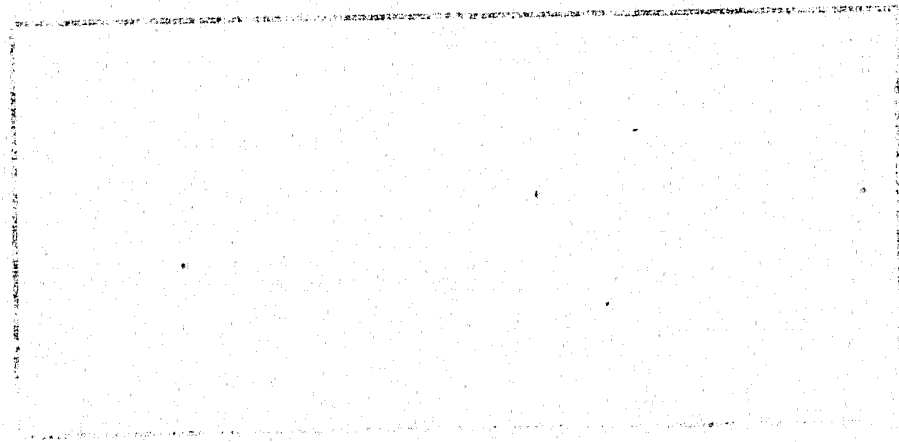
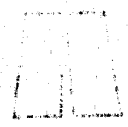


9-29-638



A Report of
...
The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM

NCJRS

MAR 30 1977

ACQUISIT.

40236

SEX CRIME SEMINARS

FOR

POLICE OFFICERS

A Report

Jeffie L. Riley
Susan B. Craig

Criminal Justice Program
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131

February 18, 1974

CJP-74-3

This project was supported by Grant No. 73-NI-06-0002 awarded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

70226

ABSTRACT

The mental health of individuals who become involved in the criminal justice system has become an increasing concern of the public. The police officer is often expected to act as a counselor or psychologist in addition to performing his usual functions as an investigator and crime fighter.

To help local officers meet these expectations, the Bernalillo County Mental Health Center, at the request of the Albuquerque Police Department, initiated a series of seminars providing training in personality dynamics, interviewing techniques, supportive counseling, and referral processes. Because of the recent creation of a Sex Crimes Analysis Unit, the program focused on sex crimes.

In two tests which measured attitudes toward women, law enforcement, sex crimes, and social values, over 70 percent of the responses of officers in the group indicated compassionate attitudes toward victims of sex crimes and liberal attitudes toward offenders. However, the majority of the officers expressed the opinion that the police department is just a crime fighting agency and the policeman's primary function was investigation, not mental health.

This report, written in compliance with the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration reporting requirements, describes the program, the officers' reactions to it, and the results of tests administered during the seminars.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Abstract	ii
Summary	iv
Chapters	
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. SEMINAR SESSIONS	3
A. Personality Dynamics	3
B. Interviewing Techniques that Protect Mental Health	4
C. Supportive Counseling	5
D. Referrals	5
III. RESPONSE OF OFFICERS	7
IV. QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS	10
V. OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	18
Notes	21
Appendixes	22

SUMMARY

Dr. Eloy Romero, Bernalillo County Mental Health Center Program Director, was asked by the Albuquerque Police Department to conduct four seminars focusing on sex crimes. The program was designed to help field officers as well as the personnel of the new Sex Crimes Analysis Unit. Classes were scheduled for two hours each week for four weeks. Staff from the Health Center acted as lecturers on personality dynamics, interview techniques, supportive counseling, and referral processes. Thirteen officers were chosen to participate. Twelve of them had investigated sex crimes. Six stated they had known someone who was a victim of a sex crime.

The seminar demonstrated the need for mental health seminars to prepare policemen to meet the challenges and expectations of the public which go beyond enforcing laws. The discussion revealed that the officers did not perceive themselves as counselors and psychologists. To them, the police department was just a crime fighting agency. Officers expressed the opinion that policemen with college degrees who played social worker were the ones that got hurt. The officers indicated at the end of the program that they enjoyed the discussions and felt more such seminars were needed, but they still believed that performance (gathering information, investigation) was their primary function, not mental health.

For the most part, lecturers were able to build rapport with the officers although, particularly in the first session, the officers reacted defensively. Through the use of humor, discussions of personal experiences and feelings and class experiments illustrating the importance of personal communication, the lecturers were able to maintain the interest of the officers. It did

become apparent that the speakers should have been aware of police jargon, procedures, and techniques in order to have dealt more effectively with officers' questions. The sessions needed to be longer, especially since each lecturer had to spend the opening minutes introducing himself and gaining the acceptance of the group. In the future, it is recommended that there be one director for all the sessions with guest speakers.

A biographic information tool, two questionnaires dealing with attitudes regarding women, law enforcement, sex crimes, and social values were administered, as well as a test to measure moral values. The responses were made anonymously, but tests were collected in such a manner as to distinguish between responses by males and females.

Seventy-four percent of the group responses indicated compassionate attitudes towards victims of sex crimes and liberal attitudes toward offenders. Twelve percent were undecided on these questions. Eleven of the 18 questions dealing with sex crimes, dealt specifically with the crime of rape. In those questions, 72.6 percent of the responses by men and 84.1 percent of the responses by women indicated compassionate attitudes and open-mindedness. There were 21 questions dealing with morality and social values. Sixty-six percent of the responses by men and 69 percent of the responses by women expressed liberal attitudes. Twenty-one percent of the responses of the group had a hard line morality view and conservative attitudes regarding social values.

In the attitude questionnaire where respondents were asked to rank various actions in order of their wrongness, kidnapping and robbery were checked as the worst offenses, while a woman drinking alone in a bar and a person having sex relations while unmarried were tabbed as the least wrong in the test (complete results of this test are in the appendix).

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

The role of the police is to address all sorts of human problems when and insofar as their solutions do or may require the use of force at the point of their occurrence. This lends homogeneity to such diverse procedures as catching a criminal, driving the mayor to the airport, evicting a drunken person from a bar, directing traffic, crowd control, taking care of lost children, administering medical first aid, and separating fighting relatives.¹

The modern police officer is called upon to do more than fight crime and enforce laws. The examples cited above include roles requiring police to provide security to public and private individuals in the community, to maintain order and keep the peace in the community, to provide social services, and emergency medical first aid services. In many instances, police officers must play roles as counselors or psychologists as well.

To prepare officers to meet such challenges and expectations, the Criminal Justice Program of the University of New Mexico sponsored a series of seminars conducted by the Bernalillo County Mental Health Center to provide training for members of the Albuquerque Police Department in personality dynamics, interviewing techniques, supportive counseling, and referral processes. The recent establishment of a sex crimes analysis unit within the Albuquerque Police Department, grew out of recognition of a need to develop special techniques to deal with the victims of sex crimes and specialists to investigate these crimes. Dr. Eloy Romero, Mental Health Center Senior Program Director, devised a program focusing on sex crimes which would serve officers in the field and personnel of the new unit as well. Police officers were then assigned by the Department to attend the seminars which were held once each week for four weeks. Sessions were scheduled for a period of two hours, and a lecture/discussion method was used.

It is not clear what criteria were used in the selection of officers, but those assigned to attend the seminar represented various areas of police work including Community Services, Investigations, Criminal Intelligence, and Patrol. A brief biographic survey was administered which yielded the following characteristics of the group. (A list of the officers assigned to attend is shown in Appendix A.)

Officers ranged in age from 26 years to 48 years, with a mean age of 34. Seven of the group were Anglo, four were Spanish American, and two were Native American. There were four females and nine males; two officers were divorced; ten were married, one was single. The group averaged two children per officer; five officers had both male and female children, three had female children only, and four officers had only male children.

The officers' police experience ranged from four to 18.5 years, averaging 8.3 years per officer (bimodal distribution: 4 years and 7 years). Previous work experience included secretarial work, sales, construction trades, military service, and meat cutting. Regarding education levels, two officers had completed high school only, college experience ranged from one to five years with a mean of 2.1 years, and two officers were college graduates. All male officers (9) reported having responded to a call where a sex crime had been committed, twelve officers had investigated sex crimes, and six officers said that someone they knew had been the victim of a sex crime.

CHAPTER II. SEMINAR SESSIONS

A. Personality Dynamics

In the first session, Dr. Richard Rada, a member of the faculty of UNM Medical School's Department of Psychiatry, introduced a classification of rape assailant types based on personality patterns, and summarized the general modes of operation for each category. The assailant classification scheme included the psychotic or legally insane; the neurotic who is depressed, angry, and frustrated; the latent homosexual who needs to assert his masculinity "once and for all;" the inadequate male whose loss of status or other element of success causes him to doubt his masculinity; and the sociopath or criminal character. Discussion centered around circumstances under which the use of force is likely to occur, when physical violence might occur, and how the offender is likely to act during the commission of the crime.

Dr. Rada cited information from a study done in California on characteristics of rapists, including the incidence of alcoholism or heavy use of alcohol. The officers concurred that much of the occurrence of rape is alcohol related, with victims and/or offenders drinking heavily. Officers indicated, too, that much of it is the result of females hitchhiking or "asking for it" in some other way. Dr. Rada stated that regardless whether in anyone's opinion a victim was "asking for it," rape is still an offense. Behavior or clothing which is generally and casually accepted by most men may constitute "asking for it" to others. It should not be interpreted as license to commit rape . . . either in the attitudes of society or of policemen and prosecutors.

Twelve officers were present, and a questionnaire was administered requesting biographic information on each officer. (See Appendix B.1.)

B. Interviewing Techniques that Protect Mental Health

In the second session, Dr. Stephen Perls, also a faculty member in the Department of Psychiatry, demonstrated the importance of non-verbal cues in communication. In a class experiment, the participants were paired off and placed back-to-back so the partners could not see each other. One of the partners spoke for a period of five minutes during which time the other was not allowed to respond. Then they were asked to reverse roles.

The purpose of the exercise was to show how communication depends upon a listener as well as a speaker, and how difficult it is to listen. Participants indicated they had wanted to make some kind of response during the time their partners were speaking.

Dr. Perls defined three stages of an interview: initiation (introduction); exploration (determination or statement of the problem); and termination (summation and closing of conversation). This was followed by an outline and discussion of several types of questions and their purposes or implications in an interview:

1. open vs. closed questions;
2. direct vs. indirect questions; and
3. single vs. double or compound questions.

The second session was concluded with a discussion of interviewer/victim relationships — the effects of sympathy (feeling sorry for the victim) and empathy (feeling for or with the victim).

Thirteen officers were present, and an attitude questionnaire was administered. (See Appendix B.2.)

C. Supportive Counseling

In the third session, David Sheegog, Psychologist and Coordinator of Youth Services at BCMHC, discussed characteristics of counseling and methods of dealing with victim trauma. He related specific cases and personal experiences.

Mr. Sheegog described characteristics essential to counseling: potency (skill, confidence, expertise); protective quality (to shield victim from outside harm); and permission (encouraging the victim to be authentic, to cry, etc.). He explained the typical victim reactions — fear, guilt, depression, depersonalization and grief, and stated that victims need to release such emotions in order to deal with their experience realistically. In order to handle or withstand the legal/technical aspects of her situation, as in making a statement, undergoing interrogation, and testifying, the victim must first be able to handle within herself the emotional impact of the crime. Some victims build defenses and deny or postpone the emotional impact of the crime for some time afterward. Many times these victims seem to be in control of their emotions and able to handle the situation. However, most people must deal with their emotions before they are able to gain or maintain control. Mr. Sheegog concluded that those who seem to be in control of their emotions initially, tend to experience a time later in life when defenses wear down and emotional breakdown occurs.

Eight officers were present, and a second attitude survey was administered. (See Appendix B.3.)

D. Referrals

The final session was conducted by Dr. Eloy Romero, BCHMC Senior Programs Director, who spent nearly one hour role playing an attempted suicide with an officer in the class who responded to the "call for service."

Dr. Romero stressed keeping one's "presence" and learning to "size up" situations as quickly as possible (What is this person feeling? What is he thinking? What is the intended action?).

Dr. Romero discussed referral by police of people in need of services such as mental health, alcohol, or drug treatment, saying that early intervention can facilitate prevention of serious problems. Group discussion focused on questions regarding success or failure of community-based rehabilitation and other special programs for offenders in relation to the effects of standard jail or prison sentences. Central to this discussion was the question of whether the penal system ought to be concerned with punishment or rehabilitation. Officers questioned, as they did during the second session, whether police officers ought to be concerned with counseling and other types of "social work." What seemed to be the general consensus was expressed by one officer: "It's the guys with the degree (college), who get out in the 'real world' and try and play social worker, who get hurt."

Nine officers were present, and a survey on moral values was administered. (See Appendix B.4.)

CHAPTER III. RESPONSE OF OFFICERS

At the beginning of the first session, Dr. Romero, coordinator of the program, introduced the lecturer for that session, turned the class over to him and left for an important meeting in Santa Fe. The series of seminars were not introduced to the officers in terms of how they came about, why these officers were selected to attend, purposes, goals, or format. Dr. Rada had been scheduled to conduct the final session, and agreed to take over for Dr. Romero when he was called to another meeting unexpectedly. Dr. Rada, however, had not been thoroughly briefed, and was not aware of the way the program had come about nor all the topics and lecturers to be included. The officers were, as a result, left to decipher for themselves what the seminars were to do, how it was to be done, and what they were to glean from it as well as contribute to it.

Early in the session, the group seemed somewhat defensive. The atmosphere was quiet and rather tense. Questions and remarks tended to be critical of points made in the lecture and the purposes of the seminar in general. It is impossible to determine whether this was the result of an ambiguous beginning of the program or a tendency of police officers to be put off by outsiders, especially mental health or social workers. Gradually, however, the group loosened somewhat, and comments, questions, and discussion points indicated elements of support throughout the remainder of the session.

In the second session the group was generally receptive to the seminar leader. They disagreed with him that counseling interview techniques were generally applicable to police interview situations, and an issue was raised as to whether a policeman's role was to be that of counselor or investigator

who must make a determination of the facts in a case. One officer indicated that supervisors expect the interview to be productive, whether or not it is in the best interests of the victim's mental health. A related issue involved the officer's ability to communicate concern; when he hears the same stories over and over, he tends to become hardened.

Dr. Perls explained the difficult task of instilling confidence and establishing rapport with a victim -- the use of a desk between the officer and the person being interviewed often raises a question of projecting authority versus projecting concern. Dr. Perls discussed "obstacles" in relating an emotionally charged incident and insisted that the person being interviewed would feel more comfortable if an imposing desk was not further separation between him and the officer. One officer stated that it might be too distracting, however, to interview a girl with good-looking legs without having her at least partially hidden behind a desk. This revelation was seen by some as an effort by officers to hide or partially shield themselves from situations in which they are not comfortable.

Interest in the third session was very high, though there was too much material presented in the hour-long lecture.* Officers tended to get lost, as the lecturer proceeded from topic to topic, but the human interest element helped them retain interest in the seminar. The officers present were able to empathize with the leader's stories on reaction to trauma; many offered their own work or personal experiences.

During the fourth session, officers expressed adamantly that rehabilitation is not working. They indicated preference for a system with standard

* Mr. Sheagor had understood that the session was to be one hour in length and had scheduled an appointment during the second hour.

sentencing procedures and no parole. The lecturer had at one time been a police officer and member of the Albuquerque Police Department. Many of the officers knew and had worked with him as a policeman, and were interested in his feeling on rehabilitation programs. They rejected a notion, however, that special programs might be better than prison as a deterrence to crime.

At the end of the final session, most officers indicated that they had enjoyed the seminar and would like to have more sessions along the same lines. They expressed a feeling that the topics should have been confined to attitudes and crimes, and not included controversial subjects such as rehabilitation. One officer suggested that future groups should not be only for police, but should involve interested members of the community or perhaps college students as well. Another officer said a four to six hour class per day should be considered to provide continuity. Still another remarked that the seminars should be for "guys like us" in small groups, and not just part of the academy training for new recruits who "haven't been out in the real world" yet.

CHAPTER IV. QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

Two attitude surveys were administered to the officers, as well as a 14-item questionnaire asking each respondent to compare and rank moral values. Each of the attitude surveys was made up of 20 questions designed to elicit attitude indicators in four areas: attitudes toward women, law enforcement, sex offenses, and morality and social values. The questionnaires included 31 different questions and nine which were utilized in both surveys. Two questions on the first survey were repeated exactly on the second, and seven more questions from the first survey were rephrased and included in the second survey.

The first survey^{*} was administered at the beginning of the second session. All but two members of the group taking the survey had attended the first session on personality dynamics (Rada). The second survey⁺ was administered just before the close of the third session, following discussions of interviewing techniques that support mental health (Perls) and supportive counseling and the effects of emotional trauma (Sheegog). The effects these lectures and pursuant discussions may have had on the attitudes of officers is impossible to assess. No attempt was made to compare attitudes before and after the seminar.

Survey questionnaires were completed anonymously. Respondents were not identified with the questionnaires they had completed as part of an effort to encourage them to answer questions candidly. The forms were sorted as

* See Appendix B.2.

+ See Appendix B.3.

they were turned in, however, to distinguish between those completed by male and female officers. Survey responses are listed in Appendix C.

Fifteen of the twenty questions in the first survey elicited "strong" responses; there were 31 occurrences of "strongly agree" or "strongly disagree." There were no incidences of strong agreement and strong disagreement to the same question. In addition, 15 questions elicited 20 "undecided" responses.

Collapsing the response categories to agreement/undecided/disagreement, as shown in Table 1, yields a clear indication of attitude patterns. Table 1 shows that five questions on the first survey did not attain response agreement by a majority of officers who completed questionnaires (Nos. 8, 11, 12, 13, and 16). On one question attitudes were evenly divided between agreement and disagreement:

(No. 16) "I think a good many women who report rape do so for ulterior motives." (There were no "strong" responses to this question.)

Unanimous response agreement was attained on two questions:

(No. 17) "Homosexuals are degenerates; police should hunt them down and put them in jail." (Thirteen officers disagreed.)

(No. 20) "Under no circumstances can a prostitute be raped." (Twelve officers disagreed; one failed to respond.)

On the second survey, thirteen questions elicited "strong" responses. One question received both strong agreement and strong disagreement:

(No. 7) "It is unfair to expect a woman to attempt to resist being raped when she is threatened with a weapon."

Only one officer disagreed with this statement. It was a female officer, and she disagreed strongly. Sixteen questions in this survey received responses of "undecided."

Table 2 shows the collapsed response categories for the second survey. All questions attained majority response agreement; two questions achieved unanimity:

TABLE 1. QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER 1, ATTITUDE PATTERNS

<u>Statements</u>	<u>Dis-</u> <u>agree</u>	<u>Unde-</u> <u>cided</u>	<u>Agree</u>
1. I try never to make judgments about people until I'm sure of the facts.	1	1	11
2. It does not reflect on a man's character if he and his fiancée have sexual intercourse before marriage.	2	0	11
3. I don't like women who disregard the usual social or moral conventions.	7	5	1
4. I am in favor of very strict enforcement of all laws, no matter what the consequences.	12	1	0
5. It's a woman's job more than a man's to uphold our moral code, especially in sexual matters.	8	2	3
6. A man who provides temptation by leaving valuable property unprotected is as much to blame for its theft as the one who steals it.	7	1	5
7. A woman who has sexual relations with a man for money should go to jail.	8	2	3
8. Rapists and child molesters should be severely punished by imprisonment, castration, or worse.	6	3	4
9. Many of the girls I know go out with men only for what they can get out of them.	9	1	3
10. It's not a rape if the girl "gets more than she bargained for."	12	0	1
11. I think I am stricter about right and wrong than most people.	6	3	4
12. The woman who provides temptation by hitchhiking is as much to blame for rape as the rapist.	6	3	4
13. Women live under unfair restrictions that ought to be done away with.	6	3	4
14. An armed robbery victim should give the robber anything he asks for.	1	1	11
15. When it comes to sex between consenting adults, I believe in "live and let live."	3	0	10
16. I think a good many women who report rape do so for ulterior motives.	6	1	6
17. Homosexuals are degenerates; police should hunt them down and put them in jail.	13	0	0
18. I believe women should have as much sexual freedom as men.	0	1	11
19. I get pretty discouraged when a smart lawyer gets a criminal off.	3	1	8
20. Under no circumstances can a prostitute be raped.	12	0	0

TABLE 2. QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER 2, ATTITUDE PATTERNS

<u>Statements</u>	<u>Dis-</u> <u>agree</u>	<u>Unde-</u> <u>cided</u>	<u>Agree</u>
1. It is more difficult to believe a rape has occurred if no weapon was used.	7	1	0
2. Sex crimes, such as rape and attacks on children, are signs of mental illness; such people belong in hospitals rather than prison.	0	2	6
3. Women have as much right as men to "sow wild oats."	0	3	5
4. Law breakers are almost always caught and punished.	8	0	0
5. A girl who was really raped will report to the police immediately.	7	1	0
6. Sexual relations between unmarried people should be illegal.	6	1	1
7. It is unfair to expect a woman to attempt to resist being raped when she is threatened with a weapon.	1	1	6
8. It's a good thing to know people in the right places so you can get traffic tickets and such things taken care of.	6	0	2
9. It is wrong that society should permit greater sexual freedom to men than women.	1	1	6
10. The facts on crime and sexual immorality show that we have to crack down harder on women's fashions and behavior if we're going to save our moral standards.	6	0	2
11. A man can scarcely maintain respect for his fiancée if they have sexual relations before they are married.	7	1	0
12. The woman who provides temptation by hitchhiking is as much to blame for rape as the rapist.	5	2	1
13. When it comes to sexual matters, it's all right for a man to ask and it's a woman's responsibility to say no.	5	1	2
14. It's nobody's business if someone is a homosexual as long as he doesn't harm other people.	2	1	5
15. It's difficult to believe a rape has occurred when a woman says she was afraid to resist.	7	1	0
16. A large number of people are guilty of bad sex conduct.	2	5	1
17. I like a sweet, feminine type of girl.	0	5	1
18. It's not a rape if the girl "gets more than she bargained for."	6	2	0
19. I do not blame a person for taking advantage of someone who lays himself open to it.	5	2	1
20. A girl who believes in "free love" cannot be raped.	8	0	0

(No. 4) "Law breakers are almost always caught and punished." (Eight officers disagreed.)

(No. 20) "A girl who believes in 'free love' cannot be raped." (Again, eight officers disagreed.)

Questions 16 and 17 received a majority of responses in the "undecided" category.

Two questions appeared in both surveys and elicited the following responses:

<u>Survey-Question</u>	<u>Strongly disagree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>Undecided</u>	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Strongly agree</u>
1-10 "It's not rape if a girl gets 2-18 'more than she bargained for.'"	2	10(92% comb)	1		
		6(75%)	2		
1-12 "The woman who provides temp- 2-12 tation by hitchhiking is as much to blame for rape as the rapist."		6(46%)	3	4	
		5(63%)	2	1	

Questions designed to elicit the attitudes of officers toward women, law enforcement, sex offenses, and morality, are shown with their response indications in Appendix D. Twenty-three questions focused on attitudes toward women. Approximately 71 percent of the group's responses to these questions indicated favorable attitudes toward women (65.5% male officer responses; 76.9% female officer responses). Slightly more than 15 percent of the responses were "undecided," and 14 percent indicated unfavorable attitudes toward women (12.2% of the negative attitudinal responses came from female officers!).

A set of 25 questions were utilized as indicators of attitudes regarding some aspects of law enforcement. Slightly more than 71 percent of the responses of the group indicated liberal attitudes (69.9% responses by male officers; 75% female officer responses). Approximately 11 percent of the responses to this set of questions were "undecided," and 18 percent

indicated hard line law enforcement attitudes (20.5% male officer responses; 14% female officer responses).

Eighteen questions were analyzed as indicators of attitudes regarding rape and other sex offenses. Seventy-four percent of the group's responses indicated compassionate attitudes toward victims of sex offenses and liberal attitudes toward offenders (71% male officer responses; 77.8% female responses). Almost 12 percent of the responses to these questions were "undecided," and 14 percent indicated uncompassionate attitudes (15.9% male officer responses; 11% female officer responses). Eleven of these 18 questions pertained to the crime of rape. Of the total responses by male officers to this subset of questions, 72.6 percent indicated compassionate attitudes, or open-mindedness, compared with 84.1 percent of responses from female officers.

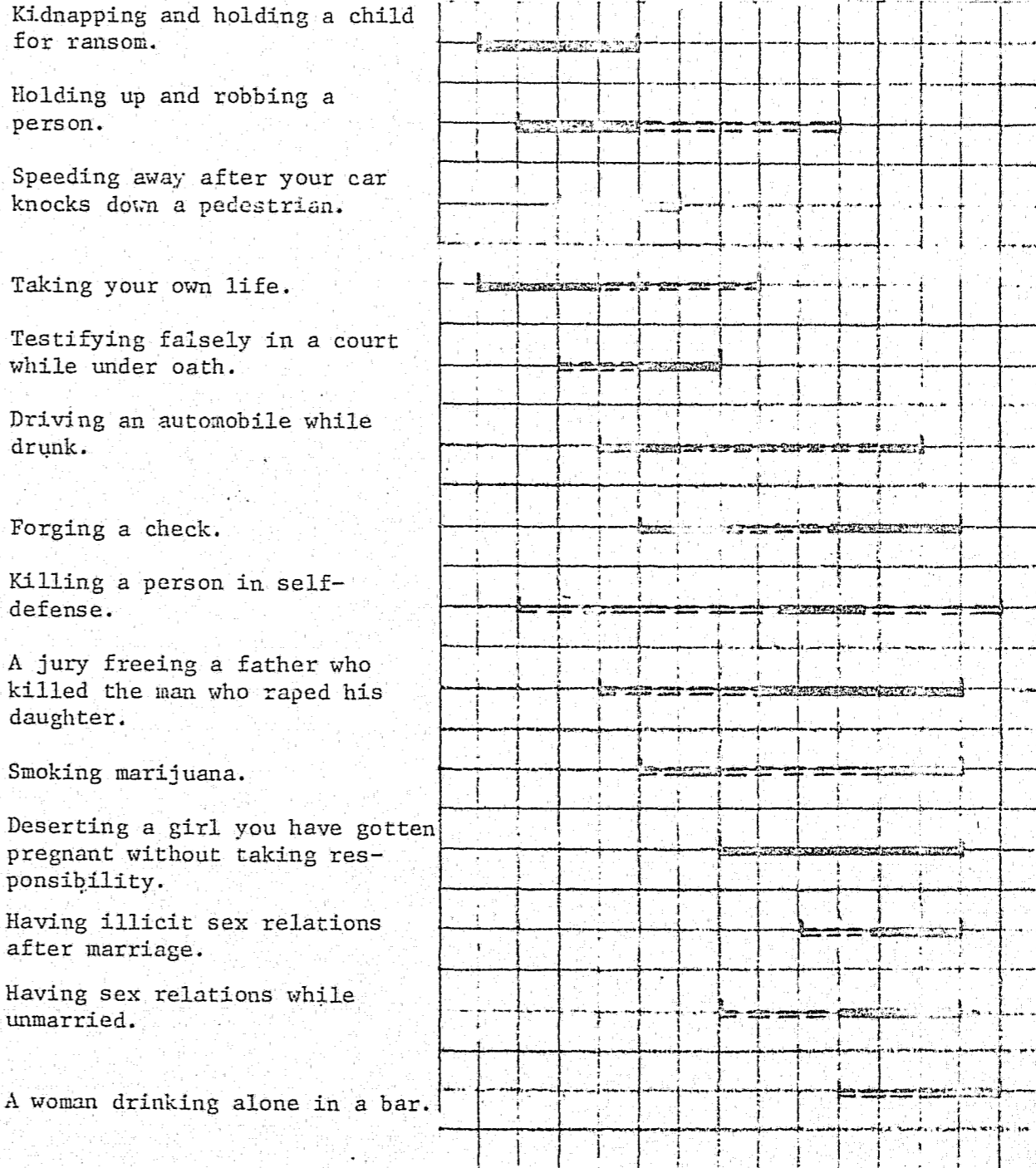
There were 21 questions addressing attitudes on morality and social values. Sixty-six percent of the responses by the group indicated liberal attitudes (64.2% male officer responses; 69% female officer responses). Thirteen percent of the responses to this group of questions were "undecided," and 21 percent indicated hard line attitudes on morality and conservative attitudes regarding social values.

A third questionnaire was administered at the beginning of the final session. An abbreviated form of a 50-item study comparing moral values,² the survey asked respondents to compare 14 situations and rank them according to "wrongness," beginning with that which was most wrong.

Figure 1 shows the ranking by the officers (group mean) of the 14 items. All but one respondent agreed that "women drinking alone in a bar" was least wrong. Curiously, the dissenter was a female officer who ranked this item as tenth, followed by "having sex relations while unmarried" (eleventh),

FIGURE 1. RANK, RANGE, AND DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSES TO QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER THREE

Items According to Group Rank (Mean)



Rank order 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
 Most wrong Least wrong

"driving an automobile while drunk" (twelfth), "having illicit sex relations after marriage" (thirteenth), and "killing a person in self-defense" (fourteenth).

Six of the nine respondents indicated "kidnapping and holding a child for ransom" was most wrong. The three dissenters agreed "taking your own life" was most wrong. Two of these felt "kidnaping and holding a child for ransom" was the second most wrong. The other ranked this item fifth, preceded by "killing a person in self-defense" (second), "testifying falsely in court while under oath" (third), and "driving an automobile while drunk" (fourth).

CHAPTER V. OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It was evident from the seminar that these officers were interested in discussing attitudes. They showed particular interest in social pressures on individuals, especially police, victims, witnesses, and suspects. The seminars which seemed most effective in eliciting officer participation in discussion were those which centered around situations the officers had experienced, how the officers felt because of these situations, and what they believed. A theory is that when the officer can better understand his own feelings and reactions to situations, he can better understand the feelings and reactions of others, and is perhaps better prepared to care about their feelings and reactions.

Throughout the sessions it was apparent that in discussions involving procedures, such as interviewing techniques or referral, a pragmatic approach gained greater acceptance than a theoretical or mental health approach. Officers do not see themselves as counselors or psychologists in interrogations. They feel they are paid to do a difficult job in what is often an unpleasant environment. It is therefore difficult for them to add to the primary goal of "determining the facts" an additional goal of providing aid and comfort to victims of violent crime. The idea, perpetuated through police socialization, that police are basically crime fighting agents has not been effectively challenged in the past, so no one has bothered to sort out remaining priorities — such as the mental health of victims of violent crime. The view that crime control is the only serious, important, and necessary part of police work has deleterious effects on the morale of officers who are inclined to take a broader view. The low esteem accorded

to activities and concerns which do not involve law enforcement in the direct sense, leads to neglecting the development of skills and knowledge required to discharge them properly and efficiently. Officers tend to be of the opinion that the "social worker types" among them are the ones who get hurt. They imply that these do not understand or operate in the "real world," and somehow a college degree is at least partially responsible.

The seminars pointed up a need for the lecturers to have a basic, working knowledge of police jargon, procedures, and techniques. This would enable them to better relate to officers' tasks and situations with which they must deal and to the attitudes that influence how officers deal with particular events.

The seminar sessions should be longer, perhaps one whole day a week for two weeks, or two consecutive days. To provide continuity, each group should have one seminar leader or instructor conducting all sessions, perhaps with the aid of guest lecturers. Attitudes should be measured prior to and following the seminars, and results compared with those of previous groups. Analysis and comparison of such attitudinal data over a period of time will yield generalizations characteristic of police as a subculture.

The sessions should continue to be for small groups of officers to ensure maximum participation in discussion. Cadets could be included in the groups though it is not recommended that anyone outside police work be included. It is important that communication be directed to experienced field officers and detectives; these officers have already confronted the situations to which the seminars are addressed, and have begun to develop attitudes and defenses based on their experiences. They need help in recognizing and understanding these attitudes and defenses so that they are able to deal with them effectively. If classes were to include additional

members of the community as has been suggested, the openness of the officers could be inhibited and their defensiveness intensified. Confrontations would quickly lead to polarization, and the value potential of the program would decrease accordingly.

The four lecturers for this seminar series had contrasting styles, and each was able to effectively reach the group. Dr. Rada was interesting because of his knowledge and sense of humor. ("Not only can she make love, but she can play baseball!") Dr. Perls was soft-spoken and dry; he was informative and his talk/listen exercise was very effective. His admitted lack of familiarity with police operations and procedures helped project an image of humility and non-threat to police officers. Mr. Sheegog maintained high interest with the group because he spoke on a very basic level, describing and providing insight into familiar emotions. ("Everyone needs to discharge grief in order to deal with his future.") The officers tended to lecture to Dr. Romero rather than his lecturing to them. As a former police officer, he was familiar with the nuances of police work, and the fact that he was known to many of them provided an opportunity to discuss controversial topics.

The series of lectures provided an educational and attitude-broadening opportunity for the small group of officers selected to attend. It established communication and cooperation between the Albuquerque Police Department and the Bernalillo County Mental Health Center, and set a precedent for training programs conducted by BCMHC for police officers.

NOTES

¹Egon Bittner, The Functions of the Police in a Modern Society, Public Health Service Publication No. 2059 (Chevy Chase, Md.: National Institute of Mental Health, 1970), p. 44.

²P. Crissman, "Temporal Changes and Sexual Differences in Moral Judgments," Journal of Social Psychology (1942) 16, 29-38. An updated study by the same title was published in 1950, University of Wyoming Publication 15, 57-68. See also S. Rettig and B. Pasamanick, "Changes in Moral Values Among College Students: A Factorial Study," American Sociological Review (1959) 24, 856-863.

APPENDIX A

LIST OF OFFICERS SELECTED AND ASSIGNED BY THE ALBUQUERQUE POLICE DEPARTMENT
TO ATTEND THE SEMINAR

<u>Name</u>	<u>Section</u>
Policewoman Mary D. Baca	Community Service Section
Officer Ed Brennan	Criminal Intelligence Unit
Policewoman Dorothy Shaw	Juvenile Division
Lieutenant Charles Martin	Investigations Division
Sergeant J. Powell	Investigations Division
Policewoman Carolyn Tye	Investigations Division, Sex Crimes Analysis Unit
Policewoman Maxine Ross	Investigations Division, Sex Crimes Analysis Unit
Lieutenant E. Walker	Field Service Division
Sergeant S. Sanchez	Field Service Division
Officer J. Baird	Field Investigator, Field Service Division
Officer R. Garcia	Field Investigator, Field Service Division
Officer I. Smith	Field Investigator, Field Service Division
Officer R. Parker	Field Service Division
Officer R. Haslett	Field Service Division

APPENDIX B

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES

1. Biographic Survey
2. First Attitude Questionnaire
3. Second Attitude Questionnaire
4. Moral Value Survey

B.I.

Name _____

Age _____ Sex: M F Marital Status: Married Divorced
Single Widowed

Ethnic origin: _____ Number of Children: _____ Boys _____ Girls

_____ Anglo A.P.D. Rank _____

_____ Spanish-American Division _____

_____ Black Years police experience _____

_____ Native American Previous occupation _____

_____ Other _____

Education level: (Circle highest level achieved)

High School Diploma or Equivalent College: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Graduate Work:

Degree _____

Major area _____ Minor _____

Have you ever responded to a call for a sex crime? _____

Have you ever investigated a sex crime? _____

Has anyone you know been a victim of a sex crime? _____

_____ Male _____ Self

_____ Female _____ Family member

_____ Friend

_____ Other

What do you expect to get from this seminar? _____

B.2.

SEMINAR QUESTIONNAIRE

Answer the following 20 questions by circling the response which most closely represents your feelings (strongly disagree, disagree, undecided, agree, strongly agree).

1. I try never to make judgements about people until I'm sure of the facts.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

2. It does not reflect on a man's character if he and his fiancée have sexual intercourse before marriage.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

3. I don't like women who disregard the usual social or moral conventions.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

4. I am in favor of very strict enforcement of all laws, no matter what the consequences.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

5. It's a woman's job more than a man's to uphold our moral code, especially in sexual matters.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

6. A man who provides temptation by leaving valuable property unprotected is as much to blame for its theft as the one who steals it.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

7. A woman who has sexual relations with a man for money should go to jail.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

8. Rapists and child molesters should be severely punished by imprisonment, castration, or worse.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

9. Many of the girls I know go out with men only for what they can get out of them.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

10. It's not a rape if the girl "gets more than she bargained for."

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

11. I think I am stricter about right and wrong than most people.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

12. The woman who provides temptation by hitchhiking is as much to blame for the rape as the rapist.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

13. Women live under unfair restrictions that ought to be done away with.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

14. An armed robbery victim should give the robber anything he asks for.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

15. When it comes to sex between consenting adults, I believe in "live and let live."

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

16. I think a good many women who report rape do so for ulterior motives.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

17. Homosexuals are degenerates; police should hunt them down and put them in jail.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

18. I believe women should have as much sexual freedom as men.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

19. I get pretty discouraged at the law when a smart lawyer gets a criminal off.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

20. Under no circumstances can a prostitute be raped.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

B.3.

SEMINAR QUESTIONNAIRE #2

Answer the following 20 questions by circling the response which most closely represents your feeling (strongly disagree, disagree, undecided, agree, strongly agree).

1. It is more difficult to believe a rape has occurred if no weapon was used.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

2. Sex crimes, such as rape and attacks on children, are signs of mental illness; such people belong in hospitals rather than in prison.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

3. Women have as much right as men to sow "wild oats."

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

4. Law breakers are almost always caught and punished.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

5. A girl who was really raped will report to police immediately.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

6. Sexual relations between unmarried people should be illegal.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

7. It is unfair to expect a woman to attempt to resist being raped when she is threatened with a weapon.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

8. It's a good thing to know people in the right places so you can get traffic tickets and such things taken care of.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

9. It is wrong that society should permit greater sexual freedom to men than women.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

10. The facts on crime and sexual immorality show that we have to crack down harder on women's fashions and behavior if we're going to save our moral standards.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

11. A man can scarcely maintain respect for his fiancée if they have sexual relations before they are married.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

12. The woman who provides temptation by hitchhiking is as much to blame for rape as the rapist.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

13. When it comes to sexual matters, it's all right for a man to ask and it's a woman's responsibility to say no.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

14. It's nobody's business if someone is a homosexual as long as he doesn't harm other people.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

15. It's difficult to believe rape has occurred when a woman says she was afraid to resist.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

16. A large number of people are guilty of bad sex conduct.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

17. I like a sweet feminine type of girl.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

18. It's not a rape if the girl "gets more than she bargained for."

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

19. I do not blame a person for taking advantage of someone who lays himself open to it.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

20. A girl who believes in "free love" cannot be raped.

Strongly disagree Disagree Undecided Agree Strongly agree

B.4.

SEMINAR QUESTIONNAIRE

Rank the following in order of degree of wrongness. (Assign the number one to the worst offense . . . the number 14 to the least wrong offense.)

-
- | | |
|--|-----|
| Killing a person in self-defense. | () |
| Kidnapping and holding a child for ransom. | () |
| Having sex relations while unmarried. | () |
| Forging a check. | () |
| Testifying falsely in court while under oath. | () |
| A jury freeing a father who killed the man who raped his daughter. | () |
| Having illicit sex relations after marriage. | () |
| Driving an automobile while drunk. | () |
| Holding up and robbing a person. | () |
| Speeding away after your car knocks down a pedestrian. | () |
| Taking your own life. | () |
| Deserting a girl you have gotten pregnant without taking responsibility. | () |
| Smoking marijuana. | () |
| Women drinking alone in a bar. | () |

APPENDIX C

SURVEY RESPONSES

1. First Attitude Questionnaire
2. Second Attitude Questionnaire

ATTITUDE SURVEY RESULTS (Questionnaire No. 1)

Statements	Responses				
	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly agree
1. I try never to make judgments about people until I'm sure of the facts.		1	1	9	2
2. It does not reflect on a man's character if he and his fiancee have sexual intercourse before marriage.		2		8	3
3. I don't like women who disregard the usual social or moral conventions.		7	5	1	
4. I am in favor of very strict enforcement of all laws, no matter what the consequences.	3	9	1		
5. It's a woman's job more than a man's to uphold our moral code, especially in sexual matters.	3	5	2	3	
6. A man who provides temptation by leaving valuable property unprotected is as much to blame for its theft as the one who steals it.	2	5	1	5	
7. A woman who has sexual relations with a man for money should go to jail.	1	7	2	3	
8. Rapists and child molesters should be severely punished by imprisonment, castration, or worse.	1	5	3	4	
9. Many of the girls I know go out with men only for what they can get out of them.	1	8	1	3	
10. It's not a rape if the girl "gets more than she bargained for."	2	10		1	
11. I think I am stricter about right and wrong than most people.		6	3	4	
12. The woman who provides temptation by hitchhiking is as much to blame for rape as the rapist.		6	3	4	
13. Women live under unfair restrictions that ought to be done away with.		6	3	4	
14. An armed robbery victim should give the robber anything he asks for.		1	1	9	2

ATTITUDE SURVEY RESULTS (Questionnaire No. 1) -- continued.

Statements	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly agree
15. When it comes to sex between consenting adults, I believe in "live and let live."		3		7	3
16. I think a good many women who report rape do so for ulterior motives.		6	1	6	
17. Homosexuals are degenerates; police should hunt them down and put them in jail.	2	11			
18. I believe women should have as much sexual freedom as men.			1	9	2
19. I get pretty discouraged at the law when a smart lawyer gets a criminal off.		3	1	6	2
20. Under no circumstances can a prostitute be raped.	2	10			

ATTITUDE SURVEY RESULTS (Questionnaire No. 2)

Statements	Responses				
	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly agree
1. It is more difficult to believe a rape has occurred if no weapon was used.	2	5	1		
2. Sex crimes, such as rape and attacks on children are signs of mental illness; such people belong in hospitals rather than in prison.			2	4	2
3. Women have as much right as men to sow "wild oats."			3	5	
4. Law breakers are almost always caught and punished.	2	6			
5. A girl who was really raped will report to police immediately.		7	1		
6. Sexual relations between unmarried people should be illegal.	2	4	1	1	
7. It is unfair to expect a woman to attempt to resist being raped when she is threatened with a weapon.	1		1	5	1
8. It's a good thing to know people in the right places so you can get traffic tickets and such things taken care of.	3	3		2	
9. It is wrong that society should permit greater sexual freedom to men than women.	1		1	6	
10. The facts on crime and sexual immorality show that we have to crack down harder on women's fashions and behavior if we're going to save our moral standards.	3	3		2	
11. A man can scarcely maintain respect for his fiancée if they have sexual relations before they are married.	2	5	1		
12. The woman who provides temptation by hitchhiking is as much to blame for rape as the rapist.		5	2	1	
13. When it comes to sexual matters, it's all right for a man to ask and it's a woman's responsibility to say no.	2	3	1	2	
14. It's nobody's business if someone is a homosexual as long as he doesn't harm other people.		2	1	4	1

ATTITUDE SURVEY RESULTS (Questionnaire No. 2) -- continued.

Statements	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly agree
15. It's difficult to believe a rape has occurred when a woman says she was afraid to resist.		7	1		
16. A large number of people are guilty of bad' s . conduct.	1	1	5	1	
17. I like a sweet, feminine type of girl.			5	1	
18. It's not a rape if the girl "gets more than she bargained for."		6	2		
19. I do not blame a person for taking advantage of someone who lays himself open to it.		5	2	1	
20. A girl who believes in "free love" cannot be raped.	1	7			

APPENDIX D

QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES

1. Questionnaire Responses Indicating Attitudes toward Women
2. Questionnaire Responses Indicating Attitudes regarding some
Aspects of Law Enforcement
3. Questionnaire Responses Indicating Attitudes regarding
Sex Offenses
4. Questionnaire Responses Indicating Attitudes regarding Morality

D.1.

	Responses Favorable to Women	Undecided	Responses Unfavorable to Women
<u>Questionnaire #1</u> (Responses by female officers indicated with parentheses.)			
2. It does not reflect on a man's character if he and his fiancee have sexual intercourse before marriage.	11 (4)	1	1
3. I don't like women who disregard the usual social or moral conventions.	7 (4)	5	1
5. It's a woman's job more than a man's to uphold our moral code, especially in sexual matters.	8 (4)	2	3
7. A woman who has sexual relations with a man for money should go to jail.	8 (2)	2 (1)	3 (1)
9. Many of the girls I know go out with men only for what they can get out of them.	9 (3)	1	3 (1)
10. It's not a rape if the girl "gets more than she bargained for."	12 (4)	0	1
12. The woman who provides temptation by hitchhiking is as much to blame for rape as the rapist.	6 (2)	3 (1)	4 (1)
13. Women live under unfair restrictions that ought to be done away with.	6 (3)	3	4 (1)
16. I think a good many women who report rape do so for ulterior motives.	6 (3)	1	6 (1)
18. I believe women should have as much sexual freedom as men.	11 (4)	1	0
20. Under no circumstances can a prostitute be raped.	12 (4)	0	0
<u>Questionnaire #2</u>			
1. It is more difficult to believe a rape has occurred if no weapon was used.	7 (3)	1 (1)	0
3. Women have as much right as men to sow "wild oats."	5 (2)	3 (2)	0
5. A girl who was really raped will report to police immediately.	7 (4)	1	0
7. It is unfair to expect a woman to attempt to resist being raped when she is threatened with a weapon.	6 (3)	1	1 (1)
9. It is wrong that society should permit greater sexual freedom to men than women.	6 (3)	1	1 (1)

	<u>Favorable</u>	<u>Undecided</u>	<u>Unfavorable</u>
10. The facts on crime and sexual immorality show that we have to crack down harder on women's fashions and behavior if we're going to save our moral standards.	6 (3)	0	2 (1)
11. A man can scarcely maintain respect for his fiancee if they have sexual relations before they are married.	7 (4)	1	0
12. The woman who provides temptation by hitchhiking is as much to blame for rape as the rapist.	5 (2)	2 (1)	1 (1)
13. When it comes to sexual matters, it's all right for a man to ask and it's a woman's responsibility to say no.	5 (2)	1	2 (2)
15. It's difficult to believe a rape has occurred when a woman says she was afraid to resist.	7 (4)	1	0
17. I like a sweet, feminine type of girl.	1	5 (2)	0
20. A girl who believes in "free love" cannot be raped.	8 (4)	0	0
TOTALS	166 (71)	36 (8)	33 (11)
PERCENTAGES	70.6(78.9)	15.3(8.8)	14.1(12.2)

D.2.

Liberal Law Enforcement Attitudes	Undecided	Hard-line Law Enf. Attitudes
(Responses by female officers indicated with parentheses.)		

Questionnaire #1

4. I am in favor of very strick enforcement of all laws, no matter what the consequences.	12 (4)	1	0
6. A man who provides temptation by leaving valuable property unprotected is as much to blame for its theft as the one who steals it.	7 (3)	1	5 (1)
7. A woman who has sexual relations with a man for money should go to jail.	8 (2)	2 (1)	3 (1)
8. Rapists and child molesters should be severely punished by imprisonment, castration, or worse.	6 (2)	3 (1)	4 (1)
10. It's not a rape if the girl "gets more than she bargained for."	12 (4)	0	1
12. The woman who provides temptation by hitchhiking is as much to blame for rape as the rapist.	6 (2)	3 (1)	4 (1)
14. An armed robbery victim should give the robber anything he asks for.	11 (3)	1 (1)	1
15. When it comes to sex between consenting adults, I believe in "live and let live."	10 (3)	0	3 (1)
16. I think a good many women who report rape do so for ulterior motives.	6 (3)	1	6 (1)
17. Homosexuals are degenerates; police should hunt them down and put them in jail.	13 (4)	0	0
19. I get pretty discouraged at the law when a smart lawyer gets a criminal off.	3 (1)	1 (1)	8 (2)
20. Under no circumstances can a prostitute be raped.	12 (4)	0	0

Questionnaire #2

1. It is more difficult to believe a rape has occurred if no weapon was used.	7 (3)	1 (1)	0
2. Sex crimes, such as rape and attacks on children are signs of mental illness; such people belong in hospitals rather than in prison.	6 (3)	2 (1)	0
4. Law breakers are almost always caught and punished.	8 (4)	0	0

	<u>Liberal LE</u>	<u>Undecided</u>	<u>Hard-line</u>
5. A girl who was really raped will report to police immediately.	7 (4)	1	0
6. Sexual relations between unmarried people should be illegal.	6 (3)	1 (1)	1
7. It is unfair to expect a woman to attempt to resist being raped when she is threatened with a weapon.	6 (3)	1	1 (1)
8. It's a good thing to know people in the right places so you can get traffic tickets and such things taken care of.	2 (1)	0	6 (3)
12. The woman who provides temptation by hitchhiking is as much to blame for rape as the rapist.	5 (2)	2 (1)	1 (1)
14. It's nobody's business if someone is a homosexual as long as he doesn't harm other people.	5 (2)	1 (1)	2 (1)
15. It's difficult to believe a rape has occurred when a woman says she was afraid to resist.	7 (4)	1	0
18. It's not a rape if the girl "gets more than she bargained for."	6 (4)	2	0
19. I do not blame a person for taking advantage of someone who lays himself open to it.	5 (3)	2 (1)	1
20. A girl who believes in "free love" cannot be raped.	8 (4)	0	0
TOTALS	184 (75)	27 (11)	47 (14)
PERCENTAGES	71.3(75)	10.5(11)	18.2(14)

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

D.3.

Compassionate
Attitudes re:
Sex Offenses Undecided Sex Offenses
(Responses of female officer in paren.)

Questionnaire #1

7. A woman who has sexual relations with a man for money should go to jail.	8 (2)	2 (1)	3 (1)
8. Rapists and child molesters should be severely punished by imprisonment, castration, or worse.	6 (2)	3 (1)	4 (1)
10. It's not a rape if the girl "gets more than she bargained for."	12 (4)	0	1
12. The woman who provides temptation by hitchhiking is as much to blame as the rapist.	6 (2)	3 (1)	4 (1)
16. I think a good many women who report rape do so for ulterior motives.	6 (3)	1	6 (1)
17. Homosexuals are degenerates; police should hunt them down and put them in jail.	13 (4)	0	0
20. Under no circumstances can a prostitute be raped.	12 (4)	0	0

Questionnaire #2

1. It is more difficult to believe a rape has occurred if no weapon was used.	7 (3)	1 (1)	0
2. Sex crimes, such as rape and attacks on children are signs of mental illness; such people belong in hospitals rather than in prison.	6 (3)	2 (1)	0
5. A girl who was really raped will report to police immediately	7 (4)	1	0
6. Sexual relations between unmarried people should be illegal.	6 (3)	1 (1)	1
7. It is unfair to expect a woman to attempt to resist being raped when she is threatened with a weapon.	6 (3)	1	1 (1)
10. The facts on crime and sexual immorality show that we have to crack down harder on women's fashions and behavior if we're going to save our moral standards.	6 (3)	0	2 (1)
12. The woman who provides temptation by hitchhiking is as much to blame for rape as the rapist.	5 (2)	2 (1)	1 (1)

	<u>Compassionate</u>	<u>Undecided</u>	<u>Uncompassionate</u>
14. It's nobody's business if someone is a homosexual as long as he doesn't harm other people.	5 (2)	1 (1)	2 (1)
15. It's difficult to believe a rape has occurred when a woman says she was afraid to resist.	7 (4)	1	0
18. It's not a rape if the girl "gets more than she bargained for."	6 (4)	2	0
20. A girl who believes in "free love" cannot be raped.	8 (4)	0	0
TOTALS	132 (56)	21 (8)	25 (8)
PERCENTAGES	74.2(77.8)	11.8(11.1)	14.0(11.1)

D.4.

	Liberal Attitudes re: Morals (Responses indicated in parentheses.)	Undecided of female officers in parentheses.)	Hard-line Attitudes re: Morals
<u>Questionnaire #1</u>			
1. I try never to make judgments about people until I'm sure of the facts.	11 (3)	1	1 (1)
2. It does not reflect on a man's character if he and his fiancée have sexual intercourse before marriage.	11 (4)	0	2
4. I am in favor of very strict enforcement of all laws, no matter what the consequences.	12 (4)	1	0
5. It's a woman's job more than a man's to uphold our moral code, especially in sexual matters.	8 (2)	2 (1)	3 (1)
7. A woman who has sexual relations with a man for money should go to jail.	8 (2)	2 (1)	3 (1)
11. I think I am stricter about right and wrong than most people.	6 (4)	3	4
13. Women live under unfair restrictions that ought to be done away with.	4 (3)	3	6 (1)
15. When it comes to sex between consenting adults, I believe in "live and let live."	10 (3)	0	3 (1)
17. Homosexuals are degenerates; police should hunt them down and put them in jail.	13 (4)	0	0
18. I believe women should have as much sexual freedom as men.	11 (4)	1	0
19. I get pretty discouraged at the law when a smart lawyer gets a criminal off.	3 (1)	1 (1)	8 (2)
<u>Questionnaire #2</u>			
3. Women have as much right as men to sow "wild oats."	5 (2)	3 (2)	0
6. Sexual relations between unmarried people should be illegal.	6 (3)	1 (1)	1
8. It's a good thing to know people in the right places so you can get traffic tickets and such things taken care of.	2 (1)	0	6 (3)
9. It is wrong that society should permit greater sexual freedom to men than women.	6 (3)	1	1 (1)
10. The facts on crime and sexual immorality show that we have to crack down harder on women's fashions and behavior if we're going to save our moral standards.	6 (3)	0	2 (1)

	<u>Liberal Morals</u>	<u>Undecided</u>	<u>Hard-line</u>
11. A man can scarcely maintain respect for his fiancée if they have sexual relations before they are married.	7 (4)	1	0
13. When it comes to sexual matters, it's all right for a man to ask and it's a woman's responsibility to say no.	5 (2)	1	2 (2)
14. It's nobody's business if someone is a homosexual as long he doesn't harm other people.	5 (2)	1 (1)	2 (1)
16. A large number of people are guilty of bad sex conduct.	2 (1)	5 (3)	1
19. I do not blame a person for taking advantage of someone who lays himself open to it.	5 (3)	2 (1)	1
TOTALS	146 (58)	29 (11)	46 (15)
PERCENTAGES	66.1(69)	13.1(13.1)	20.8(17.9)

END

7/10/11