

51735

CI

GUIDE TO TRAINING MATERIALS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND THE ELDERLY

October, 1978

Rita Nitzberg
Criminal Justice and the Elderly
National Council of Senior Citizens
1511 K Street, N.W.
Suite 540
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 638-4848

GUIDE TO TRAINING MATERIALS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE FOR THE ELDERLY

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	1
I. Crime Prevention Self-Instructional Materials	12
A. For Senior Citizens	12
1. Consumer Fraud	12
2. Personal Protection	15
3. Property Protection	17
B. For Police and Group Leaders	19
1. Informational	
a. Consumer Fraud	19
b. Personal Protection	21
c. Property Protection	24
2. Community Organizing	28
3. Crisis Intervention/Coping/Self-Defense.	30
4. General Crime Prevention Studies	32
II. Crime Prevention Training Programs (descriptions).	35
A. For Senior Citizens	35
1. Informational	
a. Consumer Fraud	35
b. Personal Protection	39
c. Property Protection	50
2. Neighborhood/Group Action	58
3. Coping/Self-Defense	63
B. For Police and Group Leaders	67
III. Victim Assistance Training Programs for Senior Citizens	68
IV. Bibliographies of Training Materials	70

INTRODUCTION

The role of crime prevention is gaining increasing significance in the criminal justice field. The assumption is that by removing the opportunity, a crime cannot be committed. For the elderly, who suffer intense fear of crime as well as severe consequences as a result of crime, training in crime prevention is tantamount to security and well-being. We offer this Guide to Training Materials in Criminal Justice and the Elderly to give guidance to communities who want to start crime prevention/victim assistance training programs for the elderly. It is intended to be a roadmap through the vast and previously unorganized resources in the field: literature, training programs, and films.

Traditionally, the distinction between the words "training" and "education" is one of time. A training is designed to produce an immediate behavioral change for one's present situation, while education is designed to equip a person to handle a change in position at a future time. Although classes in crime prevention are often labeled "crime prevention education" or "public education", in the context of this guide, the word "training" will be used instead -- to emphasize the functional nature and immediate applicability of the lessons to be learned.

History of Crime Prevention

The use of crime prevention as a strategy is a recent development. On July 23, 1965, in response to the nation's growing crime problem, President Johnson established the Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, which in 1967 published

a general report, "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society," embodying the major findings from the examination of crime and law enforcement in America. The report concludes that there are seven objectives which must be pursued to effect a significant reduction in crime. The first objective is crime prevention:

First, society must seek to prevent crime before it happens by assuring all Americans a stake in the benefits and responsibilities of American life, by strengthening law enforcement, and by reducing criminal opportunities.

One of the three stated purposes of Title I of Congress' Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 was to "encourage research and development directed toward the improvement of law enforcement and the development of new methods for the prevention and reduction of crime..." The Act authorizes the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) to make grants to states for, among other things, public education relating to crime prevention and encouragement of neighborhood participation in crime prevention and public safety efforts. In addition, Part D of Title I authorized the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice to "carry out programs of behavioral research designed to provide more accurate information on causes of crime and the effectiveness of various means of preventing crime..."

On October 20, 1971, the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals was appointed by the administrator of LEAA to formulate for the first time national criminal justice standards and goals for crime reduction and prevention at the state and local levels. The Commission's Report on Community Crime Prevention, published in January, 1973, proposes standards and

recommendations for ways that citizens, citizen groups and law enforcement agencies can work together to prevent crime.

Also in 1971, the National Crime Prevention Institute in Louisville, Kentucky established the first national training, technical assistance, and information resource in crime prevention. Their citizen-oriented approach -- emphasizing collaboration among government, law enforcement agencies, community organizations, and individual citizens -- has been taught to persons in all 50 states and is directly or indirectly responsible for most major crime prevention efforts in the United States.

Another forerunner in crime prevention activities, specifically for the elderly, was the National Retired Teachers Association/American Association for Retired Persons. In response to a 1970 survey of its members in which crime was specified as one of the top three prime concerns of the elderly, NRTA/AARP established a crime prevention program in 1972 to develop and implement programs and activities. The program continues to offer four two-hour sessions for senior citizen groups as well as seminars for law enforcement officers throughout the country on a variety of crime prevention subjects. In addition, the program has developed an extensive training manual entitled Law Enforcement and Older Persons, funded by LEAA, for law enforcement administrative personnel and officers.

On July 22, 1975, the Federal Bureau of Investigation began its crime resistance efforts, establishing pilot projects with the police departments in four communities to demonstrate to citizens that they could counter crime through low-cost self-help measures. The programs in Birmingham, Alabama; DeKalb County,

Georgia; Norfolk, Virginia; and Wilmington, Delaware were designed to develop guidelines that other departments in other communities could emulate, to make crime resistance an integral part of police work.

This guide is designed to facilitate access to training materials and to types of training programs. Its secondary divisions stress the particular groups for whom the materials are intended: senior citizens themselves and trainers of senior citizens. A brief description of these divisions follows.

I. Crime Prevention Self-Instructional Materials

A. For Senior Citizens

For senior citizens interested in individually reading crime prevention materials, see Section IA, divided into consumer fraud, personal protection, and property protection. The publications cited here, written for the general reader and the consumer, are representative of the available literature.

In the past few years, masses of crime prevention materials have been developed for the general public by law enforcement agencies, community groups, and local government. The bulk of it is informational in nature; it informs people about their vulnerability to crime on the streets, in their homes, and in the marketplace -- and how to prevent it. "Don't carry a purse and you won't get it snatched." "Use deadbolt locks -- and have your home security checked." "Read a contract thoroughly before you sign it."

For such basic crime prevention tips, the best available source is often the local law enforcement agency crime prevention

unit. These units generally publish brochures on residential security, personal security, Operation Identification, and other topics. These publications are not covered specifically in this guide, as there are hundreds of them available. They contain similar types of information with variations geared to specific geographic areas and particular population groups. The most extensive collection of these brochures is housed at the National Crime Prevention Institute in Louisville. For your own area, contact your local law enforcement agency. A listing of the law enforcement programs for senior citizens around the country will be published in a CJE Directory of Resources. Meanwhile, you will find only books listed in this guide.

B. For Police and Group Leaders

The crime prevention self-instructional materials for those who work with the elderly or in law enforcement teach training techniques (including how to relate to groups and, specifically, to the elderly), thoroughly explore the subject area, and assess the effectiveness of existing programs. Because the objectives of crime prevention training programs and the needs of training groups vary, the trainers' materials listed in this guide are categorized into the following three areas: informational, community organizing, and crisis intervention/coping/self-defense. All of the crime prevention materials encountered fall into at least one of these three categories, and are cross-referenced when necessary.

For inclusion in this section, as well as in Section II, the names of over 60 films in crime prevention and victim assistance

were collected. An Evaluation Form for Training Films was developed, tested, and revised, as a means to standardize criteria for reviewing films for their suitability for the elderly. In viewing the films, the major criteria used by several CJE staff assessing the films were:

1. Level of Instruction
 - a. Is the instructor condescending to the elderly?
 - b. Is the content complicated or confusing?
 - c. Is the pace of the film difficult to assimilate?
 - d. Is the film difficult to understand by the hearing-impaired?
2. Depiction of the Elderly
 - a. What is the composition in terms of minorities?
 - b. What is the composition in terms of class?
 - c. Are the elderly in an urban or rural setting?
 - d. Are the elderly physically capable?
 - e. Are the elderly mentally capable?
3. Fear Level of Film
 - a. Are the dramatizations of crimes designed to frighten the audience?
 - b. Are the victims of crime in the film frightened?
 - c. Does the film audience appear frightened?
 - d. Does the film frighten the viewer?

The critique of each film is included at the end of each review. Based on the experience of CJE in the field, as well as the work of the seven demonstration projects, these critiques represent a definite point of view. For example, in terms of "Level of Instruction", it is the CJE staff opinion that, especially for the hearing-impaired, a slower-paced film with a single plot is desirable. (This does not automatically imply that the film is boring.) Regarding "Depiction of the Elderly", CJE staff generally tend to favor films which present the elderly as being both mentally and physically capable of preventing crime.

Finally, regarding the "Fear Level of the Film", although it is a not uncommon practice in crime prevention films to try to scare the viewer into practicing crime awareness techniques, it is the opinion of CJE staff that a frightening film is unnecessarily shocking to an older viewer.

Using these criteria, we have found several excellent films for senior citizens in the areas of personal protection, property protection, and consumer fraud. However, we have found nothing so far which deals adequately with either the issue of fear or the issue of neighborhood strengthening -- both of which are crucial areas of concern for the elderly. The films and their evaluations are located in each chapter, cross-referenced where more than one subject area is covered. A number of these films offer trainer's notes, manuals, or discussion guides for use in leading groups. Some films were not available for preview, but are included in the list of films, for your information. Other films are no longer available at all, and are so noted.

1. Informational

As mentioned previously in the section for senior citizens, a number of good brochures with crime prevention information are available from crime prevention units of local police or sheriffs' departments.

2. Community Oriented

In addition to basic crime prevention information, a reassuring social support system is essential in providing feelings of well-being and security for senior citizens. People afraid to

go out because of a fear of being victimized will curtail their activities to necessary trips to the store, the bank, or the doctor. This narrowing of social contacts (fewer visits to friends or to churches) further separates an already solitary person, generating deeper isolation, which produces deeper fear. This vicious cycle leads to the virtual imprisoning of a person in his or her own home -- with a widening separation between oneself and the reality of a life supported by society.

Often, these persons, by the mere fact of their isolation and fear, become prime candidates for crimes. A door-to-door hearing aid or insurance salesman, for example -- once he gains entrance into the home -- will find a person starved for companionship and will, with kind words, easily get a signed contract to purchase anything.

A program to provide reassurance and reduction of feelings of isolation is crucial, especially as the goal of such a program must be to reduce fear. The way to promote reassurance is to reconnect an isolated person to society. This involves both group instruction in the network of resources available to senior citizens in a particular neighborhood (e.g., senior center or other social clubs, or, when help is needed, emergency police or ambulance service, victim assistance, legal aid, Social Security office) as well as individual one-to-one contact to ensure that persons who are isolated and afraid are secure.

There has been some controversy lately about whether increasing a person's contact with neighbors actually increases fear of crime. For example, a elderly woman may venture out to attend a group meeting on crime prevention only to learn that two of

her neighbors have been mugged in the last year. She may inevitably conclude that the crime problem is far worse than she thought. A number of cities are experimenting with "Rumor Control" departments to help to dissipate this type of contagious fear by having a phone number available where citizens may check facts. A number of crime prevention programs build social issues other than crime into their training, to reduce fixation.

3. Personal Coping

A third type of crime prevention training, which is especially helpful for the elderly, is training in coping with fear (stress management, crisis management, relaxation). Personal confidence is a great deterrent to personal attack, but it must come from within. No amount of factual information and no amount of societal reassurance can work to prevent crime or fear of crime as well as self-confidence. Very few programs use this approach to train the elderly, as it is a much more difficult and less concrete route. However, a number of films listed in this guide can be used for the elderly to help develop a personal grounding in reality. The films are products of the women's movement, but are obviously applicable to raising all people's awareness levels.

II. Training Programs

A. For Senior Citizens

In addition to literature, crime prevention training programs for senior citizens are also listed in Section IIA of the guide. The citations included in this section serve as examples of types of programs that exist all over the country. This is not a comprehensive listing of all the crime awareness training classes

for senior citizens -- as there are many available all across the country offered by a wide variety of agencies, such as hospitals, nutrition sites, mayors' offices, law enforcement offices, etc. For the names of these programs available in your area, the National Resource Center of the Criminal Justice and the Elderly program has been researching them and will be happy to supply them. Or, contact your local law enforcement agency, community relations or crime prevention division.

B. For Police Officers and Group Leaders

Section IIB lists crime prevention training programs for police and group leaders. Again, not every such program is listed, but included are descriptions of a sampling of such programs.

III. Victim Assistance Training Programs for Senior Citizens

Section III of the guide lists training programs for senior citizens on the subject of victim assistance. At the time of this writing, such training programs for the elderly are rare, but are beginning to grow out of rape crisis centers and crisis intervention centers.

IV. Bibliographies of Training Materials

This Guide to Training Materials represents a compilation of research conducted by other interested groups in addition to the more recent data gathering efforts completed by the staff of the Criminal Justice and the Elderly program. A listing of other previous bibliographic studies which have proven valuable to this

is included as the final section of this guide.

The literature in this field is rapidly expanding, and our present efforts may soon be outdated. We therefore wish to clarify the beginning nature of this effort and promise continued periodic review and revision.

I. Crime Prevention Self-Instructional Materials

A. For Senior Citizens

1. Consumer Fraud

Bigham, Barbara, "The Pigeon Drop: The Con Game Aimed at Older Women," Retirement Living 15:36-47, September, 1975.

This article provides a detailed description of the pigeon drop scheme, with examples of elderly women who were victimized and a brief discussion of preventive measures.

Boughourian, Gay and Alcantara, "Gypsy Confidence Schemes," The Police Chief, June, 1975.

Crime Prevention for Seniors, Silver Spring, MD: Montgomery County Police Department.

Drury, Teresa Way and William L. Roper, Consumer Power, Los Angeles: Nash Publishing, 1974.

This easy reading book provides many useful tips for preventing consumer fraud.

Docovny, Amram, The Billion \$ Swindle: Frauds against the Elderly, New York: Fleet Press Corporation, 1969.

This book describes a variety of specific types of frauds, along with a discussion of what makes the elderly especially vulnerable and what can be done to decrease their victimization.

Edgerton, J., Crime Prevention Handbook for Senior Citizens, Kansas City, MO: Midwest Research Institute or Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977.

Describes ways in which older persons living on fixed retirement incomes can become victims of a burglary, robbery, larceny or fraud, plus detailed practical crime-specific countermeasures.

Farace, Theodore and Camera, "Confidence Games," The Police Chief, January, 1975.

Magnuson, Senator Warren G. and Jean Carper, The Dark Side of the Marketplace, Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1968.

A thorough and comprehensive resource for all who are interested in consumer fraud, or who want to protect themselves.

Multnomah County District Attorney's Office, Consumer Protection Handbook, Portland. .

Included are guidelines for consumers to follow in order to avoid fraudulent schemes with instructions on when and how to complain. Although some of the information presented concerns conditions in Oregon specifically, most of the handbook serves as a valuable reference guide to consumers everywhere.

Ohio Commission on Aging, How-To Leaflets, Columbus, 1974.

Powers, C., Your Retirement Anti-Crime Guide, Washington, D.C.: National Retired Teachers Association/American Association for Retired Persons, 1973.

This quick reference booklet is specifically designed for use by retired persons and senior adults in deterring and defending themselves against personal and property crimes, as well as fraud.

Senior Citizens -- The Target Is You, Minneapolis: Hennepin County Attorney.

Designed for the senior citizens of Hennepin County, this information booklet discusses common legal problems, provides advice on how to handle them, and suggests places to call for assistance.

Springer, John L., Consumer Swindlers and How to Avoid Them, New York: Henry R. Regnery Co., 1970.

Trump, F., Buyer Beware -- A Consumer's Guide to Hoaxes and Hucksters, Nashville: Abingdon Press, 1965.

This book contains descriptions of different kinds of fraud and suggestions for individual consumer action, as well as prevention information.

U.S. Congress, House Select Committee on Aging, Subcommittee on Federal, State, and Community Services, Confidence Games Against the Elderly: Hearing, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, January 13, 1976.

Testimony and other materials concerning the impact of confidence games on the elderly and methods of preventing these crimes. This document should prove helpful to those who want to understand what makes the elderly good "marks" for con artists.

U.S. Postal Service, Mail Fraud Laws: Protecting Consumers, Investors, Businessmen, Patients, Students, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971.

Over 50 examples of mail fraud are given to warn citizens against ploys to illegally or unethically take their money.

Washington and Minnesota Crime Watch, Outsmarting Crime: An Older Person's Guide to Safer Living, Olympia: Washington State Crime Watch, 1978.

I. Crime Prevention Self-Instructional Materials

A. For Senior Citizens

2. Personal Protection

Edgerton, J., Crime Prevention Handbook for Senior Citizens, Kansas City, MO: Midwest Research Institute or Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977.

Describes ways in which older persons living on fixed retirement incomes can become victims of a burglary, robbery, larceny or fraud, plus detailed practical crime-specific countermeasures.

Lee, Albert, Crime-Free: How to Protect Your Property and Yourself, Baltimore: Penguin Books, Inc., 1974.

Lipman, Ira A., How to Protect Yourself from Crime -- Everything You Need to Know to Guard Yourself, Your Family, Your Home, Your Possessions, and Your Business, New York: Atheneum, 1975.

This book's 20 chapters identify a wide variety of potential hazards and crimes -- both in the home and away -- and tell how to avoid them.

Mandell, Mel, Being Safe, New York: Warner Books, Inc., 1973.

Ohio Commission on Aging, How-To Leaflets, Columbus, 1974.

Powers, C., Your Retirement Anti-Crime Guide, Washington: National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons, 1973

This quick reference booklet is specifically designed for use by retired persons and senior adults in deterring and defending themselves against personal and property crimes, as well as fraud.

U.S. Department of Justice, LEAA, The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, "Forcible Rape: Medical and Legal Information," Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977.

Washington and Minnesota Crime Watch, Outsmarting Crime: An Older Person's Guide to Safer Living, Olympia: Washington State Crime Watch, 1978.

What Every Woman Should Know About Self Protection, Greenfield, MA: Channing L. Bete, 1974.

Simple tips are provided on how to avoid being the victim of an attack or robbery at home, while walking, and when driving, plus advice on what to do if you are attacked.

White, Lionel, Protect Yourself, Your Family, and Your Property
in an Unsafe World, Chatsworth, CA: Books for Better Living,
1974.

I. Crime Prevention Self-Instructional Materials

A. For Senior Citizens

3. Property Protection

Cole, Richard B., Protect Your Property: The Applications of Burglar Alarm Hardware, Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas, 1971.

Edgerton, J., Crime Prevention Handbook for Senior Citizens, Kansas City, MO: Midwest Research Institute or Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977.

Describes ways in which older persons living on fixed retirement incomes can become victims of a burglary, robbery, larceny or fraud, plus detailed practical crime-specific countermeasures.

Griffin, Al, Home and Apartment Security, Chicago: Henry Regnery, 1975.

This consumer's guidebook to security systems discusses common padlocks to super-sophisticated alarm systems, complete with photographs, illustrations, and evaluations.

Lee, Albert, Crime-Free: How To Protect Your Property and Yourself, Baltimore: Penguin Books, Inc., 1974.

Lipman, Ira A., How to Protect Yourself from Crime -- Everything You Need to Know to Guard Yourself, Your Family, Your Home, Your Possessions, and Your Business, New York: Atheneum, 1975.

This book's 20 chapters identify a wide variety of potential hazards and crimes -- both in the home and away -- and tell how to avoid them.

Mandell, Mel, Being Safe, New York: Warner Books, Inc., 1973.

Midwest Research Corporation, Home Security - What You Should Know about It and How To Do It, Kansas City, MO

Moolman, Val, Practical Ways to Prevent Burglary and Illegal Entry, Cornerstone Library Publications, 1970.

National Crime Prevention Institute, Plain Talk About Home Burglar Alarm Systems, Louisville: NCPI, 1978.

Nonte, George C., Jr., To Stop a Thief: The Complete Guide to House, Apartment, and Property Protection, South Hackensack, NJ: Stoeger Publishing, 1974.

Drawing on interviews with burglars, victims, and police officers, the author details in narrative form, with illustrations and diagrams, the best methods for protecting houses and apartments from burglary.

Powers, C., Your Retirement Anti-Crime Guide, Washington: National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons, 1973.

This quick reference booklet is specifically designed for use by retired persons and senior adults in deterring and defending themselves against personal and property crimes, as well as fraud.

Treves, Ralph, Do It Yourself Home Protection - A Common-Sense Guide, New York: Harper and Row, 1972.

Washington and Minnesota Crime Watch, Outsmarting Crime: An Older Person's Guide to Safer Living, Olympia: Washington State Crime Watch, 1978.

White, Lionel, Protect Yourself, Your Family, and Your Property in an Unsafe World, Chatsworth, CA: Books for Better Living, 1974.

I. Crime Prevention Self-Instructional Materials

B. For Police and Group Leaders

1. Informational

a. Consumer Fraud

Battelle Law and Justice Study Center, Consumer Fraud and Abuse: Problems of the Elderly in the Marketplace: A Glossary of Terms and Annotated Bibliography, Seattle, 1977 (prepared for the Administration on Aging, Office of Human Development, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare).

Crimes Against Older Floridians (Discussion Leader's Guide), Tallahassee: Office of the Attorney General, 1978.

Complete, basic guide for leading groups of senior citizens in crime prevention.

Dadich, Gerald J., "Confidence Games -- Crime, the Elderly, and Community Relations," Police Chief, v. 44, no. 2:63-64, February, 1977.

After discussing the victimization of the elderly by con men, the author concludes that education of senior citizens through community relations/crime prevention sections of police departments is the most effective solution to the problem.

George Washington University, National Institute of Law and Aging, Consumer Problems of the Elderly, Washington, D.C.

Magnuson, Senator Warren G. and Jean Carper, The Dark Side of the Marketplace, Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1968.

This book is a thorough and comprehensive resource for all who are interested in consumer fraud, or who want to protect themselves.

Mendelson, M.A., Tender Loving Greed -- How the Incredibly Lucrative Nursing Home "Industry" is Exploiting America's Old People and Defrauding Us All, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1974.

The author uncovers incidents where government aid, together with lack of government control, has made the nursing home industry into a giant profit machine.

National Crime Prevention Institute, Crime Prevention and the Elderly, Louisville: NCPI, 1978.

FILMS

KEY: A = Abstract
C = Critique of Film for Suitability for Senior Citizens

CRIME, IT'S A MATTER OF TIME (PERSONAL FRAUD), 1974, Motorola Teleprograms, Inc., 4825 N. Scott Street, Suite 76, Schiller Park, Illinois 60176. 13 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$194/\$35.

A: The film is narrated by Robert Straus, an actor who imitates the mannerisms of a criminal. A wide range of criminal vignettes are portrayed: bunco schemes, rape, purse snatching, phoney home repair. The message is that crimes happen if there is an opportunity, time, and cooperation from the victim.

C: The crimes are set in suburbia; the victims are primarily white, middle-class elderly -- obviously lonely and naive. They are slow and stereotyped. The film tries to do too much in too little time.

I. Crime Prevention Self-Instructional Materials

B. For Police and Group Leaders

1. Informational

b. Personal Protection

Crimes Against Older Floridians (Discussion Leader's Guide),
Tallahassee: Office of the Attorney General, 1978.

Complete, basic guide for leading groups of
senior citizens in crime prevention.

National Crime Prevention Institute, Crime Prevention and the
Elderly, Louisville: NCPI, 1978.

FILMS

KEY: A = Abstract
C = Critique of Film for Suitability for Senior Citizens

CRIME IN THE CITIES, 1966, Indiana University Audiovisual Center,
Bloomington Indiana, 47401. 30 minutes, 16 mm., B&W.

A: This film, narrated by Chet Huntley, was
taken from a 1966 investigative report done
for TV called "Terror in the Cities". Its
basic purpose is to study whether the volume
of crime in our nation today warrants the
crisis atmosphere that exists. Views of res-
idents of Harlem and high security buildings
are contrasted, as well as historians' accounts
that for the last hundred years people have been
saying that juvenile crime is up.

C: The film is very dated, though it presents
an interesting study.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS, Harper & Row Media, 2350 Virginia Ave.,
Hagerstown, Maryland 21740. Producer: Peter J. Barton,
1976. 22 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$360/\$50.

A: Using the urban setting of an experienced
police officer training a new patrolman, the
film explains the basics of crime prevention:
if you walk in a dark, deserted area alone,
you are asking for it; most people think it
won't happen to them. The film also emphasizes
the citizen's responsibility: to practice
prevention and to get detailed descriptions
of the offenders. Instructor's manual included.

C: The crimes depicted are extremely fright-
ening. Although they make their point, the
victims in the film are too scared to allow
the film to be recommended to senior citizens.

HOW TO PROTECT YOURSELF AGAINST ROBBERY/BURGLARY/ASSAULT, video: Alan Lipton, Dundalk Community College, 7200 Sollers Point Road, Dundalk, Maryland 21222; written materials: Dan Lipstein, City Hall #344, 100 N. Holliday Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202. Producer: Eisner Associates/Baltimore City Mayor's Coordinating Council on Aging, Commission on Aging and Retirement Education. 15 minutes, video, color, \$32.50 ' three, written materials free.

A: These three videotapes are intended to be used as part of an integrated program to educate urban elderly individuals in ways to reduce crime and the fear it produces. A senior citizen crime prevention class is depicted, with local actors and scenes of prevention techniques.

C: The information presented is excellent, although the acting is poor and the general tone is depressing and uninspiring. There are also gaps in the films themselves for audience discussion, which are unusual and distracting from the content.

I'M ALONE, I'M AFRAID, 1973, New England Gerontology Center, 15 Garrison Avenue, Durham, New Hampshire 03824. 25 minutes, video, B&W. \$30/\$3.50.

A: Two major areas are examined where elderly people need help protecting themselves -- on the street and in the home. Examples are given of existing security programs, showing how cooperation between police, housing authorities, and Title VII projects will greatly increase the safety of seniors.

C: The film basically depicts urban elderly in high rise buildings. By actually filming the day when the elderly all cash their Social Security checks, for example, the film has a firm grounding in reality -- much different from films with actors and Hollywood sets. An escort service is also shown in actual practice. The quality of the film is erratic, but the lessons in block watch, crime prevention education, police department speeches, and rumor control are excellent.

RAPE AND THE RAPIST, 1978, Sid Davis Productions, Motorola Teleprograms, Inc., 4825 N. Scott Street, Suite 23, Schiller Park, Illinois, 60176. 15 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$195.

A: This 1978 film calls rape a crime of violence, not a crime of sex. Three types of rape are identified, as well as gang rapes.

C: This is the most explicit film on the subject, at times violent and extremely frightening. It is recommended for trainers who are learning the typical patterns of rape and rapists, but it is not recommended for the elderly. Prevention is not discussed.

TAI CHI CHUAN, 1973, The School of Tai Chi Chuan, 186 W. 4th Street, 5th Floor, New York, New York 10014. Producer: Shr Jung Center for the Cultural Arts. 22 minutes, 16 mm., color.

A: Professor Cheng Man-Ch'ing, 75 years old, demonstrates the Tai Chi sequence or "form" with an explanation of some of the principles of the movements. The Professor is shown easily warding off and defeating attacks by younger and bigger men, using simple and economical movements. Tai Chi Chuan is practiced daily in China by older persons; the film demonstrates clearly that by developing one's health, mental alertness, and strength, even the elderly can achieve self-confidence and overcome fear of crime.

C: The film is an inspiration to the western mind, demonstrating the potential which the elderly have to protect themselves through relaxation.

NOTE: This film is rare and in very limited editions. It cannot be bought, reproduced, or rented. At the request of the Cheng Family, the Director of the School of Tai Chi Chuan, Mr. Patrick Watson, must be present at film showings. For film showings, contact him at the above address.

- I. Crime Prevention Self-Instructional Materials
 - B. For Police and Group Leaders
 1. Informational
 - c. Property Protection

Alth, Max, All About Locks and Locksmithing, Hawthorn Books, Inc.

Arnold, R.T., The Burglars Are Coming, Santa Ana, CA: Arnold Publishing Company, 1972.

Blandow, W.F., "Protecting Private Homes, Business Premises, Shops and Factories Against Burglary and Theft," International Criminal Police Review, March/April, 1975.

Cole, Richard B., Protect Your Property: The Applications of Burglar Alarm Hardware, Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas, 1971.

Crimes Against Older Floridians (Discussion Leader's Guide), Tallahassee: Office of the Attorney General, 1978.

Complete, basic guide for leading groups of senior citizens in crime prevention.

Feeney, Floyd and Adrienne Weir, The Prevention and Control of Robbery: A Summary, Davis, CA: The Center on Administration of Criminal Justice, University of California, 1974.

Heller, Nelson B., et al, "Operation Identification Projects: Assessment of Effectiveness," (National Evaluation Program Phase I, Summary Report, Series A, No. 1, LEAA), Washington: National Criminal Justice Reference Service, August, 1975.

International Training, Research and Evaluation Council, "Crime Prevention Security Surveys," (National Evaluation Program, Phase I, Summary Report, Series A, No. 8, LEAA), Washington: National Criminal Justice Reference Service, January, 1977.

Kingsbury, Arthur A., Introduction to Security and Crime Prevention Surveys, Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas, 1973.

National Crime Prevention Institute, Crime Prevention and the Elderly, Louisville: NCPI, 1978.

Repetto, Thomas A., Residential Crime, Cambridge, MA: Ballinger Publishing Company, 1974.

U.S. Department of Justice, LEAA, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Architectural Design for Crime Prevention, Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973.

_____, Deterrence of Crime in and around Residences, Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973.

_____, Residential Security, Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973.

University of Maryland, Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology, Deterrence of Crime In and Around Residences, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973.

Urban Institute, Police Department Programs for Burglary Prevention, Washington, 1975.

FILMS

KEY: A = Abstract
C = Critique of Film for Suitability for Senior Citizens

BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE, 1974, Motorola Teleprograms Inc., 4825 N. Scott Street, Suite 26, Schiller Park, Illinois 60176, Producer: NCPI Cooperation/Firemen's Fund Grant/Woroner Films. 28 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$225.

A: The film discusses the change of the role of law enforcement agencies, insurance companies, and community groups to programs of crime prevention. Before 1971 in the U.S. police departments assumed that the facts that crime is illegal, the fear of being caught, and the fear of punishment were the deterrents to crime. However, statistics and slow court processes are proving otherwise -- and crime rates are increasing. "The anticipation, recognition and appraisal of a crime risk and the initiation of some action to remove or reduce these risks" is the definition given for crime prevention -- to reduce the opportunity for crime. The role of NCPI is discussed.

C: The film is clear, interesting, and informative, and emphasizes community cooperation on all levels, and in urban or rural areas.

CRIME; IT'S A MATTER OF TIME -- RESIDENTIAL, 1974, Motorola Teleprograms, Inc., 4825 N. Scott Street, Suite 23, Schiller Park, Illinois 60176, Producer: Woroner Films. 13 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$195.

A: This film illustrates the many ways a burglar can gain access to the home, points out poor security resulting in criminal opportunities (windows, doors, locks, etc.), and shows how these opportunities can be dramatically reduced for a minimal amount of money.

C: The film is narrated by "criminal" Robert Straus, and is basically a superficial -- not very informative -- look at the problem in the suburbs.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY, 1976, Harper & Row, 2350 Virginia Ave., Hagerstown, Maryland 21740. Producer: Peter J. Barton. 22 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$360/\$50.

A: "Criminals aren't sophisticated. They don't have to be. You make the job easy for them." The examples of property crimes (car thefts, vandalism by children) take place in suburbia in broad daylight.

C: The film is an excellent introduction to property protection. Complex prevention instruction is not used in this film -- just common sense. The tone of the film is light -- with emphasis on the duty of the citizen and the limitations to what a police officer can do.

HOW TO PROTECT YOURSELF AGAINST ROBBERY/BURGLARY/ASSAULT, video: Alan Lipton, Dundalk Community College, 7200 Sollers Point Road, Dundalk, Maryland 21222; written materials: Dan Lipstein, City Hall #344, 100 N. Holliday Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202. Producer: Eisner Associates/Baltimore City Mayor's Coordinating Council on Aging, Commission on Aging and Retirement Education. 15 minutes, video, color, \$32.50/three, written materials free.

A: These three videotapes are intended to be used as part of an integrated program to educate urban elderly individuals in ways to reduce crime and the fear it produces. A senior citizen crime prevention class is depicted, with local actors and scenes of prevention techniques.

C: The information presented is excellent, although the acting is poor and the general tone is depressing and uninspiring. There are also gaps in the films themselves for audience discussion, which are unusual and distracting from the content.

I'M ALONE, I'M AFRAID, 1973, New England Gerontology Center, 15 Garrison Avenue, Durham, New Hampshire 03824. 25 minutes, video, B&W, \$30/\$3.50.

A: Two major areas are examined where elderly people need help protecting themselves -- on the street and in the home. Examples are given of existing security programs, showing how cooperation between police, housing authorities, and Title VII projects will greatly increase the safety of seniors.

C: The film basically depicts urban elderly in high rise buildings. By actually filming the day when the elderly all cash their Social Security checks, for example, the film has a firm grounding in reality -- much different from films with actors and Hollywood sets. An escort service is also shown in actual practice. The quality of the film is erratic, but the lessons in block watch, crime prevention education, police department speeches, and rumor control are excellent.

INTRODUCTION TO CRIME PREVENTION, Motorola Teleprograms, Inc., 4825 N. Scott Street, Suite 26, Schiller Park, Illinois 60176. 23 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$295.

A: The film stresses that burglary is a crime of opportunity. It teaches urban police officers to see the world through the eyes of a burglar.

C: The film is a good basic introduction to crime prevention.

THE LAW OF BURGLARY, 1974, Aims Instructional Media, 626 Justin Avenue, Glendale, California 91201, Producer: Attorney General of the State of California. 28 minutes, 16 mm., color.

A: The film's objective is to teach legal information on burglary to law enforcement officers. The elements of burglary are presented in both a humorous and practical fashion. The modus operandi of such felons and prevention and control are also examined.

C: The legal principles and procedures presented in this film have application to all law enforcement agencies throughout the U.S.

I. Crime Prevention Self-Instructional Materials

B. For Police and Group Leaders

2. Community Organizing

The Crime Prevention Community Relations Publicity ck, New York: Harper and Row.

Package contains color TV commercials, "Police are People Too" buttons, promotional posters, news releases, and other materials for a publicity campaign including instructions.

Gill, A.D. and N.B. Heller, National Women's Crusade Against Crime - Final Evaluation Report, October, 1976, Washington: National Criminal Justice Reference Service, 1976.

Final report of an evaluation of WCAC attainment of its stated objective to disseminate technical assistance and prescriptive material to other community crime programs.

National Association of Citizens Crime Commissions, How to Organize and Operate a Citizens Crime Commission, Atlanta, 1974.

Niederhoffer, Arthur, New Directions in Police-Community Relations, Corte Madera, CA: Rinehart Press, 1974.

Smith, Wendy Serbin, Citizens' Action Guide on Community Involvement in Crime Prevention, Washington: Community Crime Prevention Services Project, to be published.

Trojanowicz, Robert, John M. Trojanowicz, and Forrest M. Moss, Community Based Crime Prevention, Pacific Palisades, CA: Goodyear Publishing Company, 1975.

"22 Steps to Safer Neighborhoods", New York: National Alliance for Safer Cities and Alliance for a Safer New York, 1977.

U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Marshalling Citizen Power against Crime, Washington, 1970.

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Neighborhood Watch Program - Information Packet, Washington: National Sheriff's Association, 1976.

This information packet provides an introduction to Neighborhood Watch and sample materials that may be distributed to interested persons.

U.S. Department of Justice, National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, A Call for Citizen Action: Crime Prevention and the Citizen, Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.

_____, Community Crime Prevention, Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973.

Urban Institute, Employing Civilians for Police Work, Washington, 1975.

Washnis, George J., Citizen Involvement in Crime Prevention, Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1976.

FILMS

KEY: A = Abstract
C = Critique of Film for Suitability for Senior Citizens

CITIZENS BAND RADIO: A NEW HUE AND CRY, 1978, Harper and Row Media, Customer Service, 2350 Virginia Avenue, Hagerstown, Maryland 21740. 25 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$365.

A: The use of Citizens Band (CB) radio as a communications link between citizens and law enforcement agencies is explored in this film. Citizens with CB radios have formed groups to become "eyes and ears" in their communities by observing and reporting, over the special CB Emergency Channel 9, such things as automobile accidents, traffic hazards, crimes, and crime-potential situations. Problems and dangers related to CB radio, such as vigilantism, are also brought out, and ways to combat them are suggested. Dramatization of community CB reporting, interviews with law enforcement officials and CB users, and narration are incorporated into the film.

C: The film is not particularly relevant to the majority of senior citizens.

CRIME IN A CHANGING CITY, No longer available.

I. Crime Prevention Self-Instructional Materials

B. For Police and Group Leaders

3. Crisis Intervention/Coping/Self-Defense

Bryant, Gerald and Paul Cirel, A Community Response to Rape
(Rape/Sexual Assault Care Center, Polk County, Iowa),
Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977.

Center for Studies in Aging, Police/Older Victim Relations,
Denton: North Texas State University.

Two-hour program for law enforcement officers to
improve police/older victim interaction. Includes
Instructor's Manual, handouts, slides, and video-
tape entitled "The Aged Victim -- A Call for
Understanding."

Emergency and Disaster Management: A Mental Health Sourcebook,
Bowie, Maryland: Charles Press.

Halpern, Susan, Rape: Helping the Victim, Oradell, New Jersey:
Medical Economics Book Division

Reiser, Martin, Practical Psychology for Police Officers,
Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas, 1973.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, "The Federal
Crime Insurance Program," Washington: HUD No. 77-188,
June 21, 1977.

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Admin-
istration, Function of the Police in Crisis Intervention
and Conflict Management (Training Guide), Washington:
LEAA, 1975.

FILMS

KEY: A = Abstract
C = Critique of Film for Suitability for Senior Citizens

THE AGED VICTIM: A CALL FOR UNDERSTANDING, Center for Studies
in Aging, North Texas State University, Denton, Texas,
76203, Producer: North Texas State University. Video, B&W.

A: This videotape is intended for use in the
context of a two-hour training program for law
enforcement officers to increase officers'
awareness of the special problems of the elderly
and to provide tools for working with the elderly.
It dramatizes four common situations in which
the elderly and the police interact: (1) an
elderly woman repeatedly imagines that she has
a prowler and calls the police; (2) a woman with
impaired vision has her purse snatched and cannot
begin to identify the offender; (3) a man who has
been robbed calls the police, only to be put on
hold; and (4) a lonely woman is terrorized by
neighborhood children and imagines a "gang of
hardened criminals."

C: The film is useful to sensitive police to the unique problems of the elderly and to modify police behavior.

HOW TO PROTECT YOURSELF AGAINST ROBBERY/BURGLARY/ASSAULT, video: Alan Lipton, Dundalk Community College, 7200 Sollers Point Road, Dundalk, Maryland 21222; written materials: Dan Lipstein, City Hall #344, 100 N. Holliday Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202. Producer: Eisner Associates/Baltimore City Mayor's Coordinating Council on Aging, Commission on Aging and Retirement Education. 15 minutes, video, color, \$32.50/three, written materials free.

A: These three videotapes are intended to be used as part of an integrated program to educate urban elderly individuals in ways to reduce crime and the fear it produces. A senior citizen crime prevention class is depicted, with local actors and scenes of prevention techniques.

C: The information presented is excellent, although the acting is poor and the general tone is depressing and uninspiring. There are also gaps in the films themselves for audience discussion, which are unusual and distracting from the content.

TAI CHI CHUAN, 1973, The School of Tai Chi Chuan, 186 W. 4th Street, 5th Floor, New York, New York 10014. Producer: Shr Jung Center for the Cultural Arts. 22 minutes, 16 mm., color.

A: Professor Cheng Man-Ch-ing, 75 years old, demonstrates the Tai Chi sequence or "form with an explanation of some of the principles of the movements. The Professor is shown easily warding off and defeating attacks by younger and bigger men, using simple and economical movements. Tai Chi Chuan is practiced daily in China by older persons; the film demonstrates clearly that by developing one's health, mental alertness, and strength, even the elderly can achieve self-confidence and overcome fear of crime.

C: The film is an inspiration to the western mind, demonstrating the potential which the elderly have to protect themselves through relaxation.

NOTE: This film is rare and in very limited editions. It cannot be bought, reproduced, or rented. At the request of the Cheng Family, the Director of the School of Tai Chi Chuan, Mr. Patrick Watson, must be present at film showings. For film showings, contact him at the above address.

I. Crime Prevention Self-Instructional Materials
B. For Police and Group Leaders
4. General Crime Prevention Studies

Baggett, Sharon and Marvin Ernst, "From Research to Application: Development of Police and Older Adult Training Modules," Police Chief vol. 44, no. 2, February, 1977.

Baylin, J., "Inalienable Right to be Robbed: Comparison of Japanese and American Crime Prevention Techniques," Psychology Today 11:34, October, 1977.

Butler, Robert N., "Victimization of the Elderly" in his Why Survive? Being Old in America, New York, Harper & Row, 1975.

The causes, incidence, and effects of crime committed against the elderly are examined and suggestions for decreasing the frequency of victimization are set forth.

California Council on Criminal Justice, Selected Crime Prevention Programs in California, Sacramento, 1973.

Based on visits to 172 law enforcement departments, this survey discusses programs' purposes, results, problem areas, costs, and recommended forms and literature.

Etzler, F.L., Crime and the Senior Citizen, Cause, Effecting Prevention.

Describes the importance of communication and media in conducting successful police crime prevention efforts aimed at senior citizens.

Gross, Philip J., "Law Enforcement and the Senior Citizen," Police Chief, vol. 43, no. 2, February, 1976.

This article presents the results of a survey of current law enforcement activities that are staffed by senior volunteers and crime prevention programs aimed at the senior citizen community.

_____, "Summary Report: Crime, Safety, and the Senior Citizen," Police Chief, vol. 44, no. 2, February, 1977.

This article summarizes the activities of the model project on aging, conducted by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and presents information on agencies and programs serving the elderly.

Johnston, Robert T., Crime Prevention through Public Education, Quantico, VA: FBI National Academy, 65th Session, May, 1960.

Metropolitan Atlanta Crime Commission, Inc., Crime Prevention, Atlanta, 1977.

Midwest Research Institute, Crimes against the Aging: Patterns and Prevention, Kansas City, MO, 1977.

This report documents a research project on how criminal victimization and the perceived threat of such victimization affects older Americans living in a metropolitan area.

Miller, Carla, "Elderly Crime Prevention: A Blueprint for Action," Police Chief, vol. 44, no. 2, February, 1977.

The article describes guidelines for establishing operational programs concerned with preventing crime against senior citizens.

National Crime Prevention Institute, The Practice of Crime Prevention, Lexington, KY: NCPI, 1977.

A comprehensive planning and management guide, general knowledge and skills library, and educational and training resource for the crime prevention field.

National Retired Teachers Association/American Association for Retired Persons, Case Studies - Crime Prevention Measures for Older Americans, Washington, D.C.: NRTA/AARP, 1975.

Rykert, Wilbur, Reduction of Criminal Opportunity, Pittsburgh: National Crime Deterrence Council.

"Step-Up in Fight on Crimes Against Elderly," U.S. News 82:62, June 13, 1977.

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Role of the FBI in Crime Prevention: The Older Citizen, Community Service Report #1, Washington, D.C.: FBI.

U.S. Department of Justice, National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, SCAT (Senior Citizens Against Thievery), Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office.

The publication discusses the inability of data to accurately reflect the severity of the problem of crime against the aged. The SCAT program in Baltimore is described.

U.S. Senate Special Committee on Aging, Training Needs in Gerontology, Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Wolf, Robert, "Senior Citizen Survey: An Aid to Designing Prevention Programs," Police Chief, vol. 44, no. 2, February, 1977.

Contains the results of a 1976 Omaha Police Department survey on senior citizen victimization, fears about crime, crime prevention habits, and how crime has affected their mobility.

II. Crime Prevention Training Programs (descriptions)

A. For Senior Citizens

1. Informational

a. Consumer Fraud

California Council on Criminal Justice, Selected Crime Prevention Programs in California, Sacramento, 1973.

Based on visits to 172 law enforcement departments, this survey discusses programs' purposes, results, problem areas, costs, and recommended forms and literature.

"Fraud Prevention Clinics," The Police Chief, May, 1973.

Lipstein, D.J., D.A. Riggin, and C. Lee, Baltimore City - Crime Prevention Program for the Elderly - Implementation and Evaluation Report, Baltimore: Mayor's Coordinating Council on Criminal Justice, 1976.

This program involved the creation of a public education program aimed at senior citizens, utilizing a videotape presentation accompanied by audience discussion.

National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons, Crime Prevention Program: A Public Service Program, Washington, D.C.: NRTA/AARP, 1976.

Pratt, Foster J., "AARP's New Anti-Crime Program," Modern Maturity 16(2):9, April/May, 1973.

Scroggs, A., "Project Concern -- Cooperative Program Focuses on Youth and Elderly Victims," Police Chief, April, 1977.

Description of a crime prevention program in St. Petersburg which was jointly sponsored by local government and a volunteer organization to reduce crime and allay fear of crime.

FILMS

KEY: A = Abstract
C = Critique of Film for Suitability for Senior Citizens

THE BUNCO BOYS, Motorola Teleprograms, Inc., 4825 N. Scott Street, Schiller Park, Illinois 60176. Producer: William Brose. 21 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$50/week.

A: The film portrays the "cons" which are often used against the elderly: the bank examiner, the pigeon drop, and the charity switch. Emphasized are the three 'Gs': gullibility, greed, and goodness -- which end up being the victim's downfall.

C: The film is unique in that each vignette has a happy ending, as the victims gain their wits and call the police. The viewer is spared the agonizing scene when the victim realizes his/her loss and suffers the pain of embarrassment and shame. An excellent omission! Recommended for suburban elderly.

CONSUMER CON CAPERS, Charles S. MacCrone Productions, 379 Sandalwood Drive, Aptos, California 95003. Producer: Parthenon Pictures. 23 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$325.

A: The film is an attempt to dramatize five common consumer con games. The Gulley (for "gullible") Family experiences one trap after another -- with a second chance to replay each mistake as a wise consumer would. The film depicts bait and switch, door-to-door fixers, making money at home schemes, "sign now", and easy credit installment plans.

C: Although the last two consumer con games are unique as they rarely are seen on films, this film is not recommended for senior citizens. The entire film is narrated by an unseen narrator, while the actors merely act and move their lips. It is, therefore, difficult to follow even if one has good hearing. In addition, the humor of the film becomes insipid: the actors appear stupid and the viewer cannot make himself identify with them or their stupid situations.

CRIME, IT'S A MATTER OF TIME (PERSONAL FRAUD), 1974, Motorola Teleprograms, Inc., 4825 N. Scott Street, Suite 76, Schiller Park, Illinois 60176. 13 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$194/\$35.

A: The film is narrated by Robert Straus, an actor who imitates the mannerisms of a criminal. A wide range of criminal vignettes are portrayed: bunco schemes, rape, purse snatching, phoney home repair. The message is that crimes happen if there is an opportunity, time, and cooperation from the victim.

C: The crimes are set in suburbia; the victims are primarily white, middle-class elderly -- obviously lonely and naive. They are slow and stereotyped. The film tries to do too much in too little time.

A FOOT IN THE DOOR, 1972, Filmfair Communications, 10900 Ventura Blvd., P.O. Box 1728, Studio City, California 91604. 9 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$140/\$15.

A: The film teaches caution when confronted with a door-to-door high pressure salesman. It depicts an interesting door-to-door scam where an aware low income housing tenant turns in a fraudulent salesman.

C: Basic information is good and clear.

FULL OF DAYS, RICHES AND HONOR, LEAA, 633 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20531. Producer: Northeastern Oklahoma State University. 40 minutes, 16 mm., color.

A: The objective of this film is to inform the senior citizens of Oklahoma about precautionary measures that they can take against crime. Narrated by a senior citizen, the film deals with basic property, personal, and consumer crimes by focusing on how they could have been prevented -- by installing better locks, by having Social Security checks deposited directly in to the bank, etc. The film is produced with the cooperation of local citizens.

C: Although it varies in quality (the lighting particularly) and is an arduously long film, it is a good example of what can be done on a low budget for suburban and rural elderly.

JUST SIGN HERE, CCM Films, Inc., 866 Third Avenue, New York, New York Producer: Better Business Bureau of D.C. 10 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$150/\$10.

A: The film educates the public in the precautions to take before signing a credit agreement. It focuses on the pitfalls of easy credit and installment contracting.

C: It contains good information, but also promotes the Better Business Bureau and should therefore only be used in areas in which the Better Business Bureau is an effective advocate for the consumer and not an arm of business. A bit racist in that all the customers were black and all the merchants (conniving), with the exception of one, were white.

ON GUARD: BUNCO, 1970, Aims Instructional Media, P.O. Box 1010, Hollywood, California 90028. 27 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$330.

A: The film's objectives are to learn the modus operandi of bunco artists and to make the viewer aware of his/her own susceptibility. Both are accomplished -- by pointing out that the actions of the criminal and the victim are both motivated by a human characteristic: greed. Four types of bunco schemes in suburbia are enacted. Bank embezzler, encyclopedia salesman (contract), phony home repair, and pigeon drop are covered. The victims are given a second chance to replay the incidences and act wisely and cautiously.

C: The actions of criminals and their victims are realistic and interesting. The film is interesting and enlightening -- intended to teach but not to scare.

READ BEFORE YOU WRITE, 1972, Filmfair Communications, 10900 Ventura Blvd., P.O. Box 1728, Studio City, California 91604. 6 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$110/\$10.

A: This film focuses on a young suburban couple's experience in purchasing a TV on an installment plan and learning how to examine a contract before signing it.

C: Although the consumers pictured in the film are young, the information is valuable to all consumers, including the elderly.

THIS IS FRAUD, 1972, Filmfair Communications, 10900 Ventura Blvd., P.O. Box 1728, Studio City, California 91604. 9 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$115/\$10 for three days.

A: The film points out the danger signals and recourse for fraud. The setting is suburbia.

C: This is an average, basic factual consumer fraud film. It is unique only in that it gives examples of recourse if you have been defrauded.

II. Crime Prevention Training Programs (descriptions)

A. For Senior Citizens

1. Informational

b. Personal Protection

California Council on Criminal Justice, Selected Crime Prevention Programs in California, Sacramento, 1973.

Based on visits to 172 law enforcement departments, this survey discusses programs' purposes, results, problem areas, costs, and recommended forms and literature.

General Programmed Teaching and Learning Achievement Corporation, Defensive Living Today, San Rafael, CA, 1973.

A cassette tape is coupled with a programmed learning response booklet to describe precautionary measures to avoid involvement with criminals or to escape once involved.

Lipstein, D.J., D.A. Riggin, and C. Lee, Baltimore City - Crime Prevention Program for the Elderly - Implementation and Evaluation Report, Baltimore: Mayor's Coordinating Council on Criminal Justice, 1976.

This program involved the creation of a public education program aimed at senior citizens, utilizing a videotape presentation accompanied by audience discussion.

National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons, Crime Prevention Program: A Public Service Program, Washington, D.C.: NRTA/AARP, 1976.

Pratt, Foster J., "AARP's New Anti-Crime Program," Modern Maturity 16(2):9, April/May, 1973.

Scroggs, A., "Project Concern -- Cooperative Program Focuses on Youth and Elderly Victims," Police Chief, April, 1977.

Description of a crime prevention program in St. Petersburg which was jointly sponsored by local government and a volunteer organization to reduce crime and allay fear of crime.

FILMS

KEY: A = Abstract
C = Critique of Film for Suitability for Senior Citizens

BEWARE THE RAPIST, Sid Davis Productions, 1046 S. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, California 90035. 20 minutes, 16 mm., color.

A: The film emphasizes that the best protection from rape is avoidance. It illustrates just about every possible situation where urban women may find themselves alone and vulnerable -- in a car, at home, on the street -- and offers dozens of prevention methods.

C: The film is narrated by a woman, which is a unique and effective means. It has its frightening moments, but is loaded with valuable tips which are applicable to the elderly.

CRIME ON THE STREETS, Aims Instructional Media, P.O. Box 1010, Hollywood, California 90028. 18 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$245/\$25 (1-3 days).

A: The film dramatizes a number of common situations in cities in which an ounce of care can prevent a ton of trouble (e.g., lock your car door).

C: The scenes are well done, with excellent actors who graphically reveal that you can't judge a criminal by his or her looks. The film is excellent for general audiences, but not recommended for senior citizens because it is very frightening.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS, 1976, Harper & Row Media, 2350 Virginia Ave., Hagerstown, Maryland 21740. Producer: Peter J. Barto. 22 minutes, color, 16 mm., \$360/\$50.

A: The objective of the film is to introduce the public and police officers to the importance of crime prevention. Using the urban setting of an experienced police officer training a new patrolman, the film explains the basics of crime prevention: if you walk in a dark, deserted area alone, you are asking for it; most people think it won't happen to them. The film also emphasizes the citizen's responsibility: to practice prevention and to get detailed descriptions of the offenders. Instructor's manual included.

C: The crimes depicted are extremely frightening. Although they make their point, the victims in the film are too scared to allow the film to be recommended to senior citizens.

FULL OF DAYS, RICHES AND HONOR, LEAA, 633 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20531. Producer: Northeastern Oklahoma State University. 40 minutes, 16 mm., color.

A: The objective of this film is to inform the senior citizens of Oklahoma about precautionary measures that they can take against crime. Narrated by a senior citizen, the film deals with basic property, personal, and consumer crimes by focusing on how they could have been prevented -- by installing better locks, by having Social Security checks deposited directly in the bank, etc. The film is produced with the cooperation of local citizens.

C: Although it varies in quality (the lighting particularly) and is an arduously long film, it is a good example of what can be done on a low budget for suburban and rural elderly.

HOW TO PROTECT YOURSELF AGAINST ROBBERY/BURGLARY/ASSAULT, video: Alan Lipton, Dundalk Community College, 7200 Sollers Point Road, Dundalk, Maryland 21222; written materials: Dan Lipstein, City Hall #344, 100 N. Holliday Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202. Producer: Eisner Associates/Baltimore City Mayor's Coordinating Council on Aging, Commission on Aging and Retirement Education. 15 minutes, video, color, \$32.50/three, written materials free.

A: These three videotapes are intended to be used as part of an integrated program to educate urban elderly individuals in ways to reduce crime and the fear it produces. A senior citizen crime prevention class is depicted, with local actors and scenes of prevention techniques.

C: The information presented is excellent, although the acting is poor and the general tone is depressing and uninspiring. There are also gaps in the films themselves for audience discussion, which are unusual and distracting from the content.

HOW TO SAY NO TO A RAPIST AND SURVIVE, 1975, Learning Corporation of America, 1350 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019. Producer: Varied Directions, Inc. 52 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$750.

A: This is a filmed lecture to a college audience by Frederic Storaska, who presents his theories on rape in a light, humorous fashion. His main points are that weapons, screaming, struggling, and martial arts are not valid methods just because they fail at least half the time. It is most important to see the rapist as an emotionally disturbed human

being; therefore, use your imagination to get him to think whatever you need him to think to allow you to get a chance to "safely react" and get away.

C: This is a fantastic film which we, unfortunately, cannot recommend for senior citizens. The film is extremely fast-paced and difficult to understand, geared to a college-aged group.

I'M ALONE, I'M AFRAID, 1973, New England Gerontology Center, 15 Garrison Avenue, Durham, New Hampshire 03824. 25 minutes, video, B&W, \$30/\$3.50.

A: Two major areas are examined where elderly people need help protecting themselves -- on the street and in the home. Examples are given of existing security programs, showing how cooperation between police, housing authorities, and Title VII projects will greatly increase the safety of seniors.

C: The film basically depicts urban elderly in high rise buildings. By actually filming the day when the elderly all cash their Social Security checks, for example, the film has a firm grounding in reality -- much different from films with actors and Hollywood sets. An escort service is also shown in actual practice. The quality of the film is erratic, but the lessons in block watch, crime prevention education, police department speeches, and rumor control are excellent.

LADY BEWARE, Pyramid Films, Box 1048, Santa Monica, California 90406. Producer: Julian Films. 16 minutes, color, \$200.

A: The film, narrated by Shirley Jones, intends to cultivate women's awareness of safety. The word SAFE is used as an acronym to help a woman to be aware. Secure one's environment (home and car). Avoid places you know are dangerous. Flee from danger. If all else fails, Engage the attacker (i.e., fight for your life). It is emphasized that the key to safety is one's personal state of mind: be alert, prepared, and determined to survive.

C: The entire film has an extremely serious tone -- emphasizing the importance of awareness. The situations depicted are commonplace, making it easy for the viewer to identify. The four basics (SAFE) are repeated many times to engrave them in viewer's memory. The self defense techniques demonstrated are realistic, yet effective. Not geared specifically to elderly, but simple and quite instructive. A bit on the grim side.

MUGGING: YOU CAN PROTECT YOURSELF, 1977, Learning Corporation of America, 1350 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019
Producer: New York Housing Authority. 30 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$395/\$50 for three day period.

A: The film teaches self-defense techniques against street muggings. It is narrated by Liddon Griffith, a New York Housing Authority Police Officer who is quite familiar with the behavior of street muggers. After several scenes of muggings where the muggers use weapons and the victims get hurt, Officer Griffith then leads an actual class in self-defense techniques, using members of the audience of all ages for demonstrations of ways to escape from situations ranging from purse snatching to a knife in the stomach. Items to remember are continually repeated to make an impression on the class, e.g., "What is available to me?"

C: The initial high level of fear of the film (the mugging shots) decreases as the class progresses; fear gets transmuted into wisdom and action. The film leaves the audience with an impression that one is not totally helpless in the hands of an assailant, with particular attention given to senior citizens. However, the techniques for dealing with situations that are not life-or-death are not covered adequately, e.g., when screaming is effective. Also, the prospect of a mugger coming back at a person after a successful escape is not discussed. Several of the techniques (e.g., poking at the mugger's eyes) seem easy in theory, but one questions whether a victim would be able to accomplish these in reality.

NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION TEST: PART II, 1978, Harper and Row Media, 2350 Virginia Avenue, Hagerstown, Maryland 21740. 27 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$365/\$50.

A: Part II of this two-part presentation covers crimes on the street and in business, including shoplifting, robbery, CB theft, and vandalism. To reduce opportunities for crime, one should consider the three risk factors which a criminal uses to choose his/her target: ease of access, chance of being observed, and is it worth the risk? The presentation includes written tests.

C: The use of the written test maximizes audience attention, participation, and assimilation of the materials. Unlike Part I, Part II contains few items of relevance for senior citizens, such as bike thefts and school vandalism.

NOBODY'S VICTIM, 1971, Filmfair Communications, 10900 Ventura Blvd.,
P.O. Box 1728, Studio City, California 91604. 20 minutes,
16 mm., color, \$250/\$25.

A: The objective of the film is to teach women crime prevention and self-defense techniques.

C: This is the best illustration of women's self defense techniques with no doubt that a woman can defend herself. A good, confident feeling is given -- with good sound information for a myriad of situations. However, the techniques are often complicated and should be taught with a practice session. The film alone does not teach the skills.

NO EXCEPTIONS, 1977, Filmfair Communications, 10900 Ventura Blvd.,
P.O. Box 1728, Studio City, California 91604. 24 minutes,
16 mm., color, \$355/\$35.

A: The film teaches rape prevention techniques, self-defense, and reporting of rapes.

C: If you hurt a rapist and don't get away, then you're risking death. This is never mentioned in another film. This is a clear easy to assimilate film -- a cut above. Unfortunately, it can't be heard easily and is therefore not suitable for the elderly.

NO LIES, Phoenix Films, 470 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10016.
Producer: Mitchell W. Block. 16 minutes, 16 mm., color,
\$285.

A: The film looks at the effect of a rape on a woman. A cameraman films a rape victim in her apartment about a week after her rape.

C: Although seemingly unintentional, the cameraman's incessant, inane probing upsets the woman. (He keeps asking "you must feel something ...") and illustrates the effect that a cold unempathetic questioner can have. The value of the film as an educational tool or as an artistic piece are both questionable.

OUTSMARTING CRIME: AN OLDER PERSON'S GUIDE TO SAFER LIVING, 1978,
Harper and Row Media, Order Fulfillment-Customer Relations,
2350 Virginia Avenue, Hagerstown, Maryland 21740. Producer:
Washington Crime Watch. 18 minutes, color, slides and audio
cassettes.

A: The slide audio presentation defines crime prevention as "the practice of spotting criminal opportunities and then doing something to reduce or eliminate those opportunities in a common-sense way." Hans Conreid narrates, focusing on property marking,

residential security, and neighborhood action/block watch -- offering specific tips geared particularly to the elderly.

C: The presentation was developed by professionals who are quite familiar with working with the elderly in crime prevention, and is a well-planned and effective tool. This is the only case in which access to a 16 mm. projector is not a prerequisite to a successful program.

RAPE, Harper and Row Media, 2350 Virginia Avenue, Hagerstown, Maryland 21740. Color, 80 slides and cassettes.

A: The slides examine the subject of rape.

C: The slides are beautiful and artistic -- but contain no crime prevention information. This is an inquiry, asking more questions than it answers. The elderly are not specifically discussed.

RAPE ALERT, Aims Instructional Media, P.O. Box 1010, Hollywood, California 90028, Producer: Charles Cahill and Associates. Color, 16 mm.

A: Through a simulated rape situation, this film opens by demonstrating how vulnerable the average, uncautious woman is to the rapist. Such preventive measures as adequate locks, door peepholes, disguising the fact that a woman is living alone, and avoiding vacant and poorly lit areas are discussed. Self defense moves, such as using a police whistle, hitting the assailant with sharp objects found in the pocketbook, holding keys in the fist and striking an attacker with them, or kicking are also reviewed. It is urged that all attacks be immediately reported to the police.

C: The film is terrifying.

RAPE AND THE RAPIST, 1978, Motorola Teleprograms, Inc., 4825 N. Scott Street, Suite 23, Schiller Park, Illinois 60176. Producer: Sid Davis Productions. 15 minutes, color, \$195.

A: This film calls rape a crime of violence, not a crime of sex. Three types of rape are identified, as well as gang rapes.

C: This is the most explicit film on the subject, at times violent and extremely frightening. It is recommended for trainers who are learning the typical patterns of rape and rapists, but it is not recommended for the elderly. Prevention is not discussed.

RAPE: A PREVENTIVE INQUIRY, Motorola Teleprograms, Inc., 4825 N. Scott Street, Suite 26, Schiller Park, Illinois 60176. 17-1/2 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$265.

A: The film, with the help of the San Francisco Police Department, shows the subject of rape from the point of view of the victim, the rapist, and the police. The lessons taught (through learning from other women's experiences) are (1) be aware of one's environment; (2) be cool -- use intuition and wits (the rapists say "submit"); and (3) report the incident to police to prevent another. The main point is that most rapes are textbook cases. By learning from others' experiences, one can learn how to handle them, should they happen.

C: An effective film -- for women -- but scary for the elderly.

RAPE PREVENTION: NO PAT ANSWER, 1976, Convivia Enterprises, P.O. Box 1025, Lawrence, Kansas 66044. Producer: Douglas County Rape Victim Support Service. 16 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$220/rental by request.

A: This film was produced by women who have experience in working with rape victims and in presenting community education programs. Three women characters speak straight-forwardly about sexual assault. A mature woman, once a victim, uncovers myths that surround the crime and points out that it is an act of violence. A young single woman addresses the rapes that happen on dates or by people we thought we could trust. A black professional woman with a family discusses alternatives for deterring a rapist, identification of a suspect, and assaults against children. They all demonstrate simple self-protection measures that can be used by any woman in day-to-day living.

C: The film does well to portray that there is "no pat answer" to sexual assault, but the viewer is left with an ambivalent and depressed feeling which is not helpful in reducing fear.

ROBBERY AND THE PRIVATE CITIZEN (The Police Public Information Series), Robert J. Brady Company, 130 Q Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20002. 15 minutes, color, slides and audio, \$60.

A: The slides teach private citizens crime prevention techniques. An instructor's manual geared to police officers is included in the package -- containing promotional suggestions, discussion questions, and basic materials useful in conducting crime prevention training sessions for the general public.

C: The 15-minute slide/audio presentation is a clear and informative introduction to the subject of personal protection. By stressing a few important techniques, the audience is not bombarded with information and can assimilate what is taught. The narration and photographs are sharp.

SENIOR POWER AND HOW TO USE IT, 1975, William Brose Productions, Inc.,
10850 Riverside Drive, North Hollywood, California 91602.
19 minutes, color, 16 mm., \$330/\$60.

A: The purpose of the film is to educate senior citizens in crime prevention techniques and to illustrate that brains can defeat brawn. It covers most of the personal safety and home security tips for senior citizens to know to improve their safety as well as the motivation to take these steps. Included are purse snatching, armed robbery, home security surveys, and telephone harrassment.

C: This film is the prototype of crime prevention films for senior citizens. The vignettes are simultaneously instructive and humorous, and the film is excellent.

STREET CRIME: WHAT TO DO, Motorola Teleprograms, Inc., 4825 N. Scott
Street, Suite 23, Schiller Park, Illinois 60176. 20 minutes,
16 mm., color, \$350/\$50.

A: The film seems to classify street crime as any crime outside the home; thus, it includes graphic depictions of purse snatching, office security procedures, and automobile safety. A woman police officer offers self defense training to women, with advice such as "talk brave, act brave" or feign a faint.

C: The film projects fear, suspicion, and paranoia and is not recommended for elderly persons. A chief ingredient in this high fear level is the music, which is similar to TV thriller soundtracks. Walking down the street is equated with walking in danger. A fine distinction between caution and fear is crossed.

TAI CHI CHUAN, 1973, The School of Tai Chi Chuan, 186 W. 4th Street, 5th Floor, New York, New York 10014. Producer: Shr Jung Center for the Cultural Arts. 22 minutes, 16 mm., color.

A: Professor Cheng Man-Ch'ing, 75 years old, demonstrates the Tai Chi sequence or "form" with an explanation of some of the principles of the movements. The Professor is shown easily warding off and defeating attacks by younger and bigger men, using simple and economical movements. Tai Chi Chuan is practiced daily in China by older persons; the one's health, mental alertness, and strength, even the elderly can achieve self-confidence and overcome fear of crime.

C: The film is an inspiration to the western mind, demonstrating the potential which the elderly have to protect themselves through relaxation.

NOTE: This film is rare and in very limited editions. It cannot be bought, reproduced, or rented. At the request of the Cheng Family, the Director of the School of Tai Chi Chuan, Mr. Patrick Watson, must be present at film showings. For film showings, contact him at the above address.

VULNERABLE TO ATTACK, Charles S. MacCrone Productions, 379 Sandalwood Drive, Aptos, California 95003. 28 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$395.

A: Narrated by Greg Morris (of "Mission Impossible" fame) the film informs women about crime prevention, how to behave if one is approached, and how to physically defend oneself. Particularly noteworthy is the description of rape: that it is a crime of violence, not of sex.

C: This is an excellent film for women's groups; however, it is not recommended for senior citizens, as the pace is fast, the techniques taught require agility, and there are several scary scenes.

WALK WITHOUT FEAR, Sid Davis Productions, 1046 S. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, California 90035. 20 minutes, color, 16 mm.

A: The film opens with a police chief addressing a civic group. It then portrays recommended actions and practices that can reduce one's chances of being victimized by street criminals. As an example, the way a purse or handbag is carried may determine whether or not the bag will be snatched. The film suggests precautions that should be taken on the street, on buses, in cars, and in public places. The question of

carrying weapons is discussed. The final message is that crime prevention is the best practice. Avoid crime by not giving the criminal the opportunity. The film was made with the technical assistance of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

C: This is an excellent film for the elderly.

WATCHWORD: CAUTION, No longer available.

II. Crime Prevention Training Programs (descriptions)

A. For Senior Citizens

1. Informational

c. Property Protection

California Council on Criminal Justice, Selected Crime Prevention Programs in California, Sacramento, 1973.

Based on visits to 172 law enforcement departments, this survey discusses programs' purposes, results, problem areas, costs, and recommended forms and literature.

D'Angelo, Stephen, "Senior Home Security Program," Police Chief, 44:2, February, 1977.

This article outlines the formation of a program, funded by the National Council on Aging, to help senior Citizens take physical steps to secure their homes.

General Programmed Teaching and Learning Achievement Corporation, Defensive Living Today, San Rafael, CA, 1973.

A cassette tape is coupled with a programmed learning response booklet to describe precautionary measures to avoid involvement with criminals or to escape once involved.

Lipstein, D.J., D.A. Riggin, and C. Lee, Baltimore City - Crime Prevention Program for the Elderly - Implementation and Evaluation Report, Baltimore: Mayor's Coordinating Council on Criminal Justice, 1976.

This program involved the creation of a public education program aimed at senior citizens, utilizing a videotape presentation accompanied by audience discussion.

National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons, Crime Prevention Program: A Public Service Program, Washington, D.C.: NRTA/AARP, 1976.

Pratt, Foster J., "AARP's New Anti-Crime Program," Modern Maturity 16(2):9, April/May, 1973.

Scroggs, A., "Project Concern -- Cooperative Program Focuses on Youth and Elderly Victims," Police Chief, April, 1977.

Description of a crime prevention program in St. Petersburg which was jointly sponsored by local government and a volunteer organization to reduce crime and allay fear of crime.

Urban Institute, Police Department Programs for Burglary Prevention, Washington, 1975.

Willis, Ron L. and Myra Miller, "Senior Citizen Crime Prevention Program," Police Chief 43:2, February, 1976.

Description of a senior citizen volunteer program in Cottage Grove, Oregon which attempts to prevent crime against senior citizens by conducting home visits.

FILMS

KEY: A = Abstract

C = Critique of Films for Suitability for Senior Citizens

BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE, 1974, Motorola Teleprograms Inc., 4825 N. Scott Street, Suite 26, Schiller Park, Illinois 60176. Producer: NCPI Cooperation/Firemen's Fund Grant/Woroner Films. 28 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$225.

A: The film discusses the change of the role of law enforcement agencies, insurance companies, and community groups to programs of crime prevention. Before 1971 in the U.S., police departments assumed that the facts that crime is illegal, the fear of being caught, and the fear of punishment were deterrents to crime. However, statistics and slow court processes are proving otherwise -- and crime rates are increasing. "The anticipation, recognition and appraisal of a crime risk and the initiation of some action to remove or reduce these risks" is the definition given for crime prevention -- to reduce the opportunity for crime. The role of NCPI is discussed.

C: The film is clear, interesting, and informative, and emphasizes community cooperation on all levels, and in urban or rural areas.

CRIME AT HOME: WHAT TO DO, Motorola Teleprograms, Inc., 4825 N. Scott Street, Suite 26, Schiller Park, Illinois 60176. 21 minutes, color, 16 mm., \$350/\$50.

A: The film shows precautions for protecting homes.

C: Although the film covers the basic residential security techniques, the tone is one which detracts from any good information the film might contain. The feeling conveyed by the film is that you may expect crime if you go out into the street, but you're not even safe in your own home! Such a feeling is not conducive to healthy safety and crime prevention habits.

CRIME IN THE HOME, 1975, Aims Instructional Media, 626 Justin Avenue, Glendale, California 91201. Producer: Charles Cahill & Associates. 22 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$275/\$25 for three days.

A: The film uses dramatic vignettes to depict ways to protect oneself and one's property. For example, a woman is shown walking around her house examining windows for their safety. Another scene concerns a short audience test to practice identifying a burglar.

C: Several methods shown are unique and help to increase the viewer's awareness of crime prevention. Generally, however, the film's intention seems to be to scare the viewer into action, with melodramatic music and overplayed scenes. The fact that only one black person is portrayed -- a burglar -- gives the entire film a racist, vigilante tone.

CRIME; IT'S A MATTER OF TIME -- RESIDENTIAL, 1974, Motorola Teleprograms, Inc., 4825 N. Scott Street, Suite 23, Schiller Park, Illinois 60176. Producer: Woroner Films. 13 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$195.

A: This film illustrates the many ways a burglar can gain access to the home, points out poor security resulting in criminal opportunities (windows, doors, locks, etc.), and shows how these opportunities can be dramatically reduced for a minimal amount of money.

C: The film is narrated by "criminal" Robert Straus, and is basically a superficial -- not very informative -- look at the problem in the suburbs.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY, 1976, Harper & Row, 2350 Virginia Ave., Hagerstown, Maryland 21740. Producer: Peter J. Barton. 22 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$360/\$50.

A: "Criminals aren't sophisticated. They don't have to be. You make the job easy for them." The examples of property crimes (car thefts, vandalism by children) take place in suburbia in broad daylight.

C: The film is an excellent introduction to property protection. Complex prevention instruction is not used in this film -- just common sense. The tone of the film is light -- with emphasis on the duty of the citizen and the limitations to what a police officer can do.

FULL OF DAYS, RICHES AND HONOR, LEAA, 633 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20531. Producer: Northeastern Oklahoma State University. 40 minutes. 16 mm., color.

A: The objective of this film is to inform the senior citizens of Oklahoma about precautionary measures that they can take against crime. Narrated by a senior citizen, the film deals with basic property, personal, and consumer crimes by focusing on how they could have been prevented -- by installing better locks, by having Social Security checks deposited directly into the bank, etc. The film is produced with the cooperation of local citizens.

C: Although it varies in quality (the lighting particularly) and is an arduously long film, it is a good example of what can be done on a low budget for suburban and rural elderly.

HOW TO PROTECT YOURSELF AGAINST ROBBERY/BURGLARY/ASSAULT, video: Alan Lipton, Dundalk Community College, 7200 Sollers Point Road, Dundalk, Maryland 21222; written materials: Dan Lipstein, City Hall #344, 100 N. Holliday Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202. Producer: Eisner Associates/Baltimore City Mayor's Coordinating Council on Aging, Commission on Aging and Retirement Education. 15 minutes, video, color, \$32.50/three, written materials free.

A: These three videotapes are intended to be used as part of an integrated program to educate urban elderly individuals in ways to reduce crime and the fear it produces. A senior citizen crime prevention class is depicted, with local actors and scenes of prevention techniques.

C: The information presented is excellent, although the acting is poor and the general tone is depressing and uninspiring. There are also gaps in the films themselves for audience discussion, which are unusual and distracting from the content.

I'M ALONE, I'M AFRAID, 1973, New England Gerontology Center, 15 Garrison Avenue, Durham, New Hampshire 03824. 25 minutes, video, B&W, \$30/\$3.50.

A: Two major areas are examined where elderly people need help protecting themselves -- on the street and in the home. Examples are given of existing security programs, showing how cooperation between police, housing authorities, and Title VII projects will greatly increase the safety of seniors.

C: The film basically depicts urban elderly in high rise buildings. By actually filming the day when the elderly all cash their Social Security checks, for example, the film has a firm grounding in reality -- much different from films with actors and Hollywood sets. An escort service is also shown in actual practice. The quality of the film is erratic, but the lessons in block watch, crime prevention education, police department speeches, and rumor control are excellent.

THE INVITATION, State Farm Insurance Company, One State Farm Plaza, Bloomington, Illinois 61701. Producer: Hanna-Barbera Productions. 15 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$60.

A: "People make it so easy for us," says the thief who narrates the film. After reviewing burglary through history, the film notes that there is never any problem in finding homes to burglarize -- just in choosing which one. Methods for preventing burglary are good locks, alarms, and concerned neighbors.

C: The film is a good, basic introduction to property protection which can be recommended for the elderly.

INVITATIONS TO BURGLARY, Aptos Film Productions, Inc., 729 Seward Street, Suite 203, Hollywood, California 90038. Producer: Charles S. MacCrone. 22 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$250.

A: Prevention is the citizen's responsibility. Law enforcement officials can show you how to do it. Raymond Burr narrates this film which illustrates how people create the opportunities for burglaries to occur, and what security devices and procedures can be used to prevent such crimes. The film attempts to motivate the audience to recognize and eliminate those invitations that are so clearly evident to the burglar.

C: The advice is practical and realistic for senior citizens.

NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION TEST: PART I, 1978, Harper and Row Media, 2350 Virginia Avenue, Hagerstown, Maryland 21740. 27 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$365/\$50.

A: Part I of this two-part presentation covers crimes in and around the home and neighborhood, including burglary, wife and child abuse, locks and safety devices, Operation Identification, and Neighborhood Watch. To reduce opportunities for crime, one should consider the three risk factors which a criminal uses to choose his/her target: ease of access, chance of being observed, and is it worth the risk? The presentation includes written tests.

C: The use of the written test maximizes audience attention, participation, and assimilation of the materials. The presentation is geared to suburban community groups comprised of people of all ages. Part I is particularly clear for the elderly, though many subjects covered are not relevant to them.

NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH, Charles S. MacCrone Productions, 379 Sandalwood Drive, Aptos, California 95003. 20 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$262.50/\$50.

A: A film on securing suburban neighborhoods. Several myths about residential burglary are dispelled, e.g., that most burglars only work at night. The film opens with a scene of neighbors meeting with police officers to start a neighborhood watch effort. The rest of the film discusses at great lengths types of locks, alarm systems, and other methods of securing one's home including Operation Identification.

C: One wonders why this film is called "Neighborhood Watch", as it concentrates basically on one's own home security. The information conveyed is detailed and exacting but the film is purely informational with no interest in humans.

OUTSMARTING CRIME: AN OLDER PERSON'S GUIDE TO SAFER LIVING, 1978, Harper and Row Media, Order Fulfillment-Customer Relations, 2350 Virginia Avenue, Hagerstown, Maryland 21740. Producer: Washington Crime Watch. 18 minutes, color, slides and audio cassettes.

A: The slide-audio presentation defines crime prevention as "the practice of spotting criminal opportunities and then doing something to reduce or eliminate those opportunities in a common-sense way." Hans Conreid narrates, focusing on property marking, residential security, and neighborhood action/block watch -- offering specific tips geared particularly to the elderly.

C: The presentation was developed by professionals who are quite familiar with working with the elderly in crime prevention, and is a well-planned and effective tool. This is the only case in which access to a 16 mm. projector is not a prerequisite to a successful program.

PROTECT YOUR HOME, AvCom, Inc., 4019 Westerly Place, Suite 111, Newport Beach, California 92660. 20 minutes, 51 slides and audio cassette, color.

A: This slide/audio cassette presentation describes over 125 practical ways to help prevent home burglaries.

C: Every conceivable method is clearly and simply described, including the LEAA National Neighborhood Watch Program. Although not specifically intended for the elderly, several senior citizens are depicted.

SENIOR POWER AND HOW TO USE IT, 1975, William Brose Productions, Inc., 10850 Riverside Drive, North Hollywood, California 91602. 19 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$330/\$60.

A: The purpose of the film is to educate senior citizens in crime prevention techniques and to illustrate that brains can defeat brawn. It covers most of the personal safety and home security tips for senior citizens to know to improve their safety as well as the motivation to take these steps. Included are purse snatching, armed robbery, home security surveys, and telephone harrassment.

C: This film is the prototype of crime prevention films for senior citizens. The vignettes are simultaneously instructive and humorous, and the film is excellent.

THREE FOR THE MONEY, Indiana State Police, Robert Young Studio, Route 8, Box 35, Martinsville, Indiana 46151. 20 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$135.

A: An exposition of the ways to avert burglary. The two main points stressed are (1) make a home look occupied and (2) use mutual vigilance by neighbors as an effective prevention technique. An incident of a fenced TV is depicted. The Indiana Police Officer states that a good way to prevent burglary is to think like a burglar.

C: The film is set in suburban and rural Indiana -- and covers unique areas of rural crime. The film is purely informational.

VULNERABLE TO ATTACK, Charles S. MacCrone, 379 Sandalwood Drive, Aptos, California 95003. 28 1/2 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$395.

A: Narrated by Greg Morris (of "Mission Impossible" fame) the film informs women about crime prevention, how to behave if one is approached, and how to physically defend oneself. Particularly noteworthy is the description of rape: that it is a crime of violence, not of sex.

C: This is an excellent film for women's groups; however, it is not recommended for senior citizens, as the pace is fast, the techniques taught require agility, and there are several scary scenes.

YOU CAN'T JUDGE A CROOK BY HIS COVER, Office of the Attorney General, The Capitol, Tallahassee, Florida 32304. Producer: Take One, Miami. 20 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$92.50.

A: The film focuses on a charming young man who robs a house although he does not appear to be a typical stereotype of a burglar. A barking dog deterred him from one house; a dead-bolt lock from another. The house which he finally entered had good locks -- but the door was left open. One learns from the film about Operation Identification and especially about the importance of concerned neighbors in preventing crime.

C: Although the film is extremely clear, it teaches only those two techniques in 20 minutes.

II. Crime Prevention Training Programs (descriptions

A. For Senior Citizens

2. Neighborhood/Group Action

Bagger, H., A Study Program for the Elderly and Friends of the Elderly: An Interdisciplinary Approach to Help Democracy Work for Old People, New York: John Hay Whitney Foundation, 1975.

Blubaum, Paul E., "Maricopa County Sheriff's Department Volunteer Program," Police Chief, vol. 43, no. 2, February, 1976.

Bouza, A.V., "Bronx Area - Senior Citizens Robbery Unit," New York: New York City Police Department, 1976.

Description of a program of the NYPD to reduce the rate of robbery among senior citizens in the Bronx by concentrating on apprehending perpetrators and coordinating city-wide intelligence.

"Bronx Co-Op Program: A Prototype for Helping the 'Easy Prey' Aged," Perspective on Aging 4(3):20-22, May/June, 1975.

Description of the crime education and service program for the elderly of the Bronx Foundation for Senior Citizens and police officers of the 44th Precinct.

Center for Studies in Aging, The Older Citizen's Role in Fighting Crime, Denton: North Texas State University.

One-hour program to familiarize groups of older adults with law enforcement programs and explain their role in the community.

Huntington Police Department, Huntington Police Department Operation Lifeline, Huntington, WV, 1975.

A phone line was installed into the crime prevention unit office for the purpose of Lifeline, a phone-in service to senior citizens so that they can be checked daily by someone.

Michel, Gaston F., "Operation Reassurance," Law and Order, v. 22, no. 6:84-86, June, 1974.

The article describes the Haworth, New Jersey Police Department program which provides daily telephone contact for elderly citizens who live alone.

Sardino, Thomas J., "Syracuse Police Department's Senior Citizen Recognition Program," Police Chief, vol. 44, no. 2, February, 1977.

Scroggs, A., "Project Concern -- Cooperative Program Focuses on Youth and Elderly Victims," Police Chief, vol. 44, no. 4, April, 1977.

Description of a crime prevention program in St. Petersburg which was jointly sponsored by local government and a volunteer organization to reduce crime and allay fear of crime.

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime Resistance, Washington: FBI.

Description of four pilot projects begun by the FBI and four community police departments to demonstrate that citizens could counter crime through low-cost, self-help measures. PD's are in Wilmington, Birmingham, Dekalb County, and Norfolk

Yin, Robert K., Mary E. Vogel, Jan M. Chaiken, and Deborah R. Both, "Citizen Patrol Projects," (National Evaluation Program, Phase I, Summary Report, Series A, No. 9, LEAA), Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, January, 1977.

FILMS

KEY: A = Abstract
C = Critique of Film for Suitability for Senior Citizens

CITIZENS BAND RADIO: A NEW HUE AND CRY. 1978, Harper and Row Media, Customer Service, 2350 Virginia Avenue, Hagerstown, Maryland 21740. 25 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$365.

A: The use of Citizens Band (CB) radio as a communications link between citizens and law enforcement agencies is explored in this film. Citizens with CB radios have formed groups to become "eyes and ears" in their communities by observing and reporting, over the special CB Emergency Channel 9, such things as automobile accidents, traffic hazards, crimes, and crime-potential situations. Problems and dangers related to CB radio, such as vigilantism, are also brought out, and ways to combat them are suggested. Dramatization of community CB reporting, interviews with law enforcement officials and CB users, and narration are incorporated into the film.

C: The film is not particularly relevant to the majority of senior citizens.

CRIME AND CRISIS: THE NEED TO REPORT, North Texas State University and Dallas Geriatric Research Institute, Center for Studies in Aging, North Texas State University, Denton, Texas 76203. 10 minutes, color, slides and audio cassette, \$55/\$10.

A: This slide-audio presentation is part of a complete training package, which can be modified according to the needs of a particular audience. The material presented in the audiovisual portion is basically: always report a crime, regardless of how small you think it is or how little information you have; mark your property; learn how to identify offenders.

C: Though the information presented is limited, it is clear and easy to remember -- very good for the elderly.

I'M ALONE, I'M AFRAID, 1973, New England Gerontology Center, 15 Garrison Avenue, Durham, New Hampshire 03824. 25 minutes, video, B&W, \$30/\$3.50.

A: Two major areas are examined where elderly people need help protecting themselves -- on the street and in the home. Examples are given of existing security programs, showing how cooperation between police, housing authorities, and Title VII projects will greatly increase the safety of seniors.

C: The film basically depicts urban elderly in high rise buildings. By actually filming the day when the elderly all cash their Social Security checks, for example, the film has a firm grounding in reality -- much different from films with actors and Hollywood sets. An escort service is also shown in actual practice. The quality of the film is erratic, but the lessons in block watch, crime prevention education, police department speeches, and rumor control are excellent.

MODERNIZING CRIMINAL JUSTICE THROUGH CITIZEN POWER, No longer available.

NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH, Charles S. MacCrone Productions, 379 Sandalwood Drive, Aptos, California 95003. 20 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$262.50/\$50.

A: A film on securing suburban neighborhoods. Several myths about residential burglary are dispelled, e.g., that most burglars only work at night. The film opens with a scene of neighbors meeting with police officers to start a neighborhood watch effort. The rest of the film discusses at great lengths types of locks, alarm systems, and other methods of securing one's home including Operation Identification.

C: One wonders why this film is called "Neighborhood Watch", as it concentrates basically on one's own home security. The information conveyed is detailed and exacting, but the film is purely informational with no interest in humans.

OUTSMARTING CRIME: AN OLDER PERSON'S GUIDE TO SAFER LIVING, 1978, Harper and Row Media, Order Fulfillment-Customer Relations, 2350 Virginia Avenue, Hagerstown, Maryland 21740. Producer: Washington Crime Watch. 18 minutes, color, slides and audio cassettes.

A: The slide-audio presentation defines crime prevention as "the practice of spotting criminal opportunities and then doing something to reduce or eliminate those opportunities in a common-sense way." Hans Conreid narrates, focusing on property marking, residential security, and neighborhood action/block watch -- offering specific tips geared particularly to the elderly.

C: The presentation was developed by professionals who are quite familiar with working with the elderly in crime prevention, and is a well-planned and effective tool. This is the only case in which access to a 16 mm. projector is not a prerequisite to a successful program.

THREE FOR THE MONEY, Indiana State Police, Robert Young Studio, Route 8, Box 35, Martinsville, Indiana 46151. 20 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$135.

A: An exposition of the ways to avert burglary. The two main points stressed are (1) make a home look occupied and (2) use mutual vigilance by neighbors as an effective prevention technique. An incidence of a fenced TV is depicted. The Indiana Police Officer states that a good way to prevent burglary is to think like a burglar.

C: The film is set in suburban and rural Indiana -- and covers unique areas of rural crime. The film is purely informational.

WHOSE NEIGHBORHOOD IS THIS? Motorola Teleprograms, Inc., 4825 N. Scott Street, Suite 23, Schiller Park, Illinois 60176. Producer: Mitchell Gebhardt Film Company. 20 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$360/\$50.

A: By using the approach of a documentary, this film presents real victims of burglary telling their stories of recent crimes. They all say that crime happens to "someone else" and they were not conscious of crime prevention. Cooperation between police and the public is continually emphasized in this film. Interviews with burglars themselves show that a burglar can get through any lock or any trap. Only an involved community shows real results. Discussion questions included for instructor.

C: This film is excellent, but not recommended for senior citizens because it is difficult to hear.

YOU CAN'T JUDGE A CROOK BY HIS COVER, Office of the Attorney General, The Capitol, Tallahassee, Florida 32304. Producer: Take One, Miami. 20 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$92.50.

A: The film focuses on a charming young man who robs a house although he does not appear to be the typical stereotype of a burglar. A barking dog deterred him from one house; a dead-bolt lock from another. The house which he finally entered had good locks -- but the door was left open. One learns from the film about Operation Identification and especially about the importance of concerned neighbors in preventing crime.

C: Although the film is extremely clear, it teaches only those two techniques in 20 minutes.

II. Crime Prevention Training Programs (descriptions)

A. For Senior Citizens

3. Coping/Self-Defense

Bason, Roger and Pat Gorman, "Tai Chi for the Elderly," East/West Journal, April, 1978.

Article describes The Eight Ways, the application of the principles of the Chinese exercises called Tai Chi Chuan for the elderly. The program improves stability, emotional coping, and environmental awareness to combat crime and fear of crime.

FILMS

KEY: A = Abstract
C = Critique of Films for Suitability for Senior Citizens

LADY BEWARE, Pyramid Films, Box 1048, Santa Monica, California 90406, Producer: Julian Films. 16 minutes, color, \$200.

A: The film, narrated by Shirley Jones, intends to cultivate women's awareness of safety. The work SAFE is used as an acronym to help a woman to be aware. Secure one's environment (home and car). Avoid places you know are dangerous. Flee from danger. If all else fails, Engage the attacker (i.e., fight for your life). It is emphasized that the key to safety is one's personal state of mind: be alert, prepared, and determined to survive.

C: The entire film has an extremely serious tone -- emphasizing the importance of awareness. The situations depicted are commonplace, making it easy for the viewer to identify. The four basics (SAFE) are repeated many times to engrave them in viewer's memory. The self defense techniques demonstrated are realistic, yet effective. Not geared specifically to elderly, but simple and quite instructive. A bit on the grim side.

MUGGING: YOU CAN PROTECT YOURSELF, 1977, Learning Corporation Of America, 1350 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019. Producer: New York Housing Authority. 30 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$395/\$50 for three day period.

A: The film teaches self-defense techniques against street muggings. It is narrated by Liddon Griffith, a New York Housing Authority Police Officer who is quite familiar with the behavior of street muggers. After several scenes of muggings where the muggers use weapons and the victims get hurt, Officer Griffith then leads an actual class in self-defense techniques, using members of the audience of all ages for demonstrations of ways to escape from situations ranging from purse snatching to a knife in the stomach. Items to remember are continually repeated to make an impression on the class, e.g., "What is available to me?"

C: The initial high level of fear of the film (the mugging shots) decreases as the class progresses; fear gets transmuted into wisdom and action. The film leaves the audience with an impression that one is not totally helpless in the hands of an assailant, with particular attention given to senior citizens. However, the techniques for dealing with situations that are not life-or-death are not covered adequately, e.g., when screaming is effective. Also, the prospect of a mugger coming back at a person after a successful escape is not discussed. Several of the techniques (e.g., poking at the mugger's eyes) seem easy in theory, but one questions whether a victim would be able to accomplish these in reality.

NOBODY'S VICTIM, 1971, Filmfair Communications, 10900 Ventura Blvd., P.O. Box 1728, Studio City, California 91604. 20 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$250/\$25.

A: The objective of the film is to teach women crime prevention and self-defense techniques.

C: This is the best illustration of women's self-defense techniques with no doubt that a woman can defend herself. A good, confident feeling is given -- with good sound information for a myriad of situations. However, the techniques are often complicated and should be taught with a practice session. The film alone does not teach the skills.

NO EXCEPTIONS, 1977, Filmfair Communications, 10900 Ventura Blvd.,
P.O. Box 1728, Studio City, California 91604. Producer:
Vitascope. 24 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$355/\$35.

A: The film teaches rape prevention techniques, self-defense, and reporting of rapes.

C: If you hurt a rapist and don't get away, then you're risking death. This is never mentioned in another film. This is a clear, easy to assimilate film -- a cut above. Unfortunately, it can't be heard easily and is therefore not suitable for the elderly.

RAPE ALERT, Aims Instructional Media, P.O. Box 1010, Hollywood, California 90028. Producer: Charles Cahill & Associates. Color, 16 mm.

A: Through a simulated rape situation, this film opens by demonstrating how vulnerable the average, uncautious woman is to the rapist. Such preventive measures as adequate locks, door peepholes, disguising the fact that a woman is living alone, and avoiding vacant and poorly lit areas is discussed. Self defense moves, such as using a police whistle, hitting the assailant with sharp objects found in the pocketbook, holding keys in the fist and striking an attacker with them, or kicking are also reviewed. It is urged that all attacks be immediately reported to the police.

C: The film is terrifying.

RAPE: A PREVENTIVE INQUIRY, Motorola Teleprograms, Inc., 4825 N. Scott Street, Suite 26, Schiller Park, Illinois 60176. 17 1/2 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$265.

A: The film, with the help of the San Francisco Police Department, shows the subject of rape from the point of view of the victim, the rapist, and the police. The lessons taught (through learning from other women's experiences) are (1) be aware of one's environment; (2) be cool -- use intuition and wits (the rapists say "submit"); and (3) report incident to police to prevent another. The main point is that most rapes are textbook cases. By learning from others' experiences, one can learn how to handle them, should they happen.

C: An effective film -- for women -- but scary for the elderly.

RAPE PREVENTION: NO PAT ANSWER, 1976, Convivia Enterprises, P.O. Box 1025, Lawrence, Kansas 66044, Producer: Douglas County Rape Victim Support Service. 16 minutes, 16 mm., color, \$220/rental by request.

A: This film was produced by women who have experience in working with rape victims and in presenting community education programs. Three women characters speak straight-forwardly about sexual assault. A mature woman, once a victim, uncovers myths that surround the crime and points out that it is an act of violence. A young single woman addresses the rapes that happen on dates or by people we thought we could trust. A black professional woman with a family discusses alternatives for deterring a rapist, identification of a suspect and assaults against children. They all demonstrate simple self-protection measures that can be used by any woman in day-to-day living.

C: The film does well to portray that there is "no pat answer" to sexual assault, but the viewer is left with an ambivalent and depressed feeling which is not helpful in reducing fear.

TAI CHI CHUAN, 1973, The School of Tai Chi Chuan, 186 W. 4th Street, 5th Floor, New York, New York 10014. Producer: Shr Jung Center for the Cultural Arts. 22 minutes, 16 mm., color.

A: Professor Cheng Man-Ch'ing, 75 years old, demonstrates the Tai Chi sequence or "form" with an explanation of some of the principles of the movements. The Professor is shown easily warding off and defeating attacks by younger and bigger men, using simple and economical movements. Tai Chi Chuan is practiced daily in China by older persons; the film demonstrates clearly that by developing one's health, mental alertness, and strength, even the elderly can achieve self-confidence and overcome fear of crime.

C: The film is an inspiration to the western mind, demonstrating the potential which the elderly have to protect themselves through relaxation.

NOTE: This film is rare and in very limited editions. It cannot be bought, reproduced, or rented. At the request of the Cheng Family, the Director of the School of Tai Chi Chuan, Mr. Patrick Watson, must be present at film showings. For film showings, contact him at the above address.

II, Crime Prevention Training Programs (descriptions)

B. For Police and Group Leaders

Andrus (Ethel Percy) Gerontology Center, Training in Area Planning on Aging, Los Angeles, 1974.

California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, Police Officer Role Training Program: Project Star, Santa Cruz: Davis Publishing Company, Inc., 1974.

Center for Social Policy and Community Development, Training Manual for Agencies Serving Older Adults, 1977.

National Crime Prevention Institute, The Practice of Crime Prevention, Lexington: National Crime Prevention Institute Press, 1978.

This is an 8-volume series, the first volume of which is entitled Understanding Crime Prevention.

National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons, Law Enforcement and Older Persons, Washington: NRTA/AARP, 1978.

A national training course to help law enforcement officials deal with older persons. Contains instructional and topical material for planning and conducting a seminar on law enforcement and the elderly.

Sunderland, George, "Older American -- Police Problem or Police Asset?" FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, v. 45, no. 8, August, 1976.

Description of NRTA/AARP program (above).

III. Victim Assistance Training Programs for Senior Citizens

Bard, Morton, I Never Thought It Could Happen to Me: The Crime Victim Book, Basic Books, Fall, 1978.

Bickman, Leonard, et al, "Citizen Crime Reporting Projects," (National Evaluation Program, Phase I, Summary Report, Series A, No. 14, LEAA), Washington: National Criminal Justice Reference Service, April, 1977.

Brostoff, Phyllis, "Police Connection: A New Way to Get Information and Referral Services to the Elderly," in Goldsmith, Jack and Sharon S. Goldsmith, Crime and the Elderly: Challenge and Response, Lexington, MA: D.C. Heath and Company, 1976.

A description of the operations of Project Assist, a prototype social services delivery program linking police and the elderly, which was demonstrated in Washington, D.C. from October, 1970 through April, 1971.

Brostoff, Phyllis, et al, "Public Interest -- Report No. 6 -- Beating Up on the Elderly -- Police, Social Work, Crime," Aging and Human Development, v. 3, no. 4, 1972.

By describing Project Assist, a review of the need for and means of reducing crime against the elderly and providing them with assistance after a crime has been committed is discussed.

Bryant, Gerald and Paul Cirel, A Community Response to Rape (Rape/Sexual Assault Care Center, Polk County, Iowa), Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977.

Cahalan, W.L., Handbook for Victims and Witnesses, Detroit: Wayne County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, 1975.

This booklet was designed to answer victims' and witnesses' questions about criminal processes and to impress upon them the importance of their participation and cooperation.

Center for Studies in Aging, Police/Older Victim Relations, Denton: North Texas State University.

Two-hour program for law enforcement officers to improve police/older victim interaction. Includes Instructor's Manual, handouts, slides, and videotape entitled "The Aged Victim -- A Call for Understanding."

Fletcher, P., "Criminalization of Elderly Women -- A Look at Sexual Assault," Syracuse: Syracuse Rape Crisis Center, 1977.

Statistics on crimes against the elderly are given with particular attention to rape, and principles for counseling elderly rape victims are offered.

Forston, Raymon and James Kitchens, Criminal Victimization of the Aged: The Houston Model Neighborhood Area, Denton, TX: North Texas State University, Center for Community Services, School of Community Service, 1974.

Analysis of victim and offender statistics obtained from interviews, with recommendations.

Fremont Police Department, Fremont Victim Services Project: Final Report Supplement, August, 1976.

Friedman, D.M., Service Model for Elderly Crime Victims, Washington: National Criminal Justice Reference Service, 1975.

The skeleton structure of a service model for elderly crime victims is presented based on the Crime Victims Service Center, a pilot program servicing victims of violent crimes in the Bronx, New York.

Halpern, Susan, Rape: Helping the Victim, Oradell, New Jersey: Medical Economics Book Division

McGowan, Robert H., "Our Senior Citizens: Now a Way to Help," Police Chief, v. 44, no. 2, February, 1977.

A description of the Pasadena, CA Police Department's victim assistance teams, which provide community services, referral services, and follow-up assistance to elderly crime victims.

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Aid to Elderly Victims of Crime (prepared by Mid-America Regional Council Commission on Aging), Washington, 1976.

Presentation is made of the program outline to be used in implementing the Aid to Elderly Victims of Crime proposal in a five-county area in Missouri.

IV. Bibliographies of Training Materials

Battelle Law and Justice Study Center, Consumer Fraud and Abuse: Problems of the Elderly in the Marketplace: A Glossary of Terms and Annotated Bibliography, Seattle, July, 1977 (prepared for the Administration on Aging, Office of Human Development, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare).

Boston, Guy D. (U.S. Department of Justice, LEAA, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice), Crime against the Elderly - A Selected Bibliography, Washington: National Criminal Justice Reference Service, 1977.

_____, Community Crime Prevention - A Selected Bibliography, Washington: National Criminal Justice Reference Service, 1977.

Gross, Philip J., Crime Prevention Programs for Senior Citizens, Gaithersburg, MD: International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1976.

This directory was compiled as a reference tool for those agencies or organizations considering the establishment of a similarly oriented program.

Grossman, D.A., Reducing the Impact of Crime against the Elderly - A Survey and Appraisal of Existing and Potential Programs, New York, Nova Institute, 1977.

An overview of the extent and character of crime against the elderly and the effectiveness of various private agency programs to reduce such crime.

Legal Research and Services for the Elderly, Bibliography of Training Materials on Law of the Elderly, Washington: LRSE, 1977.

National Crime Prevention Institute, Crime Prevention Bibliography, Louisville: NCPI, 1975.

National Crime Prevention Institute, Crime Prevention/Security Literature, Louisville: NCPI.

National Paralegal Institute, Bibliography of Senior Citizens Publications, Washington: NPI, 1975.

Tilton-Alberts, Pam, Ed., Media on Aging: Bibliography, Durham, NH: New England Gerontology Center, February, 1978.

U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Administration on Aging, "Sources of Information about and Descriptions of Crime Prevention Programs for the Elderly," HEW Fact Sheet, Washington: National Clearinghouse on Aging.

U.S. Department of Justice, FBI Academy, Learning Resource Center, Crime Resistance, Quantico, VA: FBI Academy, March, 1976.

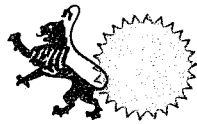
_____, Older Americans and the Criminal Justice System: Resource Directory (Gerontology), Quantico, VA: FBI Academy.

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Criminal Justice Audiovisual Materials Directory, Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, October, 1976.

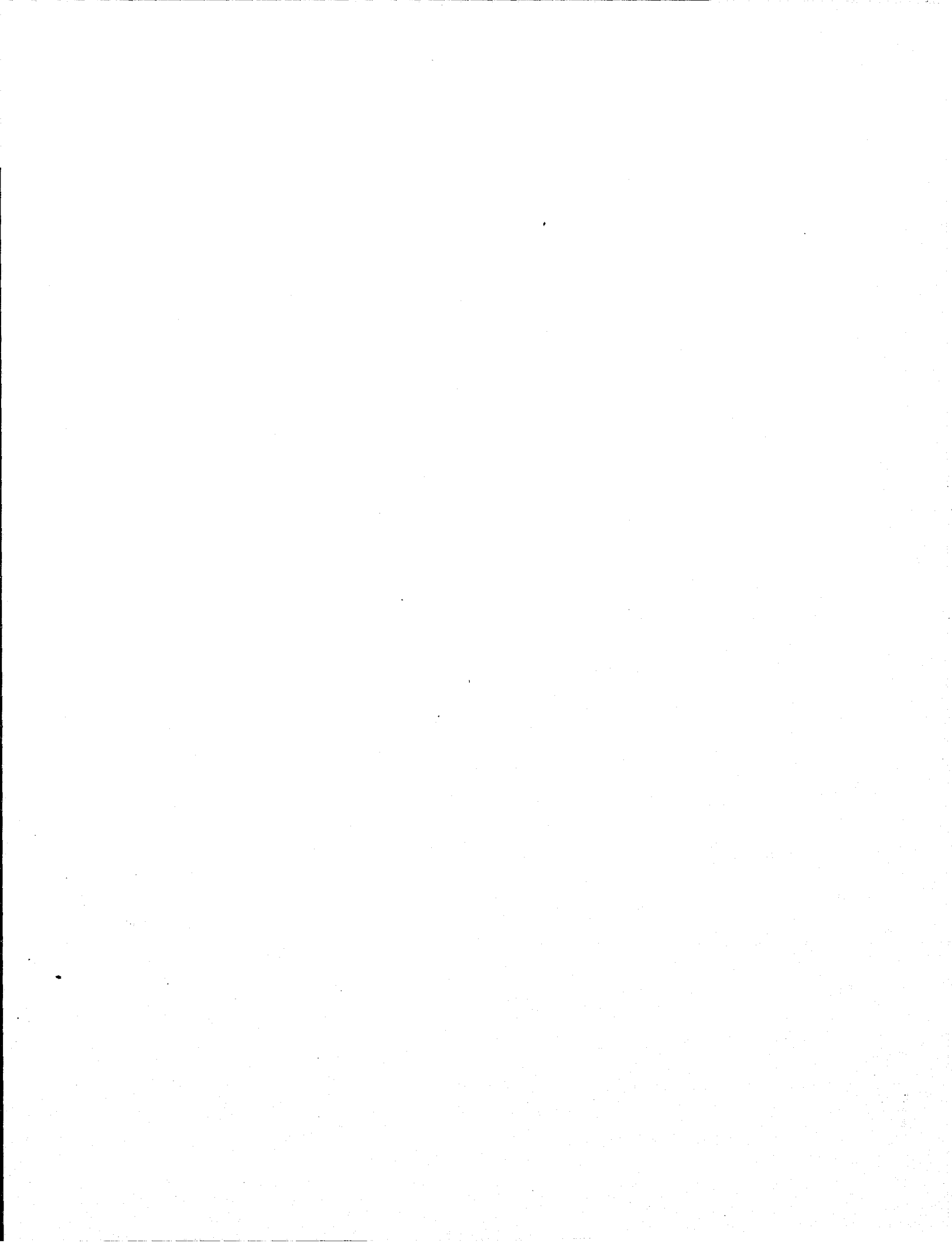
U.S. Department of Justice, LEAA, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Crime against the Elderly - Annotated Bibliography, Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977.

The 29 selections in this annotated bibliography are organized into four sections: public education programs, crime prevention programs, victim assistance programs, and volunteer and participatory programs.

_____, Forcible Rape, Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978.



Aspen Systems Corporation



END