to leave the planet Earth. They want to be volunteers, they want to help and they want to participate. We are just scratching the surface of that resource. If America doesn't tap it, we are a foolish Nation. It is just a crazy thing if we don't find ways to let senior citizens help us in these very difficult times.

Dr. JOHNSON. Senator, there are nine areas in the country, but in area 7, where we are located, last year for the first time, the National Retired Teachers made an assessment of the number of volunteer hours of work of our members, not all retired people, just our members, were giving to the community to better the community. We had over

1 million hours. I think if we just quit and retired to the point where we didn't do any volunteer work, this country would have a hard time keeping up.

Senator DOMENICI. Thank you.

**STATEMENT OF FAIRBANKS LEE, BELEN, N. MEX., REPRESENTING
NEW MEXICO FEDERATION OF CHAPTERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF RETIRED FEDERAL EMPLOYEES**

Mr. LEE. The organization that I represent is made up of aged people and I am one of them. We not only take care of our members, but we also go out into the community and help the senior citizens in the community. Now, we have in New Mexico 26 chapters. Those 26 chapters put together make up the New Mexico federation of chapters. Each State has its own federation. Each does the same thing to help the elderly.

We are discussing crimes against the elderly. There are two types of crimes against the elderly. Some people may not consider this a crime, but I do, and this is the reason why. One type of crime against the elderly is that we do not have enough money to live as a human being. Now, why do you think I say that? Because I happen to know of a butcher who works in a large supermarket and he is comparatively young. He said one thing that broke his heart is to hear these elderly couples come in and they will pick up this piece of meat that has \$7, \$8 on it. She will say we can't afford it. That is a crime against the elderly. If you don't believe it, put yourself in their place. Pick up a piece of meat and not have the money to buy it. That is one type of crime against the elderly.

As an individual, what can we do about it. We can write to our Congressmen and Senators and ask them to do something to help these elderly people.

Another type of crime is the violent crimes against the elderly. We are fortunate here in New Mexico that we don't have the type of crime that we have in other parts of the country. I am fortunate we don't have the type of crime in Belen that you have here in Albuquerque. We have some, but not as many.

I have lived around the country and in some of the large cities, the elderly are prisoners in their own home. They are afraid to go to the store. When they get there, they are afraid to go home. Why? Because of the hoodlums that will hang around the store and watch for them and when they come out after they have cashed their checks, they will mug them and take everything they have away from them.

I know what you are thinking, why don't the police do something about it. The police cannot be at every place at the same time. It is impossible. If these senior citizens testify against these muggers, they wait and beat them up later.

I happen to know that for a fact. What can be done about that? They are prisoners in their own home, and in these United States. That should not exist. I don't know what we can do about it. I don't have the answer. However, there are times when some of them do testify against these hoodlums. They get them in court and what do they do to them? They pat them on the wrist and say you be a good boy, go home, don't do that any more. He says no, sir, Your Honor, I honor

these old people and I wouldn't hurt them. That same knucklehead will go right outside and mug another one. Is there something wrong with our system? I don't know.

Thank you.

Senator DOMENICI. Well, after that statement, I will call you Fairbanks Lee. I will use both names.

I very much appreciate your attendance today. I am hopeful that this afternoon, and for the next 3 days in Santa Fe, we can take a giant step forward for our local communities and State.

I don't want you to answer the question, but I just want to throw this out as a suggestion. Perhaps you can mull it over and submit something in writing.

We are all aware that the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration is under severe attack as a national program because of many of its components. But there is a genuine interest on the part of the Senate to retain the parts of it that worked well. There is no section of the Older Americans Act that directs its attention to the subject of crime and the elderly. There is no section that directs its attention to local law enforcement training, community participation, volunteerism by senior citizens in crime prevention and crime information. I would urge that you give some real thought to whether or not we ought to have a specific section in the Older Americans Act that focuses on this aspect of the serious problem that you have talked about here today and the suggestion inherent in your discussion—better use of senior citizens in helping other seniors. You might think about that and give us something in writing. In Washington, you might have your national office study it and get back to us. We would be genuinely interested in that approach.

Thank you very much for being here and for your excellent introductory remarks.

Our next panel consists of C. E. Carmichael, you have to stay for this one; John Murphy, Albuquerque; Elsie Coates, Albuquerque; Mandy Pino, coordinator of information and referral, Office of Senior Affairs, Albuquerque.

Let me say to our panel that we are very grateful that you could come here today. This panel is going to share with us experiences that they or others that they are aware of have had as victims of crimes.

Mr. Carmichael, you can lead off.

I would ask the rest of you to please focus your testimony on the issue of elderly victims of crime.

We are trying to limit each witness to about 5 minutes. We won't be terribly rigid about this, but we have a number of other witnesses and we would appreciate your confining your remarks to that issue.

Mr. Carmichael, you can start.

STATEMENT OF C. E. "MIKE" CARMICHAEL—Continued

Mr. CARMICHAEL. Thank you.

I have letters from three victims, people that I know very well, of nurse snatching. I think it would take too much time, Senator, to read them. They are from three victims. The most recent one that I have is by Edith Culver. She was walking, she was in a bank and as she left the bank she walked down Ellis Avenue in Santa Fe and she neared

an alley and two young hoodlums came out and knocked her down, broke her hip. She is now recovering and learning to walk with a walker. They didn't get her purse. She fell on her purse. They left her there and they couldn't get her purse out from under her.

This is a letter that I have documenting that.

Here is another letter from Mrs. Kaap, a lady I know; she was walking with her husband, who is 95 percent blind. A couple of young hoodlums knocked her to the ground, pushed her husband aside, got her purse and ran off. They were in the parking lot near the PERA building there in Santa Fe.

Just to think of the inhumaness of this. This man, she is leading him around and has suffered for so many years taking care of him.

I have a letter from Johanna Nagler. She was walking and all of a sudden she received a judo chop that knocked her down. They got her purse. She tried to hold onto her purse and some of the people coming along there thought these punks were trying to help her up, and here they are the ones that were robbing her. They finally discovered what had happened and they called the police and these young punks got away.

You can have copies of these, Senator.

These are three of the most important cases that I know of. I have others on robbery and documentation on that. I think you have heard enough from me, Senator.

Senator DOMENICI. Leave the letters and they will be made a part of the record of this hearing.¹

Mr. CARMICHAEL. I sure will.

Senator DOMENICI. With reference to the first lady that you described—whose attack resulted in a broken hip—were the criminals apprehended?

Mr. CARMICHAEL. Not in any case. They haven't been apprehended to this day.

Senator DOMENICI. These three occurred in Santa Fe?

Mr. CARMICHAEL. Santa Fe, yes.

Senator DOMENICI. I take it that you have many other instances, but you picked three to share with the committee?

Mr. CARMICHAEL. I picked the three that I know, yes.

Senator DOMENICI. Do you think that in all those cases the common element was that young people did the attacking and they were apparently looking for the purse or for money?

Mr. CARMICHAEL. Boys age 14 or so, in all cases.

Senator DOMENICI. In any of those cases, did they get the purses?

Mr. CARMICHAEL. They got the purse in two cases.

Senator DOMENICI. How much money did they get as a result of that, do you know?

Mr. CARMICHAEL. They didn't say in each case. The greatest loss to them was their identification cards.

Senator DOMENICI. Would it be fair, based upon your experience, to say that even when attackers succeed in getting the purse there is generally not much money in it?

Mr. CARMICHAEL. I think most of them, as I talked with them, they said they shouldn't have been carrying their purse to begin with. Second, that they had learned from that not to carry very much. In all

¹ See appendix 1, item 1, page 53.

cases, they were hurt physically, but above all they were hurt mentally by the trauma of the experience they had had.

Senator DOMENICI. Mr. Murphy, we are glad that you have come to join us. Would you tell us your full name and address.

**STATEMENT OF JOHN P. MURPHY, DIRECTOR, RIO GRANDE
ELDERLY CRIME STOPPERS, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.**

Mr. MURPHY. I am John P. Murphy, and I live on Candelaria Northwest, in Albuquerque. This is one of the best housing developments for the elderly in the United States.

I want to compliment the housing authority for the city of Albuquerque for a gorgeous job well done.

I am representing the veterans of World War I, and I am one of the youngest members, and I am 83. I have also been personally ripped off. These are not kids. They are slick operators.

The man who got my \$65 out of my wallet had cased my job for 2 years. He was a professional. I have been trained. I have been in law enforcement. I was a member of the union. Some of my training was from the FBI and other Government agencies. This man fooled me completely, and my wife also.

He came on a Saturday morning and asked some directions and made himself look pretty good. He was a veteran, and so forth, according to him. My wife liked him, thought he was a very nice fellow.

Twice after that he called just to say hello on a Saturday morning always. Subsequently, my wife died. Shortly after he came in and said he had some bad news, or he said he had heard bad news, that Alice was gone. I said that was right. Naturally I was talking to a friend, or so I thought. I showed him my social security card. He said that he was making a survey of the old people who had money coming from social security. I showed him my card in my wallet. He asked for a drink. I went out to get the drink and I thought right away that there was something wrong here somewhere. I was alone in the building and in that part of the development. Then he took off his glasses. I saw the enlarged pupils of his eyes and remembered my training by the Boston Police Department. I looked for the tell-tell holes and there they were. He said he had to get me something that was out in his car. I was very glad he was going out. He didn't come back. I looked in my wallet and \$65 was gone. A good price to pay because I was then investigating a brutal pistol whipping and murder of a buddy from the World War I veterans. The same thing could have happened to me. This is no kid out of high school. This is a professional.

The police of Albuquerque did a good job. He was picked up in California driving, as I understand, a stolen car.

These people will do anything, even murder.

Another thing that I want to bring out, in some cases, like one lady who lives right next to me, 84 years old, she was ripped off and the man who took her pocketbook was not a kid. He pushed her head into the ground and it took nine stitches to fix it. He meant to kill her so that she couldn't identify him. That is the battle that we are fighting.

Now, what are we doing about it? Well, I have decided to fight back. I have been at this for about 3 years. Fortunately, I can write my story and I am doing it.

I know I am getting too long-winded. Old people have a habit of doing that.

Senator DOMENICI. So do young people. I talk too much myself sometimes, so go ahead.

Mr. MURPHY. I have seen and felt these things. We are up against a national conspiracy of crooks who see the old people, who have more money than they ever had through social security, who need help and need it badly. Thank God there are some people, Mike Carmichael is one of them, as is Officer Phil Chacon and the Albuquerque Police Department.

We have a program on the way to fight back. We are operating on this thing as we can and we want the assistance of the U.S. Government. I am personally asking for the assistance of every veterans organization in the country so that old people can go to bed without fear.

Thank you, Senator.

Senator DOMENICI. Thank you very much.

I do have a few questions, but I think I will let the other two witnesses talk and then we will ask all of the witnesses questions. Your prepared statement will be entered into the record now.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Murphy follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF JOHN P. MURPHY

Although many cases of ripoffs of the elderly had occurred at the 1212 Candelaria Housing Complex for the Elderly, no physical violence took place. There were robberies, in all of which the suspect was an alcoholic who lived in the complex and who has since died.

When 81-year-old Elizabeth Healey, who weighed little over 100 pounds, was attacked and brutally beaten on Candelaria near Eighth Street in broad daylight, it was plain that her assailant wanted to murder her. When she was brought home by a witness, she was not a pleasant sight—with her head all bloodied from wounds that took nine stitches to close. Later, Winnie Robertson was robbed at her home in broad daylight by a young woman carrying a clipboard and wearing a badge similar to those being worn by young ladies who were at the identical time making a survey for the meals program. Winnie lost \$210. She reported the matter to the police and, as far as we know, no trace of the woman has ever been found. A series of events culminated in the affair that will be told by Mrs. Ortega who witnessed an attempted murder.

These things had all happened prior to my experience with a robber. The man had visited the complex over a period of many months. I thought that he was visiting a tenant. I saw a license plate on the front of the car he drove with the initials VFW on it. He asked me for directions and I asked him if he was a veteran and he answered that he was. This occurred on a Saturday when the community office was closed. Later, on a Saturday, this man appeared and knocked at the door, telling me that he was doing a survey for the housing authority through CETA. When he asked to see my social security card, my wife proffered hers, noting that the numbers were the same. In the meantime, my wife died.

Some time later, the same man came to my door, again on a Saturday, telling me that he was finishing up his survey for the housing authority and that he was working on Saturday because, although still on the CETA assignment, he had a regular job. I invited him in and we sat across the table from each other. I did not pay then any attention to the fact that he wore sunglasses until he took them off and asked to see my social security card to verify the number that was on a list that he had in a looseleaf book. He asked for a drink of water, holding my wallet with the social security card, which he returned when I

brought the drink of water from the kitchen. When I returned with the water, the first thing that I noticed was his eyes.

The pupils were greatly enlarged, a sign of drug addiction. Then it struck me that I was alone in the building, similar to the buddy who was pistol whipped and murdered. I then noticed the tell-tale needle marks on his right arm. Now, fully alarmed at my critical position, I put the wallet back into my back pocket while he arose and said that he wanted to give me a booklet that he had in his car. He left and did not return. I then examined my wallet and found that \$65 that had been in it was missing. I reported the matter to the police who followed it up, later telling me that he had been picked up in California driving a stolen car. That same day, a neighbor named Croix reported to me over the phone that a man fitting the description of the ripoff artist that I had encountered had borrowed his typewriter and had not returned it as promised. Later that same day, as I subsequently discovered, the same man returned the typewriter and, using the same method as on me, had robbed him of a large sum of money plus the typewriter.

My reaction at discovery that I was entertaining a drug addict capable of murder, especially as I was alone in the entire building and that part of the complex, was one of caution. The money I had in my wallet was not too high a price to pay for escape from what could happen, in view of what I had found in my investigation of the buddy who was murdered.

Discussing the case of my ripoff and others, the timing seemed to stand out. This leads to the assumption that the robbers have a contact living in the complex, who is in a position to note the comings and goings of the tenants. We have narrowed the suspects down to one who seems to follow the expected pattern.

In all these matters, the cooperation of the police and the housing authority are all that may reasonably be expected.

Senator DOMENICI. Mrs. Coates.

STATEMENT OF ELSIE A. COATES, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Mrs. COATES. My name is Elsie Coates. I live out in the Meadows. At the time of my attack, I lived in Valencia, close to Lomas. I was walking to the bank on Leveta. I was going over to the bank. I was almost to the bank when I heard these footsteps approaching very fast behind me. I just thought, oh, I am going to get it.

I tried to get to a porch, but before I could get up to a porch I was grabbed from behind, a hand was put over my mouth and my feet were knocked out from under me.

I didn't take my purse for the simple reason that I figured they would grab my purse. I had my billfold. When he knocked me to the ground, my billfold flew over to the side. He grabbed it and ran. I tried to bite him and that was the wrong thing because he pushed harder against my mouth and it broke open my lip.

I feel that if I had fallen on the concrete, I would have broken my hip, but I fell on some Bermuda grass. It was a very sad experience. It really shocked me. I screamed bloody murder, but no one came. He didn't get much money, but he got all my identification cards and things that I had in my billfold. He ran out into the street and got into a white pickup. He was a young boy, 19 or 20. He was very nicely dressed. His hair was cut nicely. His shoes were all polished. I could only see the side of his face. I tried to trip him, but I didn't get that done. He staggered a little bit and went on. He didn't get very much money. If he had waited until I came out of the bank, he wouldn't have had to worry, he would have gotten more.

Senator DOMENICI. You were going to cash a check?

Mrs. COATES. I was taking my social security check into the bank.

Senator DOMENICI. How much did he get?

Mrs. COATES. About \$6.

Senator DOMENICI. Did the fact that he got all your identification cards ever cause you any trouble, to your knowledge?

Mrs. COATES. No. We notified the people. The people that finally heard me notified my husband and he went into the bank. We had insurance on all our cards and they called and helped us. I will say the police were very quick in getting there. Two cars came immediately, then one car took me home. I had walked over there a number of times and never had any problems. There had been several people before me that had been attacked. One lady had her leg broken over there after being attacked.

Senator DOMENICI. Was the person ever apprehended?

Mrs. COATES. No. The police came over with pictures of quite a few, but none was the person that attacked me. I think I would know him if I ever see him again.

Senator DOMENICI. Thank you very much.

Have you moved?

Mrs. COATES. I have moved; yes. I wouldn't feel safe in the neighborhood where I was at that time. I have moved out into the Meadows on East Frontage Road. I feel very safe out there. It is an adult mobile home park.

Senator DOMENICI. Did you move because of this, Elsie?

Mrs. COATES. That was one of the reasons, yes.

Senator DOMENICI. Do you still get your social security check mailed to you at your home?

Mrs. COATES. No; I have it sent to the bank.

Senator DOMENICI. You have it sent directly to the bank?

Mrs. COATES. Yes.

Senator DOMENICI. Do you find that to be a better and safer approach of collecting your social security check?

Mrs. COATES. I most certainly do.

Senator DOMENICI. Do you recommend it?

Mrs. COATES. I recommend it to everyone.

Senator DOMENICI. Mandy, we are pleased that you came to share with us similar cases of elderly victimization. You can go right ahead.

STATEMENT OF MANDY PINO, COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION AND REFERRAL, OFFICE OF SENIOR AFFAIRS, CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Mrs. PINO. Thank you, Senator Domenici.

I am here in my official position as coordinator of information and referral from the Office of Senior Affairs.

As such, we have many kinds of problems that come across our desk. Relatively few crime-related problems come to us because we do have an excellent crime prevention council here in the city of Albuquerque.

I would like to relate to you the story of an 82-year-old woman who was found unconscious and brutally beaten in her home by her neighbors. She was not beaten by her neighbors, she was found by her neighbors.

The family estimates that probably she lay there over 18 hours. This person was a very independent person. Despite the fact that she was

crippled and walked with a cane. She had maintained her independence in her small home in a quiet residential neighborhood. She was brutally attacked and beaten. After plastic surgery and a long stay in the hospital, she is now living in a nursing home, has no recall whatever of the attack or the attacker. The attacker, of course, has never been found, nor the motive for the attack. Probably it is a blessing that she does not recall the attack, but she is apprehensive, according to family members who gave me permission to speak on her behalf today. She will look anxiously at the door and say, "Who is out there?" She wants her door closed at all times. This case has never been solved.

Rape of elderly women or rape of any woman has only recently shown an increase in the reporting of incidents. Older women, older persons, have a much greater feeling of privacy about them than many of our younger generation. Particularly, to report a rape among the elderly is a very embarrassing kind of thing. Yet across my desk in the past 8 months have come two reportings of rape of elderly women.

One person was more or less a street lady kind of person. She had been raped repeatedly by three young men, who were taking her home from an evening at a friend's house. This rape really affected her life, as rape most often does, because it is a crime of violence, and influenced the kind of street wandering that she continued to do.

Just last week, a woman who is 76 called in to report that she had been raped in her own home by a very young man who then fell asleep on the couch. The police have him in custody.

These are only two. We do not know how many go unreported. It seems especially reprehensible that rape should occur to an elderly person, yet it does frequently in this community.

One day recently, an elderly man 93 years old sat across my desk and was so embarrassed that he could hardly talk to me. He had been ripped off by an insurance salesman. He had given him \$96, and now 3 months later had not received the policy. After talking to him for perhaps an hour, he finally gave me permission to talk to the manager of his boarding home. It turned out that the boarding home manager did know the culprit and did not know what to do, and was happy to be informed that she could call the district attorney, which she did, and they are now working on the case.

I mention this case because he was really embarrassed and did not want to admit that he had been dumb enough to be ripped off. I find that this is another factor in the reporting of crimes among the elderly. When I talked to the police department and the sheriff's department, I found out what you already know, that in this community crimes against the elderly are not recorded because they do not report crimes by age. They do report the criminal by age.

Crimes against the elderly have a far greater impact on the life of the victim. Elderly persons seeing these instances reported in the paper will frequently wrap a cloak of fear about themselves and barricade themselves in their homes. Those of us who are doorbell ringers know that. You will knock on a door and you will hear maybe three bolts being unlocked. You wonder, as you are standing at the door, what would happen if some one had to get in or if there was a fire indoors.

The elderly have a great fear of being crime victims. The articles and the studies that are being reported indicate that this fear might

be greater than the actual cases of victimization. We need to have public policies that will address some of the problems, such as adequate public housing, safe public housing, and, as Mr. Lee mentioned, adequate financial security and policies that will look carefully at some of the parts of our very fine programs which do, for example, institute age discrimination. Is this a wise policy with the great fear of the elderly about the youth and the harassment and victimization of the elderly by the youths? Maybe we need to examine some of our public policies.

I do not have further documentation of cases to present to you.

Thank you very much.

Senator DOMENICI. I wonder if any of you know of any instance involving a senior citizen as a victim of a crime, going to trial. I am very suspicious that our very old people might have an awfully difficult time in dealing with cross-examination. It is obviously part of our American judicial system, and I just wonder if there is anything you can share with us about a senior citizen having to appear as a witness in a trial.

Mrs. PINO. We had one case, Senator, where an elderly man, 93, and his invalid wife, who was 92, were brutally beaten in their home, a case of attempted robbery. As we worked with this case over a period of several weeks, when the chips were down he refused to go to court and testify against them. The feeling that our information specialist got was that he simply was not up to the trauma of going to court. That was our interpretation.

Senator DOMENICI. We thank you for your statements and all of your written statements will be made part of the record.

Thank you for your contribution.

Let's take a 10-minute recess.

[There followed a short recess.]

Senator DOMENICI. Could we continue, please.

Is there anyone here from the Southeastern New Mexico Area Agency? Lupe Mendez apparently has not arrived and we have to proceed. Did he send someone in his place?

All right.

Our next panel is made up of Don Barcheck, coordinator, crime prevention program, New Mexico State Agency on Aging. Don, we are glad to have you here.

Ron Montoya, director of the Albuquerque Office on Aging. Ron, we are delighted that you come and share some concerns here with us.

Mary Lou Haywood, coordinator, Albuquerque crime prevention program.

Rita Maes, Northern New Mexico Area Agency on Aging, Santa Fe. We are delighted to have you.

Let's go ahead and proceed in the order that you were on the panel.

Don, you are first.

STATEMENT OF DONALD R. BARCHECK, SANTA FE, N. MEX., COORDINATOR, CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM, NEW MEXICO STATE AGENCY ON AGING

Mr. BARCHECK. Senator, thank you very much.

The New Mexico State Agency on Aging really appreciates the opportunity to participate in this testimony on crime and the elderly.

You have our prepared statement¹ that we have already turned in. I would just like to emphasize a number of points in that testimony.

To begin with, since we have an estimated population of about 150,000 that are 60 or over in this State, we at the State Agency are becoming more aware of the need for programs in crime prevention for the elderly. Our concern is growing; we hear more and more of the stories that were mentioned by the previous panel; and we read about and see on television, crime problems affecting the elderly. We are becoming more and more concerned and aware of the special problems of the elderly, as have been mentioned, problems of fear, the problems of isolation, the frailty, the mental and physical impairment that we find with the elderly. Also, the lack of transportation and the fact that they are on fixed incomes.

This creates a special problem, when they are victims of fraud and when they are taken by some insurance companies. Serious deprivation is caused by some of the fraudulent abuses worked upon them.

Because of the special problems of the elderly, the State Agency on Aging is initiating a policy to fully cooperate in crime prevention of the elderly. We have a 10-point program, and I will mention some of those 10 points.

First of all, we are going to implement programs to increase the agency's involvement with the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, in cooperative programs of crime prevention.

We want to sponsor and assist in crime prevention training workshops for agency staff, for our area agency staff, as well as providers of services for the elderly. An example of this is the recent medi-gap training program that we sponsored here in Albuquerque for state-wide programs.

Third, we want to assist in programs of information and education for the elderly at senior centers and at other focal points.

We want to promote police and citizen awareness of the special problems of the elderly on crime.

We also are pledging to utilize our ombudsman program, which works out of our office and works with volunteer ombudsmen throughout the State, to help prevent crime and abuse in nursing homes and other care facilities.

We will advocate for the passage of the New Mexico Adult Protective Services Act and other legislation that will protect the elderly and assist victims of crime.

I would like to add, as an aside, this Adult Protective Services Act has special importance to me personally, since I was one of the prime movers of this act about 3 years ago, when we first thought that this was a necessary act.

Senator DOMENICI. What is the general thrust of that kind of legislation?

Mr. BARCHECK. It is similar to the children's code, and it takes into account the need for protection from abuse, neglect, and abandonment of adults and elderly people. It also places more emphasis on guardianship and help from district attorneys in their local offices, and other judicial people throughout the State.

We also want to advocate, with appropriate agencies, for support services for the elderly who are in danger or have experienced victimization.

¹ See page 20.

We pledge to support programs of senior citizen volunteers in crime prevention, such as a neighborhood watch, communications system, senior companionship, telephone assistance, and so on.

We are advocating for protection for incapacitated senior citizens so they receive aid in living at their maximum level of functioning and safety and comfort.

Finally, we advocate for emergency care services for the elderly crime victims that will help them to return to active participation in the community.

So, in summing this up, we have become aware of the special needs of the elderly, relative to crime. We wish to utilize our resources, cooperating fully with Federal, State, local, and other organizations in dispensing information and education, and in other programs of crime prevention, and we will advocate for laws and regulations and services that will result in crime prevention and protection for the elderly.

Thank you, Senator.

Senator DOMENICI. Your entire statement will be made a part of the record and I want to personally commend you for what you have done up to this point. I hope you will keep us advised of your progress in using the State agency as a means of emphasizing the problems of crime and preventive measures that seniors should be aware of. We ought to be focusing on senior centers as information centers. For example, seniors should be informed that they ought not be carrying purses around on the street, just a very simple proposition. It's unfortunate that such a situation exists in America, but it does.

Please keep us advised as to the success you are having in using the State office for educating the elderly on crime preventive measures. We might consider including funding for such education programs when we reauthorize the Older Americans Act next year.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Barcheck follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF DONALD R. BARCHECK

The New Mexico State Agency on Aging (SAoA) appreciates the opportunity to present to the U.S. Special Committee on Aging testimony on crime and the elderly, including the agency's policy of support for crime prevention programs.

The SAoA has an increasing awareness and concern regarding the victimization of persons 60 years of age and older who are more frequently becoming the targets of crime in New Mexico. There is a special concern about the fact that so many of these crimes go unreported and this encourages the criminal to repeat the offense.

In New Mexico, there is an estimated elderly population of 150,000, and each of these citizens is a highly potential victim of numerous abuses, frauds, schemes, and other criminal offenses. The senior citizen has become an ideal target due to the special problems of the aged, such as isolation, frailty, mental or physical impairment, lack of transportation, and fear. The agency has been made aware of an increasing amount of mail frauds, medical and insurance schemes, sales frauds, purse snatching, home robberies, check losses, physical and mental abuse, and neglect. Many such crimes go unreported and/or unprosecuted because of the fear of reprisal or ignorance of help and protection available to our citizens.

Some of the statistics available indicate that certain crimes against the elderly are of low incidence in comparison with other age groups. However, the special problems of the elderly cause a greater impact upon the elderly crime victim.

Fear of crime can be a greater problem than the criminal act. Such fear affects our senior citizens who live alone, in isolated areas, or in crime neighborhoods. Just the thought of potential crime brought on by news reports or verbal accounts can instill this fear. The elderly are also aware of the serious

injury that can be easily caused by assault, and also that this injury can result in long recuperation periods or even permanent incapacity. This many times results in self-isolation and reduced trips outside of their home. They even omit essential trips to the doctor, pharmacy, senior center, or grocery.

A further problem for the elderly is the fact that many of them are on small, fixed incomes. Because of this, they cannot easily recoup funds lost through fraud, theft, or burglary; and any such loss can result in serious consequences on their daily living needs. This includes deprivation of adequate food, shelter, medication, and other basic necessities. It may also result in greater dependence on substitute care and public assistance.

Because of the ever-increasing crime rate against the elderly and the resultant severe trauma caused by such victimization the New Mexico SAoA is initiating a policy to fully cooperate with law enforcement agencies, State and community agencies, and the judicial process in programs of crime prevention. Among the action steps being implemented are the following:

(1) To increase the agency's involvement with the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) in cooperative programs of crime prevention.

(2) To sponsor and assist in crime prevention training workshops for State agency and area agency on aging staff, as well as providers of services for the elderly.

(3) To assist in programs of information and education for the elderly at senior centers and other focal points.

(4) To promote police and citizen awareness of the special problems of the elderly and crime.

(5) To utilize the agency's ombudsman program to help prevent crime and abuse in nursing home and other care facilities.

(6) To advocate for the passage of a New Mexico Adult Protective Services Act and other legislation that will protect the elderly and assist victims of crime.

(7) To advocate with appropriate agencies for supportive services for the elderly who are in danger of or have experienced victimization.

(8) To support programs of senior citizen volunteers in crime prevention such as neighborhood watch, communication assistance, senior companionship, and telephone assistance.

(9) To advocate for protection of incapacitated senior citizens so that they receive aid in living at their maximum level of functioning in safety and comfort.

(10) To advocate for emergency care services for elderly crime victims that will also facilitate their return to active participation in the community.

In summary, the New Mexico State Agency on Aging is aware of the special needs of the elderly relative to crime prevention. It will utilize its resources to cooperate fully with Federal, State, and local agencies and organizations in the promotion of information, education, and prevention in the problem of crime and elderly. It will also advocate for the laws, regulations, and services that will result in crime prevention and protection for the elderly.

Senator DOMENICI. Ron, we are delighted to have you. We know of the tremendous work that the Albuquerque office is doing and are delighted that you came to share some thoughts with us.

STATEMENT OF RONALD T. MONTOYA, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF SENIOR AFFAIRS, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., OFFICE ON AGING

Mr. MONTOYA. Thank you, Senator. On behalf of the Bernalillo County senior citizens I would like to thank you for holding these hearings in Bernalillo County and in the State of New Mexico. The majority, if not all of the senior citizens certainly appreciate that, and I know that State staff, as well as local staff, who deal with senior citizens, appreciate your interest and your concern, especially about the problems of victimization and crime in general.

I thought I would give you a little breakdown about the Office of Senior Affairs, just for the record. I know that you know about it personally, but the Office of Senior Affairs has in operation today two major multipurpose centers. One located in South Valley and one

located in the Heights area, which is known as Palo Duro, and serves most of the Northeast Heights. We also have 14 meal sites, 7 satellite centers, and scheduled to open in the very near future are 2 more multi-purpose centers, 1 for the far North Valley, Candelaria and the Fourth Street area, and one for the Mid-Heights area, basically right across the street from the Highland Shopping Center.

Rather than address a broad spectrum of crime and the elderly, other panel members will probably do it later this morning, I would like to talk about the issue of crime and possibly the condition of housing and the way they both interrelate, possibly.

Before proceeding, I would like to tell you what we are doing with regard to programing for crime prevention.

It seems that for crime prevention to be truly effective, it has to reach a certain target and a certain neighborhood and a certain population. Mary Lou Haywood will speak on that, much better than I can, but what I would like to say is, what we are doing and what we have been doing for the past 3 years in conjunction with the Crime Prevention Council.

For the last several years, May has been the month that we have emphasized crime prevention education, this particular year it happens to be June.

Now, the Crime Prevention Council whose members are in very close touch with the community, are aware, very much aware of the problem of carrying money, carrying purses and of cashing your checks. They have put together a good educational program to educate seniors on carrying money and to educate seniors on how to cash their social security checks.

I think Mrs. Coates, earlier, and Mr. Carmichael, mentioned the problem of carrying cash or, at least, a problem where a criminal thinks you are carrying cash, as was the case with Mrs. Coates.

We have developed a flyer, and this is one of the flyers, where it talks about the problems of carrying cash. I will leave this with you, Senator.

We have also developed a poster that is going up in all the banks and eventually in all the grocery stores, in pharmacies, and places where senior citizens frequent. I will also leave this with you.

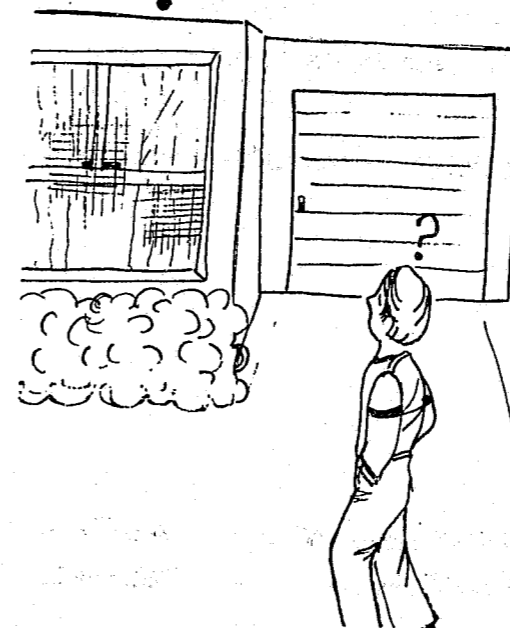
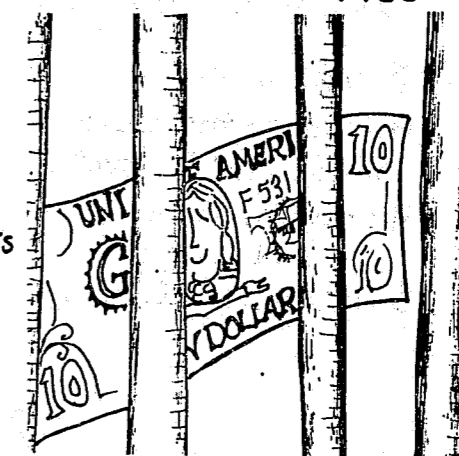
A service of the Albuquerque Crime Prevention Council
and the Office of Senior Affairs

Senior Crime Stopper Tips

for Senior Crime Prevention Month—June 1980

PROTECT YOUR CASH

Open a free checking account
(no charge for bank checking services)
Arrange for Direct Deposit of
Social Security or Government checks
(no stolen checks)
(no risk of carrying cash)
Banks are safe for your money
(Deposits insured to \$100,000)



BEFORE YOU LEAVE HOME

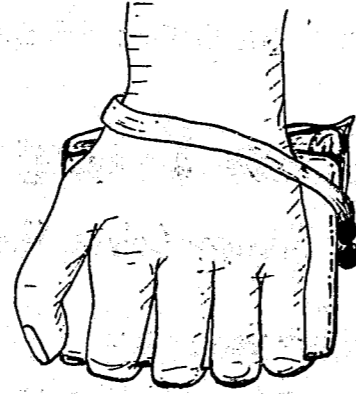
Lock all doors and windows
Lock your garage door
Make the house look "lived in"
During day, open drapes
Day or night, leave a radio playing
During night, leave inside lights
and porch light on

Shop Safely

Don't Carry a Purse

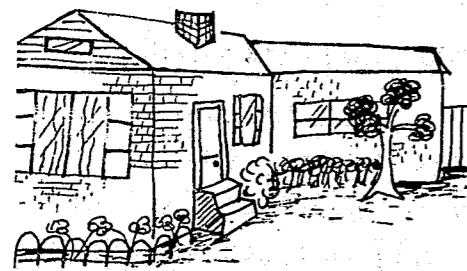
Carry a small wallet containing money, identification, and housekey.

[wallets available at Palo Duro Center]



If you Drive

Park near the store
Park in a lighted spot at night
Put your packages in trunk
and lock it
Lock your Car Doors!



When You Return...

If you see signs of a break-in

Do not enter house
Use neighbor's phone to call
police (911)
Lock your door after you enter

For more information call:

Albuquerque/Bernalillo Office of Senior Affairs 766-7671
Albuquerque Crime Prevention Council 766-7420

SENIOR CRIME STOPPER TIPS

- * Smart Seniors Never Carry Cash
(If you must, hide it)
- * Social Security Checks Can Be
Direct-Deposited
- * Senior Citizens Can Get Free
Checking Services
- * Don't Make Large Withdrawals
Alone

For other tips on crime prevention, call:

Albuquerque Crime Prevention Council
766-7420

Albuquerque-Bernalillo County
Office of Senior Affairs
766-7671

Senator DOMENICI. What are those four items in the middle?

Mr. MONTROYA. It says, "Smart Seniors Never Carry Cash, If You Must, Hide It. Social Security Checks Can Be Direct Deposited. Senior Citizens Can Get Free Checking Services. Don't Make Large Withdrawals Alone." Like I said, this will go in the banks and places of business that seniors frequent.

A unique approach has been developed by the Office of Senior Affairs and it addresses that item that was mentioned by, I believe it was Johnnie Leonard, where we utilize senior citizens. We are utilizing their talent and we are getting them involved in educating other senior citizens, and this approach, basically, has been around our Greek Drama Club at Palo Duro. Actors that are clothed in togas play the role of the victim and the criminal, while a toga-clad chorus makes appropriate comments on what is happening and how the victim himself could have prevented the crime. This play is given around the city at multipurpose centers, at meal sites, at satellite centers, and housing sites. It is really generating a lot of enthusiasm and it is doing a lot more toward educating the seniors, because we are involving drama and we are involving a chorus. Seniors will tend, and people in general, will tend to pay closer attention if there is comedy included, and of course there is drama and some tragedy included, in some cases.

Now, these and other approaches are aimed directly at the senior citizen, hoping to cut down on the victimization problem and on crime, such as mugging and burglary.

Now, 2 years ago, to give you a little bit of background, the magazine Aging reported on a survey conducted among the elderly in the State of Rhode Island. Twenty-three percent of the elderly surveyed responded that they did not feel their homes were safe from burglary, or 21 percent said they did not feel that the area in which they lived was safe. This, again, was mentioned by Mrs. Coates, earlier.

Now, comparable figures for New Mexico and Albuquerque are not available, but it is safe to assume that the same feeling is here in Albuquerque. Security is a prime concern of the elderly. The Office of Senior Affairs, in 1978, conducted what we call the elderly services planning task force and this task force showed that the elderly's victimization for theft is not necessarily higher than the general public's, but their fear, and that is very important, their fear of victimization is much higher, and justifiably so.

Consider that the loss of a relatively small amount of cash, and consider the psychological impact and the economic impact when you are living on a fixed income and when you are in poor health.

Mr. Fairbanks Lee earlier spoke about the lack of income for the aging. Likewise, the elderly person is subject to physical harm where violence is involved and where they lose that paycheck, social security check, or whatever income they have, they are placed in a position of economic deprivation whereby there is just no other way of making it up. There is no insurance policy, in many cases, and because of the low-income status of the senior citizen they are going to be out for 30 more days until that next social security check arrives.

The most devastating effect, as I said earlier, is the psychological effect. Not only does the elderly victim feel bad about their house

being broken into, but they are placed in a position of trauma and suffer financial loss and possibly physical harm. There remains an abiding fear along with the emotional shock of facing the possibility of losing the most important thing they have, and basically it is probably the only thing they have, for the healthy senior citizen that is, and that is their independence. Their right to live in their own private dwelling, safely.

I think you mentioned earlier, at one time you alluded to it, in the United States, in this country, people have always had that right and have always felt secure in their homes, until very recently.

The elderly services planning task force reported that 16 percent of the senior citizen's homes needed some type of home repair and 32 percent needed major home repair. The 16 percent needed minor home repair.

Home repair costs are certainly a burden to a fixed income person. For many, the burden is just too much. The neighborhood changes, friends change, and often the elderly homeowner finds himself isolated in a deteriorating neighborhood, where abandoned and dilapidated dwellings are an open invitation to intruders and youth gangs, drunks, drug users, and other potentially dangerous and violent persons.

As Mrs. Coates said earlier, she did not feel safe in her neighborhood and as a result she moved out to the Meadows, I believe.

Now, in such a setting the elderly certainly fear for their safety and a criminal recognizes an easy mark when he sees one.

The vulnerability of the structure itself is a temptation for breaking into and stealing and taking whatever is available that is of value.

Thus the elderly, especially the urban poor, are at a unique and pathetic disadvantage. Unable to better themselves through their own limited resources, and yet prizing and demanding their independence, they are condemned to live in sometimes desperate and fearful circumstances.

The fact is that as old age approaches the increase of poverty increases substantially. As the elderly population increases by several hundred thousand each year, it will be necessary to give continued attention at all levels to the housing needs of the elderly.

I am not here to advocate for housing, in general, or for any particular way to meet the needs of crime, but I am here to point out that living alone in substandard housing, and at the mercy of the criminal, and that the condition of the dwellings themselves, provides an open invitation to crime.

Thank you, Senator.

Senator DOMENICI. Thank you very much, Ron.

Mary Lou, we are delighted that you are here. Did you have some written testimony?

Ms. HAYWOOD. Senator Domenici, I'll have to give that to you later. Our clerical shortage has caught up with me, but I will be bringing that to your office.

Senator DOMENICI. We will leave the record open for 10 days or so and you can send it to us.

We are glad to have you.

STATEMENT OF MARY LOU HAYWOOD, COORDINATOR, CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., AND ACTING CHAIRPERSON, NEW MEXICO CRIME PREVENTION ASSOCIATION

Ms. HAYWOOD. I would like to speak to the problem, basically from the point of view of the Crime Prevention Council for the city of Albuquerque, of which I am a director.

We have a very fortunate situation here in Albuquerque because Ron's Office of Senior Affairs and the Crime Prevention Council are both part of the Department of Human Services for the city of Albuquerque. Although we worked together a great deal beforehand, being part of the same department has certainly encouraged that relationship between the two of us.

Basically, the Crime Prevention Council approaches and is aware of the problems of senior citizens in two ways.

No. 1, what we spend the majority of our time doing is going out into neighborhoods all over Albuquerque in response to queries from citizens about how, what they can do in their neighborhood to try to cut down on the amount of crime. In those neighborhood meetings, which are conducted individually, on blocks, throughout the city of Albuquerque, and which, at this point in time, have encompassed around 7,500 individual households in the city of Albuquerque, senior citizens are the keystone to that effort. In almost every neighborhood we go into there are, at least, two or three senior citizen households. In some, a much larger number of senior citizens, and when all is said and done and the volunteer effort has been called into play with the program, it is almost always the seniors who step forward and say, we will be willing to do something to help with the situation. So we encounter a large number of seniors in the endeavor on the block level.

As Ron said, we also do a lot of concentrated work with seniors in the senior housing projects and senior meal sites. Wherever we can manage to come across a group of seniors who meet for some specific purpose.

Being in that kind of constant touch with senior citizens, the phone calls come to our office quite frequently, a senior who has seen something that they don't know whether they should report. The senior that has been the victim of something which they are not sure is significant enough to report to the police. We are very aware of the changing scene for seniors. The neighborhood they have lived in all their lives, when they first moved in and knew everyone who lived within a 10-block area of their house, they felt completely at ease at leaving their doors unlocked. Now, the neighborhoods have changed. They don't know their neighbors, probably, on their own block, let alone the people who live five or six blocks away. So part of the process for us is a reeducation process for those people, reminding them of something they already know, which is the scene has changed around them and so, therefore, their behavior must change in response to that scene.

We also spend a great deal of time in addressing that factor that has been mentioned several times, the fear of crime of seniors. Somehow we have to get across to seniors a way to adjust their minds, to deal with the fact that sometimes their fears are unwarranted.

That they really aren't, for the most, for the kind of property crimes we talk about, home burglary and those sorts of things, that seniors

aren't picked as a target. Now, purse snatching is a different thing and con games are certainly a different thing, but somehow we have to adjust their perception of reality, to try to make life a little bit more comfortable. So I would say, to a large measure, in many cases, we spend as much time trying to address that fear issue as we do addressing the actual victimizations.

I would like to make, I guess, four or five specific suggestions, and some of them do involve legislation or something that needs to be done at the national level.

Several people this morning have mentioned our frustration with the lack of data on senior victims of crime. I have been to meetings all over the country and all over the State of New Mexico, and that frustration is shared.

I would like to propose something that could be done at the national level to help us address that problem, is to make as a requirement of the UCR reports, which every law enforcement agency in the country has to submit to the Federal Government, a requirement to, along with the breakdown, on the age of the criminal, address the problem of the age of the victim of crime. I think that is very important because that is calling attention to something which all of us in the crime prevention and law enforcement business have had brought to our attention graphically, recently, and that is that everything has been slanted for so long toward addressing what happens with the criminal and who the criminal is, and what the characteristics of the criminal are, on those kinds of reports, and across the board, that now, we really need to start slanting our emphasis toward addressing the needs of the victim. I think that is a very important first step, is having that data ever present, in any kind of reporting, along with the age of the criminal, having the age of the victim become a blaring thing that we can no longer ignore.

Another thing that I think we need to address ourselves to, as far as crime prevention, particularly for the elderly, and particularly here in New Mexico, has to do with some problems with the Housing and Urban Development regulations that have to do with public housing.

Recently, there was a program initiated, a crime prevention initiatives program, which was a joint project of LEAA and HUD. I was in Washington, D.C., at the time that program was announced and had the privilege of speaking with the director, and immediately got very frustrated because the guidelines of that program, as are the guidelines of so many programs that come out of Washington, are defined such that New Mexico is virtually eliminated from competition. In this particular case, you had to have so many thousand units of public housing before you could qualify to apply for the funds. We have a crying need to make every senior citizen's public housing unit in Albuquerque the kind of unit that John was describing at 1212 Candalaria. Those funds would have made that possible, and we couldn't even apply, because we don't have enough public housing in New Mexico. Certainly, if that is a problem in Albuquerque, it is a tremendous problem in other areas of New Mexico.

Senator DOMENICI. Are there projects, housing projects, within your area of jurisdiction here that have problems?

Ms. HAYWOOD. Oh, yes. It is a constant problem and not just, well, they are not all isolated elderly sites, we have it across the board in public housing.

For instance, there has been no money provided by the Federal Government for social services in the housing projects. The city has struggled along for about a 4-year period of time funding out of community development funds the social service program, which goes out and works with the public housing tenants. That program is gone, at this point in time, because the funds just aren't there anymore. The CD funds have drastically decreased, and that is one of the places where we have had to cut the funding. So it has been a very serious problem.

Another suggestion I would have is that somehow the HUD regulations be implemented so that when public housing is built the security is built in. We got ourselves in a situation, the last 2 years, of going back after the fact in public housing and putting deadbolt locks and window locks on, and we all know that it costs three times as much to go back after the fact and do those kinds of things. There is no reason why the Federal Government ought to be spending money on public housing that doesn't even meet the minimum standards, as far as security is concerned, particularly when we know traditionally that public housing sites have been the scene of repeated problems, in terms of criminal activity.

Third, I guess I would like to encourage, at the Federal level and at the State level, funding for victims assistance. A lot of the problems that have been brought out this morning, in terms of senior problems with being the victims of crime, could be very easily addressed by either a restitution program or by an actual out and out victim's assistance for seniors. When they lose \$50 in a purse snatching or mugging, that is food for 2 weeks, and that means that they don't have anyplace to go. We need to start addressing that issue head on, so that seniors can know that there is someplace to turn.

Senator DOMENICI. There are no existing emergency sources of funding for this kind of victim loss?

Ms. HAYWOOD. There are, but they are so hidden in the bureaucracy that it is very difficult. If the senior is channeled in the right direction, there is the possibility of getting emergency food stamps. If the right person gets ahold of them, they can be channeled to the storehouse down on Broadway, but right now it is a very makeshift kind of thing. There is no particular—Mandy gets a lot of inquiries, I'm sure, about that sort of thing, but there isn't any set system, and in New Mexico there is no restitution in those kinds of cases, or no emergency victim's assistance funding. I know that kind of legislation is being proposed at the national level, and I think that's the best step we could take, because it would, at least, make the approach uniform.

Senator DOMENICI. Well, there is broad victimization legislation but I am wondering if there is something very specific that we might concentrate on for the seniors. You know, we can't start a health program on this. We have to address medicare and medicaid and see that that works, but would some emergency cash fund program, one that is just directed at the elderly, be something that you are suggesting?

Ms. HAYWOOD. I was very intrigued by what you said about Older Americans Act money being used directly for crime prevention, because I think that is the only solution. An emergency fund set up, maybe, by the area office on aging, so we would have someplace to send those people. In some cases, it could even probably partially be a loan

fund, because in some cases it is a matter of getting that need taken care of immediately. Also included in that pot of money, I think, there ought to be the money to train senior citizen workers and to train police officers on how to deal with the problems of senior citizens. Here locally, we have spent a great deal of time working with all of the senior meal site staff members and other staff members, just dealing with the most common kind of victimization to elderly, and teaching them how to deal with those and where to report them and how to encourage the seniors to report to the police.

I think that is an important step. But we need the funding to back that up. For instance, our staff would love to do it, but we are short staffed already, and when you start adding on a routine responsibility, which that needs to be, then you really put the present organizations into the position where they can't handle it.

The two other things that I would like to mention very quickly, that I see a definite need for in New Mexico, and I have to get in a little plug here, we are in the middle of creating a State crime prevention association in the State of New Mexico. That, I think, is going to be a very important link, because it will link the volunteers who are working in NRTA, AARP. The retired Federal employees, the police officers, the crime prevention civilian program, all in a gigantic network, where we can share information. One of the beauties of the crime prevention movement is that none of us, all of us have a pride of authorship, but none of us are selfish. For instance, I plunked out on the hall table copies of all our information. Anyone who is here, from anyplace else, grab it, plagiarize all you want to, because once we find something that works I think you will find most crime prevention people are more than eager to share, and that sharing is an important part of this network that we are trying to create.

I could talk on for ages, but I think that basically summarizes some things that I think can be addressed very, not easily but can be addressed specifically and things that would help to ease the situation.

Senator DOMENICI. I am very impressed with your suggestions. Some of them are a bit general, but some are very specific. The security specification, we ought to be able to do something about that.

I am wondering, in terms of existing housing that does not have security specifications built in, simple things, dead bolts and the like, is there some way to go back through and retrofit now? You mentioned three times the cost, but where do we get the money to do that?

Ms. HAYWOOD. That was the one thing I left out. That was a very appropriate question.

Here in Albuquerque, a year ago, we had a program which was called the senior lock program, which we sandwiched money out of CD funds for a 1-year program. The outreach was done by my office. The actual labor was done by EOB, under a subcontract. That program addressed the issue in private housing, and it was a program which was sorely needed. It gave us the chance to go out and talk to seniors, who had great concerns about crime, or who had been crime victims, on a one-to-one basis, provide the adequate locks for their doors, and a lot of education, and a lot of outreach, at the same time. Unfortunately, we don't have any money any more.

The public housing for seniors here in Albuquerque, I believe, at this point in time, they have gone back and done all the security work.

They managed to squeeze a little money out of their maintenance budget to do it, but we still haven't addressed it as far as public housing in general.

Senator DOMENICI. Let me ask you one other question.

You mentioned the participation of senior citizens as volunteers in a neighborhood grassroots kind of involvement, but I didn't understand whether or not any of that activity is focused in on crime prevention, per se.

Ms. HAYWOOD. It is specifically crime prevention. We are on the block doing crime prevention training for their particular block. There are two active volunteers in every one of our block organizations, a block captain and a newsletter person, and we have one of our newsletter persons in the audience, Dr. McKay. That is an ongoing volunteer activity, and those are the people who keep an eye on the neighborhood and keep them posted on what is going on, and they do their jobs beautifully.

Senator DOMENICI. Because I think it is true that, not only when you are seeking volunteers in crime prevention, and I think this applies in New Mexico and across the Nation, that whenever you are seeking volunteers, period, for anything, unless you preclude seniors by some act, they are the predominate group that will volunteer—they are that kind of people. Is that true, from what you have experienced?

Ms. HAYWOOD. I would say it is, from our experience.

Senator DOMENICI. Ron, do you think that is so? You don't have any problems getting senior citizens to volunteer not only for crime prevention, but almost anything that volunteers are required for.

Mr. MONTROYA. We have no problem whatsoever, Senator.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Haywood follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MARY LOU HAYWOOD

Senator Domenici and colleagues, as coordinator of the Crime Prevention Council of the city of Albuquerque, I have the opportunity of observing the incidence of crime among our elderly citizens in several ways. As Ron Montoya of the Office of Senior Affairs has already explained, the efforts of the entire Office of Senior Affairs here in Albuquerque are coordinated with our office to maximize all of our resources. All program and outreach people in the OSA programs have been trained by our staff on how to deal with various crime problems of seniors. Each year, we also cosponsor a senior crime prevention month during which for the past 2 years we have trained seniors who participate in one of the senior citizen drama groups to make presentations to other seniors throughout Albuquerque on crime prevention techniques.

This spirit of active cooperation, aided by the recent forming of the Department of Human Services and the subsequent incorporation of Crime Prevention and Office of Senior Affairs as two divisions thereunder, has enabled all of us to enlarge upon the effectiveness of our individually deficient staff members.

One of our problems in dealing with the victimization of senior citizens, however, is the lack of sufficient easily retrievable data on the characteristics of crime victims. With the possible exception of capital crimes, the data on the age of the victim is lost in the translation of reported incidents before the data is composited. Since I know this is a common frustration of crime prevention practitioners nationwide, may I suggest that your staff investigate the possibility of forcing the issue by requiring compilation of data on the characteristics of victims on the UCR reports required of each law enforcement agency in much the same way that present requirements make compilation of such data on offenders mandatory. I believe that this is an important step in the recent trends toward equal emphasis on the victims and perpetrators of crime.

Another immediate concern is our assumption that certain crimes are vastly under-reported by senior citizens. On a local level, we attempt through neighbor-

hood programs and targeted work with seniors to explain the possibility of anonymity and the importance of reporting. However, training funds to allow us to train senior volunteers to tell each other the story, with possible minimal compensation for travel and expenses, would allow more efficient and effective use of everyone's time.

While we attempt to make seniors feel more secure at the thought of leaving their homes to continue normal social activities, we also recognize that many of our senior citizens lack sufficient funds to maintain even minimal home security precautions in their homes. Once victimized by a home burglar or vandal, seniors feelings of vulnerability are heightened by the lack of resources to take necessary precautions or even to repair the damaged lock, etc. For a 1-year period here in Albuquerque, approximately \$25,000 of community development funding was used to provide security inspections and recommended doors, locks, and window locking devices for senior homeowners on a limited income. The demand for the service was great and the calls still come in, but the funding from the rapidly dissipating community development budget has dried up. A program similar to this one, heavily stressing preventative techniques and personal contact with police officers and crime prevention technicians would go a long way in making our seniors more aware and more capable of dealing rationally with their fears. Such a program should be a national priority under the Older American's Act.

The encouragement of networking programs which emphasize using available community resources such as churches, social clubs, and institutions to help meet the social and physical needs of the elderly should also be encouraged through the use of funds for training and to supplement volunteer staffing.

Another area of major concern is the building of safe public housing for seniors and other low-income groups. It makes no sense on the basis of nationwide experience with high property crime rates in such housing projects to ever allow Federal funding or federally backed loans to finance the building of complexes with slipshod or nonexistent security. The cost of original installation and security planning is less than one-third as expensive as the almost inevitable retrofitting. HUD regulations should make a security blueprint, deadbolt locks, peepholes, etc., an integral part of construction.

Of major concern to those of us in the Southwest are unrealistic HUD, Action, and LEAA guidelines which make special minimum limitations on the number of public housing units which must exist before a local housing authority can apply demonstrated experience in dealing with Federal funds before nonprofit neighborhood-based groups can qualify for funding, etc. Such qualifications predetermine that the successful applications will come from densely populated cities on either coast and Southwestern cities with their multiplicity of problems are left out of Federal assistance opportunities.

Another special concern is the engagement at the Federal level of victims assistance legislation of all types, restitution, compensation, counseling, etc. Since it is a foregone conclusion that elderly victims are most severely impacted monetarily and physically, any encouragement of the development of such programs on a State and local level is a positive step for seniors. It might be wise in addition to earmark some of the Older Americans funding to deal directly with crime prevention training for staff and volunteers as well as an emergency fund for each jurisdiction to replace stolen food stamps, social security checks, etc.

Finally, but by no means least, whatever can be done to encourage the development of statewide networks to link general crime prevention programs, police departments, special senior crime prevention programs, etc., together in an information-sharing network and resource-combining way would be very much appreciated. As acting chairperson of the fledgling New Mexico Crime Prevention Association, I can tell you that it is not easy to form such a group. Political and governmental assistance is very much needed if we are to maximize our efforts to minimize the impact of crime for all of our States' residents—young and old.

Senator DOMENICI. Rita, you are next. We have your statement. It will be made a part of the record, with everything attached and you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF RITA B. MAES, DIRECTOR, SENIOR CITIZENS PROGRAM, CITY AND COUNTY OF SANTA FE, N. MEX.

Ms. MAES. Good morning, Senator.

I am Rita Maes, senior citizens program director for the city and county of Santa Fe. I am here in behalf of Gene Varela, who is the area agency on aging coordinator for district 2 of the State of New Mexico.

Apart from the day-to-day criminal incidents against the elderly, the most damaging and apparent crime is the lack of adequate housing, State nursing home care facilities, which is a big issue at this point, the Old St. Vincent's Hospital in Santa Fe, inadequate vehicles to facilitate the use of the handicapped elderly, mandatory retirement, fixed incomes, malnutrition, and the overall unpreparedness of our country for a growing population.

It is the contention of the senior population that many of the Federal decisionmakers are not sensitive to the unique needs of the elderly. As the number of senior citizens continue to increase, we must begin planning for the profound changes in our economy, our allocation of resources, our culture, and our lifestyle.

Improper social policies in behalf of the older population has been defined and outlined as a crime by our local senior citizens.

In terms of uniform crime reporting throughout region 2, burglary is the most common crime against the elderly with assault and battery following, in district 2.

The Santa Fe Senior Center has coordinated efforts with the Santa Fe Police Community Relations Bureau for implementing a three-fold crime prevention and protection program. One is operation identification. Two is the home safety check, and three is the neighborhood watch.

Operation identification provides or allows technical assistance for the elderly or the staff, the police community relations staff comes in and engraves the larger merchandise owned by the senior citizens, and they take an inventory of all their valuable items. They keep a record at the police community relations bureau, in case of a burglary.

Also, the home safety check, as mentioned earlier, the dead bolts are checked or windows so as to prevent potential breaking and entering.

Third, the neighborhood watch, which is very, very common. Workshops are given in this area of crime prevention for the senior citizens.

Also, I am very pleased to have been involved in designing a crime analysis program for region 2. Richard De Baca had mentioned earlier that he had given you some statistics of crimes that were reported and giving the age of not only the criminal, but also the victim. In region 2, we designed a crime analysis program about 3 years ago, which not only gives you the time of the day a crime was committed, the day of the week, the week of the month, but the type of crimes that are committed against the elderly, who are committing those crimes, who is being victimized, age, location, et cetera.

I also have for your consideration a supplement on the crimes for region 2.

Thank you, Senator.

Senator DOMENICI. Thank you very much, Rita.

Let me ask a question about the relationship of various agencies. Let's talk about law enforcement for a minute, since none of you are directly involved.

Obviously all senior citizens are potential victims, particularly those not in touch with anyone involved in senior affairs. That victim might report the crime and the police might be involved. Now, is there an existing referral system where the law enforcement people refer victims back to agencies similar to yours? Does that flow back the other way? Does the law enforcement refer back or do you have to seek these elderly yourselves?

Mr. MONTROYA. I think probably Mary Lou would have a few words to say also.

Let me say that within Bernalillio County, both the sheriff's office and the police department, there is that referral when there is a victim of crime. The referral sometimes is made to our office. Your next panel may address that, Phil Chacon in particular.

There is good communication with our office, which is a provider of services and the police protection office, both offices in this city, the sheriff's department and the police department.

There was a time when Phil Chacon was going by our senior center once a week, I believe, pretty often. If nothing else, just to communicate with staff people. We have invited Phil Chacon to sit in on our elderly service planning task force, which will have its first meeting in July, an update of our 1978 task. We have also invited a member of the sheriff's department, so we do have that communication.

Ms. HAYWOOD. I think it's been there. It's been formalized, and I am sure Phil is going to talk about the victim's assistance brochure, which the police officers are now handing out to victims of crimes. So I think we have made great progress in that.

Senator DOMENICI. Rita, how about in Santa Fe?

Ms. MAES. Yes, sir. We have coordinated very closely with the police department on any type of referrals.

Mr. BARCHECK. I think, Senator, that statewide we need a stronger system of referral. In specific communities like Bernalillio County and Santa Fe County, it may be strong or becoming stronger, but I think that statewide there is still the necessity for a better communication in a referral system.

Senator DOMENICI. I asked a specific question about some kind of an emergency cash fund. Would any of you have any comments on that? The statement was that such a need existed because of the emergency that arises when even \$50 is stolen, and that it was very difficult, even with all the programs we've got, to adequately assist these victims.

Rita, do you have any thoughts on that?

Ms. MAES. I think an emergency cash fund would be very useful for the elderly population who are victimized, for example, purse snatching. I think we need more educational workshops in this line.

For example, we go out on trips occasionally, we go out of State very often, and prior to leaving our community, I have the police community relations come in and give them some tips on how to protect themselves against purse snatchers or where should they have their money on them.

I think education should be primary and, then, the cash the secondary thing, but I think it would be useful.

Senator DOMENICI. Any other comments on that?

Mr. BARCHECK. One of the things that we have been trying to advocate is the emergency caretaker service which does not necessarily deal just with cash, but with a kind of a protective service for adults who are in a specific period of time where they need some aid, due to illness or lack of caretaker services after surgery or victimization of their homes, to such an extent where they cannot be in their own homes at the time.

Senator DOMENICI. Ron?

Mr. MONTOLA. Senator, I think that it is a unique idea. We haven't explored it for crime only, but we do have a similar situation for utility payments, in some cases and for dental and eyeglasses.

Senator DOMENICI. Ron, I didn't make your statement a part of the record and I think I made everyone else's, and if you will get us yours, it, too, will be included.

We thank you very much. Would you make sure that that flyer and your poster stay and we will make those a part of the record.

Thank you very much for joining us and for your patience in waiting, this morning.

Our last panel this morning, before the afternoon workshop, is made up of law enforcement people; Phil Chacon, Albuquerque Police Department; Chief Robert Schmerheim from the Farmington Police Department; Sheriff Bill Carpenter from Roswell; and Chief Tom Ryan from Silver City.

Phil, would you like to open?

STATEMENT OF OFFICER PHILIP CHACON,¹ ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., POLICE DEPARTMENT

Officer CHACON. On behalf of Chief Hansen, I am representing the Albuquerque Police Department and some of the problems that we have dealing with senior citizen victims.

One of the big problems with senior citizens is, it is a hidden crime, there is no reporting it. People are too embarrassed at the fact that they have been ripped off. And there was an example this morning where a man got up and said that he let a person posing as a Social Security representative come into his home and he went to get a drink of water, he came back and \$60 from his wallet was missing.

Now I knew that this complaint had taken place, I knew that this crime had taken place, but he wanted no formal report on it so we didn't formalize it.

There was a statement about statistics being kept on senior citizens. I see a couple of things with that. The statistics would not be accurate because the senior citizens don't come forth and report a particular crime. Another thing that I see with that is maybe the statistics might hurt the senior citizens more than help them because of the fact that it would be a low reporting number.

So if the numbers are low, the funding wouldn't help the seniors in that respect so I don't really know if that would help by reporting the crime because the statistics are not coming forward.

¹ On September 10, 1980, Officer Chacon was killed during a confrontation with a robbery suspect. A tribute to this dedicated policeman appears on page 39.

Senator DOMENICI. Phil, on that subject, I appreciate your bringing that to our attention. This has been a running battle with the Department of Justice, so it is not a novel idea. The Department has resisted it at the national level.

But let me ask you, in terms of underreporting, is it not true that all crimes are seriously underreported in this Nation?

Officer CHACON. Sure.

Senator DOMENICI. I've heard of some major studies of big American cities where statisticians and police experts have said, "Here are the statistics, the reported ones, but we know in this area it is three times as large."

Wouldn't this also hold true for seniors? If we were getting only 25 percent reported, wouldn't we be able to say that "this is just what's reported?"

Officer CHACON. Yes; we could say that 25 percent of the elderly are rape victims but the figure is actually 75 percent higher. But who is going to believe that?

Senator DOMENICI. All right.

Officer CHACON. I'm just bringing a figure out of my head.

Senator DOMENICI. Sure, of course.

Officer CHACON. I would like to say that Albuquerque doesn't take a back seat to the victim's problem. In fact, as far as I know, we're the first ones to develop a victim's brochure in the country. And it's in English and in Spanish.

The idea came out of New York but this one really goes into specifics in dealing with victims of crime and telling them what services are available, what emergency numbers they can call. So we are working with the Victims Assistance Organization, working and trying to get legislation introduced into the legislature for victims of crimes and I thought the idea of emergency cash funds for victims, I thought that was a fantastic idea. I thought that was great.

Some of the specific problems with the Albuquerque Police Department and I know this is nationwide, is getting elderly people to prosecute the offenders. Where usually, in many cases, the offender is a relative and they would say, "I can't turn my own son in for beating me up," or "I can't turn my own son in for taking my social security check." They just won't do that and those are the problems that they have.

Getting elderly people to accept the fact that they are old—and one example would be my own mother—she is 65 and I would never be able to get her to go to a senior citizen center where I, as a police officer, could reach her and tell her some of the things that are being done by the police department that could prevent her from being a victim.

Getting elderly people to accept the fact that they are limited in their movements, in their vision, and their hearing and, as a result, they are more vulnerable to crime but, again, the big thing is the fear of being the victim, not so much actually being victimized.

Getting young people to believe that the elderly problems are real. In some cases they are not real. And one case would be a lady who called us up and said that she was being poisoned through the air-conditioner. All it took was one visit by the police department to go up on top of the roof, check the air-conditioner, to assure her that there was no one going to gas her, things like this.

Now the problem was not a real problem but it was real to her, and she needed somebody to go out to her and convince her that everything was all right.

Getting senior citizens to practice what you tell them. An example is a woman who was mugged three times. The purse snatcher was after her purse, nothing else, and this woman has suffered some serious injuries. But we could not convince that woman not to carry her purse. How do you convince a woman not to carry her purse when she has been carrying that thing for 60 years? To me it looks like a growth on her shoulder, I can't tell any differently.

We, at the police department, we go around giving talks to the senior citizens in Albuquerque and we tell them not to carry purses, to carry their money if they are going grocery shopping. They do not need their purses when they go from their house to the store. They just do not need that. We tell them to carry their money, food stamps, credit cards, or blank checks in a pocket concealed out of sight. And I realize the problem because a lot of the women's clothing, slacks, don't have pockets. So I tell them to carry it in their brassiere. A lot of women have quit wearing a brassiere so I can't tell them what to do with it. [Laughter.]

OK, the police department can only reach the senior citizens through the senior citizen centers, and the number that we reach through the senior citizen centers is minute compared to the total population here in Albuquerque.

Individual complaints have to come from the homes and if a senior lives with a relative who is abusing the senior, then we never hear from them because they are not allowed to use the phone, they are not allowed to get out and make the complaint. So it would be up to a neighbor to report this abuse and neighbors just don't want to get involved. There are times when we don't even know that this abuse is happening. We know that it is but we don't know where it is at.

Because of the sheer number of elderly people, I believe that Albuquerque should go another step forward in working with the seniors in having one full-time police officer assigned to work with the senior citizens' centers so that they can build up a confidence with them and someone they could really believe in.

I know there are several senior citizens that I know really have all the confidence in the world in me, but I am just one person, and I have to deal with all different victims of crime, and it doesn't just specifically deal with the senior citizens.

But they should have one cop that is assigned to work all the time so that they could get this confidence. And as it is, and the reason I'm saying that, we're on a priority-type system. In Albuquerque we will respond to burglary, assaults, fights, and this type, but we will take our time in getting to a call where a woman is being gassed through the air-conditioner. Because we know in many instances it's a complaint where the woman will just be assured by talking to the police officer. There are many, many types of complaints.

I've put together a complete crime prevention thing for senior citizens. This was presented to the gerontology department at UNM and to Ron Montoya of the Office of Senior Citizens. Now there were a lot of problems with my proposal and plans but it never took off and

I can only pursue it so far. But I will present this again this afternoon at the workshop telling people what services are available or what could be done to protect the senior citizens.

And that's basically all I have to say.

Senator DOMENICI. Phil, could you make that available for the record?

Officer CHACON. It's in. They have a copy of it. I gave it to somebody this morning. I will give you another one.

Senator DOMENICI. All right, does somebody have that? Staff? Make sure we put it in the record.¹

Officer CHACON. OK, the victim's brochure that we designed, like I said, it zeroes in on rape victims, battered women, and battered children. But there is a number where women can call and battered senior citizens can go to call at the battered women's center. Senior citizens can go there. It costs them nothing and children are welcome if you have grandchildren with you.

A problem with that is the battered women's shelter, and I checked with them just Friday. Their statistics were that they maybe get six calls from senior citizens but only nine, maybe, out of the whole year, go there for shelter. And I know there are more people getting battered, senior citizens getting battered.

Senator DOMENICI. You raised one point that has not been discussed by anyone and that has to do with the fact that some of the crime is perpetrated by relatives. Therefore seniors wouldn't want to even report it.

Tell us a little more about that. Do you mean that somebody is stealing the social security checks and it's a relative? Is that the kind of thing we're talking about?

Officer CHACON. That's the type of thing I'm talking about.

Senator DOMENICI. How do we know that is going on?

Officer CHACON. Well, that's what I'm saying, we don't. I've had senior citizens on an individual basis come up and say, "Well, my check came in but my son took it." And I said, "Well, do you want to report it?" "No, I can't." And there is no official record of it. It is just an informal thing between the senior citizen and myself. So that is an unreported crime and that is the type of thing that happens.

I am sure there are senior citizens in this audience that could say the same thing, that they've had something happen to them by their own relatives. That would be off the record, of course. They would never make a formal report for fear—they just don't want to do it. They don't want to get their own son or daughter for doing that.

Senator DOMENICI. Thank you very much, Phil.

IN MEMORY OF PHIL CHACON

Officer Phil Chacon of the Albuquerque, N. Mex., Police Department, was killed during a confrontation with a robbery suspect on September 10, 1980. The entire citizenry of Albuquerque will sorely miss him.

¹ See appendix 1, items 5 and 6, pages 98 and 106.

Officer Chacon's brand of public service was characterized by an intense and unremitting commitment to the needs of his fellow New Mexicans. Although his concern for the safety and well-being of the citizens was all encompassing, he was particularly sensitive to the plight of the elderly crime victim. Much of his personal time was devoted to conducting safety seminars, lecturing to church groups and to senior citizens centers on the subjects of crime and rape prevention. He usually supplied those present with his home telephone number, in the event that he was needed in a crisis. He also made himself available to meet the more routine needs—such as transportation—of the older Americans in the community.

Officer Chacon initiated and participated in a variety of other community projects as well. He worked closely with a local refuge center for battered women, often responding to calls for help when he was not on duty. In the year before he died, he assisted over 65 women to obtain shelter at the center. At the time of his death, he was working on a documentary for television on battered women. Officer Chacon was also instrumental in promoting productive relations between the police department and the community, and was a frequent organizer of recreational activities to achieve this goal. He developed the "walk-with-a-cop" program, one of Officer Chacon's many efforts to raise over \$42,000 for foundations engaged in research on various diseases.

Phil Chacon's job with the Albuquerque Police Department was a full-time commitment. There is no segment of the population that has been left untouched by the many contributions he made, both in and out of the line of duty. His selfless devotion and generosity of spirit will be remembered by all in the community for a long time to come.

Senator DOMENICI. Chief Schmerheim from Farmington, delighted you took time to come down. It's a long way and we look forward to hearing from you today.

**STATEMENT OF CHIEF ROBERT L. SCHMERHEIM, FARMINGTON,
N. MEX., POLICE DEPARTMENT**

Chief SCHMERHEIM. Thank you, Senator. It's always a pleasure to bump into you from time to time being as we go back away but we won't dwell on that.

Senator DOMENICI. You used to bump into my fast ball and knock it out of the park. But every now and then you missed the third strike, too, didn't you?

Chief SCHMERHEIM. Yes; I remember the high right kick and the fast fall pretty well. [Laughter.]

But I do want to thank you and I would like to echo Officer Chacon in a couple of his comments inasmuch as it is a shame in a way that people tend to stay away from or stray away from reporting crimes, even when it involves family. Because I really feel that the "blood thicker than water" statement is not applicable when someone is taking the very life's blood out of your hand, whether it be a check, cash, or whatever the case is.

And I guess I've been a cop almost 25 years now and I just think crime should be reported so that law enforcement might adequately, at least, make an attempt to take care of that problem.

As you know, Farmington is an energy-impacted area and we have quite a large group now of senior citizen types up there that we attempt to service. We do have, in our 15-week recruit training school an awareness program dealing with senior citizens in an effort to acquaint our people with what our problems are.

Now we have a number of crimes reported against the elderly. We do have some statistics. In 1979 we had approximately 115 reports of crimes against elderly people. I, again, will have to echo Officer Chacon and say that probably this could be 20 or 30 percent of what is actually going down.

To give you a brief rundown, 3 of those were robberies, 9 of them were assaults, we had 59 burglaries and larceny, 5 stolen vehicles, 3 forgeries, 3 frauds, family situations numbering 3, damage to property, 24, and 6 sex offenses. This is 1979.

So far we have received 40 similar reports in 1980 but it is a growing concern in Farmington because we have been a well-kept secret up there for a number of years. People are finding out that in this day of economic strife that Farmington is a rather solid community. The tax base is good. We are attracting people in from all over the country.

As a result we attract all kinds. We have created an awareness program which our police reserve unit, numbering 22 police officers who have gone through at least 200 to 300 hours of training now, are getting into the area of crime prevention, attempting to create this awareness among people that they need to become meaningfully involved in the strife of others.

Too many times, which is the nature of the beast in this country of ours, this great land that we live in, we like to think that these are things that happen to somebody else. We like to think that this can't happen to us, but it does. It happens to our elderly people, people that we love dearly, people that make a great contribution to our country. We try in another area of strict occupational licensing to do background work on people that do business in our community for this purpose, that if they knock on the door of that elderly person and say, "We're going to fix your roof," they don't get up there with a can of spray paint or something, change the color and say, "Your roof has been repaired," and charge you \$1,500, or whatever the case may be.

We attempt to keep close contact with our business world inasmuch as they are valid in what they sell. I think we owe this to the community as far as law enforcement is concerned.

I could go on and on, too, Senator, about many problems in the police business and I think Albuquerque is probably no different. We seem to be playing a game of putting out fire. We're not getting into the deterrent side of things as deeply as we need to. And like many things, it takes money.

I think one of the ladies mentioned funding under the particular act of 1981 that you've mentioned, the Older American Act, I believe. I think somewhere there needs to be funds available for law enforcement agencies to specialize in this particular area, that we can put our hands on and say, "This is what it's earmarked for. This is what

we're going to bring to effective involvement by the use of this LEAA," or whoever it might be.

We're having problems, of course, with LEAA because Farmington, you know, has been under a little stress situation for a number of years and under investigation by the Justice Department.

I would like to say I think it's a shame when this, perhaps, deters us giving a service to a very responsible group of citizens who have probably contributed so much over the years.

But I will send you a copy of this. I don't believe I had this afforded to you for your record. And we will continue, certainly, to work in this area and we are involved in crime prevention.

We did have our own citywide crime stoppers program which is now areawide. And we are part of a four-State intelligence net up there which deals with overall law enforcement but particularly it lets us know what con artists and bunco artists and what types are moving in and out of Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico.

Thank you.

Senator DOMENICI. Thank you very much, Chief.

I want to announce that it does seem as though we are going to be on time and finish around noon. As you all know we have an hour for lunch followed by the training session this afternoon with experts sharing their views with various representatives of the senior citizens and law enforcement groups. We will start at 1 o'clock.

I hope those of you who are interested will not forget that immediately after lunch we will reconvene.

Since we have only two witnesses left, I have to make one quick phone call. If you will just sit right here, we will recess for about 3 minutes and I will be right back. And if it looks like we're going to be on time, we might then have a few moments of questions or thoughts from people who are here with us in the audience.

If you will just give me 3 minutes, I will be right back.

[There followed a short recess.]

Senator DOMENICI. We are ready.

Sheriff Carpenter, we are delighted to have you. We know also that it's a long trip for you but we are pleased that you took time to be with us today.

STATEMENT OF SHERIFF BILL CARPENTER, ROSWELL COUNTY, N. MEX.

Sheriff CARPENTER. Thank you, Senator. It is a privilege to be here. I feel kind of ashamed to even tell about our problems after listening to some of these problems these fellows have.

Being the county sheriff, we don't have the problems, we don't encounter the problems that the local police departments do in the crime prevention with the elderly, especially.

In the Roswell area, the Roswell Police Department has a very good program going on, a neighborhood watch program, operation identification, and crime stoppers. I have some copies of some of the spot radio announcements that they have.¹ The Roswell Police Department has radio programs where they have spot announcements to give advice and help to the elderly in some of the different areas. I will be glad to leave these with you.

¹ See appendix 1, item 7, page 111.

And that's really about all I've got to say. I feel like they've got a very good program, and Mike Carmichael has done a very good job with the academy up there teaching our people and the Roswell Police Department.

I have three volunteers, three senior citizen volunteers, to work with my department. They take care of the identification for us. The people that have television sets or any property that they would like to identify, they bring it to our office and these senior citizen volunteers that work with us will put their social security numbers on that property with a stenciling device that we have.

These, I think, are very good helps. These three gentlemen go to the senior citizen meetings that they have at the senior citizen center there and stay in pretty close contact with all the organizations and, in return, report back to me and we keep a pretty close contact with the people that way.

Thank you, Senator.

Senator DOMENICI. Thank you very much.

Could I go back to Chief Schmerheim for just a minute?

You gave us the 1979 statistics that you had available. With that many known to your department, some of these must have been prosecuted cases.

Do you have any way of telling us whether or not the senior citizen, as a witness for the prosecution, has any peculiar or inordinate problems that others might not have? If not, you might tell us how we might get this information.

Our country became very aware that a rape victim had a very difficult job testifying—very difficult in terms of cross-examination, common law rules that are very tough on past history, and questions as to whether the victims ever had intercourse with anyone other than their husband—people under oath have to talk about things that influence the jury that have nothing whatsoever to do with whether or not they were raped.

I would think that senior citizens would find that testifying that it might create some very tough problems.

Do you have anything there, Bob?

Chief SCHMERHEIM. Senator, I haven't got a statistic on that. I know of a case where a senior citizen person did testify in an assault and robbery situation. The party, I guess, was in their mideighties or, perhaps, seventies and he did a pretty good job.

Of course it wasn't as sensitive a situation to this man who had had a bad experience before law enforcement much like the gentleman who spoke earlier, so he handled it quite well.

I would think that, perhaps, we might be able, through our district attorney's office, to pin down the cases based on our statistics and coordinate that with them and, perhaps, come with something to give a conviction rate and how things went in the court situation as it involved elderly people.

We may very well be able to provide something. They have quite an extensive computerized system in the DA's office there that we work back and forth on these figures because these are not UCR figures that we normally put in. These are extra in this particular area dealing with this situation.

Senator DOMENICI. Well, if you could, I think the committee would be interested in it.

[Subsequent to the hearing, Chief Schmerheim supplied the following information:]

The statistics provided are derived from a pool of cases on file with this agency. The selection was from 275 cases for 1979 and 86 cases for 1980. The age group for those victimized was 60 years and over:

Suspect was known and apprehended in 28 percent of the cases and property was recovered in 12 percent of cases involving elderly victimization.

Senator DOMENICI. Phil, do you have any way of digging up some cases that would point up the inordinately difficult time that a senior has in being a prosecution witness?

Officer CHACON. I wouldn't know of that particular end of it since that's the courtroom end of it. The district attorney would probably have some more figures on that.

We know that there was a problem with witnesses testifying and being harassed by the offenders in particular crimes. So now the district attorney's office here has a victim's room where the victim doesn't even have to look at the offender until she testifies. She goes and testifies and then they come back in this room. So I know that the district attorney's office has that facility here where she doesn't have to be intimidated while she is waiting in the courtroom or something like that.

So that is about the only, as far as harassment of the witnesses of the courtroom goes. I know that they have done that to alleviate that part of it. But I can't give you any specific cases.

Senator DOMENICI. What comes to my mind, and I say this to all four of you as law enforcement experts is that almost everything we've heard today is geared toward our methods of sensitizing law enforcement people, educating our seniors, and coordinating our crime preventive methods.

But we probably should have addressed what's happening to the judges in the same area. It seems to me that elderly witnesses, for the most part, would have a more difficult time testifying, due to trials being called off, delays, waiting around, and finally going through the trial, than a younger person.

This should be given national attention by the judicial system. I would think this should be an area that we ought to explore in terms of education and sensitizing, also.

Would you have any thoughts about that? Yes, Bob.

Chief SCHMERHEIM. I wish very much that the judicial would consider crimes against persons of a certain age bracket, over a certain age bracket, as severely as they do crimes against certain minors and children, whether they be sex crimes or what they may be.

I really think that the punitive action taken by the court would be much more severe and should be where an individual is of an age like we are going to see, hopefully, one day. But where that person is of an age that they have problems taking care of themselves and they are victimized, brutalized, whatever, and that if, in fact, found guilty that the punishment not only fit the crime but fits the victim that falls in that age bracket, I think, Senator, that it might bring more testimony or willingness to testify even though difficult if that person knew that their testimony was going to get the job done, naturally allowing it to be truthful, accurate, the usual.

But I really think that it would be important that that individual know that if you rape a 70-year-old woman or a 65-year-old, I know we are all prone to be a little emotional about such things, but if you did, and that judge said, "You are sentenced to * * *" you will, in fact, spend that time and there will be none of this parole.

Now I do not want this interpreted that I am getting on the judicial, as such. I am merely bringing up something that might enhance prosecution.

Senator DOMENICI. Thank you very much.

I think it is obvious that many senior citizens do not want to testify and do not want to prosecute because they believe that nothing is going to happen anyway. I've had some of that presented to me, that seniors just won't prosecute because they have heard either truthful or rumored stories that it is of no avail. I think that's the matter that you are addressing in a general way.

All right, Nancy, we are delighted to have you from Clovis and look forward to your testimony.

**STATEMENT OF NANCY J. LOCKHART, CRIME PREVENTION
OFFICER, CLOVIS, N. MEX., POLICE DEPARTMENT**

Officer LOCKHART. First of all, I am very glad to be here today. Senator Chandler, who is our deputy chief of police in Clovis was scheduled to be here but he is tied up on a murder trial that was to begin this morning and he couldn't make it.

And he kind of mentioned to me a little bit at the last minute Friday and he said, "Since you're our crime prevention officer for the city of Clovis, would you mind attending and maybe you can learn some things" from all of the people here which I've done today. I have learned a lot of things today and I've made several notes.

And maybe I can pass on a little bit of information on some of the projects that I have worked with in Clovis. By the way, I am a commissioned police officer on Clovis. I have been one for 2 years and I also have been assigned to the crime prevention unit.

We have one crime prevention officer at this time. We did have two. However, during budget cuts, why, we are back to one right now.

One of the things that I think is very, very important and that is the fact that what we have done in Clovis and I think it's been a real contribution to the city of Clovis for the senior citizens, we have precinct offices. We have a main station, we have a north station, and we have an east station. And this is the place where the officers can go and be in a district and be subject to call. They can go there and have a cup of coffee, they can work on their reports. But it gets them closer to the district that they are working in.

And in our east district in Clovis, it is located in the senior citizen center in Clovis. And I have watched it for the last 1½ years and it's had a very positive affect there because the people can visit with them in a casual manner, get to know their local police officers in Clovis. And it's not just for the east officers, either. A lot of other officers throughout the city attend and go over there. Like on Thursday morning we have a pancake breakfast and you can bet there are going to be some police officers there for that.

But it's a good place for the seniors to learn crime prevention like what I am working with. And I am getting ready right now to do a program along the middle of July with the senior citizens with a whole set of senior power slides that I have. And I am hoping that this will be helpful to them. I will probably schedule it, you know, just in small phases at a time. I don't plan on going in and just overwhelming them with 5 hours of slides.

Also I've brought a clipping out of our "Clovis News Journal" from yesterday. I would like to leave this with you. This gives you an idea of some of our neighborhood watch work that we've been doing. We are working right now on getting more neighborhood watch programs initiated in Clovis. And this is for all citizens, not just the seniors.

I have worked with seniors quite a bit in the last 2 years, actually. We had our other office in the north district manned by volunteer senior citizens. We had seven ladies that I worked with, I trained, taught them how to answer telephone calls into a police department, showed them how to make out a report, how to fill out a vacation house check. There are all kinds of things that they were very, very valuable in doing.

The only thing, they did their job too well and we ended up now with a CETA worker who is a full-time employee up there and it's kind of sad that it couldn't have maybe been more senior citizens.

I also maintain 17 school crossing guards in Clovis in crime prevention. These school crossing guards, all but three of them are senior citizens. Their wages are paid half by the city of Clovis and half by the Clovis school system. They are paid wages of \$3 an hour. They work 1 hour in the morning, 1 hour in the afternoon. And they are there to assist the children at busy intersections in Clovis, getting them across the street safely, back and forth to school safely. Plus they have been of tremendous value to our police officers. Just this last winter we had two small children who were assaulted at knife point on their way to an elementary school. And one of our senior citizens happened to spot some of this activity that was going on behind the school and was able to direct our police officers to the area where this assault occurred. This was a senior citizen who was doing his job, helping the children cross that morning.

This has been a very good program and I have found that the seniors are very, very reliable people, they are dependable. If they say they are going to be at that crossing in the morning, I can count on them. I never have them not show up or not let me know that they can't make it to work.

We had a senior citizens' fair in Clovis at one of the local gymnasiums last month. It was not what I had hoped it would be. We just didn't have the turnout that I thought we would have on it. A lot of senior citizens, I have the feeling that they feel that they will never be victims of crimes and it was kind of a fair and health clinic. They did a lot of checking them over, healthwise. And I showed slides again and talked with them, visited with them, showed them a lot of security things for the home.

But I think they feel a little bit the same way, "Well, I am not going to the doctor until I've got something I can really show the doctor is seriously wrong with me." And they are kind of, maybe, the same

way about, feel the same way about security and this type of thing, too. They don't really think they are going to become a victim, I don't think, a little bit of an apathy there.

But I think that is an area that we need to, as crime prevention officers, to work harder at and we should help them more.

Being a small department like Clovis, I think our most serious problem there is funding for projects. I guess that's everybody's problem is funding. And I get out and I try to raise funds through different organizations, different groups, and this type of thing. I do get \$1,500 a year from the Sears Roebuck Foundation. And with that money I do Officer Friendly programs in the schools. I do 30-minute programs for grades kindergarten to sixth grade. And stress different things for different age groups. And with the \$1,500 I purchase a lot of equipment, plastic badges, coloring books, and this type of thing, to give to the children.

And I think that just about covers it.

Senator DOMENICI. We will make that newspaper article a part of this record.¹ If you would like to just put it there, the staff will do that.

Let me ask Sheriff Carpenter a question.

As I understand it, you are responsible for the rural parts of Chavez County, is that correct?

Sheriff CARPENTER. Yes, sir.

Senator DOMENICI. Are the crime problems that we are talking about here today against the elderly, are they spreading into the rural area that is within your jurisdiction?

Sheriff CARPENTER. It would be kind of hard to say that it has spread into the rural area as a result of people being elderly. We have crimes, of course, in the rural area. But I can't say that that is any more prevailing on the elderly than it is on everybody else.

Senator DOMENICI. Former District of Columbia Chief of Police Jerry Wilson was quoted a couple of years ago as saying that if he could arrest 400 or 500 hardcore criminals, he would dramatically reduce crime in the entire area.

Do you have any views on whether or not the crime we're talking about here can be attributed to a hardcore group of criminals or to something else in reference to senior citizens?

Officer CHACON. Yes, I think you could. Like Albuquerque last month there were 59 reported rapes. Now that's a lot of rapes and I don't feel that there are 59 different rapists running around the city. I feel that one or two rapists are doing quite a few of these rapes.

So I feel that if you take off a couple of these hardcore thugs, rapists, muggers, and burglars, I feel that we would eliminate a lot of the crime. But I don't think we're going to stop all of it. Because, as I said in my testimony before, a lot of the crime is spontaneous and a lot of it happens within the family. So we would put a dent in a lot of the hardcore muggers. That is just my opinion. I don't know what the chief would say.

Chief SCHMERHEIM. I think I would probably have to agree, Senator, with what Phil said, although there are a lot of crime committed

¹ See appendix 1, item 8, page 149.

against, I think, elderly as well as those incapacitated such as a problem we had in Farmington with intoxicants being consumed at a level that people can't take care of themselves. And you find, sometimes, a carload of individuals running around saying, "There is someone to do a number on." This does happen. It involves elderly people, too, kind of a reactionary thing that just comes across someone's mind. They are, "Let's do it."

But I do think if we were successful in the removal of certain individuals, hardcore group, whatever you might want to call them, and I am back to that old subject again, and they were, in fact, removed and put out of existence, so to speak, for a good long time, we would probably make some inroads into the problem.

Sheriff CARPENTER. Yes, sir, I feel very strongly, definitely, that if we could get a few hundred of them out of circulation that it would have a big affect on us.

I think a big percent of our property crimes can be directed straight at the drug traffic. I think a lot of our shoplifting, our burglaries, crimes against property, this is to get funding to support a drug habit. I think that would help a lot. It would get some of those people out of circulation.

Senator DOMENICI. Nancy.

Officer LOCKHART. Well, I probably, maybe, look at it just a little bit different.

I feel, Senator, that part of our problem with crime today is due to the economic condition of our country. And I think, too, that the crime that is the problem of the seniors here and seniors all across the Nation, crime is definitely a thing of opportunity, the right time, the right place, the right moment, if the person has the knowledge, the ability, the crime is going to be committed.

Senator DOMENICI. Well, actually, I asked the question, not to get involved in an in-depth criminology discussion, but because it would seem to me that the lesser crimes against senior citizens are not being committed by hardcore criminals.

The chief of police in Washington, D.C., did not zero in on crimes against senior citizens. He was referring to the problem of major crimes in Washington, D.C., when he made this statement. I was wondering if you had any thoughts that might focus on senior victims of crime.

The sheriff did shed a new light on it, though. Some criminal activity might be drug-related although, generally in most cases of purse snatching, we haven't got a direct link with drugs.

I wonder if you would mind remaining for just a few minutes as we prepare to recess and see if anybody has any other comments they would like to make.

I do remind you at 1 o'clock we are going to have an excellent crime prevention workshop for those of you who are interested. You will hear extremely qualified experts talk about what is going on in parts of the country and in New Mexico.

Does anyone want to ask a question either of me or of our law enforcement people?

Ms. PARRY. I have two specific problems that I would like to ask a question about.

Senator DOMENICI. Go ahead.

STATEMENT OF MADELINE L. PARRY, ARTESIA, N. MEX.

Ms. PARRY. One lady was assaulted as she was walking from the post office to a senior housing unit. And as she got to her door there was a young boy. He said that he wanted her to subscribe to a paper and he wasn't even a salesman. As she got to her door and reached for her key, he knocked her down to get her purse and hit her against a bench in the housing unit. Well, she laid there for quite sometime thinking that no one heard her because, you know, elderly people have their TV's up loud and she was not heard. She had a cracked skull and was in the hospital for a long time.

He was never found.

And then another one that I really have a problem with, was an elderly lady who tripped on a wire on the sidewalk outside a business. She was in the hospital for months. She had all kinds of problems because she was physically injured and not taken care of. She had to be moved from her living quarters and some elderly people moved her to another elderly lady's house which was just an old shack.

In the meantime her bank papers were lost. Well, she needed her bank papers and the bank would not give her copies.

Well, I went to her defense and I talked to the bank. They said it would be \$25. I talked the bank into Xeroxing her copies for nothing. She did nothing but work in homes, a maid, you might say, but she had \$3,000 in her bank account and she has used every cent of that. She is still living with this little lady that provided her a home. She has no family, no one.

I went to the business and I went to the city. Neither one would take the responsibility, neither one would admit they were to blame for her fall over the wire that was right outside the business. So this has been unsolved.

You were talking about emergency money. Emergency money would have helped here.

Then I have a very deep consumer problem. I have a couple who have been just plain ripped off on a cemetery lot and we are still working with them. They started last February working on this and they picked me up along in April and I have been helping them on this.

They went to the attorney general's office and I had a real nice attorney that I was working with but he left so I haven't contacted anybody who really works with seniors.

The salesman left the community. They bought and paid for a lot that was \$1,578. And the lot was to be developed and has never been developed. Now you know an elderly couple are anxious. What if one of them would pass on and where would they be buried? They paid for a lot but there is no lot.

When I went to the attorney general's office the file had been closed. Well, they found out it wasn't closed as far as I was concerned.

I wanted the file reopened and I did get an appointment with another attorney in the attorney general's office and the file has been opened. It was referred to the Federal Trade Commission after I had the appointment at the attorney general's office.

But these are problems. They do not have anybody to intercede for them. They are not eligible through Legal Aid.

I feel that our State is not doing enough protective service for the older people. We need consumer protection badly.

Another lady, an elderly lady, a couple of boys were drag racing. She pulled up to cross the street and they hit her, threw her from one side of the street to the other side, into a parking lot of a Dairy Queen. The judge did not do anything really serious to the boys.

The change in the woman's physical condition was almost unbelievable, mentally and physically. So I went to the judge, and I told him I wasn't interested in throwing the kids in jail because they did something wrong. Why didn't he assign them to go and sweep her porch and sidewalk off, going and asking if they could buy groceries for her, visiting her when she was in the hospital?

So if kids can do things like this and they are not reprimanded and the senior is not in anyway assisted—now there is a bill passed in the last legislature, if a senior citizen is assaulted and injured, if the person is prosecuted there will be a 2-year extended sentence. Now will that 2 years be equal to attacking these elderly persons? Of course not.

Does any State have a consumer department for people that are elderly? Now we have a consumer department in the attorney general's office in New Mexico but it's only, I would say, more or less for information and referral. But that does not help people who have a cemetery lot they have paid for that is not being developed.

Senator DOMENICI. To our knowledge, many States' attorneys general offices and many local law enforcement agencies have consumer divisions or branches or centers of activity. We are not aware of any that are directed exclusively at the senior citizens.

Obviously, Madeline, you have a vast experience with these problems and it's very difficult to address them all. I think you are making the point that in most of these cases involving people that are very old, there exists a whole different situation which demands following through, getting someone to help them, getting somebody to pay attention, and we very much appreciate your comments.

There is somebody in the back.

Did Chief Ryan arrive by any chance? We are waiting for him.

VOICE. No.

Senator DOMENICI. I can't see you back there so would you identify yourself.

STATEMENT OF BARBARA G. DE PUY, STAFF ASSISTANT, SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Ms. DE PUY. I am Barbara De Puy, staff assistant with the local social security office. Every social security office has an imprest petty cash fund. And to date we have not been allowed to issue any moneys out of that fund for stolen social security checks.

We need some legislation on your part to help us issue moneys from this fund when people need it. I think our fund is from \$600 to \$1,000 per month.

Senator DOMENICI. What is it used for now?

Ms. DE PUY. Partially it's used for bus tokens and carfare for social security recipients. But we have lots left over every month.

Senator DOMENICI. Can I ask you, or do you know, if a senior citizen loses or has their social security check stolen, how long does the process take for them to be replaced?

Ms. DE PUY. It can take anywhere from 10 days on up.

Senator DOMENICI. Are there some cases that you are aware of where it takes longer than that?

Ms. DE PUY. Yes; in some cases it takes 1 or 2 months because the Treasury Department is waiting for that check to come back to see if it's been endorsed, before reissuing.

If you would let us use our petty cash fund or our imprest fund, we could give people emergency payments very quickly. Also we would like the restriction in the legislation that they must file a police report.

Senator DOMENICI. It would seem that if a social security recipient were perpetrating a con, the money would eventually be retrieved from future checks.

Ms. DE PUY. So far it's only used as an emergency payment fund for SSI recipients.

Senator DOMENICI. Excellent. The point I was making was that if it turns out that the senior was telling an untruth and that he or she had actually signed the check and let somebody spend it, that person would still continue to receive social security checks. A revolving fund might be made available to seniors who lose or have their checks stolen, utilizing moneys acquired from payments made back to the Government from con artists.

Yes, sir.

STATEMENT OF FRANK KOLETAR, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Mr. KOLETAR. My name is Frank Koletar. I notice that quite a few of these crimes, especially the purse snatchers, are done by younger people.

Senator DOMENICI. Well, your observations are very well taken. And we can't promise any immediate results. There is a juvenile code and many aspects of it are being utilized.

Are there further comments?

[No response.]

Senator DOMENICI. Let me repeat, at 1 o'clock the workshop will begin. We are going to take a recess now for 1 hour. We have no plans to go anywhere to eat. There are plenty of places around for you who are going to have a snack and we will try to get back here promptly at 1 and get started.

I want to thank the law enforcement people who just testified. We very much appreciate your remarks.

We stand in recess.

[Whereupon, at 12 noon, the hearing was adjourned.]

APPENDIXES

Appendix 1

MATERIAL RELATED TO HEARING

ITEM 1. LETTERS FROM PURSE-SNATCHING VICTIMS NELLIE KAAP, EDITH D. CULVER, AND JOHANNA M. NAGLER, TO C. E. "MIKE" CARMICHAEL¹

AUGUST 8, 1974.

DEAR MR. CARMICHAEL: Thursday—festive weekend. Mr. Kaap and I had been gone for a week, arrived home at noon Thursday—mail had checks to be deposited—decided to take them to the neighborhood bank.

Left home around 2:30—going through the back gate.

Because of the festive week, the parking lot was crowded with cars. With Mr. Kaap's poor eyesight, he held onto my left arm, walking between the parked cars, diagonally toward the Old Santa Fe Trail, when halfway across I noticed a teenage boy walking back and forth, looking one way and then the other. I thought he appeared confused and wondered if he was looking for someone, perhaps his folks were parked there. Anyway, I didn't say anything to Mr. Kaap, for he wouldn't have been able to see that far. Suddenly, the boy stopped and looked in our direction, then turned and started running toward the Old Santa Fe Trail, then crossed the street—I thought no more about it. While we were transacting our business, standing with our backs toward the door, the clerk waiting on us said to the other teller, "Did you see that?" She said someone came to the door and shading his eyes, looked in and then went away. Again, I thought no more of it.

We did not return at once home, but went to do a little shopping at Kaunes, stopping at the drugstore. It was at least half an hour before we again crossed the crowded parking lot. Walking with Mr. Kaap holding tightly to my left arm, I carried a bag of groceries in the crook of the left arm that Mr. Kaap had hold of. On my right arm hung my purse, my right hand was supporting the left hand across my body.

Suddenly, a fist hit my shoulder—the right one—a terrible blow (I saw stars and seemingly the face of the devil). The blow came from behind with such force that my arm evidently relaxed and my purse slipped off. The chap snatched off across the lot. Mr. Kaap called after him, because of his poor eyesight he could not see what he looked like. Some folks who were loading their car in the lot heard Mr. Kaap cry out, they came over and offered help to bring us home. The lady came in and gave first aid to me. The man went back and into the bushes where he'd seen the person go—found the purse or bag, emptied of its contents.

Fortunately, Mr. Kaap had such a tight hold on my arm that I only fell to my right knee which was deeply skinned and bruised. My shoulder muscles were bruised—no bones broken, thankfully—it still bothers me. Checkbook, driver's license, credit cards, etc., made quite a job getting straightened. I notified the bank so not too many folks got taken by them. Five reported that signature had been forged.

Hope I haven't tired you writing this long report. Hope it helps to make folks more aware of what can happen.

NELLIE KAAP.

¹ See statement, page 11.

MAY 20, 1980.

DEAR MIKE CARMICHAEL: You asked me to write a description of the mugging experience which happened to me at noon on February 5 this year, downtown in Santa Fe. I am glad to tell you about it because it may help someone to avoid a similar happening.

I had parked my car in the Washington Street lot, walked across to the bank, cashed a check and placed the cash in my purse, which I hung on my arm along with a wooden cane which I often use on our bumpy downtown streets. I walked around the corner and made my way up Sena Plaza to the end of the covered section where an alley marks the end of the shops. Suddenly, two boys—aged 14 or so—lunged at me from that alley, trying to snatch my purse, but the lunge was so violent that I was thrown to the brick sidewalk and fell on my purse. The boys then fled back down the alley with no one in pursuit because no one was there to see what happened. I lay there unable to move and then people began to collect around me and I motioned to the alley where the boys disappeared and several men followed, but by then they had escaped and never were found. The police came, and since I could not get up because of severe pain, an ambulance was called and I was placed on a stretcher and taken to the emergency ward of St. Vincents hospital.

An X-ray examination showed a badly shattered hip which required surgery and a steel ball to be placed in the hip joint. After being released from St. Vincents on February 22, I had to have home nursing care; a wheelchair at first, then a walker, and I am now using a quad cane. Soon I shall graduate to a single cane, and eventually will walk without any aid. The healing has progressed nicely, better than was expected at my age of 86. I am grateful to have survived such a shocking experience and now I am putting the memory of it out of my mind until it recedes into the background, as I get on with the business of living. Now I carry my money inside my jacket, and if I have a purse it is not on my arm. Also, I do not go out alone, and rarely at night, even when my sister-companion is along. Both of us try to obey the commonsense which Mike Carmichael preaches so sincerely.

My belief is that the two muggers who tried to get my purse had spied me as I came out of the bank, and dashed up the back way behind the Sena Plaza shops and waited for me at the alley. So that is a lesson about coming out of the bank with an obvious target for someone.

Thank you, Mike, for your devoted work in trying to make life safer for the senior citizen.

Cordially,

EDITH D. CULVER.

MAY 13, 1980.

DEAR MR. CARMICHAEL: On Tuesday, January 28, 1975, at about 4 p.m., I was on my way to the Post Office to mail an important letter to the AARP, requesting membership cards for our chapter No. 381, of which I was treasurer at that time.

The purse I was carrying on my right arm contained a little less than \$20, and apparently a male youth came up behind me and aimed a karate stroke on the back of my neck, knocking me to the ground. I was not aware of anything happening, but was told of it by my rescuers, Yolanda Roybal, a clerk in the high school that was on the corner of Federal and Lincoln at that time, and her daughter, Patricia, who was a student there. Both mother and daughter were in their car, driving home when Patricia called her mother's attention to the struggle on the ground between the youth and me. Yolanda thought that I had fallen and the youngster was attempting to help me up, but Patricia insisted that he was trying to get the purse off of my arm, whereupon she got out of the car and ran over to help me. At that point, the boy ran off without the purse and they told a police officer to get the kid who was running away, but instead he started to ask me questions. I cannot recall any of this, but they said I answered all questions correctly, after which they helped me into their car and drove me home.

I immediately went to our administrator, Jack Wicks, and he had Ruth Hermanson, our bookkeeper at that time, brush some of the dirt off of my coat and then she took me up to the Med-Center. The nurse examined me and determined that I was not injured, except the shock of the experience raised my blood pressure temporarily. Since then, I have never taken a purse while out walking to attract anyone's attention, but have always carried a shriek alarm with my thumb on the trigger.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHANNA M. NAGLER.

ITEM 2. RIO GRANDE ELDERLY CRIME STOPPERS PROGRAM,
SUBMITTED BY JOHN P. MURPHY¹

Incensed by the brutal murder of a member of their organization in a wheelchair, the members of Rio Grande Barracks No. 117, Veterans of World War I instructed their officers to develop a program through which they could fight back at the attacks of criminals who prey on the elderly. The result is the Rio Grande Elderly Crime Stoppers of the Albuquerque Metropolitan Area, whose purpose is to dispel the fear that now plagues the elderly.

The program operates in three major phases. The first phase is educational through which the elderly are taught to remove the reason for the attacks on their persons and seizure of their property by taking advantage of the direct deposit plan of the banks in which the elderly authorize the source of their income, usually social security or some pension plan, to deposit in their name and in their bank account, their periodic income funds. The Social Security Administration and the U.S. Veterans' Administration have cooperated fully in this part of the program by continually notifying the recipient of the advantages of direct deposit, while the banks have also cooperated in this phase. A team of experts representing the banks and the public agencies which assist the elderly visit the places where the elderly gather, explaining the methods of banking in this manner.

The second phase of the program operates in the field of publicity through which the public and particularly the criminal element who prey on the elderly are notified of the fact that the elderly now carry no money and that they waste their time trying to rob them. In connection with this phase, we have engaged in a publicity campaign telling the elderly of the ripoffs of which they are subject. This is accomplished through the public press in newspapers designed to reach the elderly on a statewide basis. We plan a connection through the radio with the citizen band radio operators to assist in watching the highways for cars used in criminal activities against the elderly. On two occasions, our people have appeared on television announcing the program and its progress.

The third phase is to coordinate the efforts of the various agencies in the field of assistance to the elderly when criminal activities are concerned. We plan to monitor proceedings in cases of criminal affairs concerning the elderly in order to see, as far as we are able, that the laws are strictly enforced. In this phase, we propose to the concerned agencies that all evidence points to the fact that the intent of the criminals who attack the elderly and who are aware of their frailty is to so disable them or even to murder them is recognized in the law. We will request the lawmaking bodies to provide legislation recognizing this fact and providing penalties accordingly by making any attack on an elderly person a felony and providing proper penalties.

We have been fortunate in having our program evaluated by the FBI, the Secret Service, and the Postal Department, all of which have stated that in their opinion, we may have the solution to a national problem. The fact that this matter is recognized as national in scope indicates that the solution must be national in scope. For that and other reasons, we have made this a purely volunteer program. We do not oppose funding and would welcome assistance in the form of clerical assistance and reimbursement for travel expenses, but we will continue without funding. To make the program national in scope, we propose to request the veterans' organizations of which we are members to propose to their national conventions that they support our program. We also intend to solicit the assistance of national organizations of the elderly, such as AARP and other organizations of elderly persons, to publicize our program and to give us moral support.

Having studied programs of safety for the elderly in several States, it is our opinion that we have provided the most all-inclusive program yet developed. In line with this condition, we propose that a pilot program be provided in Albuquerque so that other communities may send their people here to work with our experienced people in this matter, thereby advancing the program in other areas, utilizing our experience as a base.

What we propose to the congressional agency is that this State of New Mexico be used as a pilot area by providing for the establishing of a division of elderly crime prevention operating within the State crime prevention program. By coordinating the efforts of the various agencies already in the field, the crime prevention agency so created will find a wealth of trained personnel, such as

¹ See statement, page 13.

retired police officials from other localities, who will gladly volunteer their services in this area.

With these sketchy details in operation or provided, we take the position of requesting assistance of all interested parties on all levels in what we believe to be the most advanced program in the field. If another program is presented that is more adaptable, then we offer our complete support.

ITEM 3. NEWSPAPER ARTICLES DEALING WITH ELDERLY CRIME VICTIMIZATION, SUBMITTED BY JOHN P. MURPHY¹

[From the New Mexico Veterans News, Memorial Day 1980 Issue]

ANOTHER RIPOFF OF THE ELDERLY—DISCOUNTS

(By John P. Murphy and Alicia C. Toney)

We have covered the ripoff of the elderly in the field of car travel and are satisfied that the powers-that-be are conscious of the need for attention to that trouble of the elderly. We are now engaged in a survey of another ripoff that is subtle and so carefully handled that the old people ask that something be done about this matter. It concerns the publicized statement that the elderly are given discounts in travel by buslines and hotels and motels, with the advertiser taking full credit for performance, while the old people find that they must either fight to get the discounts or subject themselves to begging to get them. In this case, the offenders cannot be brought before the courts because they violate no law, either civil or criminal, but they do violate the principles of fair trade and decency in handling a segment of the public that cannot usually fight back against their deprivations.

Their method of operation is subtle. Their public relations people notify the agencies representing the old people that they give discounts to older people upon presentation of proof of age while their employees deny that they have the authority to give the discounts, knowing that there exists no agency of government to which the old people can complain. The general feeling among the elderly is "they say they give elderly discounts, but try and get them." Older people are entitled to peace and tranquility when they travel, rather than the feeling that they are not wanted that many public conveyances and facilities present. That is why many, including the writers, prefer to pay the full cost of accommodations rather than to debase themselves or to argue for what is advertised. In the long run, the advertising value of the promised discounts is nullified by failure to perform by many of the facilities tested, but that does not satisfy the elderly who have been ripped off by this advertising dodge of some public conveniences. We think that it is only fair that the agencies representing the elderly require of the buslines and hotels and motels that they publicly post the fact that they give elderly discounts at their ticket offices and registering facilities. Where the elderly agencies post notices of discounts, they should include in the notice a place to report failure to perform or any limitation of service in conjunction with the discounts.

In another field, we find sharp practices being used in appeal to the elderly. In the case of eyeglasses, when the old person asks if the elderly discount is available, he or she is told that the quoted price provides the discount when the price quoted is the regular price, not discounted. We suggest that the agencies representing the elderly establish a place where the elderly people can place complaints, with the provision that too many complaints will cause withdrawal of the notice and publication of the reason. This method seems to be called for by the actions of the offenders, while those who honestly give the discounts are owed the notice to the elderly that they do not rip them off but actually give the discounts. If the people who serve the public want to play in this game, then it is up to the representatives of the elderly to make the rules that govern the procedure. If they want to educate the elderly to utilize their facilities, then the old people have the right to establish the rules and to see to it that ripoff artists do not exploit them.

¹ See statement, page 13.

[From the New Mexico Senior Citizen, May 1980]

NURSING HOMES

(By John P. Murphy and Alicia C. Toney)

Sparked by reports of conditions in nursing homes and similar institutions told by many elderly people who say that their greatest fear, now that the criminals who prey on the elderly have been apprehended, is that they will eventually become so unable to care for themselves that they will be forced into the abomination of institutions that also prey on the elderly for profit. In tracing down these stories, we find that many of them are based on truth and are kept from surfacing through fear of the old people affected to complain even to their visitors. When told that action is being taken to protect the elderly in this category, many tell of the fact that some of the residents in these institutions are so fearful of the employees that they dare not tell their stories, even to the representatives of government, and this fact is borne out by former employees of the institutions who now dare to tell the truth.

It is easy to condemn an entire industry through attack on the worst of them, and our survey turns up some interesting facts.

One is that the institutions operated by the religious bodies are so well operated that they actually carry others not so good and which are operated only for profit. The religious complexes seem to get their profit from the knowledge that they are applying their religious tenets of "Love thy neighbor" to the elderly, who in most cases, understand the difficulty of their care. In the nonreligious-profit motivated complexes, the lives of the inmates are far from pleasant. We have found cases of actual neglect of patients except when the periodic visits of relatives were to be expected. One person told of having to change the bed of her husband because of neglect and of having to shave him and cut his hair, although these services were paid for.

A registered nurse, formerly employed in a commercial complex told that the policy of the dietician is to feed the patients largely carbohydrates so that they will appear healthy and will be more easily fed. Many other cases of neglect, intimidation and coercion are documented adding fuel to the fire of the old saying "Where there is smoke, there is fire."

We believe that, in defense of the well-operated institutions, and we found many of these, the good ones should speak up and offer evidence to the representatives of the public who can only act on the information they actually receive. A congressional investigation of this industry turned up abuses that are astonishing, to say the least. That many of these abuses occur in this State seems apparent. We believe that the coming session of the State legislature owes it to the public to investigate this matter and to strengthen the hands of the people trying to eliminate disgraceful conditions that are known to exist in the State.

Our place in the matter is that we find many elderly living in fear that they will wind up in one of the institutions that abuse patients, and we will do all in our power to assist in elimination of this fear of the elderly by working for legislative action in this matter.

[From the New Mexico Senior Citizen News, August 1978]

AUTO RIPOFF

In the March and April issues of this newspaper, we called attention to articles from the daily newspaper telling of cases of ripoffs of elderly persons by car dealers who sell used cars in addition to new cars, leading the public to believe that the used cars are trade-ins. The names of the offenders were given and we pointed out that offenses against old people are handled in a manner that demonstrates deliberate intent to defraud. We now find that we have welcomed support from important places. The office of the attorney general has taken action in the matter, backed by the reputable American Automobile Association. This is certainly good news to the elderly people who are forced to depend on their cars for transportation—their greatest need. In the first article, we stated that a committee of Congress is conducting an investigation into this national scandal and that it is reasonable to expect that national

legislation will be forthcoming to put a stop to this national conspiracy. Pending this action, all interested in the affairs of the older people must keep the searchlight of publicity on this illegal activity.

In covering the story, a reporter for the daily paper questioned the secretary of the association whose members are charged with the offenses. The gentleman claimed no knowledge of the matter. He knew that he was not telling the truth and his charge that the investigators for the attorney general's office were acting illegally investigating claims is one of the oldest tricks in the book of the shady operators. His claim that the investigators had no complaints is a deliberate untruth because we made the complaints. If he wants proof of the charges, we will see to it that his office is flooded with legitimate cases.

With the prestigious AAA openly in the field against these illegal practices, the carowner may be assured of success in the fight against this conspiracy. Any person in New Mexico who has been victimized by any person or organization in the car business, whether dealer, garage, or gas station, should report the facts to the office of the attorney general or to the AAA giving the details including his name and address, phone number; name and address of the offender; date and time of day of the offense; and names of witnesses if any. Whether the complaint is made by letter or phone, it will be given immediate attention. In Albuquerque, the Department of Elderly Affairs has been asked to join in the campaign by appointing a representative to act with us.

Reporters for this newspaper discovered that independent gas stations and garages are disturbed by the publicity given the stories of offenses against the car driving public, claiming that their business is damaged. There is no intent to harm the standing of anybody, but all in the business know the facts. The great majority of the independent operators are honest people making their living at their trade. That is not so with the gas station chains among whom we found the majority of the ripoff artists. The honest operators suffer from the illegal activities, sometimes vicious, of those who stoop to dishonest practices and these honest operators owe it to themselves to join us in a campaign to wipe out the illegal practices. Our reporters found operations on three levels—but the most vicious are the new car dealers who maintain within their organizations people skilled in illegal practices that they knowingly employ. In this category, there are honest dealers, but they are noted for winking at illegal practices in their industry, making some of them guilty by association. Another group using sharp practices and who complain against the publicity are the merchandizing chains with auto departments.

Here, we recommend caution by the elderly. When complaints are made to the company executives of these "reputable" chains, they say that they knew nothing of the offense, but that the offending employee has been taken off the job, although this is the first they know of the practice. That is not the truth because we have noted these practices by the same companies in other parts of the country, showing that it is the policy of the company to profit by these sharp practices.

The record shows that billions of dollars are stolen from the carowners and that the Congress intends to put a stop to the practices, but until legislation is passed, it is up to the individual to protect himself against these smooth operators who prey on the unwary.

Eternal watchfulness is the path of safety.

[From the AARP Bulletin, June 1980]

AGED ASSAULTED IN OVER HALF OF PERSONAL CRIMES

A survey of criminal victimization of older persons supported by a grant from the NRTA-AARP Andrus Foundation and conducted at Wayne State University has revealed that among personal crimes, assaults account for slightly more than half (52.3 percent), personal larceny for another 27.1 percent, and that property crimes are composed mainly of burglary (34.9 percent).

An analysis of the information used throughout the various phases of the national study also yielded these findings:

- Personal crimes occurred most frequently in the victims' homes or nearby during daylight hours.
- Injuries were sustained by more than two-thirds of the personal crime victims, half of whom required some form of medical attention. Property crime victims, whose homes were burglarized, sustained no injuries.

- Police were not informed in half of the personal crime incidents and crime reporting was found to be directly related to the seriousness of the offense. About two-thirds of the property crimes (64.7 percent) were not reported.
- In general, the attitudes of the elderly are favorable to the police. They consider policemen to be honest and competent and say that they are satisfied with the promptness of their response to a complaint.

[From the New Mexico Senior Citizen, April 1978]

TRANSPORTATION RIPOFF

So many people have commented on the story about used car dealers and their treatment of the old people, that we continue with additional evidence that this situation is not coincidence. Nearly all people who drive cars know that they are the victims of an organized campaign to rob them. Following are a few more facts. We have been warned to be careful of patronizing chain stores with auto service. Especially is this true with ads that they display with bargain prices for certain services. We had our mechanic look over our 1970 Buick, especially the front end and he OK'd it. Wear and tear is there as the car has gone many thousands of miles. We answered an ad for one of the biggest chains which advertises its dependability and got the usual treatment. "Leave the car here for 2 hours and we will have it ready." That is the come-on. We left the car and when the 2 hours were up, the long faced mechanic foreman told me that the car was so bad that they could not do the front end job; BUT he had the figures. He would replace the bottom ball joints at a cost of \$106.85 plus tax. Then the car would be safe, but as it was I could get killed. I said I would think it over. I am a mechanic and know that business. With his equipment I would do the job for \$30 and make a good profit. The fact is that a conspiracy, intentional or otherwise, exists, to rob the old people.

This is so bad that a committee from Congress is preparing hearings on car repairs. In one part of the country, the honest mechanics have adopted a "code of ethics" and advertising that they are the friends of the people, especially the old people. With friends like that, we can get along without enemies.

I talked with an elderly lady who innocently took her car to a garage for a job and they gave her a figure as an estimate. When she went for the car, the estimate was raised to almost a hundred dollars. I looked at the car and found that they had replaced an alternator with a rebuilt one that can be bought for \$28 anywhere. They had charged her \$70 plus tax for installing the alternator. I will do it in a half an hour. The sad part of the mess is that there is nothing you can do about it now. I would advise the old people, when they need work done on a car to have a young man take it to the garage, get an estimate in writing and then demand the worn parts. Some of them even ask you to sign a blank work sheet, saying that they will fill it in as the work is done. Don't sign anything except for what you want done and then make sure that it is plainly described.

Another thing to watch is service at strange service stations. Get out of your car and watch every move of the serviceman. If more than one starts working on your car, that is a signal that you may be "getting the works." There are honest service people, but the number who are actually crooked justify you in suspecting them all. Get out of your car and watch every move, especially when they put air in your tires. Remember, eternal vigilance pays dividends.

One trick that is hard to dig out is when a mechanic tells you that the work will take special equipment. He already has the identification numbers of your car. He advises that you take the car to a certain dealer and you leave. He then calls his buddy at the dealer and tells him that he has set you up. You go to the dealer and get taken twice; once there and once for the first mechanic who advised you to go there. On radiator jobs, you are easily taken. You have a leak and you go to the garage. He tells you that the radiator will have to come off and be repaired, a costly job. You leave it, trusting him to take care of you, and HOW he does. He cleans your radiator, paints around the core, puts in a vial of Radiator Seal that costs less than a dollar and your radiator is rebuilt. That is what you think and when you pay the \$40 that he charges, you are taken, and he has scored again. In cases like these mentioned, ask the boys who drive cars for the answer. They know cars just as you did when you were holding your Model T Ford together with haywire. Remember?

The fact stands out that the auto industry in all its branches has proven that it is part of a conspiracy to rob the elderly who are forced to own older cars by the failure of our transportation system, national and otherwise, except in the case of the rich oldsters to whom they cater. "Caveat Emptor" "Let the buyer beware" is the only ethics in this business and the matter has become a national scandal as shown by the congressional investigation now getting underway. The powers-that-be in the field of elderly assistance should know these things, and if they do not, then they are not doing what they should to protect the old people. Is there a solution on the local level? Very definitely, there is. Let those who get paid for assisting us old people spend some of their time organizing a carowners' cooperative that has power to investigate and act against those who rob the elderly carowners, recommending their friends and showing up the crooks, and the problem is on the way to solution.

Remember that transportation is high on the list of necessities of the old people. Public transportation is not the answer. The crooks know this and act on it to the tune of millions of dollars annually.

Protection of the old people through a carowners' cooperative should be given immediate attention.

[From the New Mexico Senior Citizen, April 1978]

ELDERLY RIPOFF

Noting the fact that the campaign against ripoff of the elderly in the transportation field is receiving wide support, a committee operating to eliminate the fear in the older people caused by criminals who prey on them has begun a campaign to end the practice of criminals who prey on the old people. Seeking the assistance of the general public in this worthwhile activity, the committee issues the following statement:

Aware of the difficulty faced by the law enforcement agencies in the field of conventional crime elimination methods, this group of interested citizens, who work in the field of elderly affairs, has developed a program designed to protect the elderly from the depredations of criminals that run the gamut from purse snatching to sneak thievery and home robbery and even murder of elderly victims. Although all have experienced crime in their work, we do not represent officially any of the various official agencies, preferring to act as individuals without official supervision.

Skilled in the field of elderly affairs, all work on the theory that prevention is more effective than restriction and the group has developed a formula for prevention of crime against the elderly that we claim is unique, it is a program of education of the elderly at the places where they gather, such as mealsites, elderly centers, churches and other places and the program is evaluated by experts in the field of crime prevention as the most promising method of crime control in this field that they have witnessed. By eliminating the need for carrying relatively large sums of money and other valuables on their persons or having it in their homes, the old people are taught the methods of modern financial procedures as it affects them. The fact that evolution of banking as brought about by failures during the great depression is not clearly known to the elderly people, many of whom still hold mistrusts of banks. This is cleared up by letting them know that government now requires insurance against losses and that the banks are now the safest places to put their money. They are aware of the fact that the Social Security Administration advises that they have their pension checks sent directly to their bank, but government does not properly explain how this is done. Here, the banks donate the time of experts in financing to teach the elderly the proper procedure in this matter.

Quoting from the objectives of the organization they sponsor, the group states: "It shall be the purpose of the organization to act to eliminate the fear that dominates the lives of many elderly people because of depredations of criminals who assault, rob and murder and in other ways create fear in the lives of elderly people through criminal actions to the degree that enjoyment of their lives is denied them. Because conventional methods of control of this matter have not produced results that we have the right to expect and knowing that there are among our number and among our friends many whose expertise can help improve present methods and in order to utilize this expertise, we establish this program designed to eliminate as far as possible this greatest cause of fear

among our older people. Because possession of relatively large sums of money and other valuables is the base cause of these depredations, we plan to eliminate these attacks through education in modern methods of finance as they apply to funds and their handling.

"To accomplish this purpose, we propose to utilize other agencies in the field of crime prevention and to act as a clearing house for information to be brought to the elderly in their various languages at the places where they gather such as meal sites, senior centers, churches and to institute programs of education conducted by experts in the fields affecting them. Through publicity, we plan to notify the criminal element who prey on old people, that they are wasting their time attacking the elderly who now will carry no money on their persons or hide it at home. We plan to start as a small program to demonstrate its worth to the community, expanding as the need develops along guidelines designed to meet situations as they arise. We ask the support of all persons and organizations interested in the welfare of the elderly."

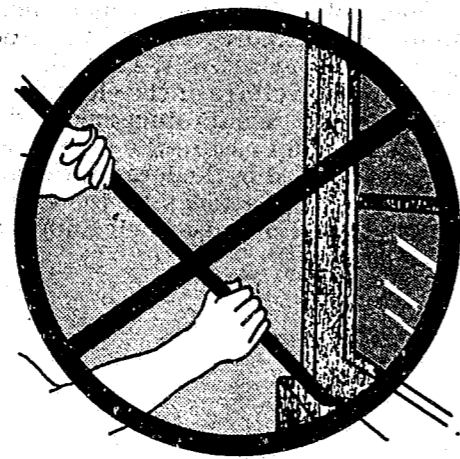
Preferring to remain anonymous during the period of organization, the members of the group assure the elderly and the interested public that this program is being evaluated by Federal authorities on crime as the answer to the national problem posed by attacks on the elderly and that agencies of government on all levels contacted promise their support in this fight to banish fear from the lives of the elderly.

ITEM 4. BOOKLETS AND PAMPHLETS DEALING WITH CRIME
PREVENTION, SUBMITTED BY MARY LOU HAYWOOD

BURGLAR-PROOF YOUR HOME

PRESENTED TO THE CITIZENS OF
ALBUQUERQUE IN THE INTEREST OF
PREVENTION OF HOME BURGLARY.

This booklet contains tips on inspecting the home to prevent burglaries. It illustrates the most secure doors, locks, and windows, and shows how each homeowner can make his home more secure.



Prepared by the Albuquerque Crime Prevention Council, operating under the Department of Human Services, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

David Rusk, Mayor
City of Albuquerque

Mary Lou Haywood, Director
Crime Prevention Council

ALBUQUERQUE NEIGHBORHOODS ORGANIZED AGAINST CRIME

Albuquerque's Crime Prevention Council can help you reduce burglary in your neighborhood by as much as one-half.

The Council, established in 1976, does this by setting up "Neighborhoods Organized Against Crime," by promoting "Operation Identification," in which valuables are permanently marked and registered with the police, and by conducting neighborhood meetings to teach people how to burglar-proof their homes.

Greatest emphasis in these programs is placed in those areas of the city having the highest home burglary rates. Police crime statistics are used to pinpoint target areas.

Reduced burglary rates in Albuquerque depend on the direct interest and involvement of Albuquerque citizens. Thanks to citizen cooperation, crime prevention in Albuquerque is working, and more citizen involvement will produce even greater reduction in crime.

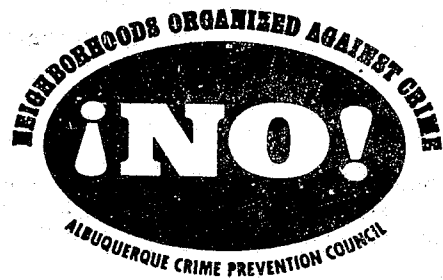
The Crime Prevention Council is broadening its coverage to include all areas of the city in its programs as staff size permits.

Operations of the Crime Prevention Council are handled through the Department of Human Services.

Copies of this brochure and information on Crime Prevention Council programs are available by calling 766-7420.

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FOR FIRE SAFETY . . .

You can make your home reasonably burglar-proof by following the suggestions in this booklet. However, keep in mind that you want to supply a quick exit from your home in case of fire or other emergency. If you install double cylinder locks that require keys to open from the inside, hang the key within easy reach of the lock. And if you install grillwork over windows, be sure that the grillwork has a "knock-out" panel in line with the operating portion of the window. Call the Crime Prevention Council at 766-7420 if you have any doubts or questions about the safety aspects of the improved locks and hardware you are planning to install.

2

Call

BURGLARY AND YOUR HOME

Most burglars seek easy opportunities to get into a home, take what they want, and get away quickly. The best way to prevent burglary is to close off those opportunities. Make your home so secure that burglars can't get in without taking more time and making more noise than they are willing to risk.

This booklet is your guide to making your home more secure. By using the booklet, you can make a security inspection of your home. Blank pages in the back part of the booklet can be used to note security corrections you may need to make.

DOOR RECOMMENDATIONS

Your doors may have some of the weaknesses described in this section. You can strengthen your doors by following the suggestions given here.

THE DOOR FRAME

Most door assemblies are pre-made and are then fastened with nails within the door opening made by the framing carpenter. The bond between door jamb and wall may be loose and it may be possible to spread the door-surround and force open the door.

To strengthen the frame, install long (3-4 inch) screws through the doorstop strip and the frame and into the heavier wood of the wall construction. The screws join the door frame and the heavy wood making up the wall into a one-piece unit which resists spreading and breaking.

3

DOOR FRAME GAP

A gap between the door edge and the frame is a soft point for an intruder to slip a knife blade or screwdriver, sliding back your spring-loaded bolt. Close the gap by placing an additional striker plate over the existing one, being sure to use long screws.

Or, you may want to put insulation between the door and the jamb, making it harder for the burglar to depress the latch.

A DEADBOLT LOCK with at least a one-inch throw is the best solution. (See page 6.)

EXPOSED DOOR HINGES

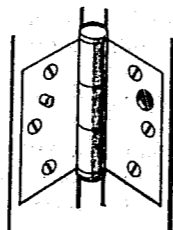
While most houses have outside doors that swing in, covering the hinges, some doors swing out leaving hinge pins exposed. If the pins are removed, the door can be opened, regardless of its locks.

To secure the door even if hinge pins are removed, remove a screw from each hinge

4



The Strike Plate holds the door closed.



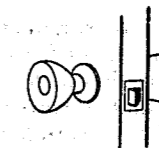
The Protruding Screw enters the matching hole to prevent removing the door by sliding out the hinge pins.

plate and drill a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch hole about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. In each matching hinge plate drill a hole big enough for a stout wood screw.

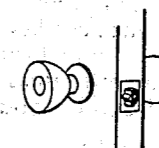
This second hole must match the position of the hole in the opposite half of the hinge plate. Drive a large wood screw into this hole and cut it off about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the hinge plate. This cut-off screw will go into the hole and keep the door from being removed. Repeat these operations for each set of hinges on the door, usually three.

COMMON LOCKS

Most outside door locks in Albuquerque are of the key-in-the-knob type. These are often called "ten-second locks" because of the ease with which they can be slipped, forced, or broken. A pipe wrench will twist the knob off, allowing the door to be easily opened. Or even a credit card can slip back the spring-loaded latch bolt. This type of lock cannot be improved or secured and should be supplemented by more secure locks described later in this booklet.



These spring-latch locks offer little security and should be replaced or augmented by burglar-resistant locks.



The key-in-the-knob lock of either type provides very poor security because the locking mechanism is in the knob, which can be twisted and broken quickly and with very little noise. Also, the latch on such locks usually penetrates the door frame only $\frac{1}{2}$ " or less, and many doors and frames can be pried apart rather easily.

BURGLAR-RESISTANT LOCKS

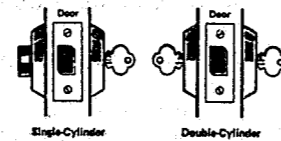
Deadbolts

Deadbolt locks are so named because the bolt is not spring-loaded and can only be moved by a key or thumb turn. The deadbolt lock cannot be slipped with a credit card or tool because it has no spring to hold the bolt in the locked position.

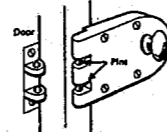
The two usual types of deadbolt locks are single-cylinder and double-cylinder. The single-cylinder type has a key on the outside of the lock and a thumb turn on the inside. The double-cylinder deadbolt lock requires a key to unlock from either outside or inside.

CAUTION: It may be dangerous to install double-cylinder deadbolt locks if you have small children or elderly people living in your home. In case of a fire or other emergency, a locked double-cylinder lock may delay the occupants for those few vital seconds needed to gain safety. Even a key left hanging by the locked door may not be found quickly enough in the panic of an emergency situation.

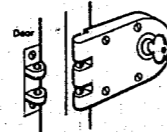
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Single-Cylinder Deadbolt throw should be at least 1".
Double-Cylinder Deadbolt throw should be at least 1".



Vertical Jimmy-Resistant Deadbolt has a thumb turn inside on single cylinder model.



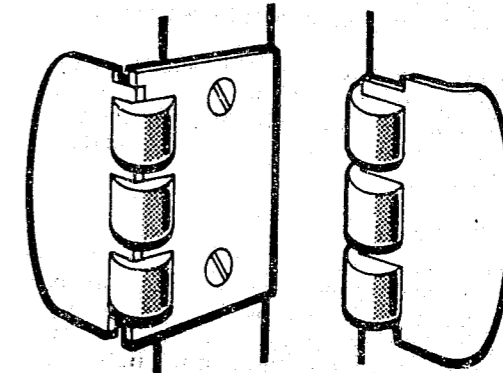
Vertical Jimmy-Resistant Deadbolt has a double cylinder model with key inside.

A Keyless Inside Lock

A flip lock will give you added security while you are in your home. It is mounted to the inside of the door frame and is almost impossible to jimmy. It locks easily by merely being flipped into the locked position. No key is used and the flip lock is operated by hand. Because the flip lock is operated from inside the house, it cannot serve to lock the door through which you leave. The flip lock is an additional piece of security hardware, but it cannot take the place of a deadbolt lock.

COMMON DOORS

Wooden doors are made with either solid-core construction or hollow-core. If your outside doors sound hollow when you tap them, they are hollow-core doors. Hollow-core doors are made of a "sandwich" of two thin plywood panels filled with cardboard or fiber filler. Such doors offer little resistance to force, and they can be kicked in or pierced with even a screwdriver or a hammer. Once penetrated, the lock mechanism can be reached and opened.



Flip Lock secures without a key.

7

What can be done with hollow-core doors?

Replace hollow-core doors with solid-core doors. Hollow-core doors are not suitable for use as outside doors, because even the strongest locks mounted on hollow-core doors are not secure from forced entry.

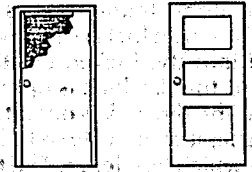
Hollow-core doors can be reinforced by applying door-sized sheets of metal, plywood, or wood-grained Formica—commonly used as kitchen countertop surfaces.

PANELLED DOORS

Some doors are made with glass, plastic, or thin wooden panels, all of which can be broken or removed by the determined burglar. Often when a panel is removed, the burglar can reach in through the hole and open your locks.

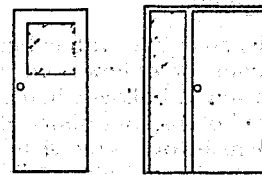
To improve the security of panelled doors, consider replacing the weak panelling with burglar-resistant plastic or heavier, reinforced glass.

8



Hollow Core door is filled with corrugated cardboard and is easily broken through.

Door with thin wood panels is vulnerable and calls for a double-cylinder deadbolt.



Door with glass calls for double-cylinder deadbolt.

Solid door with glass beside it calls for a double-cylinder deadbolt.

Your best solution for an entry door having glass panels or for a door flanked by glass panels, is the installation of a double-cylinder deadbolt lock.

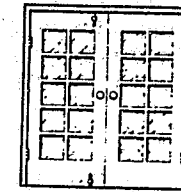
FRENCH DOORS

Because French doors are made of two separate doors, they are more difficult to secure than are single doors.

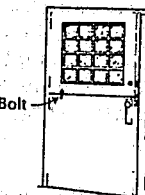
The first step in making French doors more burglar-proof is to firmly secure one of the doors, using the other ("active") door for normal passage.

To lock the inactive door in place, install sliding bolts which secure the door to the overhead door frame and to the floor, if possible. This door is now the "anchor" for locks mounted on the active door.

To lock the active door, mount a vertical deadbolt lock on it. The gripping, interlocking bolts in this lock join the two doors into one rigid unit when they are locked together.



French doors usually have glass panes but may be solid.



Keyed Slide Bolt

Dutch doors have top and bottom sections.

9

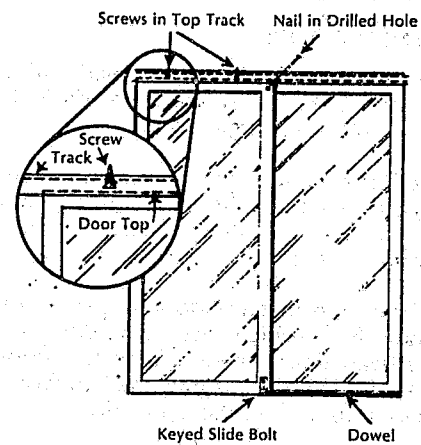
SLIDING GLASS(PATIO) DOORS AND SLIDING WINDOWS

Glass patio doors are very common in Albuquerque. They are very popular with homeowners and with burglars, as they provide an all too easy point of break-in, unless precautions are taken.

The locks on sliding glass doors are weak and may be easy to jiggle or pry open. Solution? If the moving panel of your patio door is on the inside track, place a broom stick, piece of wood, or metal rod as long as the window is wide into the track when the door is closed. This will block most attempts to slide the door open. (The same devices will work for horizontal sliding windows.)

It may be possible to lift your sliding door or window out of its track and remove it. A few sheet metal screws will prevent this. Open the door fully and drill a few spaced holes in

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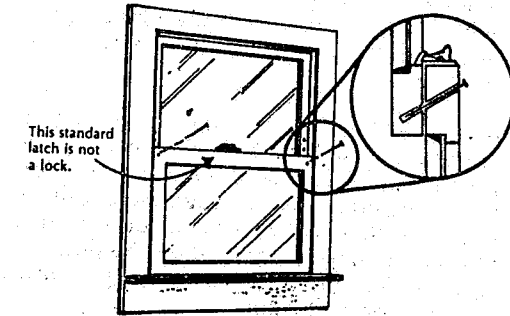


Sliding glass doors and windows are built alike.

the flat portion of the upper track. Drive the screws in to the point where the door will pass under them with only a fraction of an inch clearance. The door can no longer be lifted enough to remove it unless the screws are removed.

Sliding glass doors and windows can also be secured with common nails. Close the door or window and drill a small hole completely through the outside frame (near the edge and away from the glass) and halfway through the outer frame. A small nail pushed into the hole will pin both halves together.

Windows that slide sideways or vertically can be pinned as described. To allow ventilation with security, holes may be drilled at several spots along the edge of the frame. The windows may then be pinned in the closed or partially open position. Double-hung wood or metal-frame windows can also be secured in this fashion.



Double-hung windows have two sections with a latch between.

ADD-ON LOCKS FOR SLIDING WINDOWS AND DOORS

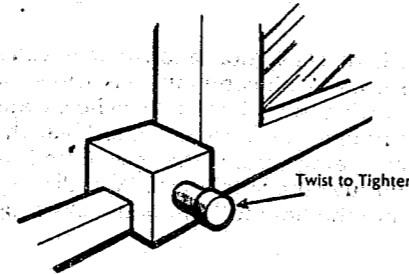
A variety of locks are now available to secure sliding glass doors and sliding windows. Sliding bolts drop over the edge of the window or door frame. These can be tightened at a point to lock the window fully closed or at intermediate points to allow ventilation.

A similar bolt lock is keyed, making it impossible to slide the bolt without using the proper key. These locks require a hole for the sliding bolt to pass through. Holes can be drilled to lock the window or door in the fully closed position or to allow the door or window to be opened only partially, allowing for ventilation.

CAUTION!

Since the key-operated bolts lock the occupants in as well as locking out the burglar, safety precautions must be taken to allow quick exit from the house in case of fire or other emergency.

12



Sliding bolts for inside tracks of glass doors and windows.

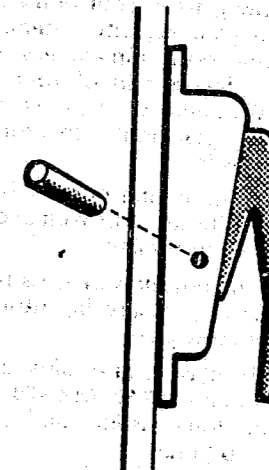
CASEMENT WINDOWS

These crank-out windows are very common throughout Albuquerque. If left open even a small crack, the casement window can be forced open. To make sure they are secure when closed and locked, the following technique is effective.

With the window closed and the locking lever fully engaged, drill a small hole through both sides of the latch frame and the handle. A nail or metal pin pushed through the latch frame and locking handle will prevent opening the window from outside.

When using these and other methods to secure your home, always keep your family's security in mind. Remember that all family members must be able to get out of the house quickly in case of an emergency. Teach your children how to defeat any of the security methods you may use, and practice how to leave any room in the house under emergency conditions.

For information, call Crime Prevention Council at 766-7420.



Some window latches can be secured with a drilled hole and inserted pin.

13

WINDOW GLASS AND PASTICS

Each window glass in your home may be a soft spot in your security system. Glass in ordinary windows is thin and easily broken. If ordinary glass is part of your doors or surrounds your entry doors, you may want to think about replacing it with stronger glass or special plastic.

Tempered glass is one good substitute. It cannot be easily cut or broken and makes a loud noise when broken.

Safety (laminated) glass or glass reinforced with wire mesh can also be substituted for ordinary window glass.

Two tough plastics are also available—LUCITE SAR and LEXAN MR-400. These are transparent, long lasting, and are almost impossible to break.

These glass substitutes must be securely mounted in sturdy frames to give you the protection you want. Obviously, the strongest glazing materials are not effective protection unless the mounting system is as strong as the glazing used.

14



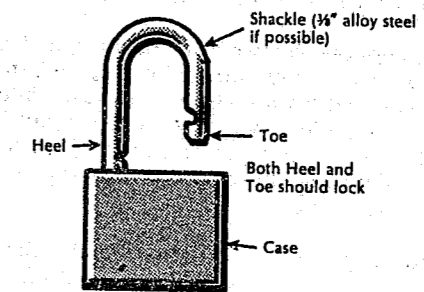
No untreated glass should be used when security is a problem in doors or entryways. Even when deadbolts are used, if untreated glass panels would give a burglar access to the thumb turn, that glass should be replaced with treated glass or break-resistant plastic.

GARAGE LOCKS AND PADLOCKS

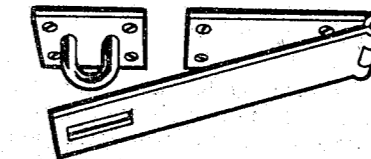
The burglar loves unlocked garages because they can supply him with a private place to work and even the tools to break into your house.

Unfortunately, original locks on garage doors are weak and can often be destroyed or jimmied. For some garage doors, it may be possible to supplement the existing lock with a hasp and padlock. In the case of lift-up or roll-up garage doors, install padlocks in holes drilled through the track, about 1/2-inch above the inside rollers. This blocks movement of the door even if the outside lock is defeated.

PADLOCKS are often used to lock sheds or detached garages. These padlocks should be of heavy-duty construction, and both the "heel" and "toe" should latch when the padlock is snapped closed. And, remember that the lock must be used with an equally strong hasp to be effective. The hasp, in turn, must be mounted with long screws into sound, thick wood.



Padlock shackle should be hardened, case should be heavy.



Hasp, when closed, covers screws and can't be dismantled.

15

PEEPHOLE VIEWERS AND CHAIN LOCKS

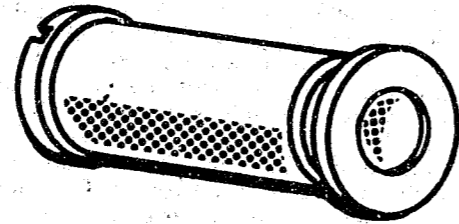
A peephole viewer installed in your front door will let you know who is there before you open the door. The viewer is a miniature wide-angle lens which lets you see out but will not let an outsider see in. One hole drilled through the door allows the device to be quickly mounted.

The peephole viewer is much safer than a chain lock. A strong push from outside will pop the chain lock out of the door frame, letting trouble in.

GRILLWORK (REJAS)

Wrought-iron grillwork is seen on many Albuquerque homes. It combines security with decoration. However, it is expensive to make and install and has some drawbacks. Only with careful planning, good design, and sturdy installation will grillwork protect adequately while allowing for emergency exit from the house.

16



Peephole viewer permits observing who is at your door without opening the door.

Any grillwork installed over doors and windows needed for quick exit must allow for the youngest and frailest members of the house to make their way to safety.

Some grillwork units have been found to be mounted to the window frame with lagbolts. Using a small wrench, the burglar can remove the lagbolts and set the grillwork panel aside.

A homeowner might price a grillwork system as compared to an alarm system and decide on the latter. It is safer, is usually invisible, and can often be transferred to another residence when the homeowner moves.

DO IT YOURSELF

This booklet contains a number of suggestions and drawings showing you how to burglar-proof your home. We know, however, that no home can ever be totally burglar-proofed against a determined, professional thief. What we have shown you here is how to reduce the chances that a burglar will break into your home.

Burglary is a crime of opportunity, and the burglar will usually move on to another target if a quick examination of your doors and windows shows him that your home will be hard to penetrate.

However, your home is not one bit safer because of reading this book. Only as you apply the techniques described here to your own doors, windows, and locks will your home become safer.

Burglary accounts for about one-third of the dollar loss from property crimes. Are your valuable possessions worth the small investment in money and time that tightening your home security would require?

A last tip is cost-free. About twenty-five percent of all burglaries are "free"—the door was left unlocked. **MORAL—LOCK YOUR DOORS AND WINDOWS WHEN YOU LEAVE HOME.**

17

HOME SECURITY CHECKLIST

Front door:

- Key-in-knob lock only _____
- Deadbolt lock _____
- Peephole viewer _____
- Hollow-core door _____
- Solid-core door _____
- Exposed hinges _____
- Glass panel near door lock _____
- Shrubberies to conceal burglar _____
- Front porch light _____

Rear door:

- Key-in-knob lock only _____
- Deadbolt lock _____
- Hollow-core door _____
- Solid-core door _____
- Glass panel near door lock _____
- Rear porch light _____
- Exposed hinges _____

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Glass patio door:

- Blocking bar in place _____
- Drilled holes with pins _____
- Auxiliary lock _____
- Anti-lift screws in upper track _____

Windows:

- If double hung, drilled with pins _____
- Blocking bar in place _____
- If casement, hardware tight _____
- If casement, latch operable _____
- If sliding, blocking bar _____
- If sliding, overhead screws _____

Miscellaneous:

- Stealables marked, Operation ID _____
- Current inventory of goods _____
- House number visible _____

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

- Police 911
- Fire 911
- Medical/Ambulance 911

OTHER USEFUL NUMBERS

- | | |
|--|---|
| Rape Crisis Center 247-0707 | Police (non-emergency) 766-7700 |
| | N.E. Substation 766-4680 |
| | S.E. Substation 766-4698 |
| | West Substation 766-4717 |
| Shelter for Victims
of Domestic Violence 247-4219 | Family Resources Center 262-1911
(Child Abuse) |
| Police Vacation Watch 766-4572 | Crime Prevention Council 766-7420
(Mary Lou Haywood) |

19

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

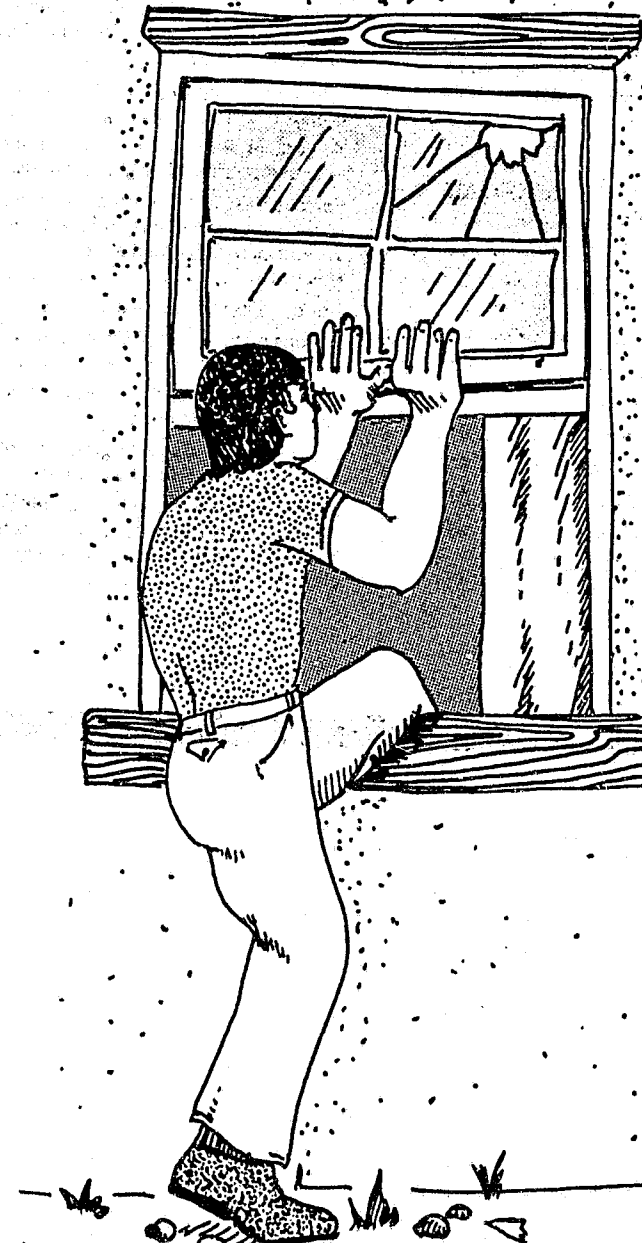
This booklet was prepared as a community service in support of the activities of the Albuquerque Crime Prevention Council. The Council is a function of the Department of Human Services.

The Council was established in 1976 by the Albuquerque City Council to help reduce crime in the City, more especially, to reduce the rate of home burglaries.

The Crime Prevention staff meets with neighborhood groups in a series of two meetings. Purposes of the meetings are to inform citizens of the extent of home burglary in the City and within their neighborhoods, demonstrate how to cooperate as a neighborhood in reducing burglaries, and create closer cooperation between the Albuquerque community and its police officers.

Art: Wolfram Krank, Graphic Arts Coordinator

HOW TO REPORT A CRIME



POLICE EMERGENCY
NUMBER **911**

YOUR HELP IS NEEDED TO FIGHT CRIME.

YOU CAN HELP BY CALLING THE POLICE WHEN YOU SEE SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITIES SUCH AS THOSE LISTED BELOW.

DO NOT HESITATE ABOUT CALLING THE POLICE. YOUR ACTION MAY PROTECT YOUR OWN LIFE OR PROPERTY OR SAVE A NEIGHBOR FROM HARM OR LOSS.

FOR IMMEDIATE POLICE ASSISTANCE OR IN AN EMERGENCY, CALL 911 AT ONCE.

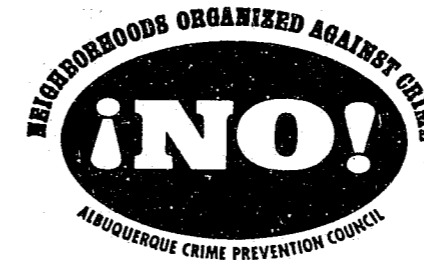
EMERGENCIES - CALL 911

- A call for help or a person screaming . 911
- The sound of breaking glass 911
- Loud explosion or gunshots 911
- Someone calling for the police 911
- Loud shouting as from a street brawl . 911
- Person injured or bleeding 911
- Person needing hospitalization 911
- Anyone removing accessories, license plates, clothing, gas from a car 911

- Persons trying car doors as they walk down the street 911
- Strangers repeatedly circling your home or place of business 911
- Stranger forcibly entering neighbor's house 911
- People peering into windows or trying them 911
- Strangers carrying household articles, appliances, luggage, etc. from neighbor's house 911
- Someone trying to gain entrance to your home 911
- Anyone loitering in the area, walking between or around neighbor's house . 911
- Persons who look "unusual" to the area or who appear nervous and are glancing around as if concerned about who sees them 911
- Loiterers in dark or secluded areas . . . 911
- Groups of teenagers showing weapons and preparing to fight 911
- Strangers suspiciously leaving one car and driving off in another 911
- Signs your house was broken into while you were gone. Do NOT enter house 911
- Automobiles stopping to pick up someone walking along the street who looks like he doesn't want to go - especially young children 911

NON-EMERGENCIES - 766-7700

- Smashed doors or windows in occupied homes or stores 766-7700
- Derelict, abandoned car on a street 766-7700
- Someone finding large sum of money and offering to share it 766-7700
- Person loitering near school 766-7700
- Persons offering merchandise at unusually low prices 766-7700
- Information and rumors of impending crimes 766-7700
- "Late" discovery that valuables have been taken from your house 766-7700



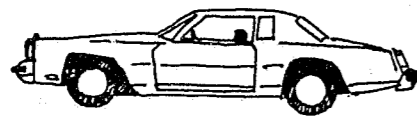
WHEN YOU CALL 911 FOR A POLICE/FIRE/MEDICAL EMERGENCY, IT MAY BE FOR THE FIRST TIME. TO BE OF MOST HELP, BE PREPARED TO GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION AND TO ANSWER OTHER QUESTIONS THE EMERGENCY OPERATOR MAY ASK YOU.

Among other information, the operator may want to know:

1. Your name, address, and telephone number.
2. A description of the emergency you are reporting. (What did you observe?)
3. The address or location by street intersection of the emergency you are reporting.
4. Number of persons involved.
5. Description of the persons.
6. Additional details and circumstances.
7. License number of car and its description.
8. Direction taken by fleeing suspects.

DO NOT HANG UP. STAY ON THE LINE TO SUPPLY OTHER DETAILS OR TO GUIDE OFFICERS TO THE SCENE.

Auto Description Guide



LICENSE PLATE NUMBER
(and state if not New Mexico)

GENERAL CONDITION
(dents or scratches, missing lights,
mis-matched doors or fenders.)

DIRECTION OF TRAVEL

COLOR

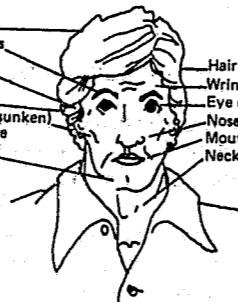
YEAR

BODY STYLE
(two-door, four-door)

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS

Description of Suspect

Hair style
Shape eyebrows
Sideburns
Shape and size of ears
Cheeks (full or sunken)
Beard/mustache
Chin clefts
Hair texture
Wrinkles
Eye color
Nose shape
Mouth and lips
Neck and adams apple



Visible marks, scars, tattoos

Imp or unusual way of walking

eyeglasses

skin color or complexion

sex

age

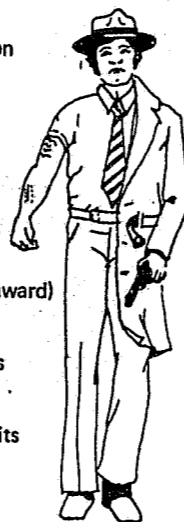
Hair color and length,
beard, mustache

Clothing
(description from head downward)

Height
(estimate in 2-inch units)

Weight
(estimate in 10-pound units)

Build
(stocky, slim, etc.)



IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Emergencies:
Police 911
Fire 911
Medical 911

Rape Crisis Center 247-0707

Shelter for Victims
of Domestic Violence 247-2419

Police Vacation Watch 766-4572

Albuquerque Police
(non-emergency) 766-7700

Family Resources Center
(child abuse) 262-1911

Crime Prevention Council
(Mary Lou Haywood) 766-7420

Your Police Sector is

Commanding Officer is

Patrolman is

Contents of booklet reviewed and approved
by Communications Division,
Albuquerque Police Department

*The Crime Prevention Council can help
you protect your neighborhood from crime.
Call Crime Prevention Council to find out
about "Neighborhoods Organized Against
Crime," a cooperative program of educa-
tion about better locks and neighborhood
actions that reduce burglaries.*

CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL

Mary Lou Haywood, Director
766-7420

*A service of the Mayor's Office
City of Albuquerque, New Mexico*

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

- If you must walk alone . . . Plan your route carefully.
- Avoid poorly lit streets, unpopulated areas, alleys, vacant lots, and buildings.
- After dark, carry a flashlight.
- Notice stores or restaurants that are open, should you need to ask for help.
- Walk near the curb and avoid passing close to shrubbery, dark doorways, and other places of concealment. Shun shortcuts.
- Walk on the side of the street facing traffic. That way, you can see all automobiles approaching you.
- Have your keys ready when you approach your car, home or apartment and enter immediately.
- Whistles, nailfiles, hatpins and the like are useful weapons, but ONLY if you carry them in your hand, not in your purse.
- If you walk home on a regular basis — vary your route — over 70% of rapes are planned. Don't allow your behavior to be totally predictable.
- DON'T HITCHHIKE! We could tell you that we've investigated a number of rape cases that began with hitchhiking. Hitchhiking is just plain dangerous. Arrange for rides home from parties, etc., ahead of time with someone you know and don't accept rides from strangers, especially from ones who change their direction to give you a lift.
- Don't assume that every man walking behind you is following you. However, if your suspicions become aroused, even slightly, change directions or go into an open store or restaurant.

How to avoid "Rape Situations" ... In Your Car

- Park in well-lit areas and always lock your car.
- Have your car key in hand when you leave your home or office to go to the car.
- If you work late, don't go to your car alone if you can avoid it. Ask your employer to provide an escort or arrange to leave in a group.
- Before getting in, check the floor of the car and the back seat for intruders.
- Make sure you have enough gas for your entire trip before you start.
- Keep your car doors locked and windows raised so that a person cannot reach in and unlock a door when you stop your car.
- Keep your car in gear while halted at traffic lights and stop signs. If someone tries to get in, drive off. Don't worry about hurting the party. Think only in

terms of what could happen to you if he manages to get in.

- Never pick up hitchhikers — of either sex.
- If you suspect your car is being followed, drive into a busy, well-lit business establishment, or where people are standing and let the car pass you. If the driver continues to follow you, ask for help. Call the Albuquerque Police at 911.
- Avoid driving on poorly-lit, low-traffic streets after dark. Use the busy well-lit streets.
- Avoid stops at poorly-lit or out-of-the-way places, even for car service.
- If you have car trouble, signal for help by raising the hood or tying a white handkerchief to the door handle. Remain inside the car with doors locked until identified help arrives. Should another motorist offer to help, roll down the window only an inch and ask them to call the Albuquerque Police Department. Do not get out of your car.
- If the person who stops proves to be a culprit, sound your horn frantically when another vehicle passes or until the person leaves.
- Avoid stopping to aid others. If you do so, keep doors locked, get instructions for sending help and drive on. Don't get out of your car.

IF ATTACKED

What kind of resistance can and should a woman use against a rapist?

- THINK. Don't Panic.
- Evaluate the situation. Can you escape? Is anyone near? We recommend you evaluate first and if an opportunity arises to escape, by whatever means, then use it.
- Many women escape a rapist by talking their way out of it. . . few escape by fighting. Tell him he doesn't really want to hurt anybody . . . that you're pregnant or have a venereal disease, tell him you're sixteen, recite nursery rhymes or scriptures. Getting him to talk may give you the opportunity to escape.
- One of your best weapons is always with you; your voice! Assess the situation, if there is someone who can hear you — SCREAM FIRE!
- It is not recommended that you physically resist your attacker, unless the use of force at that moment would lead to your escape. Evaluate the situation.
- If instinct should force you to resist, don't hold back! You must try to hurt him! Press your thumbs into the attacker's eye sockets. A knee in the groin is quite effective, and the attacker won't be able to

run to catch you afterwards. Your resistance should be disabling. At the first opportunity — run! Remember, the objective of your resistance is to get away.

- If persuasion and resistance do not work, many authorities advise the victim to concentrate on identity — age, race, height, haircolor, eye color, distinguishing characteristics (scars, tattoos, a limp, etc.), clothing, speech accents and patterns.

IF RAPED

If the rape attack takes place within his vehicle, notice the car's interior, what kind of car it is, does it have a floor stick shift, an automatic, is it 2 or 4 door, bucket or bench seats, radio, stereo, knick-knacks on dash?

Does the rapist smoke, what color is the interior, any loose items on the seats and if so, what are they?

- Try to leave your fingerprints everywhere you can. Try to save some small personal item such as a button, earring, lipstick — anything which can be traced to you.

● MOST IMPORTANT, if the attack occurs in a car, when you get out, get the license plate number. Many rapists have been arrested because the victim memorized the license plate number after the attack.

REPORT THE ATTACK

Always report any rape or attempted rape to the Albuquerque Police Department by calling 911 or to the Albuquerque RAPE CRISIS CENTER at 247-0707, to prevent this man victimizing other women in the future.

While waiting for the officer . . . or an advocate from the Rape Crisis Center . . . sit down and write out a description of your attacker.

- DO NOT CHANGE YOUR CLOTHING.
- DO NOT CLEAN YOUR CLOTHING OR PERSON.
- DO NOT APPLY MEDICATION.

Although this would be your natural reaction, don't do it. The physical evidence will be essential in finding and prosecuting the attacker.

The Albuquerque Rape Crisis Center provides 24 hour crisis intervention services to all victims of sexual assault. Rape Crisis Center advocates are available to counsel victims on the phone or in person, to accompany victims through all medical and

legal proceedings, and provide extensive referral sources which will meet any need the victim identifies.

If you choose to report the attack to the police, it should be done as soon as possible for purposes of collecting evidence. In conducting a thorough investigation an Albuquerque Police Department detective will ask you many questions and will go over details of the crime. This is necessary because you might recall additional information and details during subsequent interviews.

The men and women of the Albuquerque Police Department are genuinely concerned about you personally, which is why we are giving you this brochure. It's important that you give them a chance to help you out if you're ever attacked, or for any other reason.

PLEASE ...!

COOPERATE IN PROSECUTION

When the suspect is arrested, you will have to cooperate in the prosecution, and testify in open court. You are protected by New Mexico law which prevents your sexual history from being introduced in court unless it has been proven relevant to the case. A lawyer trying to defend the accused rapist will explore every possible means to help his client, and he will attempt to discredit your testimony. Stand firm. Only your testimony can convict the rapist.

In the past, social attitudes have tended to discourage women from testifying — the attitude of the husband, the boyfriend, the family. However, we believe that Albuquerque's women care enough about themselves and other women to realize that this is the only way we can reduce the chances of another woman being raped.

Care enough to want to know more? Invite your neighbors, friends, and co-workers over to your home and include us on your guest list. We'd like to talk with you personally on how to prevent rape. Next time your club meets, ask us too. We want to help!

Rape Crisis Center
247-0707 (24 hours)

Albuquerque Police Department
Community Services Division
766-7700

RAPE FACTS

- Men do not rape out of sexual desire, but rather to control and humiliate another person.
- Rapists are not necessarily "dirty old men". Over half of them are under 25 and three out of five are married, leading normal sex lives.
- Rape is the fastest growing crime in the country and the most seriously underreported (as many as ten rapes occur for every one reported).
- Over 70% of all rapes are planned. They don't all happen in a dark alley, either. Half of all rapes occur in the victim's home!
- Any woman, regardless of age, physical appearance, marital status, etc., can be raped — anywhere — anytime!

RAPE CAN BE PREVENTED!

Rape Crisis Center
247-0707 (24 hours)

●
Albuquerque Police Department

EMERGENCY NUMBER — 911
Non-Emergency Number — 766-7700

●
Crime Prevention Council
P.O. Box 1293, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

●
Mary Lou Haywood, Director
766-7420

STOP THE THIEF
with
Operation Identification

ALBUQUERQUE CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL

City of Albuquerque, Office of the Mayor, P.O. Box 1293, Albuquerque, N.M.

Mary Lou Haywood, Director 766-7420

WHAT IS OPERATION IDENTIFICATION?

Operation Identification is a do-it-yourself property protection program to:

- prevent burglaries by marking your possessions.
- help in the return to you of property recovered by police. (Now almost impossible through lack of identification.)
- prevent burglars from fencing stolen property.
- help convict arrested burglars caught with marked property.



HOW DOES OPERATION IDENTIFICATION WORK?

- Mark your possessions with your Social Security number and the letters "NM" for New Mexico.

Engravers are available free (with a \$6.00 deposit) from the:
Albuquerque Police Department
Room 201, 401 Marquette N.W.

Engravers are also available free to neighborhood groups who are working with the Crime Prevention Council's program, "Neighborhoods Organized Against Crime" (766-7420).

- Place Operation Identification stickers on your doors and windows.

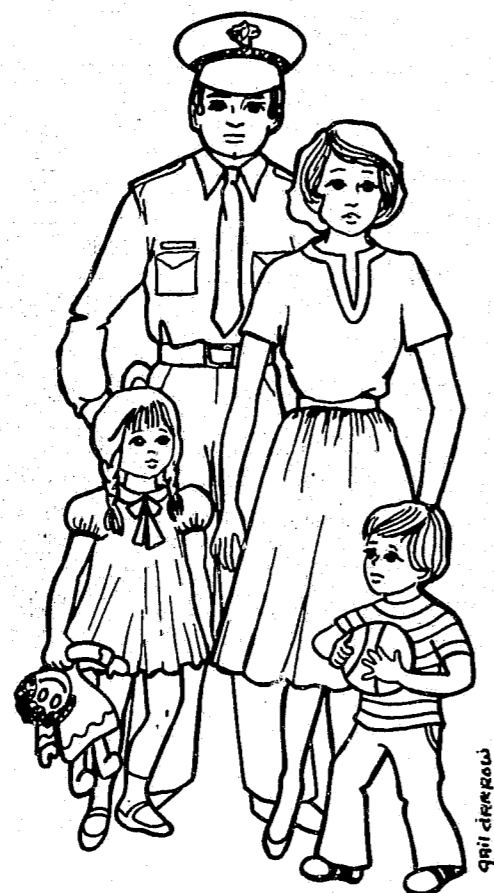
This warns a would-be burglar that theft from your house would be dangerous and unprofitable.

Police records from several cities show that participating in Operation Identification can reduce your

ITEM 5

ALBUQUERQUE POLICE DEPARTMENT

VICTIMS ASSISTANCE



EMERGENCY NUMBER

911

NON-EMERGENCY NUMBER

766-7700

printed courtesy of First National Bank in Albuquerque

EMERGENCY PHONE #s

- Police 911
Fire 911
Sheriff 911
UNM Police 277-2241
Rape Crisis 247-0707
Battered Women 247-4219
Battered Children 262-1911
Alcohol Treatment 881-1900
Suicide Prevention 265-7557/843-2800
Drug Help D.A.R.E. 877-9282
District Attorney 766-4370
Legal Aid 243-7871
Legal Service 867-2348
Lawyer Referral Service 243-2615
Poison Control 1-800-432-6866
Shelter for Teens 766-7150

YOU ARE NOT ALONE ANYMORE

Victims or family members of victims involved in any violent act or action, who need assistance or advice... Please call 266-8897 or 766-7700

USTED NO ESTA SOLO

Víctimas o miembros de la familia de la víctima implicados en cualquier acto violento, y necesita asistencia o consejo... Por favor de llamar al 266-8897 o 766-7700

VICTIMS RIGHTS

- 1) You have done nothing wrong.
- 2) You are the victim of _____
- 3) You have the right to talk to a police officer, a detective, the District Attorney, or anyone listed in this brochure.
- 4) If you are a victim of a violent crime (rape, robbery, assault, etc.) and if the case is strong enough, the State, in all probability will prosecute the offender.
- 5) If your case is prosecuted, details of your case should be discussed only with the District Attorney, a member of his staff, the Police, your attorney, or someone you feel comfortable with . . . no one else.
- 6) Innocent victims of crimes or accidents may be able to recover cost of medical treatment and receive reimbursement for their losses.
- 7) If you need an attorney, and cannot afford one, contact Legal Aid to see if you qualify for their assistance.
- 8) If you want to collect damages, and you do not qualify for Legal Aid, and you still can't afford an attorney, check with the Lawyer Referral Service. For \$20.00, they will tell you if your case is worth pursuing. Ask about a Contingency Fee Plan.
- 9) Victims and witnesses have the right to be free from threats; if you are threatened, call the Police. Make sure a record is made of your call.
- 10) Remember . . . you have done nothing wrong.

DERECHOS DE LAS VÍCTIMAS

- 1) Usted no ha hecho nada malo.
- 2) Usted es la víctima de _____
- 3) Usted tiene el derecho de hablar con un oficial de las policía, un detective, el Procurador del Distrito o cualquiera este folleto.
- 4) Si usted es la víctima de un crimen violento (violación, robo, asalto, etc.) y si el caso es fuerte, el estado, con toda probabilidad procesará al ofensor.
- 5) Si su caso es procesado, detalles de su caso será discutido solamente con el Procurador del Distrito, un miembro de su oficina, la policía, su abogado o alguien que Ud. se sienta comfortable y nadie más.
- 6) Víctimas inocentes de crímenes o accidentes es posible que puedan recuperar el costo del tratamiento médico y recibir reembolso por sus pérdidas.
- 7) Si usted necesita un abogado y no puede pagar, póngase en contacto con la oficina de Asistencial Legal y si califica puede recibir ayuda gratis.
- 8) Si usted quiere cobrar por daños y no califica por asistencia legal y todavía no puede pagar un abogado. Chequee con el Lawyer Referral Service por \$20 ellos le pueden decir si su caso vale la pena procesarlo. Pregunte acerca del Plan de Pagos de Contingencia.
- 9) Víctimas y testigos tienen el derecho de estar libre de amenazas; si Ud. ha sido amenazado, llame a la policía. Este seguro que un record es hecho de su llamada.
- 10) Recuerde . . . Usted no ha hecho nada malo.

RAPE VICTIMS

- 1) 24 hour emergency number (247-0707 or 911)
- 2) Your first desire will undoubtedly be to clean up. But don't do it. There will be certain medical examinations which Police will need done if you hope to successfully prosecute the rapist when he is caught. However, if you've cleaned up - we can still help you.
- 3) You have the right to a sensitive and thorough medical examination.
- 4) Medical treatment is free, up to \$150.00 for the victim. Protect yourself against unwanted pregnancy and venereal disease.
- 5) Help is available for both rape and incest victims.
- 6) Counseling for **you**, your family, and your friends, FREE. It is strictly confidential.
- 7) Short and long term individual counseling.
- 8) Witnesses will be paid in the prosecution of sexual crimes.
- 9) Bi-lingual help is available.
- 10) Remember, you have done nothing wrong.

VÍCTIMAS DE VIOLACIÓN

- 1) El número de emergencia de 24 horas (247-0707 o 911).
- 2) Su primer deseo sin duda es limpiarse. Pero no lo haga. Hay ciertos exámenes médicos que la policía necesita para poder procesar al violador cuando sea arrestado, sin embargo, aunque Ud. se haya limpiado, todavía la podemos ayudar.
- 3) Usted tiene el derecho de un sensitivo y completo examen médico.
- 4) Tratamiento médico es gratis hasta \$150.00 para la víctima. Protégase Ud. contra un embarazo o una enfermedad venerea.
- 5) Ayuda esta disponible para víctimas de violación e incesto.
- 6) Consultas para Ud., su familia y sus amigos son gratis. Son estrictamente confidenciales.
- 7) Consultas individuales cortas y largas.
- 8) Testigos serán pagados en la prosecución de crímenes sexuales.
- 9) Ayuda bilingüe esta disponible.
- 10) Recuerde, usted no ha hecho nada malo.

BATTERED WOMEN

- 1) 24 hour emergency numbers (247-4219 or 911).
- 2) Insist on a Police Report.
- 3) If you have to leave your home and seek the help of the Shelter for Battered Women, the Shelter's address is confidential. You will be protected from further harrassment and abuse.
- 4) Transportation for you and your children will be provided by the Police.
- 5) Married, divorced, separated or single women are welcome. **No** woman is turned away.
- 6) Children are welcome.
- 7) Room and board are provided. . . at no cost.
- 8) Medical treatment is available through University of New Mexico Hospital, formerly B.C.M.C.
- 9) Counseling is available for mothers and children.
- 10) Financial and Legal counseling available.
- 11) In a life threatening situation, leaving your children cannot be considered abandonment.
- 12) Remember. . . you have done nothing wrong.



MUJERAS GOLPEADAS

- 1) El número de emergencia de 24 horas (247-4219 o 911).
- 2) Insista en un Reporte de Policía.
- 3) Si usted tiene que salir de su casa y buscar ayuda en Regugio para Mujeres Golpeadas, la dirección del Refugio es confidencial. Usted estará protegida de más hostigamiento y abuso.
- 4) Transportación para Ud. y sus niños sera proveída por la policía.
- 5) Mujeres casadas, divorciadas, separadas o solteras son bienvenidas. Ninguna mujer es rechazada.

- 6) Niños so bienvenidos.
- 7) Cuarto y comidas son proveídos gratis.
- 8) Tratamiento médico está disponible através del Hospital de la Universidad de Nuevo México, antes el B.C.M.C.
- 9) Consultas estan disponibles para las madres y niños.
- 10) Consultas financieras y legales están disponibles.
- 11) En una situación de amenaza de muerte, dejar sus niños no puede considerarse abandono.
- 12) Recuerde, usted no ha hecho nada malo.



BATTERED CHILDREN

- 1) 24 hour emergency numbers (262-1911 or 911).
- 2) Referral Agency is located at 8016 Zuni S.E.
- 3) If children are in immediate danger, they will be taken to a safe environment by the Police.
- 4) Psychological, medical and placement services are available – either long term or temporary.
- 5) Therapeutic help is available to children with special needs
 - 1) Hard to handle
 - 2) Handicapped
 - 3) Emotionally disturbed
- 6) Report any suspected cases of child abuse or neglect. Either physical or emotional.
- 7) Incest or any sex-crime dealing with children; infant to 18 years old, will be specially handled.
- 8) Bi-lingual help is available.
- 9) Your call is kept confidential.
- 10) Remember, if you don't call, we won't know, and we can't help. The children have done nothing wrong.

NIÑOS GOLPEADOS

- 1) El número de 24 horas (262-1911 o 911).
- 2) La Referral Agency está localizada en el 8016 Zuni S.E.
- 3) Si los niños estan en un peligro inmediato. Ellos deben ser llevados por la policía a un lugar seguro.
- 4) Servicios psicólogos, médicos y colocación estan disponibles – Lo mismo largo término o temporal.
- 5) Ayuda terapéutica está disponible para niños con necesidad especial:
 - 1) Difícil de controlar.
 - 2) Con impedimentos.
 - 3) Con desordenes emocionales.
- 6) Reporte cualquier caso que se sospeche abuso o abando de niños, lo mismo físico o emocional.
- 7) Incesto o cualquier crimen sexual en relación con niños, infantes a 18 años de edad serán tratados especialmente.
- 8) Ayuda bilingüe está disponible.
- 9) Su llamada es mantenida confidencialmente.
- 10) Recuerde, si Ud. no llama, no sabemos y no lo podemos ayudar. Los niños no han hecho nada malo.



You are not alone anymore. There are people who care and are willing to help – call any of the agencies listed in this brochure for assistance.



ITEM 6. CRIME PREVENTION CONCEPTS, SUBMITTED BY OFFICER
PHIL CHACON¹ ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., POLICE DEPARTMENT

SENIOR PLAN

The concept of the senior plan is to help people before they need help. The plan calls for a massive public awareness campaign against crime by utilizing all forms of the news media, and by using an all volunteer task force to man the proposed programs as outlined herewith.

Albuquerque, as well as the rest of the country, is faced with financial problems, therefore limiting the expansion of the police force; however, a volunteer program utilizing the senior citizens of our community would not add any financial stress to the already existing problems of a tight city budget.

The senior plan calls for the utilization of senior citizens, working in conjunction with the police department; together the elderly and the police can take certain, positive steps to stop the spiraling crime rate, particularly against muggers, con artists and thieves. The elderly can protect themselves and their neighbors, and in case of an attack they can reduce their losses and minimize their injuries. The senior citizen is a valuable source of information and is a more than willing individual to get involved. If we choose not to go with them, then we are losing more than a body—we are losing a mind—we are not dealing with children.

The senior plan is designed to anticipate crime, appraise it, and initiate some action against it, either by reducing it or eliminating it. The senior plan will concentrate on three areas of crime:

- (1) Assaults—purse snatching, strong arm robberies, and rapes.
- (2) Burglaries—home and auto.
- (3) Fraud.

The senior plan is carried out without physical threat to the elderly who man the program. If it proves successful, the program could be expanded to include all ages; however, the elderly would be a base to start the program.

The senior plan consists of nine programs to be manned from one central center; COP program; parking/decals program; senior citizen center patrol; alert system; fraud center; crime prevention (home surveys)—operation ID; operation CATCH; morning check; and assault prevention talks.

PROBLEMS

- (1) Getting elderly people to prosecute the offender, usually a relative.
- (2) Getting elderly people to accept the fact that they're old (my mother).
- (3) Getting elderly people to accept the fact that they're limited in their movement, vision, and hearing, and as a result, are vulnerable to crime.
- (4) Getting young people to believe that the elderly's problems are real (in some cases they are not real, but they are real to them) and the problems, imaginary or not, have to be dealt with. Example: A lady was imagining that someone was poisoning her through the air-conditioner. It only took a cop one trip to go on top of the roof and inspect her conditioner and assure her that it was safe.
- (5) Getting seniors to practice what you tell them. Example: Purses—woman mugged three times.
- (6) We (police) cannot reach the seniors—only through the centers, and the number that we reach through the senior centers is minute, compared with the total population of seniors.
- (7) Individual complaints have to come from the homes—and if the senior lives with a relative who is abusing the senior—we never hear from them. They are not allowed to use the phone, so it's up to a neighbor to report this abuse, who doesn't want to get involved.
- (8) Because of the sheer number of elderly people, they need one cop assigned to work with them full time. He (the police officer) would be able to build a confidence with the senior citizen—someone who they really could believe in.

COP PROGRAM

The COP program (civilians on patrol) is a modification of the present ride-along program that the Albuquerque Police Department now has.

¹ See statement, page 36.

As it is now, citizens who request to ride with a police officer, can do so if they come down to the police station and fill out a waiver, which excuses the city from any personal injury that they, as riders, might experience on patrol. The weakness in the program, as it is now, is that people come down to the station and are assigned any district, and to see firsthand what a police officer experiences in an 8-hour shift, and it ends there.

The COP program would be to stress to the public the need and importance of riding with the police. However, the riders would have to ride within their own neighborhoods, with the purpose being that they could point out to the officer any suspicious situation, as they live in the area and know who belongs and who doesn't, more so than the officer.

During the day, when most burglaries occur, we have people who have nothing to do but stay home, and at the same time would like to get out, and can't. I'm referring to the senior citizen. These people are a valuable segment of our society and are being overlooked. We, as the police, can do our part to utilize these people on the COP program and, once again, make them feel important, as they are. For the initiation of the program, the senior citizen would only be utilized in the daylight hours, and only in their neighborhoods.

Strict guidelines would be set up for this phase of the program:

- (1) Waivers would still have to be signed.
- (2) Riders would not be allowed out of the car for any reason, except for lunch, to go to the restroom, and at the end of the shift.
- (3) Riders would have to ride within their own neighborhood.
- (4) If an emergency would arise, such as a high-speed chase, the rider would be let out of the car.
- (5) The present waiver would be revised.
- (6) Certain people would be screened out of the ride-along-plan. Example: People with poor eyesight and people in wheelchairs.

PARKING/DECAL PROGRAM

Parking on senior citizen complexes would be authorized by decal only. Any car not displaying a decal would be towed off.

Visitors at the complexes would also have to have a decal to park, and would only be allowed to park in a designated visitors parking area. Decals could be obtained from any resident of the complex. Any car not displaying a decal—the car would be towed off.

At senior citizen centers where dances or other social functions take place, decals would have to be displayed or the car would be towed off.

The purpose of the decals and the rigidity of this plan is to minimize vandalism, auto burglaries, and auto thefts from senior citizen complexes.

The decals themselves, would be designed so that any police officer could at first glance identify the proper driver of the vehicle, what part of town the car belongs. This would definitely make apprehension of an auto theft easier for the street cop.

SENIOR CITIZEN COMPLEX PATROL (SOCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL)

This part of the program would concentrate on centers where large groups of people gather, such as a dance, or a bingo game, etc.

If for any reason a person enters a function where seniors are gathering, and he cannot or will not explain his presence, a monitor or hall guard goes over to an audible alarm and sounds it. Simultaneously, another appointed monitor or guard goes to the phone and calls the police.

The audible alarm would catch the intruder off guard, and hopefully during the commotion the person would leave.

ALERT SYSTEM

The availability of police on short notice is important in dealing with crime, but many times it is too late, and by the time they arrive the damage is already done.

The first line of defense against crime, and the most important, are good neighbors and an organized neighborhood or complex center. The police are working with limited manpower, so therefore the residents in any particular area have to take collective steps to help solve their crime problems. If they don't, crime will continue at its present rate. When neighbors in an area are

organized, know each other and are vigilant to suspicious situations, and are organized to act quickly, many crimes could be prevented before they happened.

This phase of the senior plan would be set up to be an organized alert system utilizing a hand-held siren. If someone would scream for help on the street, or if you saw a crime in progress, you could help the victim without endangering your life; you could open your door or window and sound your alert siren. Sounding your alert siren would bring other neighbors to their doors sounding their alert sirens; several people would sound them simultaneously. Hopefully, the organized alarm system would work to scare off thieves and assailants, keeping in mind, the main purpose behind this phase of the senior plan is to protect the victim from becoming hurt or injured, and not in the apprehension of the offender. If the neighborhood alert system helps just one person from becoming injured, or from becoming a robbery or a rape victim, the program would have to be a success.

Using the phone would still be stressed, particularly reporting any person acting suspiciously on the block, especially if the person is around the sides or backs of houses, near windows, or appearing to hide behind bushes or removing items from a house.

The implementation of the program, should it be carried outside one of the complexes, such as a neighborhood, the program would have to be started in a organized neighborhood such as the DNA (downtown neighborhood association). An organized civic group that is well known in the neighborhood, would canvas and sell the alert sirens. Selling the sirens would be a door-to-door process. Businesses within the neighborhood would also sell the sirens. The door-to-door selling campaign would be announced by a flyer, printed by, paid for, and delivered by the residents in the area. The police department would be briefed prior to the program going into effect, particularly the officers assigned to the pilot area.

Emphasis would still be placed on the importance of using the phone. Whenever a alert siren would sound, others would be instructed to use the phone and call 911.

FRAUD CENTER

This phase of the plan would be to have a senior citizen volunteer man a phone for at least 16 hours a day, every day. Purpose being, to try to eliminate the possibility of a fraud.

Every person over the age of 60 would be mailed a card with a set of instructions on it, along with a special number to call. This card, hopefully, would be placed by the phone of the elderly. Instructions on the card would explain what to do in case of any fraud attempt. If for any reason, money, in any way, shape, or form is mentioned, all the senior citizen has to do is call the special number and see if the call is legitimate.

The person manning the fraud center phone would have access to numerous phone numbers such as the Better Business Bureau, the Chamber of Commerce, banks, etc. Emergency numbers would also be available to the fraud center for after hour checks. If for any reason the person manning the phone believes the call to be suspicious, he or she takes down pertinent information and relays it to the police department: The information taken down would be: Name of the person calling, address of the person calling, type of call—bank, minister, raffle, etc., and their phone number.

Phase 2 of fraud plan:

Work with the banks and the savings and loan associations. Have tellers give out information packets to all elderly depositors.

Prior to large withdrawals, a bank official would have a talk with the individual, try to determine what he intends to do with the money (if possible).

Have bank officials check with a close family relative of elderly depositor should a large withdrawal be made.

Mobile bank (armored car) to pay bills, cash checks, and issue food stamps.

FRAUD GAMES

- (1) Pigeon drop.
- (2) Bank examiner: Social security.
- (3) Street switch: Watches.
- (4) High-pressure salesmen.
- (5) Contracts: Dancing lessons, photographs for your grandchildren. Problem: Cannot cancel.

(6) Fear sell tactics: Gas station attendants: (A) Oil leaks, (B) tires, (C) belts. Home: water heaters, home improvements, roofing, plumbing.

(7) Charity frauds: Orphans, any organizations. Don't check back with a number that they give you—check with the fraud center. Check back with the organization itself—but look the number up yourself.

CRIME PREVENTION—OPERATION ID

This is a residential-burglary-prevention program, whose aim is to make residential surveys, showing people (senior citizens) what they can do to make their homes safer.

An inspection team, consisting of two senior-citizens would be sent out to inspect other senior citizens homes on request. Only people wanting their homes checked would have this service. In order to eliminate an unauthorized person from making these surveys, a special time would be set up by the person requesting the survey. This time would only be known to the inspection team and the person requesting the survey. If anyone else shows up at any other time they will not be allowed in the house. Also, a double check would be identification badges and a blazer to identify the inspection team.

If the inspection teams makes specific recommendations to make a home safer, and the people cannot afford the cost, then the housing authority, or whatever it takes to get these needed items, will get them at no cost to the elderly.

As the inspectors are in the homes, they will have an engraver to mark any and all items that the resident needs marked.

New Mexico's problem facing operation ID is that presently if a number is obliterated, this is not reason to hold the merchandise. Stronger legislation is needed. If a person is stopped and has in their possession an item that has an obliterated number, that should be grounds to hold the merchandise until proof of ownership can be established. At this time it is not.

OPERATION CATCH

Massive neighborhood and/or complex watch programs would be set up, explaining to people to phone into the police any and all suspicious people and events. This would be a group of people within a neighborhood or a complex center meeting periodically to discuss ways and means to eliminate crime in their particular area. It would also let people exchange phone numbers with other people that they know, this being to check on each other.

A police officer would set up these talks along with a representative from the senior crime prevention center.

MORNING CHECK

A person working out of the crime prevention complex, using the phone, to check on other senior citizens. The phone would be manned from the hours of 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

The volunteer making the phone calls checks on a person just to see how they are. If a person on the checklist, for any reason, does not answer his or her phone, another call is made to the police department, the police in turn send a police officer to the residence to make a physical check for the person. If any additional action is needed, then the police officer can make the determination, such as calling for a doctor, an ambulance, a relative or whatever.

ASSAULT PREVENTION TALKS

Assault prevention would be a phase of the senior plan conducted by a police representative. The talk would be given to groups of five or more people, the talks would be given in English and in Spanish. The calls requesting this service would be taken by a senior citizen volunteer, set up and scheduled to meet at the times people are available.

The talks themselves are aimed directly to the senior citizen. The talks deal in specifics, in that they mention several steps the elderly can take to protect themselves in case of an attack, and what steps they can take to avoid an attack.

INITIATION OF THE SENIOR PLAN

Screened senior citizens for the initial kickoff. Only able and interested people would be selected initially. A miniacademy would be held for the participants at

the Albuquerque Police Department's facility on the campus of the University of Albuquerque. The academy would be held for 1 week, with all classes conducted by police officers. Many phases of crime prevention would be covered, particularly the items in the proposed senior plan. After completion of the miniacademy, certificates would be issued to those who complete the course.

Starting a program is not the hard part, but keeping enthusiasm up is. In order to maintain the program, blazers would be obtained for the active members in the program, serving two purposes, pride in the organization and identity. Volunteers who participate in the program would be rotated every 2 to 3 weeks, so as not to become bored with one particular job. Example: A person serving as an inspector of homes one time would be moved on to the COP plan. Blazers, if they become available through a donation or a grant, would have to be worn. The blazers would have an insignia identifying each person wearing them. A check into the grant situation would be made to see if it would be possible to pay the participants a \$50 per month token salary.

ITEM 7. RADIO SPOT ANNOUNCEMENTS AND OTHER MATERIAL USED IN CRIME PREVENTION, SUBMITTED BY SHERIFF BILL CARPENTER, ROSWELL COUNTY, N. MEX.

Roswell Police Department

C.M. TEAGUE
CHIEF OF POLICE
O.J. CORREIA
DEPUTY CHIEF



P.O. Box 1994
1500 WEST COLLEGE BLVD.
ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO 88201
(505) 622-5511

Roswell Police Department
Crime Prevention Division

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENT

This is Officer Ken Gross, Crime Prevention Officer, with your Roswell Police Department.

If you are alarmed by the continued increase in crime and are frustrated by the number of unsolved crimes, ask yourself whether you're doing your part to prevent crime by assisting your Roswell Police Department.

The Police Department and other law enforcement agencies can't possibly solve the crime problem alone. **WE NEED YOUR HELP!!!!**

You can help make yourself, your family, and our community safer by:

- Maintaining a watchful eye in our community and reporting crimes and suspicious activity. Join the Roswell Neighborhood Watch Program.
- Remaining at crime scene if you have any information that will aid your police in their search for suspects.
- Appearing as a witness for the prosecution when called upon to do so.
- Insuring that you and your family have an understanding of the total Criminal Justice System in our community.

Crime reductions can't be achieved unless every citizen takes this kind of responsible crime prevention action.

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Roswell Police Department

C.M. TEAGUE
CHIEF OF POLICE

O.J. CORREIA
DEPUTY CHIEF



P.O. Box 1994
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Roswell Police Department
Crime Prevention Division

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENT

This is Officer Ken Gross, Crime Prevention Officer with your Roswell Police Department.

Citizens throughout the country are working together to form neighborhood crime prevention efforts, such as our new Neighborhood Watch Program. These programs need not be complicated. They merely require that neighbors promptly report suspicious activities and crimes to their local Police. People in any neighborhood can make things tougher for the criminals and safer for themselves through such action. Some things to be alert for and to report to your Roswell Police Department are;

- Strange automobiles cruising the neighborhood when they have no apparent business there
- Strange persons loitering around your neighbors house, especially while the neighbor is away
- Persons walking down the street and repeatedly peering into parked cars
- Screams or sounds of confusion and distress

Law enforcement cannot overcome crime without responsible citizen Crime Prevention Action. Such action doesn't demand a lot of effort or money, but your family, home, and neighborhood can be made much safer if you and your neighbors join together to prevent crime.

C.M. Teague
Chief of Police
Roswell Police Department

Ken Gross
Crime Prevention Officer
Roswell Police Department

Roswell Police Department

C.M. TEAGUE
CHIEF OF POLICE

O.J. CORREIA
DEPUTY CHIEF



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1500 WEST COLLEGE BLVD.
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Roswell Police Department
Crime Prevention Division

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENT

This is Officer Ken Gross, Crime Prevention Officer with your Roswell Police Department. I'd like to suggest a few common sense measures that will help deter thefts from automobiles, especially during our Holiday Season.

- Leaving packages in plain view on the floor or seat of your car while shopping is an open invitation to thieves. Remove such items from sight.... lock them in your trunk
- Checkbooks and credit cards are desirable loot for thieves and should not be left in the car
- Don't take needless risks by carrying valuables in your car when it is not necessary to do so
- Park in well-lighted areas, preferably close to a corner
- Above all— lock your car

By following these tips, you won't be inviting a thief to help himself to your possessions.

C.M. Teague
Chief of Police
Roswell Police Department

Ken Gross
Crime Prevention Officer
Roswell Police Department

Roswell Police Department

C.M. TEAGUE
CHIEF OF POLICE
O.J. CORREIA
DEPUTY CHIEF



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Roswell Police Department
Crime Prevention Officer

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENT

This is Officer Ken Gross, Crime Prevention Officer with your Roswell Police Department. I would like to talk to you about some crime prevention measures you can take to protect yourself against muggings, purse snatchings and other street crimes.

In essence, to avoid becoming a victim of such crimes you must eliminate opportunities or invitations for criminals to commit them.

- Never flash large sums of cash or other valuables—carry money inconspicuously on your person.
- Always plan your route and stay alert to your surroundings.
- While walking at night, choose the busiest and best lit streets.
- Stay away from buildings and walk next to the street.
- Don't leave purses unattended in shopping carts or counters.
- If you are victimized, don't resist. Give the criminal whatever he wants.
- Be observant—get good descriptions of the criminal and any vehicle he uses. Then call the Roswell Police Department as soon as possible.

Practicing sound crime prevention measures like these can help make things safer for you and tougher for criminals.

C.M. Teague
Chief of Police
Roswell Police Department

Ken Gross
Crime Prevention Officer
Roswell Police Department

Roswell Police Department

C.M. TEAGUE
CHIEF OF POLICE
O.J. CORREIA
DEPUTY CHIEF



P.O. Box 1994
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Roswell Police Department
Crime Prevention Division

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENT

This is Officer Ken Gross, Crime Prevention Officer with your Roswell Police Department. I would like to take this opportunity to direct a Crime Prevention message to our senior citizens.

Street crimes like muggings and purse snatchings are particular problems for older citizens in some communities. But there are crime prevention measures that can reduce your vulnerability to such crimes in our city. Most of these measures are simple and effective.

- Conduct your business during daylight hours and make every effort to have someone accompany you to your destination.
- Carry as little cash as possible.
- If you can, leave your purse at home because it can make you a more desirable target for a thief or mugger. A good alternative to a purse is a hidden pocket sewn into dress, jackets, or coats.

These can easily hold items necessary for a particular errand.

These and other common sense precautions can make things safer for you and tougher for criminals.

C.M. Teague
Chief of Police
Roswell Police Department

Ken Gross
Crime Prevention Officer
Roswell Police Department

Roswell Police Department

C.M. TEAGUE
CHIEF OF POLICE
O.J. CORREIA
DEPUTY CHIEF



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Roswell Police Department
Crime Prevention Division

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENT

This is Officer Ken Gross, Crime Prevention Officer with your Roswell Police Department. I'd like to talk to women about some crime prevention measures they can take to safeguard themselves and their possessions while at work.

- Do not leave purses on your desk or in plain view—not even for short periods of time.
- When riding in an elevator, stand near the control panel. If attacked press the alarm button and as many of the other buttons possible.
- If you must leave the office unattended, during or after work hours, lock the doors.
- Report all suspicious activities and persons to your Roswell Police Department.

By following these simple precautions, you can not only help protect yourself and your property, but you can also help protect your fellow employees.

C.M. Teague
Chief of Police
Roswell Police Department

Ken Gross
Crime Prevention Officer
Roswell Police Department

Roswell Police Department

C.M. TEAGUE
CHIEF OF POLICE
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P.O. Box 1994
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ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO 88201
(505) 622-5511

ROSWELL POLICE DEPARTMENT
CRIME PREVENTION DIVISION

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENT

This is Officer Ken Gross, Crime Prevention Officer with your Roswell Police Department.

Second only to your home, your automobile may be the most expensive investment you have. Consequently, you should practice some basic crime prevention measures to afford your car, and its contents, adequate protection against theft.

Remember, you are the front line of defense against auto theft--- and with a little common sense you can make it mighty tough for the would-be-thief. Here are a few rules to follow;

- If possible, park in well lighted areas.
- Before leaving your parked car, always close the windows.
- Remove your car keys—take them with you.
- Remove packages from view, locking them in the trunk is a good idea.
- Above all—**LOCK YOUR CAR!!!!**

Don't offer opportunities for criminals and thrill-seeking youths to help themselves to your car.

Don't give a thief a Merry Christmas!!!!

C.M. TEAGUE
CHIEF OF POLICE
ROSWELL POLICE DEPARTMENT

KEN GROSS
CRIME PREVENTION OFFICER
ROSWELL POLICE DEPARTMENT

Roswell Police Department

C.M. TEAGUE
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DEPUTY CHIEF



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Roswell Police Department
Crime Prevention Division

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENT

OFFICE SECURITY

This is Officer Ken Gross, Crime Prevention Officer with your Roswell Police Department. With a few words about office security.

Many people today are taking Crime Prevention measures to secure themselves against crime while at home or on the street. But they often have a tendency to overlook the need for such measures while at their place of employment.

Let me give you a few suggestions on how to prevent crime while at work.

- Be alert for Pick-Pockets in crowded areas.
- When working alone or after normal business hours, lock the office doors
- Keep company keys separated from your personal keys - and safeguard all keys in your possession.
- Report suspicious persons or activities to your Roswell Police Department
- If you must leave your office unattended, especially after hours, lock the door

By following these few common sense precautions, you will not only be helping to protect yourself but your fellow employees as well.

C.M. Teague
Chief of Police
Roswell Police Department

Ken Gross
Crime Prevention Officer
Roswell Police Department

Roswell Police Department

C.M. TEAGUE
CHIEF OF POLICE

O.J. CORREIA
DEPUTY CHIEF



P.O. Box 1994
1500 WEST COLLEGE BLVD.
ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO 88201
(505) 622-5511

Roswell Police Department
Crime Prevention Division

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENT

OFFICE SECURITY

This is Officer Ken Gross, Crime Prevention Officer with your Roswell Police Department. I would like to suggest some crime prevention measures that can help protect against theft of office equipment which is often an easy target for thieves.

Because offices are usually the "hub" of considerable activity, thieves, sometimes posing as delivery men or repairmen, can easily gain access. To avoid the theft of office machines, try following these simple measures.

- Don't leave offices unattended. If this can't be helped—lock the doors.
- Require all servicemen to show proper identification (uniforms alone should not be considered identification).
- Visitors should be escorted—not allowed to roam freely among offices.
- Do not allow company property to be removed from an office without authorization from management.
- Mark property with a personal identifier for easy identification should theft occur. A record of the model and serial numbers as well as thorough descriptions of equipment should also be maintained.

For further assistance in making your place of business more secure against theft, contact me at the Roswell Police Department—622-5511 extension 44.

Roswell Police Department

C.M. TEAGUE
CHIEF OF POLICE

O.J. CORREIA
DEPUTY CHIEF



P.O. Box 1994
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ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO 88201
(505) 622-5511

Roswell Police Department
Crime Prevention Division

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENT

This is Officer Ken Gross, Crime Prevention Officer with your Roswell Police Department. Today I would like to speak to you about Safety on the street—safety measures you can practice to help reduce the danger of street assault.

Here are a few of those crime prevention tips;

- If possible, travel with another person, especially after dark.
- Carry billfolds in coat pocket.
- Don't carry a purse unless it's absolutely necessary to do so. If you must carry a purse, hold it under your arm close to your side.
- At night, travel only well-lighted streets and avoid unlighted areas.
- Walk in the middle of the sidewalk and never loiter in deserted areas.
- Never hitchhike or accept rides from strangers.
- Walk on the side of the street nearest to oncoming traffic. If accosted by someone in a car, run in the direction opposite the car is headed.
- Beware of people who approach asking directions; keep a polite but safe distance.
- If you feel someone is following you, go to the nearest occupied residence or building and ask for assistance.

These and other basic Crime Prevention measures can help make our streets a lot safer for you.

C.M. Teague
Chief of Police
Roswell Police Department

Ken Gross
Crime Prevention Officer
Roswell Police Department

Roswell Police Department

C.M. TEAGUE
CHIEF OF POLICE

O.J. CORREIA
DEPUTY CHIEF



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Dear Citizen,

Were you aware that burglaries for this year have been occurring at the rate of 1½ per day? Has your home or one of your friends home been burglarized recently? If you are concerned about the safety of your home and your personal property then we may have the answer, and won't cost you a cent.

The City of Roswell is now offering two programs that could help protect you and your property. Neighborhood Watch and Operation Identification will be "neighbors helping neighbors".

Neighborhood Watch, once begun, will allow you to leave your home for any length of time with the knowledge that someone is keeping an eye on it and is willing to report any one who might try to steal or damage your property.

Operation Identification, is marking your valuables with markers that can be checked out from the Roswell Police Department. This will help you to quickly recover stolen items. Positive identification is needed for recovery of stolen merchandise.

We can't promise that your home will not be buglarized if you join these programs, but we can say that together, we will make it so difficult for the burglar to enter, he will think twice before trying to break in.

You will soon be contacted by a neighbor, or a member of the Crime Prevention Division. In the meantime, if you have any questions feel free to call the Roswell Police Department at 622-5511

Thank You,

C.M. Teague
Chief of Police
Roswell Police Department

Ken Gross
Crime Prevention Officer
Roswell Police Department

Roswell Police Department

C.M. TEAGUE
CHIEF OF POLICE

O.J. CORREIA
DEPUTY CHIEF



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(505) 622-5511

CRIME PREVENTION TIPS for VACATION TIME:

Vacations are fun, but don't let an accident spoil yours.

THINK SAFE, ACT SAFE, and BE SAFE -----

LIGHTNING !

No place is absolutely safe from lightning, but being in an enclosed car is your best bet, according to an expert with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

According to the report, the expert says that lightning striking an enclosed car usually travels along the outer skin or metal of the vehicle then jumps to the ground. Emphasizing that cars are not safe from lightning because they are insulated from the ground by their rubber tires. Reliance on this misconception, he states, "could lead some to think they're safe from lightning because they're wearing rubber soled shoes." Not so, a person in a car is not protected by insulation, but by the vehicles' shell which diverts the lightning's killing amperage.

The Commerce Department agency scientist points out 1978 lightning incidents to support the advisability of staying in your car during a thunderstorm.

Other safety tips when lightning threatens:

If you're outside, get inside. Go indoors or get into an enclosed car, but not a convertible.

If you must stay outside, get away from metal pipes, wire clothes lines, fences, metal sports equipment, tractors and all metal farm equipment.

If you're swimming or boating, get out of and away from the water. In wooded areas, go to a low spot where there are small trees, but keep away from trees or small sheds that stand alone.

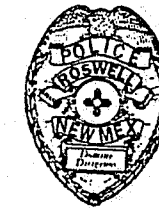
C. M. Teague
Chief of Police
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Ken Gross
Crime Prevention Officer
Roswell Police Department

Roswell Police Department

C.M. TEAGUE
CHIEF OF POLICE

O.J. CORREIA
DEPUTY CHIEF



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1500 WEST COLLEGE BLVD.
ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO 88201
(505) 622-5511

March 26, 1980

CRIME PREVENTION TIPS

Spring is here again and summer is rapidly approaching. It's time to think about safety and crime prevention. During the summer months our children are out of school, many of which have nothing to do, or have more idle time.

Crime Prevention begins with you: Opportunity is one of the largest factors in crime. Remove the opportunity, the crime will automatically decrease. Our population in Roswell is increasing weekly, the Police Officers on the street can't be everywhere all the time, it takes everyone in a joint effort to reduce crime.

Things you can do to reduce the opportunity and crime:

Work with your neighbors in maintaining a good Neighborhood Watch. (one of the best deterrants)

Mark all valuables permanently-- with Social Security Number and record in a safe place.

Keep shrubs around windows trimmed.

Lock-Up tools, toys, bicycles, motorcycles and cars.

Keep garage doors closed.

Lock all doors when you leave.

Burglar Alarms on the home and automobile are good deterrants-- if they make noise, someone will take notice other than the thief.

Ken Gross
Crime Prevention Officer
Roswell Police Department

Roswell Police Department

C.M. TEAGUE
CHIEF OF POLICE
O.J. CORREIA
DEPUTY CHIEF



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ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO 88201
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"CRIME PREVENTION TIPS"

CRIME is a THIEFS business-----PROTECTION is YOURS'

IF it's worth owning---it's worth protecting--

SECURITY is an INVESTMENT in YOUR FUTURE--

CRIME DOESN'T PAY-----YOU DO !!!!!!!

Make him think twice about ripping you off

LOCK-UP LOCK-OUT!!!!!!

CRIME is a RIP-OFF-----FIGHT BACK !!!!! reduce criminal oportunity--

There's SECURITY in NUMBERS-- SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS on articles-
NUMBERS OF PERSONS IN A NEIGHBORHOOD !

DON'T OFFER OPORTUNITIES TO CRIMINALS !!!

COMMON SENSE is MONEY EARNED !!!

DON'T INVITE A THIEF TO HELP HIMSELF TO YOUR POSSESIONS

CRIME PREVENTION MAKES IT SAFE FOR YOU, AND TOUGH FOR CRIMINALS !!

HELP YOUR POLICE HELP YOU !!

Call in suspicious activities, persons, or vehicles in your neighborhood--

For additional tips or information concerning your safety, contact;

Ken Gross
Crime Prevention Officer
Roswell Police Department
622-5511

YOU AND CRIMESTOPPERS ARE HELPING PUT THE CRIMINAL OUT OF BUSINESS !!!!!!!

A REMINDER FOR THE CITIZENS OF ROSWELL

BICYCLE and MO-PED OPERATION

Roswell like other areas of the Country, has and is experiencing an increase in bicycle and mo-ped traffic. This has been brought about, in part, by the fuel shortage, increased awareness in physical fitness and the simple pleasure of cycling. Because of these and other factors, we expect to see bicycle traffic increase even more in the months and years to come.

In the interest of safety to the cyclists, and all who use the City streets, the following information is provided so the public may be made aware of the most common violations by cycle riders.

If you ride a cycle, we urge you to learn to follow the rules and to practice safety at all times.

- #1. Every person riding a bicycle upon a street shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to the driver of a vehicle.
- #2. No bicycle shall be used to carry more persons at one time than the number for which it is designed, and equipped.
- #3. No person riding upon a bicycle shall cling to or attach to any vehicle upon a street.
- #4. Bicycle traffic shall ride as near to the right side of the street as practicable.
- #5. Bicycle traffic shall not ride more than two abreast.
- #6. Every bicycle when in use at nighttime shall be equipped with a white lamp visible from a distance of at least 500 feet to the front and a reflector on the rear visible from 50 to 300 feet, an additional red light may be used on the rear visible from 500 feet.
- #7. Any person operating a bicycle shall obey the instructions of official traffic control devices applicable to vehicles.
- #8. No person shall ride a bicycle upon a sidewalk within a business district.
- #9. Remember, all vehicle laws are applicable to bicycles, juveniles are included as well as adults and citations will be issued to the violators.

As quoted in the New Mexico Uniform Traffic Ordinances:

SECTION 12-8-23 PENALTIES. Every person convicted of a violation of any provision of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars (\$25.), or by imprisonment for not more than twenty-five days.

INVOLVED or "NOT INVOLVED" !!!!WHICH WOULD YOU RATHER BE ???

If something happens to you, you ask how can someone who actually saw the whole thing be able to stand by and say nothing because he didn't want to get involved. A month or so later the same happens to you, you think your seeing the whole thing is not necessarily important and you don't want to get involved.

Involvement is not necessarily tying your hands keeping you from doing your thing, or because of you spending some time in court testifying your boss will fire you. I'm sure your boss will excuse you for whatever time it takes to testify and say nothing other than thanks for helping out to convict a criminal. Bosses are no different than his employees' as he knows of the losses every day and the criminal goes free by some bystander not wanting to get involved.

OK the next logical excuse is retaliation. Would you believe in most cases the criminal is just as afraid of going back to retaliate as you are afraid of retaliation. The crook stands on his ground, and if you would do the same, normally there would be nothing more than talk.

STAND-UP AND FIGHT BACK !!!!!

"DON'T BE PART OF THE PROBLEM,
BE PART OF THE SOLUTION"!!!!!!

PREVENT CRIME BEFORE IT HAPPENS (to you)!!!

Ken Cross
Crime Prevention
Roswell Police Department

"NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH"

Ken Cross
Crime Prevention Officer
Roswell Police Department

what is it ?

In the past we have had programs that have been effective, but not effective enough to completely wipe out crime. The only way we can effectively reduce crime is by everyone being involved. In the past half the people you talked to said "they didn't want to get involved". Some cities are now on the verge of organized police groups coming to the aid of their city, in some cases this is good, but the amount of training to have an effective police group would be extremely costly, and without the training and supervision would be a total disaster. Alamogordo recently disbanded a civilian patrol group, but allowed their "neighborhood watch" program to continue, in an effort to avoid an organized "amateur police" group that would have to be trained and supervised.

It does take involvement to form a policing group, but it is not necessarily the best way to be effective. The "Neighborhood Watch and Crimestoppers" program are two ways to be very effective, and not require the extensive training and supervision.

Think back 20 years, how effective was your neighborhood, at that time one neighbor knew the other, the crime rate was very low. We've all become accustomed to having someone else look after our property, until now when we have run out of the someone else, so who is looking out for our property now. This little bit of involvement does not require a great deal of time, and many efforts have been made to keep a person who calls information to the police from having their name involved, by calling 911 or Crimestoppers at 623-9000 a name is not required.

The "Neighborhood Watch" program is not new to Roswell, and there are many areas currently that have effective watchers. All that is required to form your neighborhood watch area is to ask some of your neighbors to watch your property, and you watching theirs, reporting any suspicious activities. Any area such as this does not require the supervision or training, this area is self sustaining, if the unusual activities are reported and neighbors look-out for each other.

-If the neighbors are alert and report crimes or suspicious activities in their area they will force the criminal to go somewhere else. Essentially what the citizens are doing is making it too hard for the criminal. First we must all work to eliminate the opportunity;

- lock your doors
- trim shrubbery around the house
- mark identification numbers on property and keep a list
- listen for sounds of breaking glass
- be suspicious of door to door salespersons who are selling too cheap, or just hanging around
- report unknown persons loitering in your area or around parked cars
- be suspicious when dogs bark abnormally
- have the neighbors keep their dogs and cats contained, as this makes a good watchdog ineffective

We all know that there are not enough patrolmen to have one looking after or protecting every individuals property or belongings, this takes everyones' help, a bit of involvement and in turn safer property for the individual. See a crime--Report It: Observe suspicious Activities--Report It:

Money can't buy complete security unless there is someone who cares enough to get involved and help someone else: burglar alarms, lights, locks, and steel bars are not effective enough to protect your property, get a good effective neighborhood watch program started in your neighborhood and force the criminal out of your neighborhood and also out of our ALL AMERICAN CITY !! Lets show everyone that we really deserve the title and back it up with a low crime rate.

Professional Services Realestate has donated Crime Prevention and Neighborhood Watch stickers for this project and the stickers may be picked-up at Professional

Services Realestate, or the Roswell Police Department 1500 W COLLEGE
 301 S RICHARDSON
 600 W 2ND

Roswell Police Department

C.M. TEAGUE
CHIEF OF POLICE

O.J. CORREIA
DEPUTY CHIEF



P.O. Box 1994
1500 WEST COLLEGE BLVD.
ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO 88201
(505) 822-5511

January 31, 1979

TO NEWS MEDIA !!

Due to some calls in the Roswell area, the following suggestion is being made;

Local business' have been approached by phone for some police fund donation, the phone calls are coming from out-of town, or out-of state. At this time the Roswell Police Department knows of no out-of state or out-of town organizations who have the backing of or authority to solicit funds from the public in our area.

If approached by such an organization, please attempt to get the names and addresses of the callers, so we might check them out. --- If approval is given to any organization by our department, the business will be approached by one of our members, or if civilian, they will have a signed letter by the Roswell Police Department.

The organizations referred to above might be legitimate, but without our knowing, we are unable to verify this.

Ken Gross
Crime Prevention Officer
Roswell Police Department

kg

Roswell Police Department

C.M. TEAGUE
CHIEF OF POLICE

O.J. CORREIA
DEPUTY CHIEF



P.O. Box 1994
1500 WEST COLLEGE BLVD.
ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO 88201
(505) 822-5511

CRIME PREVENTION DIVISION
BUSINESS SECURITY CHECKS

OUTSIDE:

- () 1. DOORS & LOCKS _____
() 2. WINDOWS _____
() 3. ROOF _____

INSIDE:

- () 1. ALARM SYSTEM _____
() 2. INTERNAL SECURITY (GUARDS) _____
() 3. DISPLAY CASES _____
() 4. STORAGE AREAS _____

MANAGEMENT & EMPLOYEES:

- () 1. KEYS AVAILABLE _____
() 2. NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH ACCESS TO KEYS _____
() 3. SAFES OR STOREROOMS WHERE MONEY OR EXPENSIVE ITEMS ARE KEPT _____
() 4. EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS _____

PRECAUTIONS ON SHOPLIFTING:

- () 1. DISPLAY OF EXPENSIVE ITEMS _____
() 2. COUNTERS _____
() 3. LOCATION OF CASHIERS OR CLERKS _____

COMMENTS:

For additional information contact Ken Gross, Crime Prevention Officer, Roswell Police Department, or any Patrol Officer.

FIREARMS

THEIR SAFE STORAGE AND USE CAN MEAN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN
LIFE AND DEATH

Sports and outdoor recreation activities have come to play an important role in our daily lives and more and more Americans are turning to outdoor activities for their enjoyment. Along the same lines, firearms have become a source of recreational enjoyment for millions of Americans and an increasing source of accidental deaths and injuries.

Firearms in the home may serve many purposes, recreation, enjoyment for the hobbyist or collector, souvenirs, or for security reasons. Regardless of their purpose, firearms by themselves are completely safe. It is only when they are in the hands of an unskilled, nonthinking or careless person that they become dangerous. The point is that accidents with firearms are needless and can be prevented.

The idea of a firearm for security purposes is completely senseless, unless the handler is totally familiar with weapons; and their use. They can be taken from the handler and used on him. Accidental discharge of firearms in and around the home has taken more lives than have hunting accidents. Many firearms accidents have occurred because the individual handling the weapon did not have sufficient knowledge of the weapon. While firearms are certainly not unfamiliar to some ex-military personnel, firearms may not be as familiar to other members of their family and additional precautions must be taken if accidents are to be avoided at home. Hunter Safety programs are excellent for basic knowledge of firearms and gun handling.

If a firearm is kept at home, one of the best methods of preventing firearm accidents is to teach the principles of safety to all members in the family who are old enough to appreciate and understand them. Teaching others also serves as a reminder to yourself. Most firearm accidents result from improper gun handling. If such accidents are to be prevented, the following precautions must be observed whenever handling firearms:

TREAT EVERY GUN AS IF IT WERE LOADED. This is the most important of all safety rules. By treating all guns as though they were loaded, accidents will be avoided. "I didn't know the gun was loaded" is a poor excuse for carelessness.

DON'T TRUST SAFETY MECHANISMS: Although these devices are designed to mechanically prevent a weapon from firing, they are mechanical and subject to wear.

KNOW HOW EACH GUN OPERATES: Because someone owns a firearm, it doesn't necessarily follow that the owner is an expert in its use. Gun owners must know how each weapon operates and be familiar with its safety features. It is also wise not to allow others to handle guns without insuring they know how to do so safely.

ALWAYS MAKE SURE A GUN IS EMPTY BEFORE HANDLING OR CLEANING: Because it is impossible to determine whether or not a gun is loaded just by looking at it, never assume or take another's word that it is empty-make sure! It takes only a second to check and the time spent may save a life.

ALWAYS KEEP A GUN POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION: Know where the muzzle of your gun is pointing at all times. When this practice is conscientiously followed, injuries, damage or even death may be avoided should the weapon accidentally discharge.

POINT GUNS ONLY AT TARGETS YOU INTEND TO SHOOT: Never point a gun at yourself or another person. Insist that others abide by this rule.

UNLOAD GUNS WHEN NOT IN USE: Empty guns cannot discharge even if they fall into unfamiliar hands.

AVOID HORSEPLAY: Firearms are deadly and must be treated with the respect they deserve. They are not toys and should not be treated as if they were.

ALWAYS MAKE SURE THE GUN BARREL IS CLEAN AND FREE OF FOREIGN MATTER: Sand, mud, ice or snow which may have entered the gun barrel should be removed before loading and firing the weapon.

STORE AMMUNITION SEPARATELY AND KEEP IT LOCKED UP: Keeping ammunition separate from firearms and locked up is an additional precaution which reduces the likelihood of accidents. Ammunition is fascinating to children and even without a gun, a cartridge can be actuated when struck with various

objects and causes serious injury.

KEEP FIREARMS OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN: Because of their natural curiosity, children have been seriously injured and killed by firearms which have been left within their reach. Don't let this happen in your home-keep all guns out of reach, locked up and unloaded.

NEVER TRANSPORT LOADED WEAPONS IN MOTOR VEHICLES: Such a practice can and has devastating effects. Because of the motion of the vehicle, a loaded weapon can be jarred sufficiently to fire. These accidents can be avoided by emptying all weapons before transporting them in vehicles.

GUN POWDER AND ALCOHOL DON'T MIX: "Bullets and booze" are dangerous! It is a fact that alcohol in the body affects judgement and impairs reflexes. Handling firearms is not the time or place for this combination.

If you have firearms in your home or if you use firearms in recreational activity, always remember their lethal potential and treat them with the respect they deserve. It is up to you. Don't let careless mistakes or misjudgement ruin your happiness or the lives of others. Observe and practice the principles of firearm safety in your home, in the field and while hunting.

Ken Gross
 Crime Prevention Officer
 Roswell Police Department
 January 28, 1980

Roswell Police Department

C.M. TEAGUE
CHIEF OF POLICE

O.J. CORREIA
DEPUTY CHIEF



P.O. Box 1894
1500 WEST COLLEGE BLVD.
ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO 88201
(505) 622-5511

Crime Prevention Division

In an effort to standardize the marking of citizens' social security numbers on household items, the Roswell Police Department recommends that items be marked as follows;

Portable TV sets—bottom left

Console TV sets—left rear corner

Power tools—either above or below the name plate

Car tape decks—left side bottom

Portable radios—bottom left corner

Cameras—bottom of case

Binoculars—bottom of arm adjusters

Typewriters—bottom left side

Business machines—bottom left side

Silverware in a case—bottom left corner of case

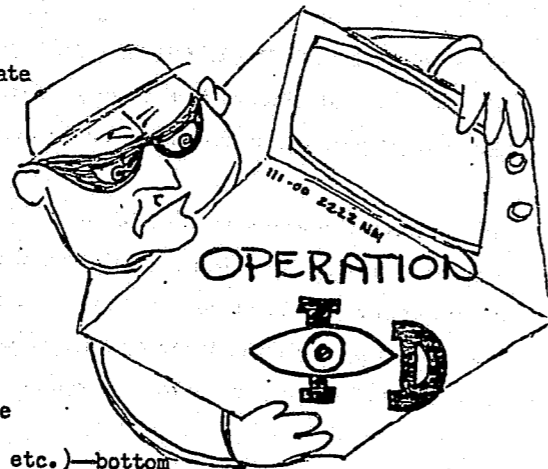
Kitchen appliances—(mixers, blenders, toasters etc.)—bottom

Guns—(rifles or pistols)—rear of trigger guard

Bicycles—on left side of frame below the seat (not on the seat itself)

Wristwatches—certain watches cannot withstand the vibration of the engraver without damage.—Consult a watch expert first.

Citizens should also be aware that they can increase the chances that their property will be returned if recovered out of state. Engrave the letters "NM" following the social security number on each item. This tells an out of state police department that the property is listed in a law enforcement computer in New Mexico. Keep a list of the serial numbers of all valuable items along with a brief description which contains the brand, make, and model, and also the purchase price of the item.



TIME FOR THOUGHT !!!!!

Everyone is thinking of the high crime rate, and asking what can I do about it. This is what a business is concerned with.

The following statistics are approximate, but just examine the figures, then ask "what can I do about it"

	approximate % of losses
VANDALISM	22%
SHOPLIFTING	24%
EMPLOYEE THEFT	23%
BURGLARY	20%
BAD CHECKS	8%
ROBBERY	3%

Approximately 1 out of 30 shoplifters is caught---less than this rate in the vandals and employees, the prosecution rate for robbers and bad check writers is the highest, probably 4 to 5 out of 10.

As you can see by the approximate figures, you can do a lot about these losses, you are the one that is paying for all the losses, this enters into the cost of every item purchased.

OK STILL THINKING ???---- Lets all do something about it----

SEE A CRIME-----REPORT IT !!!!
STRANGE ACTIONS IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD----
REPORT IT !!!!

TRY YOUR HAND AT HELPING, it might save you money !!!!

CONTACT US about the NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH PROGRAM !!!

Ken Gross
Crime Prevention Officer
Roswell Police Department
622-5511

INVOLVED or "NOT INVOLVED" !!!!!

WHICH WOULD YOU RATHER BE ???

If something happens to you, you ask how can someone who actually saw the whole thing be able to stand by and say nothing because he didn't want to get involved. A month or so later the same happens to you, you think your seeing the whole thing is not necessarily important and you don't want to get involved.

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STAND-UP AND FIGHT BACK !!!!!

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BE PART OF THE SOLUTION"!!!!

PREVENT CRIME BEFORE IT HAPPENS (to you)!!!

Ken Gross
Crime Prevention
Roswell Police Department

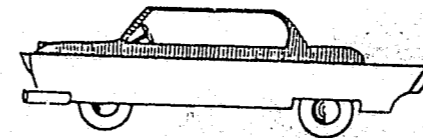
PHONETIC ALPHABET: Since it is difficult to understand unusual words, proper names and addresses, they should be spelled out using the phonetic alphabet.

Example: The name Barry. "B-Boy A-Adam R-Robert R-Robert Y-Young"

A Adam	J John	S Sam
B Boy	K King	T Tom
C Charles	L Lincoln	U Union
D David	M Mary	V Victor
E Edward	N Nora	W William
F Frank	O Ocean	X Xray
G George	P Paul	Y Young
H Henry	Q Queen	Z Zebra
I Ida	R Robert	

BE CONCISE BE BRIEF

Standard Description of Cars

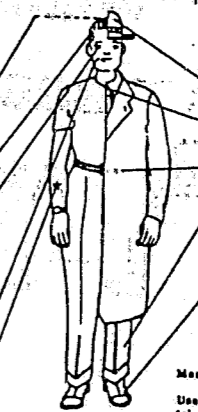


C. COLOR Red over White Start Top & Move Down
 Y. YEAR 57
 M. MAKE Ford
 B. BODY 2 dr - 4 dr
 A. AND
 L. LICENSE Q.B. 1234

Standard Description of Person

START Always Get in This Order Omit Any Item You Do Not Have FINISH

- I. NAME
- II. CLOTHING HEAD TO FOOT
- III. HAT
- IV. SHIRT OR TIE
- V. COAT
- VI. TROUSERS
- VII. SOCKS
- VIII. SHOES



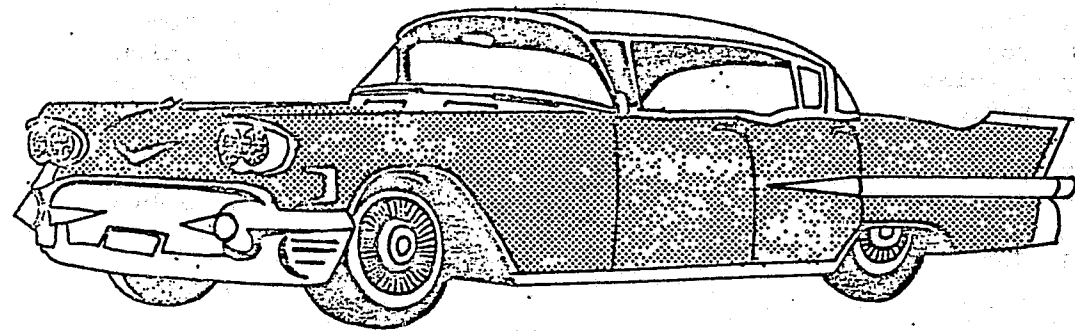
IX. PHYSICAL Mark, Scar, Limp, Etc.
 X. COMPLEXION
 XI. HAIR
 XII. WEIGHT
 XIII. HEIGHT
 XIV. AGE
 XV. SEX
 XVI. COLOR
 XVII. MAKE
 XVIII. YEAR
 XIX. BODY
 XX. LICENSE

JOHN DOE Memorize The Sequence Use it on the air, on the telephone, and in taking descriptions.

REMEMBER THE WORD 'CYMBAL' WHEN DESCRIBING A CAR

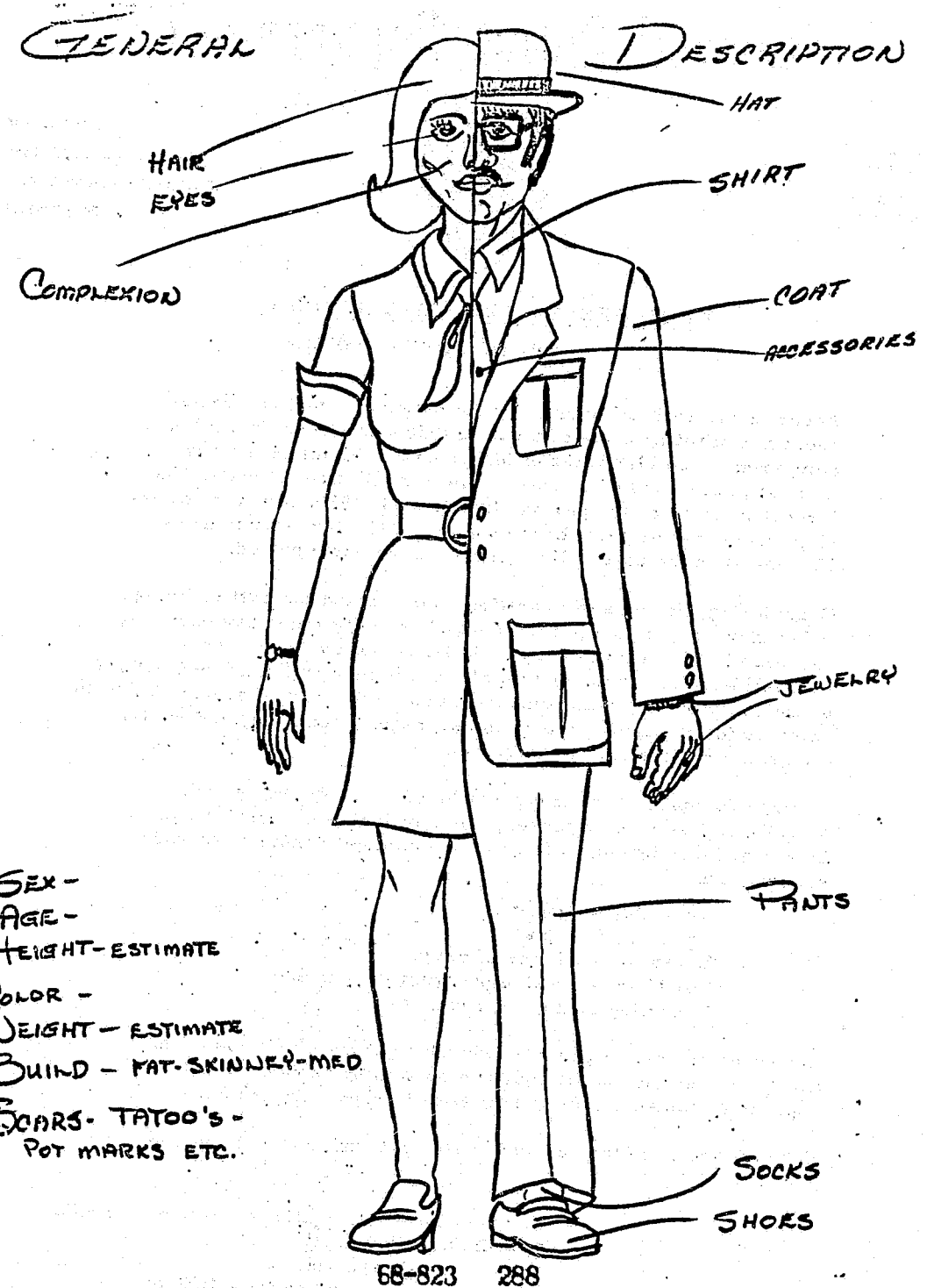
Break Frequently On Long Descriptions Don't Talk Too Fast! The Other Man Has To Copy It Get It On The Air Seconds Count

INDIAN POLICE ACADEMY
ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO



C - COLOR Cream over red START TOP
 Y - YEAR 1958 MOVE DOWN
 M - MAKE Cadillac
 B - BODY 4 Dr. Hard-Top
 A - AND
 L - LICENSE AL-9265

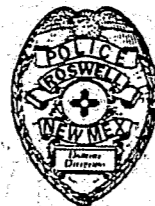
REMEMBER THE WORD CYMBAL
DESCRIBING CARS.



Roswell Police Department

C.M. TEAGUE
CHIEF OF POLICE

O.J. CORREIA
DEPUTY CHIEF



P.O. Box 1994
1500 WEST COLLEGE BLVD.
ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO 88201
(505) 622-5511

CRIME PREVENTION & SAVING MONEY

HOW DO THEY COMPARE?

According to national studies by the nations largest car rental agency. Operating costs of a car in 1950 was 10.9 cents a mile, compared to the 1979 rates of 31.9 cents a mile for small and mid range cars and 43.3 cents a mile for full sized models. The largest jump being the periods from 1973 to 1979, new car ownership and operating costs have escalated 88%, far outrunning the 62% spiral in the cost of living index in the same period.

Considering the costs of operating your car and the cost of living index increase, crime prevention and security items have actually decreased. This sounds very optimistic, but compare a do-it-yourself burglar alarm system of today with a cost of around \$200.00 to the early 50's with an equivalent unit with a cost of around \$1000.00 or more for the same protection coverage. Technology and modern electronic circuitry is the simple answer.

Taking advantage of the lower prices of security devices will actually reduce your expenses, costs of insurance drop and your losses are eliminated. A few items you might consider for your security are:

- Area alarm systems
- Locking gas caps
- Locks for all items of value
- Neighborhood watch program in your area
- Reporting crimes that you see

Reporting any crime you see, which might not effect you at the time of the crime, but if you have something happen you will appreciate someone taking their time to report the crime.

Take advantage of the reduced costs, save money by doing your part!

For additional information or answers to your specific questions call

Ken Gross
Crime Prevention Officer
Roswell Police Department

Roswell Police Department

C.M. TEAGUE
CHIEF OF POLICE

O.J. CORREIA
DEPUTY CHIEF



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ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO 88201
(505) 622-5511

Roswell Police Department
Crime Prevention Division

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENT

AUTO THEFT

This is Officer Ken Gross, Crime Prevention Officer with your Roswell Police Department.

Many citizens wonder what they as individuals can do to reduce crime. The way to begin is to take simple crime prevention measures, to reduce the chances that you will fall victim to a crime. Let's consider, for example, some of the precautions that you can take to prevent the theft of your car—precautions that many of the owners of the one million plus motor vehicles stolen in 1977 apparently foregot to take.

—Always try to park your car where the lighting is bright.

—Always lock your car, taking the keys with you and making sure all the windows are secured.

—If you don't already have them on your car, install straight locking buttons to guard against unauthorized entry into your car.

The Crime Prevention Division, of the Roswell Police Department can provide you with information concerning other simple measures to protect you against all types of crimes. Prevent crime. Learn and practice these precautions. They'll help make things safer for you and tougher for criminals throughout our entire City.

Roswell Police Department

C.M. TEAGUE
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DEPUTY CHIEF



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ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO 88201
(505) 622-5511

Roswell Police Department
Crime Prevention Division

SPOT ANNOUNCEMENT

CREDIT CARDS

This is Officer Ken Gross, Crime Prevention Officer with your Roswell Police Department. I would like to talk to you about crime prevention measures to secure your credit cards.

The use of credit cards seems to be a way of life today. They afford the user an easy and safe way to make purchases. However, if not treated like cash, their theft and subsequent use by unauthorized persons can cause not only inconvenience but financial loss. Here are a few ways to protect your credit cards:

- Do not leave credit cards in the glove compartment of your car.
- Do not leave cards around your home where they can be taken by burglars or those who might have legitimately gained access to your home.
- Be sure your cards are returned to you when you make purchases.
- Do not keep credit cards you don't need.
- If a card is lost or stolen, report it immediately to the credit card company.

Remember, crime prevention measures like these can save you the worry and financial loss that results when a credit card is stolen.

Roswell Police Department

C.M. TEAGUE
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(505) 622-5511

CRIME PREVENTION TIPS

Delaying a burglar for four minutes is normally considered enough to prevent entry into a house or apartment. A burglar wants to avoid being caught, so the longer it takes to force a door or window the greater his risk. The burglar wants to avoid making noise - like breaking glass or smashing doors - and he wants to avoid attracting attention.

It is almost impossible to make a house or apartment impregnable, but it is relatively easy and inexpensive to make forced entry difficult and delay the burglar.

There is such a thing as a "Burglar Proof lock" available today but there are fool proof locks. Quite a few burglars are not fools, don't let the naming of locks give you false security.

"What man makes, man can defeat!" Locks, burglar alarms, and bank safes are no exception. Delaying a burglar is one of the most important ingredients in burglar prevention.

Buy extra time with good locks, and back up your locks with an inexpensive alarm system - MAKE NOISE.-

For additional answers to a specific question call:

Ken Gross
Crime Prevention Officer
Roswell Police Department
622-5511

Roswell Police Department

C.M. TEAGUE
CHIEF OF POLICE
O.J. CORREIA
DEPUTY CHIEF



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CRIME PREVENTION & SAVING MONEY HOW DO THEY COMPARE?

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ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO 88201
(505) 622-5511

April 3, 1980

CRIME PREVENTION TIPS

With prices and interest on the increase, the time to think about CRIME PREVENTION is greater than ever.

Look around you. Everyone is starting to change their life style, drastic cuts are being made all around you. All charity groups are coming up with new programs to get money. All prices are escalating to un-real highs. Gasoline is over a dollar a gallon and going up. All types of new gimmicks are showing up to make money. Banks and loan institutions are holding back on loaning money. Big businesses are closing their doors.

With all the changes being made to economize, there is one item that will not be cut back-Crime. In fact there will be a steady increase and it will reach a high that has never been attained in the history of our country.

You and only you can do something about the forecast of the high crime. Precautionary measures can be and must be taken to reduce the crime.

Some ideas that will help reduce crime, possibly a criminal act to you or your property.

- Burglar alarms for the auto and home
- Locking gas caps on vehicles,
- Initiate and maintain Neighborhood Watch Programs
- Permanently mark all valuables.

LOCK-UP AND LOCK-OUT

For additional answers to a specific question call:

Ken Gross
Crime Prevention Officer
Roswell Police Department
622-5511

Roswell Police Department

C.M. TEAGUE
CHIEF OF POLICE

O.J. CORREIA
DEPUTY CHIEF



March 26, 1980

CRIME PREVENTION TIPS

Spring is here again and summer is rapidly approaching. It's time to think about safety and crime prevention. During the summer months our children are out of school, many of which have nothing to do, or have more idle time.

Crime Prevention begins with you: Opportunity is one of the largest factors in crime. Remove the opportunity, the crime will automatically decrease. Our population in Roswell is increasing weekly, the Police Officers on the street can't be everywhere all the time, it takes everyone in a joint effort to reduce crime.

Things you can do to reduce the opportunity and crime:

Work with your neighbors in maintaining a good Neighborhood Watch. (one of the best deterrents)

Mark all valuables permanently-- with Social Security Number and record in a safe place.

Keep shrubs around windows trimmed.

Lock-Up tools, toys, bicycles, motorcycles and cars.

Keep garage doors closed.

Lock all doors when you leave.

Burglar Alarms on the home and automobile are good deterrents-- if they make noise, someone will take notice other than the thief.

Ken Gross
Crime Prevention Officer
Roswell Police Department

P.O. Box 1994

1500 WEST COLLEGE BLVD.

ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO 88201

(505) 622-5511

WHAT IS NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH?

Neighborhood watch is intended to reduce burglary, vandalism, and crime in general, making America's neighborhoods safer places to live and play.

Its purpose is to make you aware of the steps you can take to make your home and belongings more secure against burglary and vandalism, to show you how you and your neighbors can help each other protect your entire neighborhood, and to make your local law enforcement agencies more effective in their fight against crime through your involvement and participation.

Ways to make your home and property safer and further steps to involve your neighbors in a neighborhood watch are included in the following:

Why does neighborhood watch start with burglary prevention?

What is burglary?

Burglary is the most serious crime against property in the United States. It involves the unlawful entry onto private property to steal, and results in tremendous personal loss to its victims each year. Burglary of houses and apartments—especially in the nighttime—poses a special threat to the safety of persons at home. A burglary can easily turn into murder, rape, robbery, or assault, if the victim confronts or surprises the burglar. It is a most personal crime, because it hits you where you live.

How serious is the burglary problem?

There are more than 3 million burglaries committed a year in the United States—one every 10 seconds. More than 60 percent of all burglaries are committed against homes and apartments. That means that this year, nearly 2 million families will have their homes entered by strangers and will lose valuable and cherished possessions—and some will suffer personal attacks. The average residential burglary results in a property loss of under \$425.

Burglary is not just a "big city crime." Each year since 1972, burglary has been increasing faster in rural areas and the suburbs than in the largest cities. In 1975, burglary accounted for nearly one-third of all reported crime.

What is vandalism?

Vandalism is the destruction of one's property, with no monetary gain to the offenders, only the self-satisfaction of destroying another's property, causing monetary loss to the owner of the property. Possibly only to show "macho" or how tough the offender is. Listed as one of the most senseless crimes in the United States, accounting for billions of dollars in losses each year.

What can be done to prevent a residential burglary?

Residential burglary is a crime committed by amateurs—generally young offenders. It is generally a crime of opportunity. If your house appears to be vacant and easy to enter, it is a likely target. Most residential burglaries are committed in the daytime and early night hours, through doors and front windows.

To prevent residential burglaries, there are two basic defenses—detect and delay. National studies show that if a burglar can be denied entrance for at least 4 minutes, he will generally give up rather than risk detection. Installing and using good window and door locks can delay the average burglar long enough to prevent entry.

Detection can be achieved by burglar alarms or by alert residents and neighbors. Keep your house lighted at night, keep your windows and doors clear of trees and plants so they can be observed. Ask your neighbors to report any strangers or suspicious activity around your house to your local law enforcement agency; do the same for them.

What will stop a house burglar,

- (1) Exterior doors with jimmy-proof deadlocks.
- (2) Garage doors closed and locked.
- (3) Tools and ladders locked up, out of sight.
- (4) Windows with sash or latch locks.
- (5) Good exterior lighting, shielded and nonglaring.
- (6) Shrubbery and trees kept away from doors and windows.
- (7) Burglar alarm which activates lights or sound device at the area being protected.

DOORS

In 64 percent of all residential burglaries, entrance is gained through a door. Solid core wood or metal exterior doors with jimmy-proof locks are your best defense against this kind of entry. Check your doors to see how secure they are. Remember that screen and storm doors offer extra protection if they can be locked.

EXTERIOR DOORS

All exterior wood or metal doors should have key-operated or combination deadlocks with at least a 1-inch throw. Lock hardware should be mounted with 3-inch tamper-proof screws. Doors with glass panels or sidelights should be secured with deadbolts with key control on the inside as well as out.

GARAGE DOORS

Garage doors should be kept closed and locked. A good key-operated overhead garage door lock should have a 1-inch bolt throw into the metal door track or into the metal doorframe. Swing opening garage doors are best locked with an interior lock bar, preferably pipe with three or four attaching points.

INTERIOR DOORS

Doors leading from the garage or basement into the house should have deadlocks. A burglar who has gained access to a basement or garage has good cover from detection. Interior locks can often prevent entry into the main part of the house.

WINDOWS

Windows are used for entry in 36 percent of all residential burglaries. Rear and side windows are often used in nighttime burglaries. Since a burglar will hesitate to create a noise by breaking glass, most windows are jimmed or forced. Storm windows and screens locked from the inside offer additional protection.

DOUBLE HUNG SASH WINDOWS

Double hung sash windows which are opened by raising and lowering can best be secured by dowels or pins driven into the sash to prevent opening.

CASEMENT WINDOWS

Windows which open on a hinged arrangement can be secured by removing the crank from the operating mechanism. Do not leave casement windows partially open as they can be easily sprung to gain entry.

SLIDING WINDOWS AND DOORS

Sliding glass windows and doors can be secured with special latch deadlocks or by placing a metal or wood dowel in the lower track. Further protection is afforded by driving a screw into the track to prevent the window or door from being dislodged from the track.

AIR-CONDITIONER AND CRAWL ENTRANCES

Air-conditioner ducts or crawl ducts into the attic or under the floor should have bars to cover the openings.

INTERIOR LIGHTS

Keeping your house looking occupied and eliminating "blind spots" where a burglar may conceal his attempts at entry are important burglary prevention steps. When you are away from home, leave some interior lights burning to give the appearance that someone is at home. Inexpensive timing devices are available to turn lights on and off at preset times. Window shades, curtains, and drapes should be kept in normal daytime positions so that neighbors and law enforcement officers can see movement in the house. This also gives an appearance that someone is at home.

EXTERIOR LIGHTS

Porch and yard lights should be used to keep all entrances visible at night. A burglar is less likely to try to force a door if he can be observed. Gas or electric yard lights can be decorative as well as protective. Consider also a shield, to keep the light in the area you want protected and not shining in the eyes of the people who are helping you protect it. A light is useless unless it can be utilized in the best manner to show vulnerable areas, and not shine or glare in the eyes of the law enforcement officers or the neighbors who are watching your property for you.

LANDSCAPING

Care should be taken in landscaping so that doorways and windows are not concealed by trees or plants. Tall hedges or solid fences offer no protection against a burglar, but provide them concealment from the streets and neighbors. Keep the front windows especially clear of screening from public view. Trees or bushes all around the house should be trimmed from the ground up, offering no hiding places.

ITEM 8. NEWSPAPER ARTICLE FROM THE CLOVIS, N. MEX., NEWS-JOURNAL, SUBMITTED BY NANCY J. LOCKHART,¹ CRIME PREVENTION OFFICER, CLOVIS, N. MEX., POLICE DEPARTMENT

POLICE START PUBLIC PROGRAM

(By Priscilla O'Connor)

Isolated in the shell of their patrol car, feared as the bad guys who catch all wrongs, or considered too busy to be bothered with small problems are some of the images held by Americans about police officers—images the Clovis Police Department is trying to dispel.

Officers who patrol the northern section of Clovis have launched an all-out public relations campaign stressing the services offered by the police department, the importance of resident-officer relations, and neighbors helping neighbors in the fight against an ever increasing crime rate.

Clovis residents are responding enthusiastically to a national program called neighborhood watch, and the concept of having a personal relationship with patrolmen.

"It's important. With the economy the way it is, breaking and entering and robberies are more prevalent. It's good to get the public as involved as possible," said C. L. Moody, resident of a neighborhood that is participating in the neighborhood watch program and is already "friends" with the patrolmen.

National neighborhood watch is a program designed to help individual citizens help themselves prevent crime. It focuses on prevention of residential burglaries. The program encourages residents to report suspicious activity in the neighborhood to police. It also publishes tips on how to make homes more secure against burglars.

Lt. Daryel Bowman, Officer Ray Mondragon, and Crime Prevention Officer Nancy Lockhart met this week with neighborhood residents in the home of Virgil Hawkins, 301 Prairieview, to get the program started.

"It pays off to have the neighbors watch your house when you're gone. We've been doing that for years," Mrs. Hawkins said.

Mondragon also stressed the importance of having a policeman patrol the street if a resident leaves town.

"I hate to bother the police with little things like that," stated Hattie Young.

"It's not a bother," said Bowman.

"You're paying the taxes that are our wages, so you may as well utilize our services," Mondragon said.

"It gives us a feeling of security to know the police are patrolling our area," said Mrs. Hawkins.

"We feel like they (patrolmen) have interest in us because they know us," said Hawkins, who has opened his home to patrolmen. They often stop at the Hawkins home between assignments to save a trip to the office.

The north team officers, who patrol the area north of 14th Street, have also opened a neighborhood police office in their district at 1200 W. 21st Street.

"I think we get a closer patrol since they have opened the north office. This way the police are in area more since they don't have to drive across town to the main office. They can cover the north part of town more, having a sub-office," stated Moody.

The north team officers are not the only patrolmen concerned with public relations. Officers in the east and west teams are also striving for public participation in preventing crime.

The east district is the area east of Main and south of 14th. West district officers cover the area west of Main and south of 14th.

¹ See statement, page 45.

"Feedback from the community is what we are wanting. We have the opportunity with personal contact to learn more about what problems the community is having," stated west team Patrolman Robert Morgan.

Mrs. Lockhart works in all the districts for crime prevention. She gives educational programs in the schools, for organizations and is encouraging people to open their homes for programs.

"We can't go knocking on doors asking to give educational programs in the neighborhood," Mrs. Lockhart said.

"We have an open door policy and welcome questions and program requests from residents," Mondragon stressed.

Educational programs include topics on neighborhood watch, crime stoppers, helping hands, drug abuse, rape, and securing a home against burglars.

For more information about any of these topics, call the Clovis Police Department at 769-1921.

ITEM 9. LETTER FROM MAC (CLARENCE) MAGUIRE, MANAGER, CONSUELO ACTIVITY CENTER, SANTA FE, N. MEX., TO RITA B. MAES, DIRECTOR, SENIOR CITIZENS PROGRAM, CITY AND COUNTY OF SANTA FE, N. MEX., DATED JUNE 19, 1980

DEAR RITA: Thank God somebody is at least going to make an effort to see that residents of Consuelo, as well as all our other senior complexes, receive attention without fear of reprisal. In the following I will relate known incidents to which I and residents are willing to testify, but none of them wish to sign a statement without protection as they are fearful of losing their apartment if they do, as they are immediately classified as troublemakers by the Housing Authority, a statement I can support from personal experience which is documented.

The latest incidents of criminal nature occurred on Saturday, May 31 and on Sunday June 8.

On Saturday morning, May 31, two residents, while working in their little garden space were attacked by resident who was cursing them and wielding a butcher knife. The woman escaped without being cut and from behind a locked door called me at work asking what to do. I told them to call the police, which they did. The attacker defied the officers and even boasted of having a gun to go along with an array of knives, but refuse to produce it. Nothing has been done about the matter, which has left one lady in an extremely nervous condition that required medical attention. The other lady left her residence the same day for an extended visit with relatives outside the State.

This is not the first incident in which the attacker has been involved, as on at least two occasions she has struck residents with a water hose, damaged clothing on the washline near her apartment, and verbally assaulted numerous people, claiming damage to the area in which she resides. In no case has any action been taken by Housing.

On Sunday, June 8, one of a number of nonresidents who have been using the apartment of a wheelchair occupant awaiting transfer to a nursing home, pulled a knife threatening another resident. This apartment has been the scene of repeated drinking parties by the nonresidents for more than a month. Same story, nothing done by Housing.

As you are well aware, 73 of the 100 apartments of Consuelo are occupied by women or husbands and wives. Many, including the resident manager, have been subjected to repeated verbal abuse in which foul language is always used by a project resident who is an alcoholic. These attacks occur with every drinking spree, something that occurs two or three times a month. Anyone with a car is subject to his abuse on these occasions, and anytime he finds an open door while drunk he will walk in without invitation and start his tirade. While he has not, at least to my knowledge, resorted to physical abuse, there are any number of residents who fear it may happen. Again, while reported repeatedly, Housing has done nothing.

The last and longest of the cases also involves another alcoholic resident. At least three times I know of he has been told by Housing that one more time and he is out, but as usual nothing results. This man, who is legally blind, has been involved in two nasty situations. In the first, during one of his many drunks, one of his usual drinking companions was denied admission to his home and in a resulting scuffle at his front door the man was pushed down, struck his head on

the concrete, and died the next day as a result of the fall. The alcoholic came away smelling like a rose.

Last year, again while engaged in a drinking session that moved from one apartment to another a fire started in this man's home. While neighbors who discovered the blaze called the fire department, I personally knocked down the flames with my own fire extinguisher and then, since the fire was still smoldering, had to physically restrain the man from entering the apartment to look for his glasses.

That afternoon I suddenly realized just how vulnerable the 100-unit Consuelo Complex was to fire, a situation that by law could not exist in any privately owned apartment complex in the United States. Housing has but three 5-pound ABC fire extinguishers for the 100-unit complex, and only one of these is available for use except from 8 a.m. until noon, and 1 p.m. until 5 p.m. on Monday thru Friday, and the one available at all times only if a resident using their key remembers it is in the mail room.

When I mentioned this to a newspaper reporter, all hell broke loose. First, the news reporter was told that extinguishers were nice, but most of the residents couldn't use one if they were available; then the reporter was told extinguishers weren't necessary as with private apartments as there were firewalls between all apartments at Consuelo. Perhaps the construction contract called for firewalls, but it took an unbiased engineer but 2 minutes to prove none existed. This was followed by a visit to the center by a representative of the Santa Fe Fire Prevention Bureau who handed out window stickers and told all residents that their bedroom window, as well as their front door, was a fire escape. These same residents who had been told that they couldn't operate a fire extinguisher if they had one, were told to place a stool by their bedroom window for use in case of fire so they could go out the window. It might be an escape route were it not a fact that more than half the windows of the project will not stay up unless a prop is used. They were further instructed to close their bedroom door at night, giving them time to escape by the window should a fire develop. He forget to tell them their smoke alarm was in the hallway and would in no way signal any fire developing in the bedroom or bath of their apartment, or that of the adjoining apartment. The last straw was when Housing told the reporter that I had made them aware of the condition, not to get fire protection but for personal gain, by selling Housing the fire extinguishers a private owner was required to provide.

Three days later, I received a letter from Housing notifying me that I had falsified my annual reevaluation report of eligibility, that as a result my rent was being increased to \$141 a month, that I owed Housing a sum in excess of \$600 for back rent, and that I would have to appear before Housing to see if I would be eligible for continued housing. At that point, I consulted a lawyer friend who advised me to demand a hearing before the Housing Authority board, which I did by certified mail, to insure response. In it, I requested that the report I was alleged to have falsified be produced, as my legal friend indicated that he would go to court for me proving the report to be a forgery and seeking damages.

At the same time, counsel told me to present a check for payment of the \$141 a month, but to refuse to offer payment for the alleged arrears until the hearing was granted. Two hours after offering my payment to a man who was handling Consuelo Housing payments, it was handed back to me with a message that the manager wanted to talk to me.

When I met with the manager in his office for a few minutes, he was ready to lower the boom, but when my file was produced, together with my reevaluation report that was in three different handwritings, none my own, plus my signature that appeared genuine, things changed. Strangely, the form I had signed permitting Social Security to report my monthly payments was missing, the only report I had signed and the one from which my signature had been traced on the reevaluation report. In a sudden complete reversal, which I feel was due entirely to the fact that I was not going to roll over and play dead, but had engaged legal counsel, the manager withdraw the new rental charges, the back rent charges, and tore up all the papers giving me a new set to fill out. When I asked what my rent would be since it was already overdue, I was told not to worry about it as the girl in the office would use the computer and get it to me in a few days. I never heard any more about it until rent day the following month, when the resident manager told me there was no change and I paid my regular rent for both the past and the current months. Thankfully, my attorney friend refused

any compensation for his (it happened to be her) advice, and the matter was closed.

What bothers me is that nothing has happened to provide fire protection for the 100 apartments of the Consuelo Complex. I feel this is the greatest crime being perpetrated on its citizens, and wonder if it is going to take a disastrous fire to make Housing do anything about it. Furthermore, while a Fire Prevention Bureau member made the big coverup for Housing, he failed to so much as look at the three extinguishers, the sole protection for the complex. None have been given the required public building monthly inspection, in fact they have never been inspected, as the original installation tags, completely blank and now nearly 3 years old, still hang on them.

I hope and pray that at last we can find someone who is more interested in the safety, health, and welfare of our senior citizens than in checks they get from a government agency for administrating something they never do.

Perhaps it may add a bit of validity to my report to say that as an RSVP volunteer, I served first with the Energy Extension Service and for the past 3 months as manager of the Consuelo Senior Center. I have never received one penny of compensation, nor do I expect any, for my work. My only desire is to see that my fellow residents have an opportunity to enjoy living here without fear of any kind. I hope that the hearing this will be presented at, will further that desire.

Respectfully yours,

MAC MAGUIRE.

ITEM 10. LETTER FROM MARK ROGERS, COORDINATOR, SOUTHWEST NEW MEXICO COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS, DEMING, N. MEX., TO SENATOR PETE V. DOMENICI, DATED JUNE 17, 1980

DEAR SENATOR DOMENICI: I regret very much that time will not allow me to attend your hearing on crime and the elderly in Albuquerque on the 23rd. I have, however, been able to consult with the senior program directors in each of our four counties regarding crime and the elderly and would like to advise you of what I have learned.

All of the senior directors seem to feel that crime in general is not as yet a serious problem for older persons living in southwest New Mexico. They do not feel that any specific type of crime is noticeably troublesome to seniors in the area. There have been cases of sexual assault in Grant County and some instances of disreputable salesmen in Luna County, but these problems do not appear to be chronic.

There are a number of activities to counterbalance crime in our area. A "crime-stoppers" program is active in Deming and Silver City. Self-protection classes are taught by the Silver City Police Department to the general public, including seniors, in Grant and Hidalgo Counties. The "whistlestop" program is a program which has been extremely popular in our area. Seniors purchase special, particularly shrill, metal whistles at cost and wear them about the neck. These whistles are effective not only as an alarm to frighten would-be attackers but also are effective to summon help if the senior falls in his home, for instance, and cannot get back up.

We hope you will find our comments to be of value and we hope your committee hearing will be a successful one.

Sincerely,

MARK ROGERS.

Appendix 2

STATEMENTS SUBMITTED BY THE HEARING AUDIENCE

During the course of the hearing, a form was made available by the committee to those attending who wished to make suggestions and recommendations but were unable to testify because of time limitation. The form read as follows:

DEAR SENATOR DOMENICI: If there had been time for everyone to speak at the hearing on "Crime and the Elderly: What Your Community Can Do," in Albuquerque, N. Mex., on June 23, 1980, I would have said:

The following replies were received:

MRS. M. CAPREZ, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Please add to your investigations hidden crimes in senior citizens housing complexes; possible official malfeasance; and employee irregularities or crimes. Thank you.

FERN GRANT, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Thank you for caring.
Thank you for listening.
Thank you also for your affirmative response to support legislation to restore prayers in school.
Thanks so much.

ROBERT L. MOORE, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Crime prevention against the elderly, age 55 or over, should provide for:

- (1) Triple restitution to the victim.
- (2) Double other penalties.
- (3) Lower age to be tried as adult.
- (4) Give wide notice of above.
- (5) In the event of death of victim, person responsible to be executed (restore capital punishment).

The purpose of the above is to make the cost of crime against the elderly severe enough to make it preventative.
Report crime on rate basis—number per 1,000 per age group.

JAMES STONE, GALLUP, N. MEX.

I would try to develop a more positive program with the aid of interested persons in the Gallup area.
Though we do not have much crime against elderly reported, I have heard time and again the expression of fear by the elderly about going out, especially at night. Most town meetings are held in the daylight hours if they are slanted toward the elderly.
I would like to use some Aging Committee "Memorandums" to develop fall programs in the Gallup area.

GRACE VAN WINKLE, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Three things—two general and one personal.

One. Health: Preventive health education. This could and would decrease individual, State, and Federal health costs. It could decrease hospital and nursing home admissions, alleviating the need and use of those costly facilities as well as other medical costs. It could release nursing home beds for the critical patient waiting lists.

Two. Upgrade the quality of service and staff of all local, State, and Federal programs and services. There seems to be no criterion in selection of even professional staff—many unqualified personnel serving and being paid salaries far above training and qualifications. There is some dedicated staff, but on the whole they are people disinterested in serving—many times doing disservice—interested in serving only self.

Three. Personal: I would refer you to my previous correspondence with your office in regard to the low-income senior citizen housing, Embudo Towers.

Conditions have not improved since the needless death of the described tenant which can be clearly attributed to the management of Albuquerque Housing Authority.

While attending an AARP health forum in San Diego last October, I met Mr. Val Halamandaris, aide to Representative Claude Pepper on the U.S. House of Representatives Select Committee on Aging. He was presented documentation of conditions at Embudo Towers and indicated to me in April that NBC is possibly interested in the documentation. Problems with Albuquerque Housing Authority have been publicized on local television stations and newspapers—but the problems persist, ignored.

END