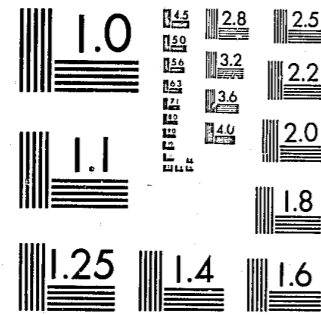


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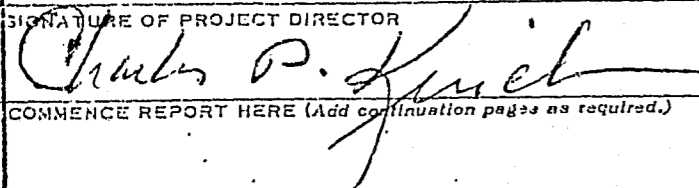
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69607

 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION		DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRESS REPORT	
GRANTEE PENNSYLVANIA ASSOC. FOR RETARDED CITIZENS	LEAA GRANT NO. 72-DF-03-0019	DATE OF REPORT DUE 7-30-73	REPORT NO.
IMPLEMENTING SUBGRANTEE	TYPE OF REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> REGULAR QUARTERLY <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL REQUEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FINAL REPORT		
SHORT TITLE OF PROJECT LAW ENFORCEMENT AND MENTAL RETARDATION	GRANT AMOUNT \$65,054.00		
REPORT IS SUBMITTED FOR THE PERIOD	THROUGH		
SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR 	TYPED NAME & TITLE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR CHARLES P. KIRSCHNER, PROJECT DIRECTOR LAW ENFORCEMENT & MENTAL RETARDATION		
COMMENCE REPORT HERE (Add continuation pages as required.)			
See Attached.			
NCJRS JUL 31 1980 ACQUISITIONS			
RECEIVED BY GRANTEE STATE PLANNING AGENCY (Official)			DATE

READING ROOM

69607

Law Enforcement, Juvenile Delinquency

and

Mental Retardation

Sub-Grant No. 72-DF-03-0019
 PROJECT DIRECTOR: Charles P. Kirschner
 PERIOD COVERED BY REPORT: August 1, 1972 - June 1, 1973
 GRANT PERIOD: August 1, 1972 - July 31, 1973

On August 1, 1972 work began on a special project titled Law Enforcement, Juvenile Delinquency and Mental Retardation. Funds for the project were provided by the Governor's Justice Commission to the Pennsylvania Association for Retarded Children under the terms of the grant, a training program was developed in each of the five counties of the Delaware Valley Region of Pennsylvania for a minimum of 300 participants. The training program was devised to assist Law Enforcement, Judicial and community designated professionals to deal appropriately with the problems caused by the entry of mentally retarded individuals into their respective communities. The objectives of the training program can be summarized as follows:

- a. To provide a curriculum which will sensitize participants to the special needs of mentally retarded persons.
- b. To improve the participants' ability to recognize a mentally retarded individual.
- c. To stimulate discussion fo the law enforcement and judicial process relating to mentally retarded persons.
- d. To provide multi-disciplinary participants with possible alternatives for the disposition of mentally retarded offenders.
- e. To explore other more appropriate alternatives for preventing possible confrontations with the judicial system.
- f. To develop a training handbook to provide others with a guide for developing similar programs.
- g. To evaluate the effects of the curriculum, training workshops and resource materials on the participants. Ultimately the training program will prove effective if the increased knowledge and ability to recognize the retarded person in the community leads to a decrease in inappropriate responses to their behavior by the community.
- h. To expand this program to the entire State of Pennsylvania and help to insure its continuance by having the information and training incorporated into regular training programs for police, law enforcement, judicial and other community groups.

Certain problems directly related to the technical tasks required to implement these goals and objectives quickly became apparent. The small amount of the grant allocation meant that only two (2) full time people could be hired. The money for secretarial services was transferred to consulting fees and printing costs. There was a vast difference between the operations of a police department or judicial system in a large urban county i.e. Philadelphia and more rural surrounding counties of the Delaware Valley. Educational resources, standards of training, as well as sophistication of interests all caused problems at the outset. The initial naivete of the staff and time for orientation to this large geographical area brought interesting discoveries and led to interesting techniques for developing the training seminars. However, in order to keep this report brief we will restrict ourselves to answering those questions posed by the goals and objections.

a. A curriculum was developed based on the experiences with thirteen distinct training seminars which included representation from all the counties in the Delaware Valley. The training sessions were divided into two broad categories. Those that would focus on information pertinent to Law Enforcement i.e. would contain information the police, probation officer or average community leader or lay person should know about mental retardation.

A second category which would include everything given the first group along with information and group discussions involving legal questions. This group would comprise Lawyers, District Attorneys, Public Defenders and District Court Justices along with Court Administrators and Court Clerks, etc. We found that those professionals involved directly with the judicial process would not sit with those involved with apprehension. Hence the necessity for running two separate programs.

b. The training program was meant to improve the participants ability to recognize a mentally retarded individual. In trying to provide information on identification of retarded people we found that this was an almost impossible task. There is no sure way of identifying a retarded person except through psychological testing and a common misconception is that retarded people look or act differently from others. On the contrary, the vast majority of people with whom the community will come into contact will not particularly be identifiable in terms of intellectual ability or physical features. Speech, sight, hearing, or walking problems can be accompanied by learning disabilities but not always.

We were, however, able to explain some general disabilities of learning which the retarded exhibited in the cognitive process, this can be probed for by asking questions which require abstract reasoning.

c. We were able to stimulate some lively discussion on the issues of law enforcement and the Judicial process as they related to retardation. The police and court personnel were quite vocal in expressing and reflecting the communities attitude towards the retarded.

c. cont'd

In the main both police and court are under pressure to lock the problems away. Resistance to community group homes, for example, reflects community resistance to normalization. Consistent education of the community on all levels is the answer to this resistance. We hope the manual and workbook which we are developing to allow for the continual education of the community will be a step in the direction of changing attitudes toward a positive and realistic acceptance of people with learning disabilities.

d. In each case representatives of the county were available to discuss resources available in their respective counties for the offender. However, specific resources do not, in fact exist and we have to say so. Everyone who came to the sessions were concerned with possible resources for placement of retarded people. The police wanted to help, but basically until community facilities became available, the cycle of emergency commitment, jail or hospital for those who are apprehended must still be utilized.

It was a positive step when some county A.R.C. Directors went on record as providing their ARC telephone numbers to the police in the event of an emergency. County MH/MR base service units in most instances said they were ill-equipped to handle immediate referrals from the police if they occurred in large numbers.

e. The problem of developing alternatives to confrontation with the judicial process involves providing resource alternatives. The police have limited discretionary power to divert those they apprehend from the criminal justice system. Once the retarded individual becomes involved in that system very often the wheels of justice grind up the handicapped individual.

As Dennis Haggery, et al. states in the article An Essay on the Legal Rights of the Mentally Retarded. 1

"The problem of how best to defend a retarded person would be greatly eased if the police could be given training in the recognition of mental retardation. In fact, if the police and law enforcement personnel in general were better able to differentiate between a normal and a retarded defendant, there would not be as many arrests, nor so great a loss to the personal and financial resources of retarded persons".

Unfortunately a great deal of the effort law enforcement personnel expend on individuals they apprehend depends on their attitudes even to a great extent, the pressure which they may feel is upon them in a particular situation. Each township or precinct may have different policies of procedures, some more strict than others.

1. Family Law Quarterly, pages 59-71

AUGUST 1, 1972 - OCTOBER 1, 1972

One possible solution to the problem of widening the policeman's perceptions of this discretionary power would be by the expanding use of the manual. The curriculum guide which we have developed for sensitizing community people would be an effective method for training community people in giving the course.

f. A manual (attached) is in its first draft and will soon be in print for distribution by the Governor's Justice Commission and The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Along with this manual will be a training workbook or guide which will be distributed by The Pennsylvania Association for Retarded Children to interested volunteers. This workbook will train those volunteers to replicate the seminars that the project has developed. As a result of the workbooks use, any interested person can become a trainer and carry on the program to an ever widening audience.

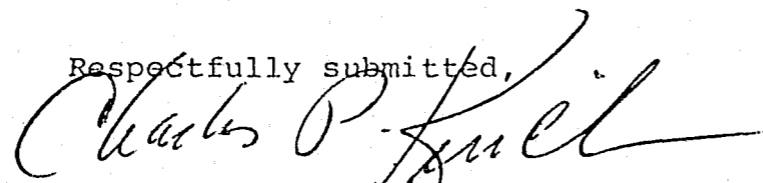
g. A complete report is being prepared on the grant. The training sessions, curriculum guide, and manual has been in the process of evaluation by the Public Administration Consultant firm of Booz-Allen. (Appendix B)

Ultimately the statement in objective (g) remains true. The training program will approved effective if it leads to a decrease in inappropriate responses to the mentally retarded by the community.

h. We have been unsuccessful in incorporating this program into training run by the police. The lack of a standards board to establish minimum training requirements has compounded the problem. This year the Penal Code was revised by the State of Pennsylvania. The only way to teach these changes were through informal and diverse training programs developed in a haphazard way using contracts with universities. All the police, district justices, or judges will not have been trained in the statutes by July 1, 1973, the date the new code goes into effect, because of this lack of a unified training system. We have tied in with some of these training groups. For example, the course for district justices was given at the Delaware County Division of Penn State. They have a contract for the academic training of district justices. These courses were given for college credit in order to upgrade the justices to college degree level. We welcome the opportunity to provide training on mental retardation and on the issues which would confront the justices as community leaders.

In Chester County, police training is under the District Attorney's Office, Police Education Council. Those that attended the course in Chester County received certificate acknowledging the training. It is our opinion that follow-up courses must be given using trainers that can utilize the manual and workbook we have developed. These resources (trainers) should come from the county or community concerned in each case.

Respectfully submitted,



Charles P. Kirschner

CPK: lea

On the commencement of the grant (8/1/1972) the detailed work associated with a new project was begun. Project headquarters was set up at The Philadelphia Association for Retarded Children, and orientation to the office, developing strategies, hiring assistance not mention purchasing equipment and supplies were completed. Before the end of the month I hired an assistant the only other full time staff member, Ms. Margaret C. Murphy.

The month of September was highly productive in that the ultimate objectives of the project were finalized, the basic mix of people to attend the training conference in Philadelphia was determined and many of the basic meetings between myself, the coordinator, and key persons in the Community took place.

OBJECTIVES:

To develop a training curriculum for socio-legal personnel and general community group use which will contain a curriculum, fact sheets, and a handbook along with most commonly asked questions. The training program can be given over an eight hour day or three part-time sessions to any interested members of a community, including possible institutionalized in-service training programs. These programs can be helpful to judicial personnel, religious groups, service club groups, etc., interested in such a program. Community people, volunteers, parents or employed instructors in any field after perusing the packaged materials along with information on how to set up the program and orient group discussion leaders can themselves become trainers and duplicate the training program. This will provide continuity and effectively provide continuing education without any need to duplicate the L.E.A.A. grant.

PARTICIPANTS:

After meeting with various persons involved with the problems including the Law and the Mentally Retarded Sub-committee of Pa. A.R.C., the Public Defender, the Commissioner of Investigation of the Philadelphia Police Department, Dr. John Bartram of St. Christopher Hospital, the Retardation Specialist of the City Department of Public Welfare, and the Regional Consultant in Retardation-Dr. Valeida Walker and her assistant Marile Marshall, etc. it would seem that the most immediate problem and the point at which we could be most effective initially would be to focus upon the arrangement procedure in Law Enforcement where the question of a juvenile or adult's retardation may become an issue in the way he is treated under the law. In Philadelphia there seems to be a disparity between quote "normal felons" and retardates as to the possibility of Release on Their Own Recognizance (NCR) and incarceration pending evaluation and disposition.

AUGUST 1, 1972 - OCTOBER 1, 1972 (cont'd)

The basic draft of a curriculum on Law Enforcement and the Mentally Retarded was discussed at a meeting with key people in the field. The meeting was held in the conference room of the Public Defenders office at 1526 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia on October 26th at 1:30 P. M. At that meeting I discussed some of our ideas and received some feedback on how the curriculum is or is not pertinent to Law Enforcement and community personnel; ways in which it can be changed or additional material of importance to be added.

OCTOBER 1, 1972 - JANUARY 15, 1973

During the month of October, the meeting on the basic draft of a curriculum was discussed with the director of the Philadelphia Police Academy and representatives from the private sector including the Ronald Bruce Nipon Association, the Philadelphia MH/MR office and the Public Defenders office. A tentative program, prepared by the project staff, was presented and discussion of this program broke down into three (3) major topic areas:

1. Aspects of the law enforcement process related to retardation that should be highlighted.
2. The mix of people who should be invited to attend.
3. What might realistically be accomplished by the seminar.

By and large the months of November and December were spent in answering or defining the questions. In attempting to resolve in our own minds the implications of this program, we did reach some final conclusion as far as Philadelphia was concerned. Changing the traditional patterns of police training, i.e. by holding training sessions where everyone (police, parents, judges, lawyers) plays a role no matter how seemingly insignificant and where individuals gathered together to discuss matters of common concern seemed impossible. Given a highly structured curriculum, police could not be trained with judges, judges could not be trained with probation officers, etc. However, lawyers and judges could sit down together because they represented one professional point of view.

Towards the end of October we attended the one major conference which we felt, might, with the limited means at our disposal help to define the groups we would have to focus upon. In our discussions with Dennis Haggerty, he described a small nuclear group of people basically working on the same problem and all were in attendance at a conference in St. Louis, Mo. on Mentally Retarded Citizens and The Law Enforcement Process. This conference was sponsored by HEW Region VI and VII, which includes nine states of the Southwest, PCMR, NARC, The University of Missouri, Sam Houston University, Mo. ARC and the Missouri Law Enforcement Assistance Council.

Margaret Murphy and I were both quite impressed with the work being done by Eugene Schwartz, Program Coordinator, Administration of Justice, University of Missouri who described a training manual his staff was developing for Law Enforcement Personnel including those involved in the judicial process. His solution to the training problem was resolved by his developing a university based extension course of eighteen weeks duration. He has developed modular, discrete training segments for each block of people attending the course. The modules together constitute a comprehensive course, however, the module idea used separately for each group seemed a way out of our difficulties. We might have to abandon the idea of a large widespread mix of individuals from all segments of the law enforcement process. However, we could use

OCTOBER 1, 1972 - JANUARY 15, 1973 (cont'd)

the modular system and hopefully point the way to the importance of developing a university tie-in that would lend legitimacy to a course that could be comprehensive and encompass many different professional roles.

I think that if we must keep one essential point learned from this project and its development in mind... it is that law enforcement is not a cohesive field, many aspects of the process if one can call it that, are antithetical to one another. There is a traditional separatism with regard to an individual's role in that process and the social and rehabilitative aspects of the process have lost ground to the self and societal protective one. Everyone in the system or non-system can find an institutional rationale for why they can't do anything outside of their narrow respective mandates.

It can be noted that this separation can work for a time...so long as every cog in the machine is functioning smoothly. However, as soon as one segment disfunctions the whole system goes awry. Since the other segments work with blinders no one feels responsible for making corrections or adjusting the effects on the clients. A case in point is the defense lawyer. He is available only to those who can pay...the wealthy or the organized criminal. However, 65% of the criminal cases are defended by the Public Defenders Association. It is not uncommon that the accused spend 15 minutes or 1/2 hour with a lawyer before going to trial. In effect the defense segment of our judicial system is not functioning and the poor bear the brunt of it. Prosecution attorneys, judges, correctional officials are not responsible for this. So that if a defense lawyer doesn't request a psychological evaluation, most often it won't get done.

Our answer to this problem is to train as many law enforcement groups as possible in each county of the Delaware Valley only mixing roles when there was a natural cohesion to their respective roles within the criminal or juvenile justice systems.

In December we received a letter of endorsement from Mayor Rizzo for the training seminar with the police and this, the first of our training segments, will be held as you already know at Wanamakers Regency Room at 10 A.M. on Wednesday, January 31, 1973. The room is located in the Market Street store and has been lent to us for the day. The program should last until approximately 5 P.M. and a final draft of the lesson plan (curriculum) accompanies this report. There will be approximately 45 individuals present including discussion leaders from Philadelphia. Mrs. Lorraine Levick, the President of the PARC-Aide Council and Florence Starbuck, President of the PARC Work Training Center have been extremely helpful in gathering the discussion leaders together so as to allow the entire group to break into smaller discussion clusters to talk about matters of mutual significance to the police and grass roots community people in handling the retardate who may run afoul of the law. Each discussion group will report back to the entire body as to conclusions reached.

OCTOBER 1, 1972 - JANUARY 15, 1973 (cont'd)

The section of the curriculum on normalization will be given by Irv Siegel. Director of the Nipon Society and additional dimension will be given the problem by a retardate from the association who will describe his particular experiences with the law enforcement process. Lunch will be provided and arranged so as to have a discussion leader at each table with 4 or 5 policemen. A training session for the discussion leaders will be held on Thursday night, January 26th to acquaint the leaders with various techniques for stimulating discussions. At the same time it is equally important to orient the members of local ARC's and the rest of the community to their own attitudes towards the police which in many cases may be antagonistic.

We have been developing a lawyers and judges institute to be held in February and for this we have met with the Bar Association, Committee Chairman, the Public Relations Director of the Bar Association and Judges and administrators of the Court of Common Pleas, Criminal and Family Court divisions.

We are going through the same process in developing the Judges Institute as we have for the police training. We have been in contact with Judges D. Donald Jamison, President judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Edward Bradley, Edmund Spaeth, Frank Montemuro, Lisa Richette and various Bar Committees. The original chairman of the Mentally Retarded the Law Committee, Helen Cutner, has been helpful but unfortunately the chairman of the Bar Association Committees has been changed and Benjamin Shoenfeld is now director of the Committee on the Mentally Retarded and the Law in some cases we must go back over old ground.

On December 18 and 19 a trial program was held for the police at the Pennsylvania Law Enforcement Academy, Shippensburg College, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. Thirty-four trainees attended the program which was given over two nights. Charles Roberts the Director of Training allowed us to use his class of officers in a test of the program. The evaluation form which we distributed was returned by the trainees showing a favorable response to our program. We did learn a great deal about our presentation and certain aspects of the curriculum were redone based upon the reaction to these sessions.

In the meantime both December and January has been spent in two other counties, Bucks and Montgomery. Mr. Towne has been extremely cooperative and Mrs. Armbrust has consented to assist me with my contacts in Montgomery County. The timetable for the grant is right on schedule and we will probably hold the sessions for most of the counties including Chester and Delaware in February. March and April with training seminars being completed on or about May 10, 1973. Leaving 3 months for the final writing and publishing of the handbook.

Work in Bucks County began with an interview with Joe Rodriguez, a policeman and businessman active in community affairs. He suggested

OCTOBER 1, 1972 - JANUARY 15, 1973 (cont'd)

meetings with the three Police Associations: Bucks County Police Chiefs Association, The Fraternal Order of Police and the Bucks County Police Association. We have met with them and all seemed receptive to sending their classes to our training program pending approval by their respective boards. Mr. Freda has been extremely helpful in steering us to Judge Garb who is a member of the MH/MR Board as well as the Governor's Crime Commission. He was willing to help with the judges and lawyers. Probation too, it seems will not be a problem.

Mr. Michael Kane, the Assistant District Attorney very lucidly outlined the court system and how it functions in Bucks County. He felt that we should include the 17 district judges in the training sessions and was concerned about the lack of real programs for the retarded in Bucks County. He indicated among other problems that there was no place or number where an officer can call to get help for the offender who is retarded as well as making numerous observations which will be written up as part of a final report. Meetings have been set up with Bar Association in both Montgomery and Bucks County.

As a last comment we have found many instances of various attempts to set up some kind of police training in the counties. This training encompasses all phases of police work..however, because Pennsylvania has no standards of a state standards board for police training, top priority should be given developing a statute requiring mandatory training. It may be possible to make police training in the socio-legal field part of every state college program and to make the requirements for entrance into the state or local police require mandatory certification dependent upon the taking of such a course. Certainly the project so far is raising more questions than giving answers.

JANUARY 15, 1973 - FEBRUARY 20, 1973

The program for police held in Wanamaker's on January 31, 1973 was highly successful. Representation came to the session from the patrol bureau, stakeout division, the Highway Patrol, P.A.L., community relations bureau, juvenile aid division, detective bureau and the training bureau. The group also included one police-woman.

The evaluation team from Booz-Allen Management Consultants were also present. Mental Health/Mental Retardation was represented by Dr. Walker, Commissioner of Retardation, members of her staff, as well as representation from the Philadelphia A.R.C. Members of the Work Training Center parents' group, trained as discussion leaders, did an excellent job of community relations with the police at the session. Guests from other A.R.C.s and the Nipon Association were also present.

Perhaps the most effective portion of the program was the talk given by two Mentally Retarded adults of their own experiences. Their problems in relating to the community were so revealing that Dr. Walker has offered to have their stories repeated on Video-tape for later training purposes.

In Bucks County at the present time we have nearly firm commitments to participate in training from the following groups:

1. Police--the Police Chiefs' Association has agreed to extend their Spring classes to include our training program. No firm date has yet been set. The Fraternal Order of Police has agreed to support in whatever way possible our training program. We will be speaking to the Fraternal Order of Police board on March 14, 1973.
2. District Justices--the Bucks County Court Administrator has agreed to cooperate in providing a day of training to all Bucks County District Justices at our mutual convenience.
3. Correctional officers--Staff of the Bucks County Jail will be released to participate in the police training sessions.
4. Probation--Staff have been contacted and are interested in participating in the training program.

The Bucks County Bar Association organized a meeting with appropriate committee members. Only the representative from the Public Defender's Office showed interest or a willingness to help.

The Bucks A.R.C. has been very cooperative and candid with us about the situation in Bucks County. Mr. Freda, the Director, has agreed to putting us on the agenda for the March membership meeting of his organization. To date most of the contacts in Montgomery and Delaware

JANUARY 15, 1973 - FEBRUARY 20, 1973 (cont'd)

Counties have been made and hopefully specific dates for those training sessions will be available for the next report. Bill Towne and the staff of John Emmanuel's office have been extremely helpful in sorting out people to contact. Unfortunately, John has been ill but Mrs. Cassel has been very cooperative.

MARCH 9, 1973 - APRIL 15, 1973 (cont'd)

Ruth Wood, Director of The Chester County A.R.C., spoke at both sessions on resources available to the police and at both sessions asked the police to call her personally if they had problems with specific retarded individuals or had questions. Mahlon Fiscel, Mental Retardation Coordinator for Chester County spoke to the issue of what the Base Service Unit could do in an emergency. The discussion period was one of the liveliest held so far and most of the officers seemed to have had experiences with retarded individuals in the community.

The Counseling and Referral Service of the Philadelphia Family Court has requested that we present a program to their staff on Mental Retardation. We have developed a modified program for there which will be presented on the morning of April 26, 1973. Approximately sixty will attend the session including social workers, case aides, and administrative staff who deal with dependent and neglected children and juveniles apprehended on delinquency charges.

FEBRUARY 20, 1973 - MARCH 9, 1973

The program for District Court Justices is now set for Bucks County. The institutes will be held the evenings of March 29, 1973 and April 5, 1973 from 7:30 P.M. to 10:00 P.M. I will shortly issue the Agenda for those institutes. No date has been decided for police but there is a commitment to utilize their ongoing training program to include our material on Mental Retardation. As with the other counties the revision of the Penal Code, which takes effect June 1, 1973 has been given priority in all police training programs. A six hour block of time will be allotted to us, probably in late April.

In Chester County, Police training will take place the week of April 9, 1973. This training has been coordinated out of the District Attorney's office. The cooperation of the Director of Police Education, Ms. Patty Sue Ensor, and the Criminal Justice planner, Mr. Jack Clark, has been much appreciated. One hundred to 150 police will be in those training sessions. We are working with Mrs. Wood and private lawyers informally, exploring the topic of the rights of retarded persons in both the civil and criminal processes.

We should note that all District Court Justices in Bucks County (17) with their staffs for a total of 75 will be at the institute at the end of March and the beginning of April. The police training in Bucks County is expected to reach approximately 150 police. As you can see our training program will inferred to more than the 300 law enforcement people stated in the grant.

In Delaware County I am currently working with the Criminal Justice planner, Michael Gillen, on an actual date for police training in that county. The largest seminar and judges' institute will probably be in Montgomery County, hopefully I will be able to involve the P.A. A.R.C. Committee on Law and the Mentally Retarded.

MARCH 9, 1973 - APRIL 15, 1973

During this period an institute for District Justices was held in Bucks County on March 29, 1973 and April 5, 1973 and a Training Conference for police was held in Chester County on April 9, 1973. Almost all the justices from Bucks County attended the two evening session at which both The Public Defenders Office and the District Attorney were represented and took part.

The sessions in Bucks County were attended by 40 representatives of the staffs of the Justices, Court Administrators, Clerks, and State Police. Speaking to the issues were Edward A. Stutman, Assistant Public Defender, Jeff Garten and Steve Schantz Deputy District Attorneys and filling in for Frank Freda on Resources, Dolores Robinson, Information and Referral Officer for MH/MR, Bucks County.

Some of the issues concerned the mentally retarded individuals' ability to understand the nature and quality of his act, the dual responsibility of the courts to the individual and the community. The striking fact brought out was that the services for retarded persons are negligible and those for retarded offenders are non-existent save for possible institutional commitment.

The court administrator's office of Bucks County was very cooperative in helping us with the organization of the sessions and mailings to those attending.

The Police Chiefs Association of Bucks County indicated their willingness to cooperate in organizing a training session for police and agreed to give us a date. However, this week their board refused to allow us to use their training program to present our material. As a result, Police training in Bucks County will be scheduled through the Bucks County Police Association which has stepped in and will allow us to present our program at one of their training sessions. In all fairness to the police it should be noted that this year is unique in that all counties are involved in formal sessions on the new Pennsylvania Penal Code.

An effort to include the office of Mental Retardation was abortive. The coordinators of mental retardation services from the three Base Service Units indicated in a meeting on March 14, 1973 that they do not have enough staff to serve all of the referrals they now have and so did not feel they could assist police in handling retarded people. Again the complete lack of services for Mentally Retarded people was emphasized to us.

Chester County police training was held over one day with two sessions, the morning for men on the day shift and at night for police on the night shift. Our principal assistance in notifying the police in Chester County came through the office of the District Attorney's Police Education Council. Patricia Ensor, administrative assistant in the District Attorney's office was particularly helpful. Approximately twenty attended the morning session and forty attended the evening session. Besides local police, there were security guards, state police, college police, and volunteers from Chester County, A.R.C.

END