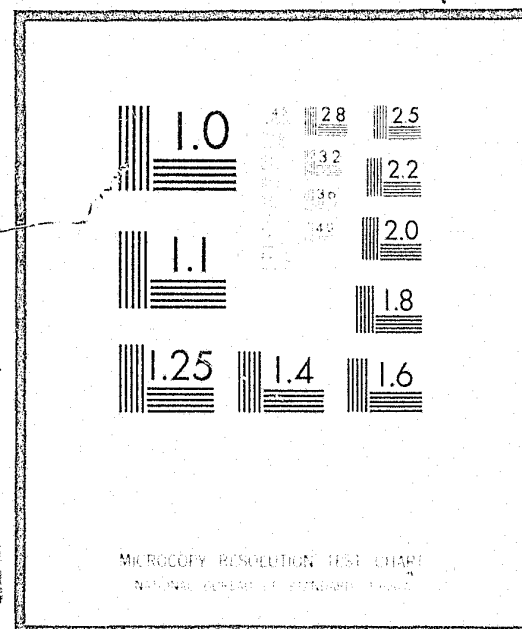


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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

8/19/77

Date filmed,

Project Title

Metropolitan Program to Counter Sexual Assault

Project Number 75-DE-07-0002

MCCJ FORM D-2

MCCJ Quarterly Narrative Report

For quarter ending March 1977 year

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Project implementation/operations/problems:

Briefly describe major activities of project carried out this quarter. Identify problems encountered and probable solutions. Include any other comments, concerns or explanations concerning the project.

FINAL REPORT

Metropolitan Organization to Counter Sexual Assault
October 1, 1975--September 30, 1976

I. INTRODUCTION

This report describes and discusses the activities of the Metropolitan Organization to Counter Sexual Assault program from October 1, 1975 through September 30, 1976, and provides an overall performance evaluation of how project activities met project goals. The award of \$107,733 for the project was made under programs to Support Citizens' Initiatives and Citizen Action which meet the needs of victims of crime and utilize volunteers in crime prevention activities described in the Guide for Discretionary Grant Programs and as authorized under Public Law 90-351, as amended.

NCJRS

APR 11 1977

ACQUISITIONS

By [Signature]
Signature of Project Director

Date 8-27-76

When submitting FINAL REPORT provide overall evaluation of how project activities met project goals based on evaluation plans submitted with "Narrative Work Program." (Use as many additional pages as necessary).

Original — SPA (Grant Administrator's Office)
Blue — SPA (Program Chief)

White — Regional Copy
Pink — Subgrantee File Copy

NOTE: Please include copies of continuation sheets or attachments with each copy of the Form D-2

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II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

As stated in the original grant proposal, sexual assault, particularly rape, is one of the least reported of all offenses. It has been estimated by various sources that only 10 to 20 percent of rapes are reported to police. Of those cases reported, few are prosecuted and of those cases which are prosecuted, the conviction rates are low.

Until recent years, rape has largely been ignored by the criminal justice system except for routine investigation. Moreover, little attention has been given to the consideration of emotional and physical needs of victims. This attitude has not been confined to the criminal justice system, but also to other agencies dealing with victims.

Frequently, hospitals are reluctant to examine sexual assault victims and doctors hesitate to become involved because of the possible court testimony required. In those facilities that do treat sexual assault victims, all too often they are given a low priority rating and frequently must wait long periods of time for examination and systematic treatment. In addition, meaningful counseling services are generally unavailable. Rape, according to FBI reports, is the fastest-growing of the nation's most violent crimes and the Kansas City Metropolitan Area is no exception. The Kansas City, Missouri Police Department, for example, has experienced a 70 percent increase in reported rapes since 1968. This information seems to indicate a poignant problem within our criminal justice system and other agencies designed to provide services to victims.

In order to combat this problem, the Long Range Planning and Grants Unit of the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department initiated a study of rape in February, 1973. This study was an outgrowth of a previously completed study on violent crime. The study included all reported attempts and forcible rapes in Kansas City, Missouri during 1971 and revealed an insufficient data base to effectively plan a successful program for reduction. In addition to recognizing the need for improved victim services, it was recognized that the extremely low reporting rate of forcible rape, as well as the small number of victims willing to pursue the case through the criminal justice system, was directly responsible for the inability to successfully plan and implement valuable programs to reduce rape. The officers, working largely on their own time, began going out into the community and contacting other professionals outside the criminal justice system who were interested in the crime of rape.

Initially, the group met informally at various locations discussing some of the problems faced by rape victims. These meetings allowed an interchange of ideas between various disciplines and professions, each with a special interest in some area of rape, such as victim services, research and prosecution.

It was generally recognized that there was no simple solution to the problem of forcible rape; that each element was interdependent and could not be isolated as the primary cause or effect of a forcible rape. Initial efforts were directed at establishing an effective, sympathetic sexual assault treatment center. St. Luke's

Hospital was approached and agreed to establish a sexual assault treatment center which is believed to be the first private hospital in the United States to undertake a program specifically aimed at providing sensitive care to the psychological and physical needs of sexual assault victims. Initial training of personnel at St. Luke's included training in the medical procedures, psychological responses of victims, criminal justice procedures and chain of custody. The organization was operating under the name of the METROPOLITAN COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR RAPE TREATMENT AND PREVENTION and began informally to offer counseling for victims through professional counselors on a cost free basis. The program was later expanded to include all sexual assaults and began offering training of police recruits in the various academies; efforts were also made to include the greater Kansas City Metro Area.

The organization received a small grant from the Ford Foundation to bring in outside experts from other areas for consultation. Later a small grant was obtained from the Kansas Governor's Commission on Crime to host a seminar which further enlarged the membership base. The organization formally adopted by-laws and elected officers in November, 1974. The organization then was incorporated in March, 1975 as a non-profit corporation under the name of the Metropolitan Organization to Counter Sexual Assault (MOCSA) and received a grant from L.E.A.A., which was awarded October, 1975.

The organization represents a successful union of criminal

justice, medical and mental health personnel, researchers, academicians, sexual assault victims and other interested citizens to provide a coordinating base for a sexual assault program covering eight counties in two states including 109 separate municipalities. The organization is unique in that it was initiated by police who went outside their traditional role of apprehension and investigation to seek citizen involvement and support in a multi-faceted program directed at a specific crime problem.

Organizational membership includes law enforcement officers, prosecutors, doctors, nurses, psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, researchers, teachers, former victims and interested citizens. The total membership now exceeds two hundred persons.

III. WORKING ASSUMPTIONS

The MOCSA program is attempting to demonstrate that a comprehensive program of interrelated parts, professionally coordinated and formally organized is necessary to successfully reduce the impact of sexual assault. The plan developed by MOCSA is directed toward the implementation of a comprehensive program to counter sexual assault and provide focus for ongoing efforts of the organization. The program has integrated many of the existing services and has provided for coordination between agencies dealing with sexual assault victims, including the criminal justice system. However, the program is not limited to only the criminal justice system, but to all other agencies coming in contact with the sexual assault victim. MOCSA's philosophy is based on the assumption that sexual assault cannot be effectively

reduced unless numerous factors relating to the offense are improved or eliminated. Comprehensive research and a collection of accurate data into the ecology of the offense, victim studies, jury and police attitudes, more effective police investigative methods, and prosecution procedures are necessary to develop effective services and programs.

In order to obtain the necessary data, more effective reporting of sexual assaults must be encouraged. The MOCSA program is directed at making the criminal justice system more responsive to victim needs, recognition of the psychological trauma of sexual assault victims, providing supportive services to lessen the impact of the trauma, and generally improving all systems coming into contact with the victim to more readily encourage victims to report the offense. Intensive research, investigation, prosecution and incarceration of repeat offenders are necessary elements in the immediate reduction of sexual assault offenses.

Each aspect of the program is interrelated and interdependent upon other facets and is designed to provide continuing support to other areas and most importantly, to provide continuous support for the victim while in contact with the system, as well as continued support after the victim leaves the system. Other aspects are directed at the total problem of sexual assault since any lessor approach cannot be successful.

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals has recommended increased citizen contribution to crime prevention. They have also recommended increased citizen

participation in activities that may curb crime in communities with active encouragement to support criminal justice agencies. The MOCSA program demonstrates the viability of police/community participation in the criminal justice system and also addresses other recommendations made by the Commission.

This final report describes and discusses the activities of the Metropolitan Organization to Counter Sexual Assault from October 1, 1975 through September 30, 1976. In addition, this report provides an overall evaluation of how project activities met goals based on evaluation plans submitted with the original grant application. It should be recognized, however, that the first year program operation involves certain "start-up" problems of organizational development which seem inherent in a project involving multiple jurisdictions, organizations and individuals integrated into a metropolitan approach to the complex problem of rape. Consequently, the major focus of evaluation during the first year's program is primarily limited to performance measures. Measurement of impact requires a longitudinal perspective that is not available at this time, as well as further specification of anticipated effects of the programs.

IV. SERVICES TO VICTIMS

Victim services are an important aspect of any sexual assault program. By providing more empathic treatment to the victim, it is hoped that more sexual assault victims will report the offense and will pursue it through all phases of the criminal

justice system. With increased reporting, more complete data can be obtained which is necessary if society is ever going to appreciate a reduction in sexual assaults.

Often, the criminal justice system and other agencies having contact with the victim do not recognize that sexual assault may have a severe debilitating effect on the victim. Prior to the formation of MOCSA, there was no effective mechanism in the Kansas City Metropolitan Area to provide sexual assault victims with direct psychological counseling services or appropriate referrals.

Various sources of current research done on the psychological effects of sexual assault victims seem to indicate that victims go through three stages of emotional response.

The first stage, often known as the acute stage, occurs from one hour to a week after the assault. It consists of, in many cases, complete hysteria, disorientation and a general emotional breakdown. It may be manifested by the inability to perform normal functions either at work or at home. The second stage of outward adjustment might occur anywhere from one month to one year after the assault. The victim outwardly appears to be normal, she is able to cope with her surroundings and has developed a mechanism to deny that the offense had ever happened. She may appear to be completely recovered. The victim might even deny that she needs any psychological help and will feel that she had effectively coped with the situation. The third stage will take place anywhere from a few months to several years

after the assault. This stage is probably the least recognized by the victim or the victim's immediate family. This state may manifest itself in many ways such as the disruption of normal activities caused by the desire to sleep. She may be unable to function in her usual manner at home or in her job. Her relationships with significant others may begin to deteriorate; she is easily upset, often becomes very fearful, afraid of strangers, unable to concentrate. Because of the length of time since the assault occurred, the victim does not associate her emotional state with the assault. During this stage of resolution, the victim must deal with her previously repressed anger and guilt in order to integrate the experience into her life.

MOCSA has designed programs to meet the medical-physical, economic, social and psychological needs of sexual assault victims. The following section of this report is a discussion of goals and objectives, the program components that addressed these goals, and available data on utilization patterns.

Goal

To meet physical/medical needs of victims.

Objectives

1. To give empathic medical care.
2. To treat any injuries incurred during the assault.
3. To preserve evidence necessary for prosecution.
 - (a) To determine presence of motile sperm.
 - (b) To record physical trauma of victim.
 - (c) To obtain hair, blood and fiber samples.

St. Luke's Sexual Assault Treatment Center

St. Luke's Sexual Assault Treatment Center has developed standard operating procedures so that response to a sexual assault victim in the Emergency Room is made quickly and with maximum sensitivity to the emotional trauma the victim is experiencing. The victim is taken to an examination room as quickly as possible and a staff member explains the medical examination and lab tests to the victim. A staff person will remain with the victim at all times, if so desired. An examination for any physical injuries is done and a test is given to determine if the victim was pregnant or had venereal disease prior to the assault. The following procedures are done for evidentiary purposes: a pubic hair combing is done, and head and pubic hair samples are taken. Vaginal secretions are taken to determine if motile sperm is present. All medical evidence is kept at St. Luke's for one week, which gives the victim time to decide if she or he wants to prosecute. After one week, the evidence is destroyed.

Further attention is given when a member of St. Luke's follow-up staff contacts the victim 24-48 hours after the initial emergency room contact to check on the victim's condition, answer questions and assist with any problems encountered as a result of the assault. A referral for psychological counseling services may be made at this time, as well as an encouraging reminder to get a second V.D. and pregnancy test six weeks later.

St. Luke's conducted training sessions with the Emergency Room Staff twice during the grant period. MOCSA personnel, in-

cluding the director, a victim advocate and a victim were involved in these training sessions.

A total of 349 victims were seen at St. Luke's Sexual Assault Treatment Center from October 1, 1975 through September 30, 1976. This represents a monthly average of twenty-nine. The statistics for each quarter are as follows:

October 1, 1975 - December 30, 1975	68
January 1, 1976 - March 31, 1976	87
April 1, 1976 - June 30, 1976	91
July 1, 1976 - September 30, 1976	<u>103</u>
TOTAL	349

The total number of victims seen during the same time period of the previous year (October 1, 1974 through September 30, 1975) was 319.

The following statistics include data for two months, beyond the grant period. St. Luke's Hospital Medical Records Department prepared these total figures based on data from October 1, 1975 through November 30, 1976, instead of concluding with September 30, 1976.

Selected descriptors of victims utilizing the treatment center are as follows:

RACE

282 Caucasian 129 Negro 0 Other

AGE

1- 5 --	8	26-30 --	37
6-10 --	5	31-40 --	27
11-15 --	66	41-50 --	6
16-20 --	166	51-60 --	7
21-25 --	83	61-70 --	4
		71 + --	2

TOTAL 411 (October 1, 1975 - November 30, 1976)

Forty-nine percent of victims seen since February, 1976 were brought to the hospital by police officers. This category of information was not recorded until February, 1976.

Goal

To provide economic support for medical or counseling costs incurred from the assault.

Objectives

1. To provide payment of medical services from grant funds for those victims who are not covered by medical insurance.
2. To explore the possibility of private insurance companies providing for out-patient treatment under accident policies.
3. To provide counseling costs for victims of sexual assault.
 - (a) Reduced costs by professional counselors.
 - (b) No cost for those unable to pay but in need of treatment.

From January 1, 1976 through September 30, 1976, MOCSA paid medical costs for 261 sexual assault victims at St. Luke's Hospital which amounted to \$21,015.61. These were victims who did not have medical insurance coverage. The above information is not available for October 1, 1975 through December 31, 1975.

A Missouri state representative introduced legislation to require insurance companies to cover out-patient costs from sexual assaults under accident and health policies. After initial research with several insurance companies, the legislator learned that Missouri companies do cover sexual assault under their accident policies, and the legislation was subsequently withdrawn.

Information from the Kansas Insurance Commissioner's office indicates that if a client has Emergency Room services covered in their health insurance plan, such costs incurred due to a sexual assault should be covered by all companies.

St. Luke's Sexual Assault Follow-Up Staff provides brief crisis counseling by telephone 24-48 hours following the victim's contact in the Emergency Room. This service, which is paid for by MOCSA, is important in providing additional support and often a counseling referral is offered at this time. St. Luke's personnel have a list of five private counselors who will see victims on a sliding scale fee (based on ability to pay). They may also refer a victim to an area mental health center. These mental health centers also charge on a sliding scale. There are specific contact persons within these agencies so that the victim may have more of a feeling of personalized care. The contact persons have a special interest in, and sensitivity to the issue of sexual assault, thus, reducing the victim's trauma when entering the agency.

St. Luke's personnel also have the option of referring the victim to the MOCSA office for a referral to a counselor. MOCSA has a list of 17 volunteer professional counselors (4 psychologists, 2 social workers, 11 guidance counselors) who will see victims for no charge if they are unable to pay. For more detailed information regarding referrals to these counselors, please refer to the following section on Social-psychological needs of victims.

Goal

To provide services that meet social and psychological needs of sexual assault victims.

Objectives

1. To provide a crisis line where victims may be encouraged to call in for needed information.
2. To encourage them to seek treatment.
3. To encourage them to report offenses.
4. To encourage cooperation with the criminal justice system.
5. To assist in reducing psychological trauma.
6. To set up a referral system to qualified counselors or mental health agencies for long term counseling.
7. To help the victim cope with the problems caused by the assault.

Crisis Line

A 24 hour crisis line was established November 15, 1975. During office hours Monday through Friday, the line is handled by the MOCSA staff. Volunteer victim advocates take the crisis line calls during evenings and on weekends. The line was established as a communication link and a point of initial contact with the system for victims. It seems to have served as an access mechanism to counseling services--both "one time only" contacts and referrals to professional counselors. The first crisis line call was not received until December, 1975.

The following data will show Utilization Patterns:

	Calls	Monthly Average
December 1, 1975 to May 30, 1976 (6 months)	69	11.5
June 1, 1976 to September 30, 1976 (4 months)	59	14.7
TOTAL	128	12.8
August 1976 -- month of highest utilization	19	19

The calls do not include additional requests for services that came in on the MOCSA business telephone lines.

Both volunteer victim advocates and MOCSA staff are trained to encourage the victim to seek medical treatment, to report the offense to the police, and to continue on through the criminal justice system.

Victim Advocates

Prior to July, 1976, the role of crisis line worker and victim advocate were separate. After July, 1976, the roles were combined so that the person answering the crisis line would also be the person meeting a victim at the hospital or police department.

The victim advocate's role is that of a support person who will be with the victim as she moves through the criminal justice system. Victim advocates are trained to be empathic and to have accurate knowledge regarding medical, police and prosecution procedures so they may then transfer that knowledge to the victim. From December 1, 1975 to September 30, 1976, 32 advocates were initially assigned. This includes 6 handled by MOCSA staff. Forty percent of these required more than the initial contact.

Court Watchers

There has been very little activity in this component of the program. The majority of volunteers wishing to participate in the court watcher's program are employed and it is difficult for them to take time off from their jobs and attend trials. This became especially difficult when scheduled trials were changed on very short notice. With such scheduling difficulties, the court watching activity during the first year's grant has been minimal. In order to alleviate this problem during the second year grant period, the Johnson County, Kansas, District Attorney's office will include a half-time Paralegal Victim Assistant in its program budget. This person will be more readily available to attend court trials. MOCSA will attempt to determine the effectiveness of this position for possible inclusion in other prosecutor's offices.

Professional Counselor Referrals

In order to assist further in the reduction of psychological trauma, MOCSA established a referral list of professional counselors for victims requesting this service. MOCSA staff has made counseling referrals to 13 of the 17 volunteer professional counselors available. Within the group of 17 volunteer counselors, there are employees of six different area mental health facilities, as well as some who are in private practice.

UTILIZATION OF COUNSELOR REFERRAL SYSTEM-January 1--September 30, 1976

30 victims referred for professional counseling

7 family members referred also for professional counseling

62 percent showed for the initial appointment

40 percent had more than one contact

These figures represent only the referrals provided by MOCSA staff, and exclude comparable services provided by St. Luke's Hospital or other agencies (e.g. police and prosecutors) that might make referrals.

Victim Rap Group

In July, 1976, a rap group for victims was initiated. Two counselors at Western Missouri Mental Health Center facilitated the group. Twenty-four victims have attended this group at least one time, seven have attended more than once.

Although this group does not have large numbers attending and it does have a great amount of turnover, it seems to be an important contact point for victims who do not want "counseling" or "therapy" but do feel a need for support.

Crisis Counseling By Staff

Fifteen victims and one boyfriend had at least one contact for support and/or assessment and referral.

Training of Volunteer Providers of Services to Victims

Crisis line/victim advocates receive orientation and training which cover such areas as emotional and psychological responses of rape victims, medical, police and prosecution procedures, and crisis intervention techniques.

INTRODUCTORY TRAINING

	<u>ENROLLED</u>	<u>HOURS</u>
<u>Victim Advocates</u>		
November - December 1975	40	13½
March, 1976	12	8
Refresher sessions - 8 (1 a month) average attendance 15		
<u>Speaker's Bureau</u>	12	2
(Many of the volunteers on the speaker's bureau are also victim advocates.)		
<u>Professional Counselors</u>	15	3

A training session was held with volunteer professional counselors to acquaint them with some of the specific information and techniques used in counseling rape victims.

Within the first year grant period, MOCSA developed a network of personnel, including both paid staff and volunteers, to provide needed services for sexual assault victims. Some of these services, such as St. Luke's Treatment Center, have been actively utilized.

For increased utilization of other services, such as the victim advocates, there seems to be a need to further educate other agencies, especially the vast number of metropolitan area police departments as to the existence of these services.

It is anticipated that as the awareness of victim services increases, MOCSA will be able to meet the physical, social and psychological needs of a larger percentage of sexual assault victims.

V. Improving the Effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System

Rape is one of the most hideous of crimes. Its very nature is humiliating to the victim, and it is frequently accompanied by violence, forced sodomy, and similar acts that additionally traumatize and humiliate. The victimization of the woman does not cease with the termination of the attack itself. Venereal disease, hospitalization, loss of employment, pregnancy, and even ostracism by family or neighbors may follow.

If the victim reports the offense to the police, her suffering may be continued or even exacerbated by the criminal justice system. She may be exposed to police skepticism, tactlessness, or outright prurience. Moreover, she has to repeatedly describe details of the attack to a seemingly endless assortment of police officers, doctors, prosecutors, jurors, and judges. If she should continue her cooperation to the point of trial, ineffective court control of irrelevant evidentiary material can open her chastity, character, and choice of companions to scrutiny and, often, disparagement. Upon completion of this ordeal, which adds tremendously to the victim's anguish, defendants in rape cases are not often convicted as charged. One victim has accurately characterized this experience as the "continuing rape," because of this additional torment after the attack.

Because of the mythology surrounding rape and other forms of sexual assault, agencies within the criminal justice system traditionally have been reluctant to treat rape as a crime of first priority. Studies have found, however, some rather en-

lightening facts which point to a severe paradox regarding the severity of the crime and the way in which our system of justice responds. First, rape is one of the most brutal of all crimes. Noted scholars have found that rape victims need sustain no physical injury to suffer severe and lasting pain; few crimes are better calculated to leave their victims with lasting psychic wounds. Second, rape is one of the most feared of all crimes. Only murder ranks higher, as indicated both by the severity of the law's sanctions and by studies of the public's ratings of various crimes. Third, by its nature, rape is unusually difficult for police to prevent or stop, primarily because this crime is committed in an extremely covert manner. Fourth, rape holds two unenviable records in recent FBI Uniform Crime Reports: It is the fastest growing of the index crimes against the person; and among these it has the lowest proportion of cases closed by reason of arrest.

These facts point to poignant problems within the criminal justice system in dealing with sexual assault cases. At the risk of being trite or insipid, it seems quite obvious that the crime of rape and other illegal sexual assault acts necessitate a systematic and empathic response from the entire criminal justice system.

One of the underlying philosophies of MOCSA is to encourage the victim to report the crime and pursue it through the entire criminal justice system. The victim's willingness to cooperate with the criminal justice system depends, to a great extent,

upon the victim's perception and confidence in that system. Recognizing these facts, MOCSA developed the following goals and objectives:

Goals:

1. To improve confidence in the integrity and effectiveness of the criminal justice system by improving the system's responsiveness to victims, witnesses, and other citizens.
2. To provide a mechanism for joint planning among criminal justice agencies to aid in the reduction of sexual assault cases.
3. To increase citizen participation in the criminal justice planning process and services regarding sexual assault.

Objectives:

1. Develop uniform procedures adapted to particular jurisdictional situations which will provide for integration and coordination between all participating agencies.
2. Develop and provide training models for law enforcement personnel dealing with sexual assault cases.
3. Develop a modus operandi index system to enhance identification of sex offenders.
4. Develop a mechanism for exchanging meaningful information regarding sexual assaults and offender patterns between law enforcement agencies within the metropolitan area.

5. Improve the response of prosecutorial units to sexual assault cases through the utilization of specially trained prosecutors who provide support and concern for the rights and needs of victims.
6. Explore alternative methods of prosecution in order to develop an effective and efficient model in dealing with sex offenders with special emphasis on reducing plea bargaining as a prosecutorial policy in sexual assault cases.

Uniform Procedures and Integration of the Criminal Justice System

A committee of criminal justice personnel was formed to facilitate acceptance of MOCSA's concepts by agencies within the criminal justice system. This committee was chaired by Sheriff Bert Cantwell, Wyandotte County, Kansas Sheriff. Major participation on this committee has been from the Wyandotte County, Sheriff's Department, the Olathe, Kansas Police Department, the Johnson County, Kansas Sheriff's Department, and the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department.

Initial efforts to provide coordination of desired results and an overview of MOCSA was begun by Sheriff Cantwell's letter to all law enforcement agencies in the eight county area. In addition, several presentations by the MOCSA staff have been given to law enforcement agencies in an effort to provide meaningful information about the goals and objectives of MOCSA, as well as to foster support for the program.

During this first year of project operation, acceptance of some of MOCSA's concepts has been slow. It should be pointed out, however, that limitations on staff and volunteer time have been contributing factors. In addition, personnel changes within the various agencies have caused delays and a lack of participation by some agencies.

It was recognized at the inception of this project that some of MOCSA's concepts represent a significant departure from traditional approaches to handling sexual assault and that initial acceptance would be met with some reluctance. However, expansion of the criminal justice committee is planned during the second year of funding and it is hoped that participation from all law enforcement agencies will be increased.

Training Models for Law Enforcement Personnel

MOCSA has expended considerable effort in training law enforcement personnel during the first year of project operation. A police training model has been designed to improve police performance in handling sexual assault cases with special focus on sensitivity to victim needs.

During the grant period, the MOCSA staff has conducted training for 344 law enforcement officers. Enrollees in these training sessions comprise a rich mix of officers in that entrant, as well as some seasoned law enforcement personnel have participated.

The training program used for law enforcement personnel is generally given during an eight hour training block of instruc-

tion. Topics presented during a police training session are as follows:

1. General information regarding rape and sex crimes.
2. Laboratory and crime scene aspects.
3. Hospital procedures.
4. Prosecution aspects.
5. Role playing by victims.
6. Psychological responses of rape victims.
7. A sound on slide presentation depicting proper investigatory procedures.
8. Desensitization training involving sexuality.
9. Police investigation methods.

There is some evidence from feedback questionnaires and measures of attitudes to suggest that the training provided to law enforcement personnel has been well-received and effective in modifying attitudes toward victims of sexual assault. In addition, official acceptance from police executives has been accomplished during the first year of project operation. As previously indicated, MOCSA's training efforts have been primarily directed toward the entrant officer. During the second year of project operation, MOCSA plans on conducting more in-service training sessions.

It is hoped that attitudinal change on the part of police officers will encourage the victim to pursue the case through the entire criminal justice system. It seems reasonable that improving the system's responsiveness to the victim will, in turn, improve

citizen and victim support for the system.

Develop a Modus Operandi Index System

The development of a modus operandi index system to enhance identification of sex offenders has not been completed. Because the membership of the committee designated to design this index system was comprised of volunteers, several coordinating problems resulted. It is anticipated, however, that selective recruitment of personnel from law enforcement agencies will help reduce some of the problems in developing a modus operandi index system. In addition, much of the data needed for the development of this system will be provided by the metropolitan data base which is being generated by the Institute for Community Studies. Consequently, the modus operandi index system will be, at least to some degree, dependant upon the progress of the research component.

Sexual Assault Information Exchange

Report writing, record keeping, inter and intradepartmental exchange of information, crime analysis, and research greatly influence every police agency's effectiveness in handling sexual assault cases. Accurate, useful information is needed for investigation of individual cases, and baseline data are needed for the formation and evaluation of policies and procedures.

MOCSA recognizes the importance of a meaningful information exchange between law enforcement agencies. Efforts are underway to develop a mechanism for exchanging information concerning

sexual assaults and offender patterns. However, this component of the MOCSA program has been faced with several problems. The information exchange mechanism requires reliance upon the metropolitan data base. As previously mentioned, the data base has not been completed. Another major problem encountered has been that only one police agency, the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department, has a functional unit designed specifically for sex crime investigation. In addition, some police agencies have no investigative units and all cases are handled by uniform officers; some agencies have investigative units, but specific investigative responsibility for sex crime cases has not been established. Identifying and assigning police personnel who have expertise or a special interest in sexual assault cases has been difficult due to the size and sophistication of police departments within the two state area. Completion of the metropolitan data base should improve the information exchange between law enforcement agencies. Some of the problems, as outlined above, should also be reduced as MOCSA is planning additional police training sessions which should cultivate interest and aid in the recruitment of qualified law enforcement personnel to work on sexual assault cases. During the second year of funding, a systematic verbal information exchange program is planned for law enforcement agencies.

Prosecution

One of the unique aspects of the prosecution component of the MOCSA program has been the opportunity to look at three dif-

ferent prosecutorial models. This is possible due to the inclusion of specially trained prosecutors in three different county prosecutor's offices (two in Kansas, one in Missouri). Some common elements which addressed the program goals and objectives were: specialized assignment of prosecuting staff to sexual assault cases, early entry of prosecution into case investigation and preparation for trial, minimizing the use of plea bargaining and provision of victim supportive services throughout contact with the system. Of special concern has been that the prosecutor keep the victim informed and up to date on the status of the case.

In one county (Johnson County, Kansas), the program had been planned and instituted prior to the MOCSA contract. Difficulties in developing and negotiating contracts with the jurisdictions involved, however, resulted in certain elements of the program being delayed several months in both Johnson County, Kansas and Jackson County, Missouri. In Wyandotte County, Kansas, no program activities were instituted until June, 1976 when the special prosecutor was hired.

In Jackson County, Missouri, the grant provided for two special prosecutors and one legal secretary. The main function of the secretary was to collect statistical data. A special aspect of the program in this county was the presentation of all sexual assault cases to the grand jury rather than going through preliminary hearings. This is considered a vital step in that the victim is more quickly placed into the system and her confidentiality is further protected. Neither the defendant nor his

attorney are present at this hearing, and sometimes it is even unnecessary for the victim to appear at the hearing, as hearsay testimony of a police officer is sufficient to cause indictment. It should be mentioned, however, that hearsay testimony of a police officer is not permitted in Kansas. Because of these reasons, the grand jury process may be less traumatic for a victim than that of a preliminary hearing and is often a strong point in persuading victims to continue prosecution.

Statistical Data - Jackson County, Missouri
October 1, 1975 - September 30, 1976

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Total Sexual Assault Cases Presented</u>	<u>213</u>	
Rape, Statutory Rape, and Attempted Rape	152	
Charges Declined by Prosecutor	95	62
Charges Filed by Prosecutor	57	38
<u>Dispositions</u>		
Dismissed for insufficient evidence or victim waiver after filing	26	46
Plead Guilty	13	23
Found Guilty	4	7
Hung Jury	1	3
Pending	12	(tried twice) 21
<u>Molestation</u>		
Charges Declined	24	
Charges Filed	10	42
Dismissed	14	58
	3	21

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Plead Guilty	5	36
Found Guilty	1	7
Hung Jury	0	0
Not Guilty	1	7
Pending	4	29

Assaults with Intent to Rape

Charges Declined	0	
Charges Filed	7	100
Dismissed	1	14
Plead Guilty	2	29

Sodomy and Crimes Against Nature

Charges Declined	8	27
Charges Filed	22	73
Dismissed	6	27
Plead Guilty	5	23
Foundy Guilty	2	9
Not Guilty	2	9
Pending	7	32

In Johnson County, Kansas, three attorneys were assigned to devote one third of their time to sexual assault cases as a top priority. In this county, a standard operating procedure was developed where a special prosecutor was called in at the time the detective interviewed the sexual assault victim. Often, the prosecutor would talk with the family and significant others, while the detective interviewed the victim. In this way, some

of the resistance to prosecuting which often develops very quickly in family members may be avoided. This assurance of immediate prosecutor involvement was a particularly unique aspect of the Johnson County program. Another unique aspect of the Johnson County program is that intensive investigation is done in order to evaluate unfounded charges before a case is filed. It is for this reason, as well as to enhance a victim's credibility, that a polygraph test is administered.

Statistical Data - Johnson County, Kansas

Sexual Assault Cases - October 1, 1975 - September 30, 1976

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Pending at Close of Period	46	55
Disposed of During Period	32	39
Diversion Program	5	6
<u>Dispositions</u>		
Dismissed	3	9
Insufficient evidence or False Claim	4	13
<u>Not Guilty</u>		
Not Guilty as Charged	3	9
Not Guilty for Reason of Mental Condition	4	13
<u>Guilty</u>		
Plea Changed	4	13
Guilty as Charged	9	28
Juvenile: Formal Custody	5	15

In Wyandotte County, Kansas the staff consisted of one special prosecutor. In addition to the contract with Wyandotte County not being signed until April, 1976, the special prosecutor was then not hired until June, 1976. The data available from this county then, for the first year grant period, is minimal.

Statistical Data - Wyandotte County, Kansas

October 1, 1975 - June 15, 1976

28 Cases Filed (Rape, Sodomy, and Indecent Liberties)

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Dispositions:</u>		
Victim Waivers	8	28
Not Guilty - by Jury	2	7
Guilty as Charged	7	25
Guilty of Lesser Offense (1/3 by victim request)	6	21
Hung Jury (Has been re- filed, not retried)	1	4
Still Pending	1	4
Can't find Disposition	3	11
<u>June 15, 1976 (Special Prosecutor was hired) - November 30, 1976*</u>		
29 Cases Filed		
Rape	8	28
Sodomy	8	28
Indecent Liberties	13	44

*Data presented is given in a form that includes statistics extending two months past the first year grant period.

Cases Pending (7 Sodomy)	25	86
Guilty as Charged	1	3.5
Guilty of Lesser Offense (victim's request)	1	3.5
Dismissed by Victim (1 Sodomy)	2	7

The mechanisms for special prosecutorial treatment of sexual assault cases were successfully instituted during the first year period. It is hoped that during the second year, many of the organizational difficulties experienced will not be encountered and the three prosecutor's offices will be better able to address the rights and needs of sexual assault victims.

I. PUBLIC INFORMATION, AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

Many of society's prevailing attitudes toward rape victims are remnants from a past which had little or no consideration for women as people. Some observers believe that myths about rape are social commentaries on a "woman's place" in an ancient world in which she had no legal, social, or human rights. All too often, rape is one crime where society blames the victim instead of the criminal. As a result, the woman is victimized twice, first by the attacker and again by the attitudes of society.

In the past, sexual attacks and their aftermath were not even topics for open discussion. But to some extent that has changed, partly through the initiative of concerned citizens and through research efforts which discredit much of the "traditional wisdom" concerning the crime of rape. There is a growing body of evidence to refute beliefs that, for example, men rape women who act or dress seductively, women secretly want to be raped, and all rapists are psychopaths. In addition, studies indicate that rapists often have consensual sexual relationships available but choose to rape because they enjoy overpowering their victim. In terms of the perpetrator's motives, rape bears a closer resemblance to violent crimes such as assault and robbery than it does to sexual intercourse with a consenting woman.

MOCSA feels that some of the traditional myths held by society are changing. MOCSA also believes, however, that this change process can be accelerated by providing facts about rape to potential victims, their families, and other individuals

either directly or indirectly involved with rape victims. Valid and meaningful information regarding the crime of rape can also play a major role in encouraging victims to report the crime promptly, in cooperating with law enforcement and prosecuting officials, and in providing prospective jurors with a more rational understanding of the crime.

Because of the need to provide reliable information to the public, MOCSA has developed the following goals and objectives:

Goal

1. To educate the community with respect to the crime by providing meaningful information regarding its impact on women, victim services available, and factual data concerning medical, law enforcement, and prosecution procedures and processes.

Objectives

1. To create a speaker's bureau.
2. To publish pamphlets explaining:
 - a. Victim's rights
 - b. Criminal justice procedures
 - c. Medical procedures
 - d. Dispelling common myths
 - e. Discussing the realities of sexual assault
3. Contact with the public media.

Mocsa has given high priority during this past year to public information, awareness and education. A speaker's bureau was established during the initial stages of the project which primarily

consisted of MOCSA staff, St. Luke's personnel, and other individuals knowledgeable about sexual assault. Through the efforts of MOCSA, the speaker's bureau has grown over the months and now consists of approximately 20 persons from various backgrounds, including law enforcement officers, prosecutors, victims, psychologists, social workers, medical personnel, and other interested citizens.

During our first year of operation, a variety of groups have been contacted, such as high schools, junior colleges, university classes, medical groups, employee organizations, women's clubs, civic clubs, and church groups. From October 1, 1975 through September 30, 1976, 11,508 individuals were reached during 141 speaking engagements. The audiences represented all levels of information and attitudes towards rape as revealed by the attitude scale administered to many of these groups. Initial evidence from the attitude scale developed for MOCSA points to an increase in positive audience attitudes toward victims following the conclusion of the presentation.

Four major topics are generally presented during a speaking engagement:

1. Reporting the crime and seeking help;
2. Myths and misunderstandings about rape;
3. Prevention; and,
4. Resistance.

These headings outline a chronology of concerns that the public has about the crime of rape.

Although information is available on each of these subjects, it is far from definitive and is often controversial. Consequently, the information given during a speech is presented in such a manner as to let the audience draw their own conclusions on appropriate courses of action to be taken. In other words, MOCSA's position during a speaking engagement is that of an informer rather than an advisor.

MOCSA has also utilized other methods designed to inform the public about sexual assault. A pamphlet has been developed which is entitled, Sexual Assault--Meeting the Crisis. Contents include local and national statistical information, myths, preventive techniques, what to do after a sexual assault (including hospital, police and court procedures), psychological reactions to sexual assault, and a section describing the services of MOCSA. The pamphlet has been submitted to a local printer and from all indications, 30,000 pamphlets should be available for distribution in late December.

MOCSA staff and volunteers working for the organization have also been active in media presentations. From October 1, 1975 through September 30, 1976, a total of 21 television and/or radio appearances have been made, and 20 articles have appeared in several of the local newspapers.

Billboards have been utilized as another medium to inform the public about sexual assault. A local advertising company was contacted and agreed to donate the posting space required, provided that MOCSA pay the painting costs. This agreement has

permitted the Rape Crisis Line number to be posted on several billboards throughout the Kansas City Metropolitan Area.

In an effort to provide a forum which would foster a broad communications exchange and a means to disseminate information, MOCSA hosted a national conference on sexual assault that was held in Kansas City, Missouri in early September. The National District Attorneys Association and the Divisions of Counselor Education and Student Services of the University of Missouri were co-sponsors for the conference. There were 133 registered conference attendees which included representation from 22 states. Several local and national experts in various areas of sexual assault were utilized extensively during conference presentations. Subject areas addressed at the national conference are presented in Appendix A.

The dissemination of accurate information through the communication network as described above has, in the opinion of MOCSA, been an invaluable method of informing, educating, and encouraging attitudinal change. More aggressive and sophisticated models for public education are needed, but these initial efforts of MOCSA can be viewed as a solid foundation from which to build.

II. RESEARCH COMPONENT

One of the underlying philosophies of the MOCSA program is based on the assumption that sexual assault cannot be effectively reduced unless numerous factors are improved. Perhaps one of the

most important factors is that an understanding of the phenomena must precede appropriate and adequate measures of prevention and control. This understanding should be built upon an adequate data base which is systematically compiled and which is as free of error and bias as possible. Analysis of a major crime, such as rape, entails more than the usual descriptive efforts which published police statistics provide on the incidence of rape and clearance of cases. Such published figures represent, at best, broad parameters of the crime and are more likely to reflect the level of reported rapes and police investigative activity than the scope and nature of the crime itself. A data base, however, requires the selection and inclusion of a set of data elements which permit analysis of interactions and patterns of relationships between elements rather than mere aggregates of events. This, in turn, requires an investment of resources specifically directed toward this task. Among the major dimensions necessary for developing a more complete understanding are elements of the ecology of the crime such as time, place, situation, preceding events, characteristics of the victim and the assailant; and indicators of community and individual responses to the crime, its control, its prevention and its actors.

Based on the above, MOCSA, in cooperation with the Institute for Community Studies, developed the following goals and objectives:

Goals

1. To develop reliable research instruments which will be

- needed to gather necessary information required to plan an effective program for the reduction of sexual assault.
2. To develop a systematic, ongoing reporting system which will be needed to gather necessary baseline data to identify problem areas and to plan meaningful and effective programs.
3. To evaluate MOCSA, determine its performance, and make recommendations for improvement.

Objectives

1. Construction and development of a baseline metropolitan data base from 1970-1975.
2. Development of an ongoing reporting system.
3. Development of feasibility studies.
4. Researching of attitudes.
5. Evaluate the performance of MOCSA.

Data Base and Reporting System

In accordance with the initial project plans, the design for the data base has been completed and data collection from police files initiated. The major elements incorporated in the data base include: Victim characteristics, suspect/offender characteristics (planned for compatibility with a M.O. system presently under consideration by MOCSA), variables related to the ecology of offense (place, precipitating or antecedent factors, approach, use of force, resistance, injuries, etc.), response of the treatment and criminal justice system (including process and time di-

mensions from the crime occurrence through the services to victims, investigation, and prosecution). Access to the files of the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department has been secured, and efforts to ensure cooperation with the remaining police jurisdictions within the metropolitan area are underway. It is planned that the data will be entered through the Institute of Community Studies computer-terminal facilities into archive storage from which interim reports can be called as needed.

The elements of the data base which will be obtained from other sources such as the rape treatment center, counseling resources, prosecution and court reports, and other major providers of emergency services for victims are also under development. These elements are intended to be added to the data base which will provide for tracking the individual event (crime) through the entire process. The elements of the data base will also provide aggregated statistics and trend series for individual jurisdictions, as well as for the entire metropolitan area. Once these elements are in place and the baseline data available, a continuous updating process will be instituted. It is expected that ongoing reporting of treatment and counseling data and information that can be provided by various components of the criminal justice system will be necessary to maintain currency of the data base.

Plans for analysis of the data include trend series analysis of the crime, distributive and interactive patterns of the ecology of crime (time, place, victim and suspect characteristics) with

—special attention to predictors of victim vulnerability, and process analysis of both complete and incomplete pathways of victims and suspects through the total victim treatment/law enforcement/criminal justice integrated systems. We anticipate that baseline data collection will be completed within the continuative contract period and that preliminary distributive statistics will be available. The planned special analyses indicated above will also be completed in the continuative period. It is expected that work on updating and incorporation of external data sources will continue into the next contract period.

In addition to the development and updating of the data base and special analyses of these data as discussed above, it is planned to develop in the coming year a model for estimating the incidence of unreported rape. Anonymous reporting at the treatment centers, analysis of crisis line calls and known victim participants in the MOCSA organization will provide the initial access points for the design of such a model. Querying audiences reached by MOCSA this past year regarding personal knowledge of victimization indicates the possibility of identifying unreported rape through guarantees of anonymity and special procedures.

Attitude Scales: Measurement of Audience Response to MOCSA's Educational Program

In response to a general absence of attitudinal measures concerning the crime of rape, the Institute developed a series of attitude scales to measure audience response to MOCSA's educational efforts. The original attitude scales were administered in questionnaire

form to 500 individuals participating in MOCSA's educational program. A preliminary analysis has been conducted applying the Rasch Model to rape attitude scales such as attitudes toward the victim, the offender and the system. The original scales contained eighteen victim, nineteen offender and twenty-five system dichotomous agree/disagree items. Initial item analysis using the Rasch Model has been completed on the attitudes toward victim and offender scales. Item analysis of the attitudes toward the system scale is incomplete at this time.

The item analysis performed using the Rasch Model rejected three victim and six offender items for reasons of poor fit. In all cases, the items were rejected due to a failure to discriminate uniformly across trait strength levels. From the final set of fifteen victim items and thirteen offender items, raw trait strength scores were added to the attitude data set containing such demographic indicators as age, sex, and race. Initial findings indicate statistically significant differences when comparing victim and offender scores for males and females. Females responded to significantly more positive victim items and significantly more negative offender items than males. The mean score and tests for statistical significance are presented in Table 1. Age was also found to influence victim scores with respondents in the fifteen to nineteen age group providing the lowest (negative victim) scores and respondents sixty and over the highest (positive victim) scores. Respondents in the sixty-five and over age group provided the lowest (negative) offender score.

TABLE 1
Mean Victim and Offender Raw Trait Strength Scores,
by Sex of Respondent^a

	<u>Female</u>		<u>Male</u>		<u>Significance of Difference</u>
	<u>Mean Score</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Mean Score</u>	<u>N</u>	
Victim Scale	5.18	130	4.73	360	$z = 4.50^b$
Offender Scale	3.65	130	4.17	360	$z = 4.36^b$

^aComparisons of female and male raw trait scores were made using a difference of means test. The computed z score must be: $-1.960 \leq z \leq 1.960$; for rejection of the null hypothesis, $H_0: X_1 = X_2$, at the .05 level of significance using a two-tailed test.

^bThe difference is statistically significant.

Further breakdowns of victim scores by age and sex indicates difference in the fifteen to nineteen and sixty-five and over age groups. Females consistently provided higher (positive) victim scores than males. The comparisons of offender scores by age and sex indicates the most notable differences are found in the twenty-four age group with males providing significantly higher (positive) offender scores than females. Females consistently demonstrated lower (negative) offender scores in all age groups with one notable exception. Males sixty-five and over provided the lowest (negative) offender scores. Additional variable such as education, occupation and employment status all appear to influence both

victim and offender scores. Further analysis is required to determine the significance of observed differences.

In addition to the demographic and attitude items, the original questionnaire contained three items concerning the respondent's level of experience with the crime of rape. The three items were stated as follows:

Have you ever been a victim of rape?
 Has anyone you have known been a victim of rape?
 Has anyone you have known been accused of rape?

Responses to the three items as presented in Table 2.

TABLE 2
 Responses to Items Concerning Level of Experience With
 the Crime of Rape

<u>Item</u>	<u>Response</u>					
	<u>Yes</u>		<u>No</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Have you ever been a victim of rape?	12	2.5	474	97.5	486	100
Has anyone you have known been a victim of rape?	152	31.2	335	68.8	487	100
Has anyone you have known been accused of rape?	68	13.9	421	86.1	489	100

Initial findings indicate respondents who had been victims of rape provided significantly higher (positive) victim scores than nonvictims. However, the differences between victims and nonvictims when comparing offender scores did not reach statistical significance. Questions concerning respondents' acquaintance

with victims of rape or one accused of rape revealed no significant differences for victim or offender scores when comparing positive and negative responses to the items.

In addition to the above analysis, initial attempts have been made to utilize the rape attitude scales as a measure of the impact of MOCSA's educational program. Application of the attitude scales as pre and post measures have shown that post scores were significantly more positive toward victims than pre scores.

The preliminary analysis serves as a foundation for the development of a more comprehensive and reliable measurement instrument. Additional items need to be added and analyzed for their contribution to the model. As additional items are added and reliability is increased, it will become possible to establish norms for major population groups. In addition, the Institute wishes to examine the feasibility of the application of the final scales as a selection mechanism. The application of the final scale for the selection of individuals assigned to rape investigative units and possibly the selection of jurors for rape cases is an additional interest.

Special Studies

A preliminary search of the literature on jury studies has been completed and initial parameters of the design for a study on "The Weighting of Evidence by Jurors in Rape Cases" have been investigated. This study would examine the correlates of juror decision-making processes and trial content. It was decided,

however, that the initiation of this study should be delayed until a larger sample of rape trials was available in this metropolitan area and until more refined documentation from the MOCSA court watchers' program was available. We anticipate that the jury study design will be further developed and feasibility re-examined during the continuative period.

It is planned that feasibility and design questions for a study of offender careers will be undertaken this coming year. The questions regarding continuity/discontinuity of sex offender careers, multiple offenses, convictions and arrests for similar offenses are obvious aspects of the offender profile/career issue and are prior questions to motivational/psychological studies.

Performance Evaluation of MOCSA

In accordance with the original proposal, technical assistance has been provided MOCSA staff on the development of forms for recording MOCSA activities involving public educational activities, victim advocates, court watchers, prosecution reports, and treatment center reports. In addition, audience response to MOCSA educational and training efforts have been measured through the attitude scales previously described. Records maintenance has been the responsibility of the MOCSA staff.

A film has been purchased and police training models have been conceptualized during this year by the staff of MOCSA. It is anticipated that these will be edited for publication and evaluation within the continuative period. In addition, a proposal entitled

"Organizational Development: A Community Rape Program" has been submitted to the Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency, National Institute of Mental Health. Currently under review, it will provide a case study of the organizational aspects mentioned above.

It is anticipated that in coordination with the Battelle research project, in which Kansas City has been selected as a site for in-depth study, certain of their findings will provide MOCSA with a comparative analysis of trends across selected communities in the country. Battelle has also agreed to provide MOCSA with data from the victim interview study which can be used for evaluation of services and for response of the criminal justice system.

APPENDIX

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

APPENDIX A

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SEXUAL ASSAULT
Hilton Plaza Inn
Kansas City, Missouri
September 7-9, 1976

PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1976

2:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Registration-Convention Foyer
 Hospitality Rooms Open

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1976

8:30 a.m. - 9:30 a.m. Late Registration - Consulate I
8:30 a.m. - 9:00 a.m. Continental Breakfast - Regency Ballroom
9:00 a.m. Welcome - Regency Ballroom
 Margaret Jordan, Ralph Martin
9:15 a.m. Keynote Address - Regency Ballroom
 Chief Joseph McNamara
9:45 a.m. "I've Been Raped" - dramatization
 Regency Ballroom
10:15 a.m. Break
10:30 a.m. Human Sexuality - Its Impact Upon the
 Phenomenon of Sexual Assault -
 Regency Ballroom
 Preston Trimble - Moderator
 Hank Giarretto
 Dr. James D. Selkin
 Mary Ann Willin
 Dr. John O'Hearne
12:30 p.m. Lunch
2:00 p.m. Seminars - (Concurrent Sessions)
 A. Case Preparation: From Offense
 Report to Court - Regency Ballroom
 Asa Steen, Moderator
 Dr. Carolyn Swift
 Dr. James Bridgens
 Jaylynn Fortney
 Steve Reist
 Gary Howell

(Appendix A continued)

B. Victim Services - Consulate III and IV
Hank Giarretto
Anna Giarretto
Dr. John Wally

C. Films Exhibit - Embassy IV
Mitchell-Gebhart Film Company

4:30 p.m.

Adjourn for the day

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1976

8:30 a.m.

Continental Breakfast - Regency Ballroom

9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon

Seminars - (Concurrent Sessions)

A. Prosecution of Sexual Assault -
Regency Ballroom
Dean John-Jay Douglass - Moderator
Robert Leonard
Alexander Hunter
Judge Armand Arabian
Mary Jo Klatt

9:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.

B. Child Victims - Consulate II and IV
Anna Giarretto
Hank Giarretto

10:30 a.m. - 12:00 noon

C. The Impact of Culture - Consulate II
Ginger Mason - Moderator
Hank Renteria
Debbie Johnson
Mina Khalili

D. Films Exhibit - Embassy IV
Mitchell-Gebhart Film Company

12:00 noon

Lunch

1:30 p.m.

Community Programs:
Agencies Combining Efforts to Combat
Sexual Assault - Regency Ballroom
Margaret Jordan - Moderator
1. Crime Prevention:
Doyle Shackelford
Charline Harrison
2. Local Programs:
Ginger Mason - Genessee County,
Michigan
Karla Fultz - Polk County, Iowa
Cindy Pring - El Paso County,
Colorado
Barbara Anderson - Hennepin County
Minnesota
Don Munsterman - MOCSA

(Appendix A continued)

3. Offender Program:
Dr. Harry Chapman - Denver
4. Research:
Battelle Human Affairs Research
Centers
Dr. Elizabethann O'Sullivan

4:30 p.m.

Conclusion of Program

END