

1029 HJ INTERIM FILES, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

# DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

10-31-79

Russ - ok!

\$ for media  
Public ed.

Kit Evans's concern

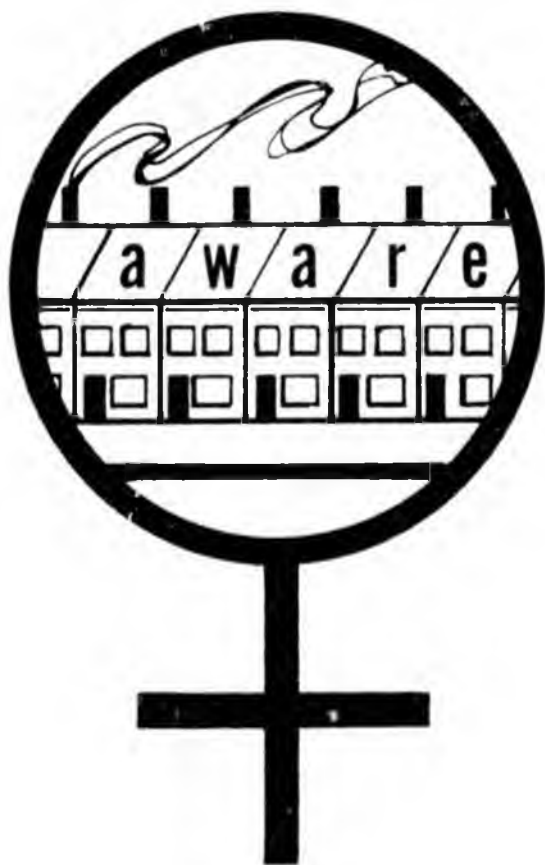
TRC  
-----  
3rd time

1. arrest  
2. 2nd TRC violation  
mandatory

this needs  
to be in bill

# AWARE

A safe shelter for women  
and their children



586-1090

24 hours

## **Battered?**

Ms. G. — was often locked out because she was not allowed a key to the house.

Mrs. S. — was not allowed to leave the house.

Ms. L. — was violently knocked about because the Christmas turkey was burned.

Miss A. — was slapped when his meal was not ready.

Mrs. R. — was threatened with a gun.

Ms. H. — was kicked down the stairs.

Miss W. — was abused when she left the baby to go to the store.

These battered women came to Shelters.

## **What is AWARE Inc.?**

AWARE is a non-profit corporation formed to provide support in crisis to women who have been battered or raped. In May of 1977, AWARE received a grant from Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) to fund a crisis line and a community education program for the Juneau-Douglas Community. In January of 1978 we received an additional LEAA grant to increase our operations to serve all of Southeast Alaska. Continuation of AWARE's crisis line and education program in FY 79 has been funded through the City Borough with Community Development Block Grant Funds.

The AWARE Shelter is funded by the state legislation for one year to operate a Shelter for battered women and their children. The Shelter opened on September 1st, 1978.

## **What is a Shelter?**

A Shelter is a house where women who have been mentally or physically ill treated, live together with their children. It is a place where women can go to escape further injury. Where they can talk and share with other women who are struggling with some of the same kinds of pain and fear and uncertainty. There are now five Shelters throughout Alaska.

## **What is it like?**

Shelters are usually crowded with women and children who have had similar experiences. The women support and help each other. Women living there are responsible for running the house with the support of the staff. AWARE can house up to 4 women and their children.

## **How do I get there?**

If you need to come to the Shelter, call and make arrangements with the staff. You will be asked to go to a place where you can be met safely and given a ride.

Or contact the State Troopers, local police, social services, doctor, or telephone directory services for information on how to call us.

If the State Troopers or police are present, you may request that they give you a ride after notifying the Shelter staff. If possible, they will. If not, you may ask them to drive you to a safe place and call us.

## **What do I do for money?**

The Shelter can provide you with food and safe housing. If you have children, you may qualify for Aid for Dependent Children, Child Care Assistance, and Food Stamps.

If you are single, you also may qualify for food stamps and public assistance.

## **If I'm at the Shelter, what's next?**

Children: There is an indoor and outdoor play area. At the Shelter, arrangements have been made with local nurseries and schools so your children need not miss any schooling. Activities have been organized for the children at the Shelter.

Legal: You may decide to take legal action, i.e., divorce, custody of the children, filing assault charges, etc. AWARE staff can give you information about the possibilities and put you in contact with sympathetic solicitors.

## **Housing?**

You can go back to your house without your husband. You can get rehoused elsewhere, i.e., low income housing, find a place with another woman in the Shelter, or relocate in another city. The AWARE staff can give you more information about this. If all you want is a break, you may stay at the shelter for a breathing space — time to think about your future. Some women decide to return to the man they were living with to try again.

## **How long can I stay?**

AWARE can provide shelter for 20 days. If you are meeting your goals and have found nowhere else to stay, extra time will be considered.

## **Can I go back to a shelter once I've left it?**

Many women use the Shelter after they have left for information, support, or because they need shelter again.

## **I don't want to go to the AWARE Shelter because I'm afraid I'll be found.**

The Shelter location is not to be revealed. This is for the safety of all women, children and staff. The State Troopers and police know and watch the Shelter, and there is staff present at all times.

The AWARE staff can put you in touch with other Shelters in Alaska; in Anchorage, Bethel, Nome, Fairbanks, or Shelters in the lower 48.

There are limited funds available to provide transportation within S.E. Alaska, as well as to provide women in very dangerous situations with transportation to Anchorage.

**SERVICES WE CAN OFFER YOU include:**

- \* Safe shelter for up to 20 days
- \* 24-hour help phone line
- \* Crisis intervention counseling
- \* Assistance in securing housing, legal and medical services, public assistance and food stamps, job training and employment, day care and transportation

**Additional support:**

The Shelter runs an off-site Battered Women Rap Group for women who want emotional support and referrals, but not necessarily refuge, or who are past residents. This is open to any woman who has been, or is being, beaten by someone they live with. (Beating includes being slapped or shoved around). The group is there for your support, to share information on your alternatives, and to have a place to talk about your feelings.

Babysitting and transportation can be provided. Call the Shelter for more information.

IF YOU LIVE OUTSIDE THE JUNEAU AREA, you can contact people in the following communities for information and help.

**ANCHORAGE**

Abused Women's Aid in Crisis (AWAIC)  
**272-0100**

**BETHEL**

Tundra Women's Coalition  
**543-3456**

**FAIRBANKS**

Women in Crisis-Counseling and Assistance, Inc. (WICCA)  
**425-2293**

**KETCHIKAN**

Women In Safe Homes (WISH)  
**225-2730**

**NOME**

Bering Sea Women's Group  
**443-5259**

**HELPLINE**

**24-hours — 586-1090**

**BUSINESS**

**8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. — 586-6624**



VOLUME 1  
number 1



How can I paraphrase this article in front of me? The murder of a 37 year old woman with four children by her estranged husband. Susan Arnold and her children were living at AWAIC, the emergency shelter in Anchorage. She had stayed there for about six weeks. She was murdered in the parking lot of her work on October 11. William Arnold turned himself in later that day. Police say he has been charged with first - degree murder and is in the state jail with \$250,000 bail.

This information comes from the Anchorage Times. Her poem was also printed with the article. She had hoped to pursue her writing interest in Anchorage.

The snow piles three  
more feet tonight.  
Shoveling, shivering  
through our plight.  
We laugh and ache,  
ignore our fright  
And open up the  
trail.  
Content, we sleep  
in eider downed  
In dreams where  
eider wings surround  
And wake in lighter  
fleece unbound,  
While rabbits write  
in Braille.

The impact of what has happened effects every woman, every person that understands fear, outrage, anger. This message conveys the tragedy.

Dear friends and Warriors all-

You may know by now that a woman living with us in Anchorage has been murdered this week. I know that you all send love and strength our way. I know also that the grief and incredible cold anger is felt by you as much as by any of us. I want only to share one thought with you right now. Sue died walking a freedom journey, in the sunlight-not in chains on her knees. She had no power over life, her life, and she chose to meet it as a whole woman, she chose not to be a battered woman. And she made it.

Kit Evans  
AWAIC

In Anchorage recently, a woman trying to make a new life for herself was shot repeatedly and killed by her estranged husband. An unusual occurrence? Not at all! In fact each year close to 12 percent of all murders occur between spouses. Nor are such incidents isolate occurrences one-time explosions of rage and emotion. More often than not, murder is the culmination, the final scene, in a series of violent attacks.

Sue Arnold's death is important and must be noted because it highlights a problem which is all too commonly swept under the rug by society. "A man's home is his castle." "Mind your own business". But is it and should we when one person is violently abusing another? Should it matter that they are related? Sue Arnold's death is like a clarion call. Listen world! Domestic violence is a crime! It is not mere lovers' which will end when the pair kiss and make up. It is all too often serious bodily harm and even death. And more-it results in children who are confused, hurt and psychologically ill-prepared to deal with their own lives; children who will all too often grow up to batter or be battered by their own spouses. It is time we began to take the problem seriously time we unlocked the doors of the sacred family and began to protect all our citizens from violence. Violence will continue to flourish once society no longer accepts it, either explicitly or implicitly. Let us do our part to ensure that Sue Arnold did not die in vain.

Kathy Bowman  
AWAIC

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM ESTABLISHED  
ON INTRA-FAMILY VIOLENCE

WIC-CA has received a \$22,000 LEAA (Law Enforcement Assistance Administration) Discretionary Fund Grant to provide education, information and referral services on intra-family violence. Through the Tanana Chiefs Conference and the Adult Basic Education Program, we will be working with village health aides, village councils and town and village associations from ten interior communities (Allakaket, Anaktuvuk Pass, Artic Village, Barrow, Delta Junction, Ft. Yukon, Galena, Minto, Nenana, Stevens Village, Tanana and Tok). Our primary focus will be identifying the extent, causes, legal procedures and available resources regarding intra-family violence, including child abuse, incest and battering.

The community education project will include establishing a central information office in Fairbanks and working with at least one person in each of the ten communities consulting on local conditions and coordinating local projects. A comprehensive bush community education package, which will include information on how to obtain custody of children and appropriate community resources for initiating legal action, will be compiled and distributed. One well-publicized public workshop on intra-family violence will be conducted in each community. On-going information, organizing assistance and resources will be provided as needed.

The Fairbanks project is one of eight initiated by the Alaska Council on Intra-Family Violence. Anchorage,

Barrow, Bethel, Kenai, Ketchikan, Kodiak and Nome will also be addressing issues surrounding intra-family violence. These issues include: public tolerance, inequities in criminal justice, scarcity of services, crisis and shelter services and systematic alternatives for offenders and victims.

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BATTERED WOMEN PROGRAM

WIC-CA submitted a request for \$83,000 from the Governor's budget to operate a shelter for battered women and children. The Fairbanks shelter was part of a state-wide package of \$675,700 for the AWAIC shelter in Anchorage and satellite shelters (5-7 day temporary shelter) in Fairbanks, Nome, Juneau, and Bethel. Of the \$675,700 package, the governor trimmed \$150,700. Representatives from the communities involved met in Anchorage this past weekend to trim their budgets accordingly to bring the total package in line with the amount budgeted by the state. As a result, the Fairbanks program has been modified to provide counseling, advocacy and support, but will not include a "shelter" as such. Our budget was trimmed to about \$60,000 and with that we will provide a coordinator, two half-time counselors, and an emergency fund to provide overnight lodging and meal accommodations in Fairbanks. Administrative space for the program will be shared with the rape crisis program at the house on Fifth Ave. More details on the program will be available after the board meets and a coordinator is hired.

FAIRBANKS RAPE STATISTICS

From October 1977 to July 12, 1978, 39 cases of rape were reported to WICCA Center. Statistics have been compiled on time and location, race, age, and relationship of victim to assailant. In 19% of the cases the assailant was a family member (incest); in 24% a friend; in 26%, a slight acquaintance. Total strangers were the assailants in 32% of the cases reported.

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MAN CHARGED WITH RAPING HIS WIFE

Salem, Oregon - UPI -  
A Salem man was charged with raping his wife. The indictment by the Marion County grand jury is believed to be the first such charge in Oregon and possibly the nation.

Legislation permitting a wife to prosecute her husband on a rape charge was passed by the 1977 legislature. Previously, under Oregon law, cohabitation was a defense against rape.

Carmen Orso, Rape Relief Hot Line, Portland, said the indictment was the first such case she had heard of. Oregon and Iowa are apparently the only two states to eliminate cohabitation as a defense.

In the Salem case, John Joseph Rideout, 21, is accused of beating and raping Greta Rideout, 22, during an argument at their apartment October 10. She filed the complaint against him with Salem police

I first met X when I was 20 years old. I was out on my own working in Juneau. He was working steady. We started seeing each other. We were starting to have some troubles; mostly restless. We thought having a baby would change our lives. Not too long after we had the baby it was getting worse. He started drinking. It was different excuses; there was lots of pressure. I didn't know how to handle the situation when he was drinking. To take some of the pressure off, I started working after our girl was older. We were both working part time. I found out later on our troubles were getting worse because when I came home everything was just the way I left it. I started complaining a little bit because I wanted some help on house keeping, or cooking or handling the baby. But he said it was a lady's job. I kept up with all those things because I thought he was right. So in order to keep up with all those jobs, I was still not able to please him. He still complained, everything wasn't good enough. Everything I did was an argument. He resented me speaking up for myself. After an argument he left. For the sake of peace I wouldn't ask him where he was all night. This became a habit. When it became days at a time during the week that he was gone, I left him. He came after us and said he stopped drinking. He thought because I left him that there was someone else. This started more problems. I never did convince him that there was no one else.

I began to wonder if this is what marriage was about. I had to say

so. I put up with it because I didn't know there was help. I was afraid. I didn't know where to go for financial help. Every thing he said I did and he was still unhappy. He said everything was my fault; getting married, having the baby. After he said that I was hurt and undecided and I felt there was no way out at all. After I came back when he asked me, I even more isolated. He didn't want me to work. He bought me a TV to stay at home. I got tired of being home. I asked to go to work because he was unable to keep it all up bills were coming in and I told him it would be easier if I did work, so I went back to work. I started seeking counseling, but he refused saying he didn't need help, so I left him. He came back to me and said he got help but he only lied to me but this I didn't know until we were back together. Our problems were getting harder. We tried going to church. He said I was better than him. He did not like it when I was changing, so I quit going to church. Through this me and my girl ended up going home to my parents because he started beating me. Later on he said he couldn't live without me and wanted us back. He said he wouldn't hit me again, so I believed him, for our girl's sake. She needed a dad, I knew what it is like without a father. I didn't want her to go through it like me, so I went back to her dad after he said he'd quit drinking, got counseling, went to church, but all this did not make things better. I realized I made a mistake coming back to him, and was sorry I did. I had no way out. He started beating me again.

I knew this was going to be the last time. He'd never hurt me again, I waited for the right time to get out. I still felt I was making a big mistake on leaving but I know I had to get out, because it was all I could take. I could not take any more hitting. I knew for my own sanity and my girl's safety it was time to get out, especially when he started beating my child and me. I started realizing something was wrong. When he did start beating me, I started thinking "This is what I came back for?" I knew he'd never change, but I kept hoping he would, later on he started drinking heavy. He left. We separated for a long time. I gave him a couple of years to straighten up. Later on I divorced him. It got worse. He said he needed me and my girl, after our divorce. I left him 4 times; the fourth time was for good. I heard of the woman's assault and battery. I thought I'd get help from there, not knowing what was in the future, where we were going. I was glad of getting out with me and my girl safe. We received help. Were in safe home; went to a shelter not knowing what was happening. I was advised there is a place for women and children. We could be safe. There was food and a place to sleep. All the support we needed. I was willing to take the chance for me and my child's safety. I was willing to leave for good I had done everything I could do for our marriage to work out, but it didn't. I found in the Shelter we received help, food, place to stay, felt secure, a lot of moral support until I was able to get back on my feet. Going through all of it I thought I

The Tundra Women's Coalition is going through an extremely exciting period of transition. We have finally folded up our nomadic tents and have officially opened a functioning center - complete with new floor, sheet-rocking, paneling, and offices and a paid staff! Susan Stubbe, our new director, was hired September 5 and two CETA workers have come on board since then.

Our activities and programs are expanding rapidly. Our crisis intervention services are operating on 24 hour basis, with a decided increase on the number of crisis calls and walk-ins. Eleven women are presently enrolled in our crisis intervention training class giving us a total of 30 trained crisis intervention volunteers. The phone is due to be moved from a private home to the center by November 1 and construction of the shelter has begun.

Additionally, we have initiated a Friday evening drop-in with a variety of programs such as massage workshops, beading, skin-sewing and CPR. These programs have been successful in bringing many new people to the center. Folks are also walking in at various times during the week - to talk and drink coffee, to help on building construction and to participate in various other ongoing projects.

The major stumbling block at this time remains the lack of funding. Our grant monies have still not arrived. However, through personal loans of members of the coalition and a tremendous amount of community support, our enthusiasm and optimism remains minimally daunted.

We hope that any woman coming to Bethel will stop in and see us. We can put people up in our homes. Faces and news from the outside are always welcome.

Kathy Stratte  
Tundra Women's  
Coalition

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#### CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

The Youth Alternative Services Network had the second annual conference on Preventive Youth Services in Anchorage on October 18, 19, 20.

The conference offered an opportunity for youth and family service workers to meet others from across the state, to share ideas and information and to learn skills necessary for their program.

This year's conference offered 15 skill-based workshops over the three days, plus night workshops and discussions on subjects of interest to family and service workers.

Caren Robinson  
AWARE

Judge Compton's recent decision for a 3 year suspended imposition of sentence for a man found guilty of assault with a deadly weapon would seem like a rudimentary item except for one condition. Judge Compton required the defendant as a matter of restitution to pay AWARE \$1,000 per year for three years. (AWARE advocates had assisted the wife of the defendant at her request with safe housing and support during the trial.)

We sincerely applaud Judge Compton's recognition of the seriousness of domestic violence. We see this decision as one of the most creative and innovative approaches to sentencing a person found guilty of this offense or to domestic assault within the legal framework.

Restitution of this sort has two distinct social advantages. The first is that the convicted man does not require taxpayer dollars for his incarceration. The second is that restitution does not jeopardize the earning capacity of the individual who may be, if not the only support for his family, at least a contributing supporter. The obvious fact that organizations designed to assist victims of domestic violence in seeking safe shelter benefit from such restitution is of course noteworthy.

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READABLE RESOURCES IN JUNEAU

Compiled by Laury Roberts

While we all may see the necessity of incarceration, not only as a measure of safety but also in part as a measure of social condemnation of domestic violence, we also have to face the reality of recidivism. The fact that many men are released from jail with their ideas about violence completely intact is a revealing commentary on the effect of institutionalization as a viable solution for this problem. We feel that the restitution concept taken here from the personal to the social realm is an extremely logical means of changing ideas about domestic violence in the pocket book where so many solid opinions are finalized. Three cheers.

Barbara Bondi  
AWARE

A GLASSY RAFFLE

Biting our tongues through hours of rape and battery jokes, AWARE brought in \$1,033 on their biggest fund raiser of the year. A benefit dance and raffle was held at the Crystal Saloon. The night featured the "Taku Thunder Cats" who donated their time to help raise funds for the women who come to the AWARE shelter. The highlight of the evening was the raffle of a beautifully designed \$250 stained glass window donated by "The Glass Works". The winning ticket for the stained glass window raffle, Jenny Sherwood, was drawn by 6 year old Shane Robinson. Many thanks to all who helped make this a successful event.

Caren Robinson  
AWARE

For those of you interested in self-education(it's cheap, you can choose your own topics and texts, and work at your own pace), there is not a giant storehouse of reading material on abuse and rape of women. But, there is plenty of material for getting a taste of issues. So, check it out(literally, as the resources are available generally in area libraries.)

The Violent Home, by Richard Gelles, a study of physical aggression between husbands and wives, is available at the University of Alaska/Juneau library, as is Rape Intervention Resource Manual, by Patrick Mills.

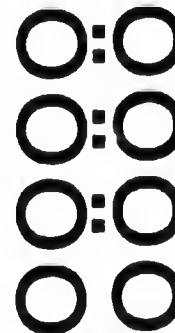
A report by the International Tribunal on Crimes Against Women, describes personal accounts of forced motherhood, medical crimes, persecution of lesbians, economic oppression, violence against women - all from countries around the world. This volume is available at the Juneau Memorial Library. Several other books are shelved there as well Against Our Will, by Susan Brownmiller, Against Rape, by Anne Medea(practical protection information, plus studies of victim and offender), and Rape(how to say no to a rapist and survive), by Fredric Storaska.

A few fairly current magazine articles also address the topics of violence against women.

"Rape, the Word May Go, but the Violence Remains" was published in the May 29, 1978 edition of McLeans, a Canadian magazine, available at the State Library in the new State Office Building. "Social Scorn and the Rape Victim" is included in the May 1978 copy of Human Behavior, which is on file at the UA/J. The January 1978 Vogue printed "He Beat Me" available at both the State and Juneau library. "Some Thoughts on Rape" was featured in the February 3, 1978 edition of Commonwealth, which can be found in the State library.

An excellent companion is Shana Alsexe's State by State Guide to Women's Legal Rights. This text can be checked out of the UA/J library.

If you're a reader strapped for time, or you aren't into books, UA/J offers filmstrips on women's issues which can be viewed on the premises..



ALASKA COUNCIL ON FAMILY VIOLENCE

Through the Shelter we have a lot of help what I never had before. We're alot happier thanks to the shlter. There is a place to go, there is help, food, a place to stay.

I'm not afraid anymore, my mind is alot better, can think better, get a good job and I can get back on my feet. I don't feel like I have to give up my life. There is alot more of life then, with all the support I have I can make it.

This letter is for ther ladies who feel ther is not other help. Through my experience and the support I got, I gained a sense of direction.

There is help.

ex-Battered Wife



HERE'S WISH!

Women In Safe Housing, Inc. in Ketchikan has been awarded a \$4,200 grant from Global Ministries United Methodist Church, women's division. They are waiting for a grant from The Alaska Council on Family Violence. And a frustrating wait it is. Good luck and strenght in that long arduous wait that everyone involved in this business must surely know about.

Last spring there was talk in the House Finance Committee of wanting to award the shelter monies to some non-profit organization for regulation and administration rather than a state agency. Initially named the Alaska Council on Family Violence, an organization was created and incorporated with this purpose in mind. The idea was terrifically exciting, but the concrete structural detail of the Council were not at that time fully developed and agreed upon. Consequently, the shelter monies were dispersed through Commissioner Beirme's office, a great favor to us all. This gave us one more year, or actually six months, to formulate an alternative structure with which we might approach the legislature.

Imbued with renewed energy, ideas, dedication, and legislative assistance, members of the Council who could be available on short notice, met in Anchorage on October 7-8 to discuss "issues concerning the statutory creation and delegation of powers of a state council on family violence" according to notes compiled by Sherman Haley, legislative assistant assigned to this project. Four general catagories were identified for future discussion; namely, general power concerns, the Council's point of contact with the state, structure and representation of Council, and primary functions.

Letters summarizing these points and announcing the new planning meeting were sent to all representative of sexual and domestic violence programs known to exist statewide. On October 21 and 22 the meeting was held in Anchorage attended by people from Kenai, Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau

Bethel, and one observer from New Jersey. The Council was renamed the Council on Domestic and Sexual Violence and will be comprised of 5 shelter representatives and four other involved people. Five regional areas were identified based on existing programs and funding. The general duties of the council include:

- 1). receiving and disbursing funds, including grants to shelters according to criteria adopted by the Council;
- 2). adopting regulations and establishing accounting and reporting standards for shelters and other family violence programs receiving state funds including monitoring and evaluating family violence programs receiveing state funds;
- 3). providing technical assistance to family violence programs;
- 4). hiring Council staff.

The next meeting of the network will be November 18 and 19 in Anchorage at 503 East 6th Avenue (right next to the new Sheraton-Anchorage Hotel on Calista Square at 10:00 a.m.

For more information about the formulation for the Council legislation, please contact Maureen Wolff, 503 East 6th Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99501, 907-277-2527.



THIS IS IT!

ALASKA STATE SHELTER NETWORK

CONCEPTION

Greetings, hello, salutations!!

This is the first edition of the Alaska Shelter Network Newsletter. Volume 1. Number 1. Numero uno. This is the beginning, folks.

We're trying to establish a vehicle for communication between people involved in programs for domestic and sexually violent situations. These newsletters will also be distributed to community agencies and public facilities in Alaska to spread the word about our existences and services.

Juneau will be responsible for assembling the Network Newsletter for the month of November (this issue) and January 1979. Speaking of the number 2 issue, please PLEASE send any and all information, stories, legal proceedings, poems, etc. to AWARE Box 809, Juneau, Alaska 99802 by DECEMBER 25. Then, after the holiday hassles, the January newsletter will appear. Also send any suggestions, constructive criticism, ideas about how you would like to see the newsletter presented for January. I thrive on feedback.

thanks,  
Caryn Davis  
Newsletter Assembler  
for AWARE

AWARE, inc. (Aiding Women in Abuse  
and Rape Emergencies)  
Box 809  
Juneau, Alaska  
99802  
office:586-6624  
crisis:586-1790

WISH (Women in Safe Homes)  
Box 6552  
Ketchikan, Alaska  
99901  
office:225-3720

Tundra Women's Coalition  
Box 783  
Bethel, Alaska  
crisis:543-3456

WICCA, inc. (Women in Crisis  
Counseling and  
Assistance)  
331 5th Ave.  
Fairbanks, Ak.  
office:452-2293

AWAIC, inc. (Abused Women's Aid  
in Crisis)  
Box 4-819  
Anchorage, Alaska  
99509  
crisis:272-0100

Bering Sea Women's Group  
Box 98  
Nome, Alaska  
office:443-5259

Alaska Shelter Network Alliance was a concept born paradoxically at a budget cutting conference in July of this year. At that time, women from 5 programs that had submitted budgets for shelters to the legislature got together in Anchorage to decide how to share the remnants of the governor's cut. Learning how to share is a profound experience even for a child. Sharing politically, learning how to communicate program needs and learning how to negotiate dollars that are fundamental to the existence of each program was a profound social experience; an experience that left us all much richer than we had felt long before we started planning dollars.

Since that time, the network has taken a slightly different turn. The network comprised of all interested representatives from sexual assault or domestic violence programs statewide has become the impetus and working body for structural organization of the newly revised Alaska Council on Intra-Family Violence.

In the meantime, this newsletter is intended to be the lifeline between all of us working with women who are victims of sexual assault or domestic violence. This will be a quarterly cooperative endeavor published from Juneau. So....

Barbara Bondi  
AWARE



# alaska shelters' NETWORK NEWS- LETTER

THIS IS YOUR NEWSLETTER ... ..

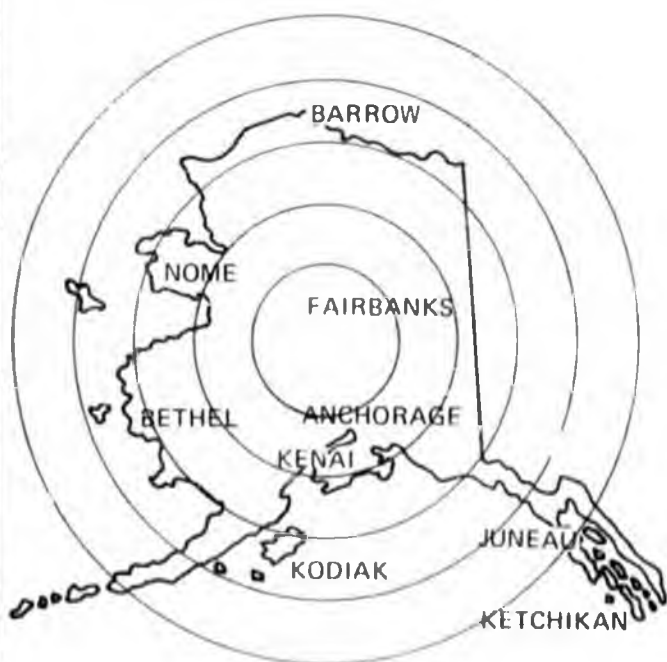
SEND IN YOUR STORIES, NEWS ITEMS,  
POEMS, THOUGHTS, IDEAS, REFLECTIONS,  
FRUSTRATIONS, ELATIONS, EXCITATIONS,  
AND FANCIFUL DREAMINGS to:

AWARE shelter  
Box 809  
Juneau, Alaska  
99802

NO LATER THAN DECEMBER 25, 1978

to...

# DOMESTIC & SEXUAL ASSAULT PROGRAMS in ALASKA



### BATTERING

Until recently, victims of domestic and sexual assault suffered in silence, or endured the frustration, and sometimes humiliation, of legal action alone.

Trained volunteers in many communities now offer safety, understanding, information and advocacy for family violence or rape victims, and in some cases help for offenders.

ALL INQUIRIES OR CONTACTS  
ARE KEPT STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.  
ALL SERVICES ARE FREE OF  
CHARGE.

A CALLER DOES NOT NEED TO  
IDENTIFY HER/HIMSELF WHEN S/HE  
CALLS A CRISIS LINE.

For more information contact:  
Sema E. Lederman, Coordinator,  
Alaska Family Violence Program  
338 Denali, Room 222  
Anchorage, AK 99501  
Phone: (907) 276-1024

The Alaska Family Violence  
Program is funded by LEAA.

There are five shelters for battered women and their dependent children in Alaska. Counselors at the shelters help women determine goals for themselves, and provide assistance in obtaining legal action, AFDC and welfare, parenting and occupational skills and other services. Voluntary group meetings of women with similar problems give victims of family violence support, encouragement and hope.

Safe-home networks in rural communities offer short term shelter and transportation should a woman desire a longer period of safety to decide what she wants to do.

A woman who has been battered does not have to leave her battering partner before she seeks shelter. Many women return to their homes and husbands after staying in a safe home or shelter. Many go to safe homes or shelters a number of times before making a final decision.

While at a shelter or safe home, the woman's whereabouts are not revealed to anyone. Should she wish to contact her husband she may, but he cannot contact her.

Two programs now available in Alaska offer crisis intervention and counseling for batterers.

### RAPE

The victim of rape undergoes severe emotional trauma, in addition to whatever physical injuries are sustained. Trained volunteer rape crisis advocates offer emotional support, information, and advocacy through medical and criminal justice proceedings. They will meet the victim wherever and whenever she needs help, on a 24-hour basis, and provide transportation and child care when necessary.

Rape crisis advocates also work with a victim's family if they need help or information understanding or supporting the victim.

A victim of rape or incest does not have to report the incident to the police or press criminal charges. In fact, many victims who call rape crisis lines were raped years before and just need someone to talk to.

\*\*\*WHERE TO CALL IN:

ANCHORAGE

AWAIC - 274-4561

- Long-term shelter, supportive services, and crisis line for battered women and their children.

MALE AWARENESS PROJECT  
279-9581

- Counseling for batterers.

STAR - 276-RAPE

- Crisis line and advocacy for rape victims.

BARROW - 852-2611

Arctic Women's Group

- Crisis line and transportation to shelter for victims of family violence and rape.

BETHEL - 543-3456

Tundra Women's Coalition

- Long-term shelter, supportive services, and crisis line for victims of family violence and rape.

FAIRBANKS

WIC-CA - 452-RAPE

- Long-term shelter, supportive services, and crisis line for victims of family violence and rape.

Where to Call (cont'd)

JUNEAU

AWARE - 586-6624

- Long-term shelter, supportive services and crisis line for family violence and rape.

KENAI PENINSULA - 262-9376

Women's Resource Center

- Safe homes, supportive services, transportation to longer term shelter and crisis line for family violence and rape.

KETCHIKAN

WISH - 225-2730

- Safe homes, supportive services, transportation to longer term shelter and crisis line for family violence and rape.

KODIAK - 486-3625

Women's Resource Center

- Safe homes, supportive services, transportation to longer term shelter and crisis line for family violence and rape.

Kodiak Police Dept.-486-3221

- Trained counselor providing immediate crisis intervention for violent family situations.

NOME - 443-5444

Bering Sea Women's Group

- Long-term shelter, supportive services, crisis line for family violence and rape.

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# Sexual Assault Hurts Us All.

WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT IT?

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**S**exual assault is an overall term for various types of assault: rape, attempted rape, incest, indecent liberties, and statutory rape. These assaults are all against the law.

**W**e at Rape Relief and the Sexual Assault Center are outraged by sexual assault crimes, and are dedicated to clarifying the misinformation which surrounds those crimes, the victims, and the offenders, as well as providing comprehensive and sensitive services to all sexually assaulted persons, both female and male. (Since the majority of victims are women, we will refer to a victim as "she" in this pamphlet.)

**S**exual Assault Hurts Us All. It disrupts the lives of many people, not only victims but also those who fear becoming victims. Sexual assault creates psychological trauma for victims and those around them, and often limits women's mobility and therefore their freedom. The concern for this crime and efforts to eliminate it must be shared by all.

**T**his pamphlet was written to give you information and facts about sexual assault, and what to do if you or someone you know becomes a victim of the crime. It describes the services available through Rape Relief and The Sexual Assault Center, who work closely together to meet the needs of victims. We recognize special needs of lesbian women, older women, women of color, physically handicapped victims and mentally handicapped victims as we seek to provide comprehensive services to all victims of sexual assault. We are also available on a consultant basis to agencies, providing assistance in dealing with a sexually assaulted person.

# Services

## **Rape Relief -- 632-RAPE**

University YWCA  
4224 University Way N.E.  
Seattle, Washington 98105

By calling 632-RAPE there is always someone there, *24 hours a day, 7 days a week*, to talk on the phone or in person. Sometimes an understanding voice can mean a lot. Advocate Counselors can provide you with with following services.

**Information.** Trained advocate counselors have information about medical concerns, legal procedures, and community resources. All services are *free*.

**Transportation.** We can drive you to a safe place, to a friend's house for the night, and to any medical and legal appointments.



# Rape Relief

## **Medical and Legal Advocacy.**

Advocate counselors can be with you for in-person support during any related medical or legal appointments.

**Counseling.** Continued support through counseling is available through the advocate counselor with whom you made the initial contact. This can be on an *individual* basis and/or in *rap groups*. We also make referrals outside Rape Relief for other needed services.

Family members and close friends of assault victims are also a concern of ours. We offer individual and/or group counseling to help you understand what the victim is experiencing and what you may be experiencing, answer any related questions, and give support through a difficult time.

We encourage anyone who has experienced a sexual assault or attempted assault to call us regardless of whether it happened recently or long ago.

**Outreach.** Rape Relief has an Outreach component which focuses on providing counseling and advocacy, and community education on the particular needs of ethnic and sexual minorities, the elderly, developmentally disabled, and low income assault victims.

**Education and Training Services.** Rape Relief offers a variety of education and training services.

Rape Relief's Speaker's Bureau provides speakers to schools, community groups and agencies who desire a general presentation on sexual assault. We work in conjunction with the Sexual Assault Center to provide community education.

Outreach workers and volunteers provide in-service training to members of various social service and law enforcement agencies in the community to make known the facts about sexual assault, the needs and special concerns of its victims and services available.

Specialized training and curriculum materials are available for both physically handicapped and mentally handicapped children and adults, and the staff who serve them.

# The Sexual Assault Center

## **The Sexual Assault Center**

Harborview Medical Center  
325 Ninth Avenue  
Room 1C-66  
Seattle, Washington

(206) 223-3047  
8 am to 5 pm Weekdays

(206) 223-3010  
Nights or Weekends -  
ask for Social Worker

**Medical Services.** Emergency medical and social work intervention is available 24 hours a day to sexual assault victims in the Harborview Emergency Trauma Center. Medical care in Women's and Pediatric Clinics can also be arranged by the Sexual Assault Center. Medical care is available to prevent or treat injury or disease resulting from a sexual assault, and to gather evidence to support prosecution of an offender. You can obtain these services even though you choose *not* to report the crime to the police.

**Counseling.** Professional social workers (female and male) provide crisis and ongoing counseling for persons who have been sexually assaulted and for people who are close to victims. Even though many of our clients first contact us within several days of an assault, we also offer counseling services to people who were sexually assaulted a long time ago. You can make an appointment by calling the Sexual Assault Center.

Specialized services are available to children who are victims of sexual molestation or incest and their families. The Sexual Assault Center works closely with Children's Protective Services to ensure the safety of children who have been sexually abused, and provides emotional support and counseling services to children and family members. Group counseling is offered for incest victims and for non-offending parents of incest victims. We can also provide referrals for offender treatment resources. If you have concerns or questions about child molestation, please call us.

**Legal Advocacy.** If you decide to make a report to the police, SAC social workers can assist you and will provide support throughout the legal process.

**Education and Training.** The Sexual Assault Center, in conjunction with Rape Relief, provides consultation, in-service education and training to health professionals, social service agencies, community groups and law enforcement agencies.

There is no charge for SAC physician and counseling services. You will be billed by the hospital for laboratory tests and equipment used in the medical exam. You may be eligible for benefits of Washington Crime Victims' Compensation, which can cover medical and other costs. A social worker can assist you in filing for these benefits.



# Medical Care

If you have been sexually assaulted, you should seek medical care as soon as possible, without bathing or douching. Medical care is necessary to treat injuries and venereal disease, and to prevent unwanted pregnancy. Another benefit of a sensitive medical exam is to provide reassurance that your body is intact (okay). A medical exam is important even when there was no penetration of the vagina, mouth, or anus. Sexually assaulted children, especially, need the reassurance that a medical exam can provide, even when there are no known injuries.

If you plan to report to the police, a physical exam can collect evidence to support the fact that a sexual assault occurred. This evidence is not released to a police department unless you give your written consent.

You can obtain all the medical care you need, even if you choose not to report to the police.

Medical care is available 24-hours a day, seven days a week, directly inside the Emergency Room entrance of Harborview Medical Center (325 Ninth Avenue). Or call the Sexual Assault Center for information about medical and other services (223-3047, days; 223-3010, nights and weekends). Medical care is provided by physicians who are specially trained to help victims of sexual assault and who understand how persons feel when they have recently been traumatized by a rape. Sexual Assault Center personnel and Rape Relief advocate counselors are available to answer any questions you may have about medical concerns and procedures. (See "Services")

When you are under stress following a sexual assault, you may feel tense and very anxious, and thus have difficulty sleeping and eating. To help you relax, some specific aids are: exercising, deep breathing, massage, drinking hot milk or teas. If you continue to have difficulty with sleeping and eating, medical help is available by calling the Sexual Assault Center.

You may have problems with eating and sleep disturbances, including nightmares. A sexual assault generally produces a great deal of stress for the victim. It is normal for you to experience quick changes in mood, irritability, and difficulty concentrating. Some religious people may experience a faith crisis.

It is very common to not feel safe and to be cautious when relating to other people, as well as being fearful of having sexual relations for a period of time.

Sometimes, when victims of rape are unable to deal with their feelings about the assault immediately afterwards, their reactions can be delayed for some time. In these situations, the symptoms described above could appear on the surface for the first time months, even years, following a sexual assault.



# Victim Reaction to Sexual Assault



## Adult Reactions

Experiencing a sexual assault creates a crisis situation for the victim, and people respond in a variety of ways to a crisis. Some people feel a need to discuss it with someone they trust, and others prefer not to talk about it right away.

Immediately following a rape, you can expect to feel one or more of the following emotions: fear, anger, helplessness, humiliation, self-blame, embarrassment, disgust, revenge. **Fear** is almost always the main emotion, due to the threat of injury or death which accompanies the assault.

Also, there may be a wide variety of physical reactions. There may be a feeling of soreness all over your body (often caused by tension), and pain in certain areas such as your chest, throat, or vagina.

### **Child and Adolescent Reactions**

The reactions of a young person are similar to those of an adult. mainly stress reactions to a life threatening situation. This is true even though most children who are victims of sexual assault are not physically hurt nor are they threatened in the same way as adults. Children have different abilities and mannerisms than adults do in reporting or discussing incidents of sexual assault.

A younger child may not know whom to tell, or how to say what happened. S/he can be confused, not fully understanding what went on. A younger child frequently is afraid of being rejected by adults s/he may tell, and sometimes is concerned that the offender (often known to her/him) will be punished if s/he says anything. In order for most children to reveal experiences of sexual assault they must feel assured that they will be believed and protected from further abuse.

### **Adolescents**

Again, adolescents generally experience the same reactions as adults. Sometimes under stress teenagers may *appear* casual or indifferent about the situation. They are frequently concerned about their reputation, not wanting their friends or classmates to find out about the assault. Often teenagers are afraid of getting into trouble for hitchhiking, drinking, smoking marijuana, or behaving in other ways that parents, adults do not approve.

If you have been sexually assaulted or know someone who has, we encourage you to call Rape Relief or the Sexual Assault Center. Talking about your feelings with someone who will support you and understand you can be a great help.

# A Note to Those Closest to Rape Victims:

How does rape affect a woman? How does rape affect those closest to a victim? How can those closest to a rape victim do "the right thing?" We have some ideas which we wish to share with you, and we hope they will offer a beginning for giving effective support to victims of rape. More than anyone else, it is those closest to a victim who influence how she will deal with the attack.

Most women who have been raped do not react to the sexual aspects of the crime, but instead they react to the terror and fear that is involved. Often an immediate reaction of the woman is "I could have been killed." Many of those

around her, particularly men, may find themselves concerned with the sexual aspects of the crime. The more this pre-occupation is communicated to the woman the more likely she is to have difficulties in dealing with her own feelings. Probably the best way to understand her feelings is to try to remember or imagine a situation where you felt powerless and afraid. You may remember feeling very alone, fearful and needing comfort.



# Families, Lovers and Friends

Often the raped woman needs much love and support the first few days. Affection seems to be important. Stroking or caressing can be comforting. They help break down the loneliness and alienation. This, of course leads to the question of sex. It is impossible to generalize about how the woman will feel about sex, nor should you guess. If you have been involved sexually with the woman, try to discuss, at an appropriate time, how she feels in general about the attack, about you, and about sex. (An appropriate time is not right after the rape. Let her comments to the first two questions guide you in deciding whether you have chosen a good time to discuss it or whether you would be pushing the point too soon). Some women will be anxious to resume normal sexual relations as a way of forgetting the rape, others will be more hesitant.

In the case of virgin rapes, female support seems most important. It is a good time to discuss the pleasure involved in sex—as well as to reassert the woman's right to decide when and with whom she wishes to have sex. Hopefully, a woman's mother will feel comfortable about this; if not, a friend or sister—especially if she has been raped, might help.

It seems advisable for the woman to talk about the rape, however, it is not possible to generalize about how much she should be encouraged to talk about it. Women do not seem to appreciate specific questions; they tend to be too probing and callous. To probe in these areas may only worsen any problems the woman may have in dealing with the rape.

Instead, questions about how she feels now and what bothers her the most are more useful. They are not threatening and should allow her to talk about her most immediate concerns. Remember, too, the woman wants to talk about other things. Often the rape may leave a woman concentrating on other problems and it is important that she talk about these. Probably the most practical suggestion is that you communicate your own willingness to let her talk. Because of your closeness to her, the woman may be more sensitive to your feelings. If the rape distressed her, it may be impossible for her to talk to you. She may also try to protect you. In these and other

## **A Note to Those Closest to Rape Victims: Families, Lovers and Friends**

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cases, where she really will not be able to talk with you, encourage her to speak with someone she trusts. Remember that the rape has brought up feelings of powerlessness and encouraging her to talk to whom she wants, when she wants, is more helpful than feeling that it is necessary to talk to you.

If the rape is treated as a serious crime and not a heinous experience, women would probably have less difficulty in dealing with it. The woman survived the attack, and one would suppose that she would want to resume living a "normal" life as quickly as possible. In a healthy, supportive environment, most women will find the rape meshes with other unhappy experiences in their lives. Because of others' reactions, or their own life situations at the time of the rape, other women will find the rape was indeed a traumatic milestone. If after a reasonable amount of time, a woman seems unable to cope with the day-to-day problems of life, professional help may be sought.

Whether or not professional counseling is sought, it is not a replacement for warm, concerned, loving communications. A professional counselor may help, but he or she cannot replace your role in the relationship. Rape not only affects the woman, but also you, as it plays upon your own fears and fantasies. Try to recognize the fears for what they are, otherwise you may end up projecting them on the woman and cause some serious problems for her and your relationship.

Finally, it should be noted that, if the woman has pressed charges, the whole process involves numerous hassles and stresses. Your awareness of the legal processes and problems involved and your support will be helpful.

Courtesy of  
Washington, D.C.  
Rape Crisis Center

# Legal Information



## The Law in Washington State

### Rape

Rape is legally defined in Washington State as forcible sexual intercourse without the person's consent. Sexual intercourse means penetration with a penis or object (such as a finger or pencil), either orally, vaginally, or anally. It also includes oral sex performed by a person on a victim when no penetration occurs. Rape can occur between members of the same sex as well as the opposite sex. However, the law does not recognize rape between married couples.

Washington State law defines three degrees of rape.

1. **First Degree Rape.** Forced sexual intercourse where the offender uses or threatens to use a deadly weapon, kidnaps the victim, seriously injures the victim, or breaks into the building or vehicle where the victim is.
2. **Second Degree Rape.** Forced sexual intercourse.
3. **Third Degree Rape.** Sexual intercourse where force is not used, but the victim did not consent to the act, and clearly expressed this lack of consent to the offender.

*Force* does not necessarily have to be actual physical force. It also means the threat of force, or an implied threat of force. In general, evidence of a victim's past sexual history is not admissible in court.

# The Law in Washington State

## Attempted Rape

Washington State law also applies to situations where someone *tries* either rape or sexual assault but does not complete the act. This is called attempted rape and is a crime. If someone does try to rape you, don't hesitate to call Rape Relief or the Sexual Assault Center, and the police if you choose to.

## Incest

Incest is defined as sexual intercourse between members of the same family who are not married. It usually involves a father or step-father, grandfather, uncle, or brother.

## Indecent Liberties

Indecent liberties is forced sexual contact between two people where sexual intercourse (as defined above) does not occur. If the victim is 13 years of age or younger, the crime is committed even if force is not used.

## Statutory Rape

The definition of statutory rape is the same as the definition of rape, except the victim is always 15 years or younger and lack of the victim's consent is not necessary.

There are also three degrees of statutory rape:

1. **First Degree Statutory Rape.** When the offender is 13 years or older, and the victim is 11 years or younger.
2. **Second Degree Statutory Rape.** When the offender is 16 years or older, and the victim is 11, 12, or 13 years.
3. **Third Degree Statutory Rape.** When the offender is 18 years or older, and the victim is 14 or 15 years.

# Reporting to the Police

**You do not need to report to the police in order to receive rape services.** When you call Rape Relief or the Sexual Assault Center your name and details of the assault remain *confidential*. There is one exception to this. If you are contacting us about a child who has been sexually abused or raped, and if the child is in danger of being abused again, we will report the matter to Children's Protective Services (as required by State law). Children's Protective Service will be used to ensure that the child is protected from continuing abuse and obtain the services s/he needs to recover from the assault. Even in situations in which a report is made to Children's Protective Services, the victim (and his/her family) have a choice about whether or not to pursue a report to the police.

We understand that there are reasons for not wanting to involve the police. For example, you may fear retaliation from the rapist. Or perhaps you don't want your family to learn about the assault. We support your decision, whether it is to report to the police or not.

Very often it takes time to decide whether or not you want to report a sexual assault to the police. When you call 632-RAPE or visit the Sexual Assault Center, counselors or social workers will give you information about the legal system which will help you make that decision. The sooner you report the crime to the police, the stronger your case will be. By calling 632-RAPE an advocate counselor will respond immediately and provide transportation if necessary. If you choose to report while at the Sexual Assault Center, a social worker can contact the police for you.



# Reporting to the Police

## Making a Report to the Police

If you choose to report to the police, remember: **There is a good chance your case will be stronger if you do not bathe or douche until a medical doctor has collected potential evidence. Also, do not destroy or wash the clothing you were wearing during and/or immediately following the assault.**

When you report to the police, Sexual Assault Center staff or Rape Relief, advocate counselors can be with you during all the interviews with police and prosecutors. These people take the time to explain legal procedures and to listen to your concerns. If your case goes to trial, the advocate counselor or social worker will go with you. We know that being involved in the legal system can be a very difficult, draining experience. Rape Relief or the Sexual Assault Center can give you support and information throughout the whole process.

The FBI estimates that only 1 in 5 persons report a rape to anyone. Others estimate that only 1 in 10 report the crime. By reporting to the police, you can increase the chances of removing a rapist from the streets, and creating a safer society. Even if you don't want to follow through with prosecution if a suspect is caught, giving an initial police report can still be important. The information you give the police may help in capturing a rapist who has attacked or will attack other people.

If you are assaulted or an attempt is made, and you wish to report to the police, dial 911. Remember, an advocate counselor can be with you throughout this process.

These are services the police will provide:

- A patrol car will be sent to wherever you are.
- When the officers arrive, they will determine whether you need emergency medical attention, and can drive you to a medical facility.
- During the interview the officers will write down your description of what happened, where it happened, a description of the attacker, and on what part of your body sexual contact was made. Also, they will collect any available evidence.

### **The Detective Interview**

Within 3 - 5 days after your first interview with the patrol officers, a detective from the Sex Crimes Unit will call you for a follow-up interview. The detective will take a detailed written statement from you describing the circumstances of the rape. *Be sure to read over this statement carefully before signing it.* If the case goes to trial this statement will be extremely important to the outcome of your case.

If you do not hear from a detective within 5 days after your contact with the patrol officers, call the Seattle Police Department's Sex Crimes Unit (or the King County Police Department's Major Crimes Unit, if the assault occurred outside Seattle City Limits, and in King County), and ask if they have received your report.

- Seattle Police Department, Sex Crimes Unit: 625-2457
- King County Police Department, Major Crimes Unit: 344-2668

If you prefer, you may call Rape Relief or the Sexual Assault Center and we will get the information for you.

### **The Prosecuting Attorney**

If a suspect is found and the preliminary police investigation is finished, your case will be presented to the King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office, which is responsible for prosecuting the suspect. A deputy prosecuting attorney will interview you and ask for details of the crime before deciding whether to file charges. Sometimes the interview with the prosecutor takes place immediately after the detective interview.

Once the decision is made to file charges against the suspect, trial proceedings generally occur in Superior Court. (In some cases there will be no trial since the suspect may plead guilty.) The trial usually takes place 2 - 4 months after the assault. You will receive a subpoena to appear in court and will be called on to testify. During the trial, both the prosecutor and defense lawyer will ask you detailed questions about the assault.

The phone number for the King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office is: 583-2200.

The legal system is very complicated. Your Rape Relief Advocate Counselor or Sexual Assault Social Worker will provide you with more detailed information about legal proceedings, and can be with you during the patrol, detective and prosecutor interviews.

# Facts About Sexual Assault

Facts about sexual abuse often have not been accurately reported in our society. Most people have grown up with a variety of false beliefs about sexual abuse. These beliefs have been handed down from generation to generation through individual interaction, media (movies, tv, magazines and books), religious beliefs, and through a lack of education on the subject. It has only been in the last ten years that people started studying sexual abuse and found that most ideas about sexual assault that have existed for centuries are wrong.

These false beliefs have many negative effects on the victim in particular. Many sexually abused people feel shame and guilt

because of society's false beliefs about sexual assault and as a result, only 1/5 to 1/10 of the sexually assaulted persons seek the help they need or tell anyone what has happened. These false beliefs also result in low conviction rates of offenders. And finally, these false ideas support sexual abuse in our society because they do not recognize the offender as being responsible for his behavior and they blame the victim for the sexual assault. This often discourages sexually assaulted persons from seeking help and reporting the crime.

The facts about sexual assault are not always easy to accept. They may challenge some of your most basic



beliefs and values. But we must educate ourselves as to the truth. Unless we *all* take responsibility for this horrendous crime, and change our beliefs, sexual assault will continue to be the fastest rising violent crime in the country, the most difficult to prosecute and obtain a conviction, and many sexually assaulted persons will continue to hide the fact that they have been abused, rather than seeking help.

**Fact: Sexual abuse is a violent crime.**

Research shows that men who rape do *not* do it because they are sexually aroused and can't control their sexual urges but rather to dominate and have power over another person, which makes them feel better and proves their worth to themselves. Most of us have had the experience of "power tripping" someone else to make ourselves feel better. A rapist carries this to an extreme. He needs to be **violent in a sexual way** in order to make himself feel better. He uses sex as a weapon. He does not rape because he needs sex. Most men who rape are married or have available sex partners. In addition, 80-90% of all rapes are planned and not spontaneous acts. In about one-third of the cases, a weapon is used or threatened.

**Fact: Sexy, seductive clothing does not cause a man to rape.**

Rape is an act of violence, and is not sexually motivated. So, regardless of whether one wears sexy clothing, the chances of being assaulted are not increased or decreased. Our experience shows that women who are raped are dressed in all different ways.

And, more importantly, regardless of what a person wears, says, or does, *no one* has the right to assault her/him.

**Fact: Not all rapes can be prevented.**

In some rape situations, victims are directly threatened with physical harm either through physical force or the use of a weapon. The majority of adult victims report that rape carries a fear of death or severe bodily harm. This fear frequently immobilizes people so that they can't think of what to do. They are in a state of shock, and are often confused or unsure about how to get away. Most people haven't thought about what to do if attacked so they are unprepared. Afraid and unprepared, it may be impossible for a person to prevent an attack.

# Facts About Sexual Assault

## **Fact: Most rapists are not insane.**

Studies show that men who rape have a low self concept and a tendency toward violence. But, they are very average in most aspects of their lives. Rapists come from all economic classes and occupations, and are all ages, colors, and religions. Some are "pillars" of the community.

Most rapists are *not* insane, crazy people who are out of control, and should be held responsible for their actions.

## **Fact: Children do not lie or make up stories about being sexually abused.**

Children are particularly vulnerable to sexual abuse because of their age, size, and training which instructs them to trust adults and do what adults say without question. It can be difficult when you are faced with a child's report that she has been sexually abused and the person she reports as an offender denies it. (This is very common behavior for child molesters.) Or it may be very difficult to believe that someone you know quite well has molested a child close to you. Our experience is definitely that children do not make up or imagine stories about sexual assault. Adults should proceed in protecting the child and obtaining help for her/him on the basis of the child's report.

## **Fact: Falsely reporting a rape is very uncommon.**

Statistics show that the number of false reports is insignificant, and is at the same rate of false reports for other crimes.

Many people believe that women lie about being raped to get back at particular men or for other reasons. Consequently, when some women tell someone about the assault and are not believed immediately, they do not seek out the help they need. The fact is that very few women lie about being raped.

## **Fact: The majority of males who sexually assault other males (adults, adolescents, and young boys) are heterosexual men.**

Many people refer to a male raping another male as "homosexual rape." This is misleading, since the vast majority of rapists are heterosexual. Males who rape other males do it for the same reasons as those who rape females. They need to express power and dominance over another person, and use sex as the weapon.

Approximately 10% of victims served by Rape Relief and the Sexual Assault Center are male.

## **Fact: Rape does happen within marriage.**

Some married people are violent with each other in various ways, one of which is through sexual assault. Any time a husband forces his wife to have sexual intercourse when she does not want to, he has raped her. Emotional and physical trauma is experienced by the wife as a result of the rape. In Washington State, the law does not recognize rape between husband and wife.

**Fact: Most victims are raped by people of the same cultural background.**

National statistics show that most rapes occur *within* the same racial group, rather than occurring between races. For example, the majority of white victims are raped by white men.

**Fact: 60% of adult rapes are between people who know each other. 85% of children are molested by people they know well.**

We have grown up with the idea that rapes usually happen between strangers. The notion that most rapes occur in the dead of night behind bushes or in a deserted alley is simply not true in most situations. The majority of rapes occur in the victim's own home, and the assailant is frequently someone she knows.

**Fact: Some women have successfully defended themselves and been able to get out of the rape situation.**

Women have defended themselves in a variety of ways: yelling, running, fighting back, trickery, etc. It is difficult to predict how a rapist will react to resistance. Depending on who we are, and what our situation is, each of us must decide how we are going to react.

We do have options for coping with an attack, and they are increased if we think ahead of time how we might react if assaulted.





*Protecting Ourselves*

# Prevention

The only definite statement that can be made about prevention of sexual assault is that there are no pat answers. Every situation is different and every person is different. What works in one case may not work in another. **A woman should do whatever seems best for her--it is her life at stake and only she can decide what is the best choice for her to make.** We at Rape Relief and the Sexual Assault Center encourage you to think about how you might react in a dangerous situation and to consider a variety of options. We support whatever decisions you make about self-protection.

The prevention of sexual assault in many cases is a matter of increasing your options, and feelings committed to the belief that you can and have the right to defend yourself. We usually hear about those who were sexually assaulted, we rarely hear about those who got away. But **there are** many people who have successfully prevented a sexual assault.

The key in prevention is to be prepared, trust your intuition, use common sense and be assertive. There is a difference between being prepared and being "paranoid". We are all aware of some of the dangers of driving, for example, so we are somewhat defensive on the road. This need to be aware of possible danger is also a primary factor in the prevention of sexual assault. Do not be afraid to create a scene, or be embarrassed by being assertive if you are in a potentially dangerous situation. For example, if you are persistently offered a ride home at a party by someone you are uncomfortable with, simply say "No thank you", and stick to your answer. You don't owe him an explanation of how you feel.

## Children

We teach children how to prevent fires and how to avoid car accidents. Sexual assault, however, is difficult for adults to talk about and even more difficult for adults to discuss with children. The point is to teach children about the potential for sexual assault, and to make them clear that their bodies are their own and no one has the right to abuse them.

In discussing prevention of sexual abuse with children, it is helpful to give examples of situations. Two examples are:

1. If a man drives up next to you in his car and shows you his penis or wants you to get into the car, leave the area right away and tell someone you know (a parent, teacher or neighbor) about the man.
2. If a relative or someone you know (like an uncle, or a boy down the street) wants to rub your vagina (or penis) tell the man "NO" and tell your parent or teacher about what happened as soon as possible.

## Services

There are several reasons in the community which offer information and workshops on prevention of sexual assault, including the special needs of children, elderly, and women.

For suggested referrals, call 632- RAPE.

**We wish to thank the following contributors:**

**Betsy Grava, Ellen Ryerson, Ellen Stetzer,  
Karen Bosley, and Laurette Culbert of Rape Relief;  
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D.C. Rape Crisis Center.**

**The design and illustrations in this pamphlet  
were created by Kathleen Kinney.**

**Sponsored by  
The Division of Family, Women and Children's Services,  
City of Seattle, Department of Human Resources.**

**1979**



IN THE LEGISLATURE  
of the  
**STATE OF WASHINGTON**



CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLED ENACTMENT

HOUSE BILL NO. 1207

CHAPTER 248, LAWS OF 1979  
1st Extraordinary Session  
(46th Legislative Session)

Effective Date: Sept. 1, 1979

Passed the House May 29, 1979

Yeas 72 Nays 4

Passed the Senate May 31, 1979  
as amended

Yeas 42 Nays 1

CERTIFICATE

6-1-79

The House concurred in the  
Senate amendments and passed  
the bill as amended.

Yeas 37 Nays 8

We, Dean R. Foster and Van T. Church, Chief Clerks  
of the House of Representatives of the State of Wash-  
ington do hereby certify that the attached is enrolled  
House Bill No. 1207, as passed by the House of  
Representatives and the Senate on the dates herein set  
forth.

*Dean R. Foster*  
Dean R. Foster Chief Clerk

*Van T. Church*  
Van T. Church Chief Clerk

HOUSE BILL NO. 1207

State of Washington  
46th Legislature  
1st Ex. Sess.

by Representatives Gruger, Houchen,  
Galloway and Brekke

Read first time February 9, 1979, and referred to Committee on Social & Health Services.

1 AN ACT Relating to day care services; adding new sections to  
2 chapter 79.13 RCW; and making an appropriation.

3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

4 NEW SECTION. Section 1. The department of social and  
5 health services shall conduct a two-year demonstration project  
6 for the purpose of contracting with an existing day care center  
7 to provide for the protection, care, and treatment of children  
8 who are at risk of being abused or neglected. The children who  
9 shall be served by this project shall range in age from birth to  
10 twenty-four months. The client population served shall not  
11 exceed thirty children at any one time.

12 NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. For the purposes of this act "day  
13 care center" means an agency, other than a residence, which  
14 regularly provides care for children for any part of the twenty-  
15 four hour day. No day care center shall be located in a private  
16 family residence unless that portion of the residence to which  
17 the children have access is used exclusively for the children  
18 during the hours the center is in operation or is separate from  
19 the usual living quarters of the family.

20 NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. The services provided through this  
21 project shall include:

- 22 (1) Transportation to and from the child's home;
- 23 (2) Daily monitoring of the child's physical and  
24 emotional condition;
- 25 (3) Developmentally oriented programs designed to meet  
26 the unique needs of each child in order to overcome the effects  
27 of parental abuse or neglect;
- 28 (4) Family counseling and treatment; and
- 29 (5) Evaluation by the department of social and health  
30 services assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of day care


1 centers operated under the project.


2 NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. The department of social and  
3 health services shall utilize existing community services and  
4 promote cooperation between the services in implementing the  
5 intent of this act.

6 NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. Sections 1 through 4 of this act  
7 are each added to chapter 74.13 RCW.

8 NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. There is appropriated to the  
9 department of social and health services from the general fund,  
10 the sum of two hundred fifty thousand dollars, or so much  
11 thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the purposes of this  
12 act.

Passed the House June 1, 1979.

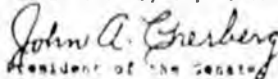
  
Democratic Speaker of the House.

  
Republican Speaker of the House.

FILED  
JUN 15 1979

COMM. ON  
HEALTH

Passed the Senate May 11, 1979.

  
President of the Senate

Approved June 15, 1979

  
Governor of the State of Washington

IN THE LEGISLATURE  
of the  
**STATE OF WASHINGTON**



CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLED ENACTMENT

HOUSE BILL NO. 307

CHAPTER 244, LAWS OF 1979  
1st Extraordinary Session  
(46th Legislative Session)

Effective Date: July 1, 1979

Passed the House March 21, 1979

Yeas 98 Nays 0

Passed the Senate April 11, 1979  
as amended

Yeas 45 Nays 0

4-23-79 - House concurred in Senate amendments except for amendment on page 7, after line 32 inserting Sec. 15, and title amendment thereto on page 1, line 26, and amendment on page 7, after line 32 (Sec. 14), and title amendment thereto on page 1, line 26 and asked the Senate to recede therefrom.

5-2-79 - Senate insisted on above amendments and asked House to recede therefrom.

5-4-79 - House refused to recede from above amendments, insisted on its position and again asked Senate to recede therefrom.

5-24-79 - Senate receded from above amendments and passed the bill with remaining Senate amendments.  
Yeas 42 Nays 0

5-25-79 - House passed the bill as amended by the Senate.  
Yeas 97 Nays 0

CERTIFICATE

We, Dean R. Foster and Van T. Church, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington do hereby certify that the attached is enrolled House Bill No. 307 as passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate in the date hereon set forth.

Dean R. Foster  
Dean R. Foster  
Clerk House

Van T. Church  
Van T. Church  
Clerk Senate

HOUSE BILL NO. 307

State of Washington  
46th Legislature  
1st Ex. Sess.

by Representatives Newhouse and  
Knowles

Read first time January 15, 1979, and referred to Committee on Judiciary.

1 AN ACT Relating to crimes and criminal procedure; amending  
2 section 4, chapter 14, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. as  
3 amended by section 1, chapter 247, Laws of 1975 1st ex.  
4 sess. and RCW 9.79.170; amending section 5, chapter 14,  
5 Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9.79.180; amending  
6 section 6, chapter 14, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW  
7 9.79.190; amending section 7, chapter 14, Laws of 1975  
8 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9.79.200; amending section 8,  
9 chapter 14, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9.79.210;  
10 amending section 9, chapter 14, Laws of 1975 1st ex.  
11 sess. and RCW 9.79.220; amending section 9A.16.020,  
12 or 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. as amended by  
13 on 13, chapter 80, Laws of 1977 ex. sess. and RCW  
14 9A.16.020; amending section 9A.16.030, chapter 260, Laws  
15 of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.16.010; amending section  
16 9A.36.020, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. as  
17 amended by section 5, chapter 38, Laws of 1975-76 2nd  
18 ex. sess. and RCW 9A.36.020; amending section 9A.36.030,  
19 chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW  
20 9A.36.030; amending section 9A.48.100, chapter 260, Laws  
21 of 1975 1st ex. sess. as amended by section 1, chapter  
22 114, Laws of 1977 ex. sess. and RCW 9A.48.100; amending  
23 section 9A.52.070, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex.  
24 sess. and RCW 9A.52.070; amending section 9A.52.080,  
25 chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW  
26 9A.52.080; amending section 9A.56.060, chapter 260, Laws  
27 of 1975 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.56.060; amending section  
28 9A.58.030, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st ex. sess. and  
29 RCW 9A.58.030; amending section 14, chapter 46, Laws of  
30 1971 ex. sess. and RCW 10.88.330; decodifying RCW

1 9.79.140, 9.79.150, 9.79.160, 9.79.170, 9.79.180,  
2 9.79.190, 9.79.200, 9.79.210, 9.79.220, 9A.88.020, and  
3 9A.88.100 and adding these sections to Title 9A RCW as a  
4 new chapter to be designated chapter 9A.44 RCW;  
5 prescribing penalties; declaring an emergency; and  
6 providing an effective date.

7 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

8 Section 1. Section 4, chapter 14, Laws of 1975 1st ex.  
9 sess. as amended by section 1, chapter 287, Laws of 1975 1st ex.  
10 sess. and RCW 9.79.170 are each amended to read as follows:

11 (1) A person is guilty of rape in the first degree when  
12 such person engages in sexual intercourse with another person  
13 not carried to the perpetrator by forcible compulsion where the  
14 perpetrator or an accessory:

15 (a) Uses or threatens to use a deadly weapon; or

16 (b) Kidnaps the victim; or

17 (c) Inflicts serious physical injury; or

18 (d) Feloniously enters into the building or vehicle  
19 where the victim is situated.

20 (2) Rape in the first degree is a class A felony (~~it~~  
21 ~~shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for~~  
22 ~~a term of not less than twenty years~~). No person convicted of  
23 rape in the first degree shall be granted a deferred or  
24 suspended sentence except for the purpose of commitment to an  
25 inpatient treatment facility: PROVIDED, That every person  
26 convicted of rape in the first degree shall be confined for a  
27 minimum of three years: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the board of  
28 prison terms and paroles shall have authority to set a period of  
29 confinement greater than three years but shall never reduce the  
30 minimum three-year period of confinement nor shall the board  
31 release the convicted person during the first three years of  
32 confinement as a result of any type of automatic good time  
33 calculation nor shall the department of social and health  
34 services permit the convicted person to participate in any work  
35 release program or furlough program during the first three years  
36 of confinement.

1           Sec. 2. Section 5, chapter 14, Laws of 1975 1st ex.  
2 sess. and RCW 9.79.180 are each amended to read as follows:

3           (1) A person is guilty of rape in the second degree  
4 when, under circumstances not constituting rape in the first  
5 degree, the person engages in sexual intercourse with another  
6 person, not married to the perpetrator:

7           (a) By forcible compulsion; or

8           (b) When the victim is incapable of consent by reason of  
9 being physically helpless or mentally incapacitated.

10           (2) Rape in the second degree is a class B felony ((7-and  
11 shall-be-punished-by-imprisonment-in-the-state-penitentiary--for  
12 not-more-than-ten-years)).

13           Sec. 3. Section 6, chapter 14, Laws of 1975 1st ex.  
14 sess. and RCW 9.79.190 are each amended to read as follows:

15           (1) A person is guilty of rape in the third degree when,  
16 under circumstances not constituting rape in the first or second  
17 degrees, such person engages in sexual intercourse with another  
18 person, not married to the perpetrator:

19           (a) Where the victim did not consent as defined in RCW  
20 9.79.140 (6), as reworded by this 1979 act, to sexual  
21 intercourse with the perpetrator and such lack of consent was  
22 clearly expressed by the victim's words or conduct, or

23           (b) Where there is threat of substantial unlawful harm  
24 to property rights of the victim.

25           (2) Rape in the third degree is a class C felony ((7-and  
26 shall-be-punished-by-imprisonment-in-the-state-penitentiary--for  
27 not-more-than-five-years)).

28           Sec. 4. Section 7, chapter 14, Laws of 1975 1st ex.  
29 sess. and RCW 9.79.200 are each amended to read as follows:

30           (1) A person over thirteen years of age is guilty of  
31 statutory rape in the first degree when the person engages in  
32 sexual intercourse with another person who is less than eleven  
33 years old.

34           (2) Statutory rape in the first degree is a class A  
35 felony ((7-and-shall-be-punished-by-imprisonment-in-the-state  
36 penitentiary--for-a-term-of-not-less-than-twenty-years)). No

1 person convicted of statutory rape in the first degree shall be  
2 granted a deferred or suspended sentence except for the purpose  
3 of consignment to an inpatient treatment facility.

4 Sec. 5. Section 8, chapter 18, Laws of 1975 1st ex.  
5 sess. and RCW 9A.79.210 are each amended to read as follows:

6 (1) A person over sixteen years of age is guilty of  
7 statutory rape in the second degree when such person engages in  
8 sexual intercourse with another person, not married to the  
9 perpetrator, who is eleven years of age or older but less than  
10 fourteen years old.

11 (2) Statutory rape in the second degree is a class B  
12 felony (~~and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state~~  
13 ~~penitentiary for not more than ten years~~).

14 Sec. 6. Section 9, chapter 18, Laws of 1975 1st ex.  
15 sess. and RCW 9A.79.220 are each amended to read as follows:

16 (1) A person over eighteen years of age is guilty of  
17 statutory rape in the third degree when such person engages in  
18 sexual intercourse with another person, not married to the  
19 perpetrator, who is fourteen years of age or older but less than  
20 sixteen years old.

21 (2) Statutory rape in the third degree is a class C  
22 felony (~~and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state~~  
23 ~~penitentiary for not more than five years~~).

24 Sec. 7. Section 9A.16.020, chapter 20, Laws of 1975 1st  
25 ex. sess. as amended by section 13, chapter 80, Laws of 1977 ex.  
26 sess. and RCW 9A.16.020 are each amended to read as follows:

27 The use, attempt, or offer to use force upon or toward  
28 the person of another (~~shall~~) ~~is~~ not (~~be~~) unlawful in the  
29 following cases:

30 (1) Whenever necessarily used by a public officer in the  
31 performance of a legal duty, or a person assisting his and  
32 acting under his direction;

33 (2) Whenever necessarily used by a person arresting one  
34 who has committed a felony and delivering him to a public  
35 officer competent to receive him into custody;

36 (3) Whenever used by a party about to be injured, or by

1 another lawfully aiding him, in preventing or attempting to  
2 prevent an offense against his person, or a malicious trespass,  
3 or other malicious interference with real or personal property  
4 lawfully in his possession, in case the force is not more than  
5 ((shall-be)) is necessary;

6 (4) Whenever reasonably used by a person to detain  
7 someone who enters or remains unlawfully in a building or on  
8 real property lawfully in the possession of such person, so long  
9 as such detention is reasonable in duration and manner to  
10 investigate the reason for the detained person's presence on the  
11 premises, and so long as the premises in question did not  
12 reasonably appear to be intended to be open to assembly of the  
13 public;

14 (5) Whenever used in a reasonable and moderate manner by  
15 a parent or his authorized agent, a guardian, master, or teacher  
16 in the exercise of lawful authority, to restrain or correct his  
17 child, ward, apprentice, or scholar;

18 ((15)) (6) Whenever used by a carrier of passengers or  
19 his authorized agent or servant, or other person assisting them  
20 at their request in expelling from a carriage, railway car,  
21 vessel, or other vehicle, a passenger who refuses to obey a  
22 lawful and reasonable regulation prescribed for the conduct of  
23 passengers, if such vehicle has first been stopped and the force  
24 used is not more than ((shall-be)) is necessary to expel the  
25 offender with reasonable regard to his personal safety;

26 ((16)) (7) Whenever used by any person to prevent a  
27 mentally ill, mentally incompetent, or mentally disabled person  
28 from committing an act dangerous to himself or another, or in  
29 enforcing necessary restraint for the protection of his person,  
30 or his restoration to health, during such period only as ((shall  
31 be)) is necessary to obtain legal authority for the restraint or  
32 custody of his person.

33 Sec. 8. Section 7A.14.030, chapter 240, Laws of 1975 1st  
34 sess. and RCW 7A.16.030 are each amended to read as follows:

35 Homicide is excusable when committed by accident or  
36 misfortune in doing any lawful act by lawful means, with

1 ordinary-careton-and) without criminal negligence. 2E without  
2 any unlawful intent.

3 Sec. 9. Section 9A.36.020, chapter 260, Laws of 1975 1st  
4 ex. sess. as amended by section 5, chapter 38, Laws of 1975-'76  
5 2nd ex. sess. and RCW 9A.36.020 are each amended to read as  
6 follows:

7 (1) Every person who, under circumstances not amounting  
8 to assault in the first degree shall be guilty of assault in the  
9 second degree when he:

10 (a) With intent to injure, shall unlawfully administer  
11 to or cause to be taken by another, poison or any other  
12 destructive or noxious thing, or any drug or medicine the use of  
13 which is dangerous to life or health; or

14 (b) Shall knowingly inflict grievous bodily harm upon  
15 another with or without a weapon; or

16 (c) Shall knowingly assault another with a weapon or  
17 other instrument or thing likely to produce bodily harm; or

18 (d) Shall knowingly assault another with intent to  
19 commit a felony(;-or

20 ~~(e)---With---criminal---negligence---shall---cause---physical~~  
21 ~~injury---to---another---person---by---means---of---a---weapon---or---other~~  
22 ~~instrument---or---thing---likely---to---produce---bodily---harm).~~

23 (2) Assault in the second degree is a class B felony.

24 Sec. 10. Section 9A.36.030, chapter 260, Laws of 1975  
25 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.36.030 are each amended to read as  
26 follows:

27 (1) Every person who, under circumstances not amounting  
28 to assault in either the first or second degree, shall ((assault  
29 another)) be guilty of assault in the third degree when he:

30 (a) With intent to prevent or resist the execution of  
31 any lawful process or mandate of any court officer(;-) or the  
32 lawful apprehension or detention of himself or another person  
33 shall ((he---guilty---of---assault---in---the---third---degree)) assault  
34 another; or

35 (b) With criminal negligence, shall cause physical  
36 injury to another person by means of a weapon or other

1 instruments or things likely to produce bodily harm.

2 (2) Assault in the third degree is a class C felony.

3 Sec. 11. Section 9A.48.100, chapter 28C Laws of 1975  
4 1st ex. sess. as amended by section 1, chapter 174, Laws of 1977  
5 ex. sess. and RCW 9A.48.100 are each amended to read as follows:  
6 For the purposes of RCW 9A.48.070 through 9A.48.090  
7 inclusive(s);

8 All "physical damage". In addition to its ordinary  
9 meaning, shall include the alteration, damage, or erasure of  
10 records, information, data, or computer programs which are  
11 electronically recorded for use in computers and shall also  
12 include the injury or destruction of livestock;

13 (2) If more than one item of property is physically  
14 damaged as a result of a common scheme or plan by a person and  
15 the physical damage to the property would, when considered  
16 separately, constitute a class C felony, the defendant shall be  
17 liable for the value of the damage to be calculated at one  
18 count. If the sum of the value of all the physical damages  
19 exceeds two hundred fifty dollars, the defendant may be charged  
20 with and convicted of multiple mischief in the second degree.

21 Sec. 12. Section 9A.52.070, chapter 26J, Laws of 1975  
22 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.52.070 are each amended to read as  
23 follows:

24 (1) A person is guilty of criminal trespass in the first  
25 degree if he knowingly enters or remains unlawfully in a  
26 building (for non-real property adjacent thereto - on - real  
27 property - which is - fenced - or - otherwise - enclosed - in - a - manner  
28 designed - to - exclude - intruders).

29 (2) Criminal trespass in the first degree is a gross  
30 misdemeanor.

31 Sec. 13. Section 9A. 2.080, chapter 26D, Laws of 1975  
32 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.52.080 are each amended to read as  
33 follows:

34 (1) A person is guilty of criminal trespass in the  
35 second degree if he knowingly enters or remains unlawfully in or  
36 upon premises of another under circumstances not constituting

1 ~~CRIMINAL TRESPASS IN THE FIRST DEGREE.~~

2 (2) Criminal trespass in the second degree is a  
3 misdemeanor.

4 Sec. 14. Section 9A.56.060, Chapter 260, Laws of 1975  
5 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.56.060 are each amended to read as  
6 follows:

7 (1) Any person who shall with intent to defraud, make,  
8 or draw, or utter, or deliver to another person any check, or  
9 draft, on a bank or other depository for the payment of money,  
10 knowing at the time of such making, or delivery, that he has  
11 not sufficient funds in, or credit with said bank or other  
12 depository, to meet said check or draft, in full upon its  
13 presentation, shall be guilty of unlawful issuance of bank  
14 check. The word "credit" as used herein shall be construed to  
15 mean an arrangement or understanding with the bank or other  
16 depository for the payment of such check or draft, and the  
17 uttering or delivery of such a check or draft to another person  
18 without such fund or credit to meet the same shall be prima  
19 facie evidence of an intent to defraud.

20 (2) Any person who shall with intent to defraud, make,  
21 or draw, or utter, or deliver to another person any check, or  
22 draft, on a bank or other depository for the payment of money, and  
23 who issues a stop payment order directing the bank or depository  
24 on which the check is drawn not to honor said check, and who  
25 fails to make payment of money in the amount of the check or  
26 draft or otherwise arrange a settlement, issued upon by the  
27 holder of the check within thirty days of issuance said check or  
28 draft shall be guilty of unlawful issuance of a bank check.

29 All other offenses of ~~CRIMINAL TRESPASS~~ which constitute  
30 unlawful issuance of a bank check, would, when considered  
31 separately, constitute unlawful issuance of a bank check in an  
32 amount of two hundred fifty dollars or less because of value,  
33 and the series of transactions is a part of a covered system or  
34 plan, the transactions are not structured to conceal and the  
35 sum of the value of all of the transactions shall be the value  
36 considered in determining whether the unlawful issuance of a

1 bank check is to be punished as a class C felony or a gross  
2 misdeemeanor.

3 (a) Unlawful issuance of a bank check in an amount  
4 greater than two hundred (and) fifty dollars is a class C  
5 felony.

6 ((b)) (b) Unlawful issuance of a bank check in an  
7 amount of two hundred (and) fifty dollars or less is a gross  
8 misdemeanor.

9 Sec. 15. Section 9A.88.030, chapter 263, Laws of 1975  
10 1st ex. sess. and RCW 9A.88.030 are each amended to read as  
11 follows:

12 (1) A person is guilty of prostitution if such person  
13 engages or agrees or offers to engage in sexual conduct with  
14 another person in return for a fee.

15 (2) For purposes of this section, "sexual conduct" means  
16 "sexual intercourse" as defined in RCW 9A.9.100(1) as recodified  
17 by this 1979 act or "sexual contact" as defined in RCW  
18 9A.88.100(2) as recodified by this 1979 act.

19 (3) Prostitution is a misdemeanor.

20 Sec. 16. Section 14, chapter 46, Laws of 1971 ex. sess.  
21 and RCW 10.88.330 are each amended to read as follows:

22 (1) The arrest of a person may be lawfully made also by  
23 any peace officer or a private person, without a warrant upon  
24 reasonable information that the accused stands charged in the  
25 courts of a state with a crime punishable by death or  
26 imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, but when so arrested  
27 the accused must be taken before a judge or magistrate with all  
28 practicable speed and complaint must be made against him under  
29 oath setting forth the ground for the arrest as in RCW  
30 10A.120; and thereafter his answer shall be heard as if he had  
31 been arrested on a warrant.

32 (2) A peace officer of the United States customs service or  
33 the immigration and naturalization service may, without a  
34 warrant, arrest a person if:

35 (a) The officer is on duty;

36 (b) One or more of the following conditions exist:

1 (ii) The person commits an assault or other crime  
2 involving physical force, defined and punishable under chapter  
3 9A.16 RCW, against the officer or against any other person in  
4 the presence of the officer;

5 (iii) The person commits an assault or related crime  
6 while armed, defined and punishable under chapter 9A.01 RCW,  
7 against the officer or against any other person in the presence  
8 of the officer;

9 (iiii) The officer has reasonable cause to believe that a  
10 crime as defined in (ii) (ii) or (iii) of this subsection has been  
11 committed and reasonable cause to believe that the person to be  
12 arrested has committed it;

13 (v) The officer has reasonable cause to believe that a  
14 felony has been committed and reasonable cause to believe that  
15 the person to be arrested has committed it; or

16 (vi) The officer has received sensitive information by  
17 written, telegraphic, electronic, telephonic, radio, or other  
18 authoritative source that a peace officer holds a warrant for  
19 the person's arrest; and

20 (c) The regional commissioner of customs certifies to  
21 the state of Washington that the customs officer has received  
22 proper training within the agency to enable that officer to  
23 enforce or administer this subsection.

24 NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. RCW 9.79.140, 9.79.150, 9.79.160,  
25 9.79.170 as now or hereafter amended, 9.79.180 as now or  
26 hereafter amended, 9.79.190 as now or hereafter amended,  
27 9.79.200 as now or hereafter amended, 9.79.210 as now or  
28 hereafter amended, 9.79.220 as now or hereafter amended,  
29 9A.88.020, and 9A.88.100 are each decodified and are each added  
30 to Title 9A RCW as a new chapter with the designation chapter  
31 9A.88 RCW.

32 NEW SECTION. Sec. 18. The sections decodified by  
33 section 17 of this 1979 act and added to Title 9A RCW as a new  
34 chapter with the designation chapter 9A.88 RCW shall be  
35 construed as part of Title 9A RCW.

36 NEW SECTION. Sec. 19. This act is necessary for the

- 1 immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety,
- 2 the support of the state government and its existing public
- 3 institutions, and shall take effect on July 1, 1979.

Passed the House May 24, 1979.

*Tom Bagnall*  
Democratic Speaker of the House.

*James B. Hunt*  
Republican Speaker of the House.

FILED

JUN 15 1979

SECRETARY OF STATE

4:17 p.m.

Passed the Senate May 24, 1979.

*John A. Chesser*  
President of the Senate.

Approved June 15, 1979

*Stephen King*  
Governor of the State of Washington

IN THE LEGISLATURE  
of the  
**STATE OF WASHINGTON**



CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLED ENACTMENT

SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 418

CHAPTER 219, LAWS OF 1979  
1st Extraordinary Session  
(46th Legislative Session)

Effective Date: Sept. 1, 1979

Passed the House April 25, 1979

Year 91 No. 4

Passed the Senate as amended May 10, 1979

Year 40 No. 0

May 15, 1979  
The House concurred in the  
Senate amendments and  
passed the bill as  
amended.

Year 91 No. 3

CERTIFICATE

We, Dean R. Foster and John T. Conner, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is a true and correct copy of House Bill No. 418 as passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate on the date before us.

*Dean R. Foster*  
Dean R. Foster  
Clerk of the House

*John T. Conner*  
John T. Conner  
Chief Clerk

SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL NO. 418

State of Washington  
46th Legislature  
1st Ex. Sess.

by Committee on Appropriations (originally  
sponsored by Representatives Gruger,  
Teutsch, Brekke, Kreidler, Lux, Adams  
and Pruitt)

Read first time April 11, 1979, and passed to second reading.

1 AN ACT Relating to victims of crime; amending section 9, chapter  
2 302, Laws of 1977 ex. sess. and RCW 7.68.065; adding new  
3 sections to chapter 7.68 RCW.

4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

5 NEW SECTION. Section 1. This chapter may be known and  
6 cited as the Victims of Sexual Assault Act.

7 NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. (1) The legislature hereby finds  
8 and declares that:

9 (a) Sexual assault has become one of the most rapidly  
10 increasing violent crimes over the last decade;

11 (b) There is a lack of essential information and data  
12 concerning sexual assault;

13 (c) There is a lack of adequate training for law  
14 enforcement officers concerning sexual assault, the victim, the  
15 offender, and the investigation;

16 (d) There is a lack of community awareness and knowledge  
17 concerning sexual assault and the physical and psychological  
18 impact upon the victim;

19 (e) There is a lack of public information concerning  
20 sexual assault prevention and personal self-protection;

21 (f) Because of the lack of information, training, and  
22 services, the victims of sexual assault are not receiving the  
23 assistance they require in dealing with the physical and  
24 psychological trauma of a sexual assault;

25 (g) The criminal justice system and health care system  
26 should maintain close contact and cooperation with each other  
27 and with community rape crisis centers to expedite the  
28 disposition of sexual assault cases; and

29 (h) Persons who are victims of sexual assault will  
30 benefit directly from increased public awareness and education.

1 increased prosecutions, and a criminal justice system which  
2 treats them in a humane manner.

3 (2) Therefore, a state-wide sexual assault education,  
4 training, and consultation program should be developed. Such a  
5 state-wide program should seek to improve treatment of victims  
6 through information-gathering, education, training, community  
7 awareness programs, and by increasing the efficiency of the  
8 criminal justice and health care systems as they relate to  
9 sexual assault. Such a program should serve a consultative and  
10 facilitative function for organizations which provide services  
11 to victims and potential victims of sexual assault.

12 NEW SECTION. Sec. 3. As used in this chapter and unless  
13 the context indicates otherwise:

14 (1) "Department" means the department of social and  
15 health services.

16 (2) "Law enforcement agencies" means police and  
17 sheriff's departments of this state.

18 (3) "Personal representative" means a friend, relative,  
19 attorney, or employee or volunteer from a rape crisis center.

20 (4) "Rape crisis center" means a community-based social  
21 service agency which provides services to victims of sexual  
22 assault.

23 (5) "Secretary" means the secretary of the department of  
24 social and health services.

25 (6) "Sexual assault" means one or more of the following:

- 26 (a) Rape or statutory rape;  
27 (b) Assault with intent to commit rape;  
28 (c) Incest or indecent liberties; or  
29 (d) An attempt to commit any of the aforementioned  
30 offenses.

31 (7) "Victim" means any person who suffers physical  
32 and/or mental anguish as a proximate result of a sexual assault.

33 NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. The department shall establish a  
34 centralized office within the department to coordinate  
35 activities of programs relating to sexual assault and to  
36 facilitate coordination and dissemination of information to

1 personnel in fields relating to sexual assault.

2 The department shall develop, with the cooperation of the  
3 criminal justice training commission, the attorney general's  
4 office, the medical profession, and existing rape crisis  
5 centers, a state-wide plan to aid organizations which provide  
6 services to victims of sexual assault.

7 NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. The state-wide program established  
8 under section 4 of this act shall include but not be limited to  
9 provision of the following services: PROVIDED, That the  
10 department shall utilize existing rape crisis centers and  
11 contract, where appropriate, with these centers to provide the  
12 services identified in this section:

13 (1) Assistance to the criminal justice training;  
14 commission in developing and offering training and education  
15 programs for criminal justice personnel on the scope and nature  
16 of the sexual assault problem;

17 (2) Assistance to health care personnel in training for  
18 the sensitive handling and correct legal procedures of sexual  
19 assault cases;

20 (3) Development of public education programs to increase  
21 public awareness concerning sexual assault in coordination with  
22 the activities of the attorney general's crime prevention  
23 efforts; and

24 (4) Technical assistance and advice to rape crisis  
25 centers, including the organization of existing community  
26 resources, volunteer training, identification of potential  
27 funding sources, evaluation, and education. Assistance shall be  
28 given for the development of additional programs in areas of the  
29 state where such services do not exist.

30 NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. If the victim of a sexual assault  
31 so desires, a personal representative of the victim's choice may  
32 accompany the victim to the hospital or other health care  
33 facility, and to proceedings concerning the alleged assault,  
34 including police and prosecution interviews and court  
35 proceedings.

36 NEW SECTION. Sec. 7. The Victims of Sexual Assault Act

1 shall terminate on June 30, 1985, and shall be subject to all of  
2 the processes provided in RCW 43.131.010 through 43.131.110 as  
3 now existing or hereafter amended.

4 NEW SECTION. Sec. 8. To carry out the provisions of  
5 this act there is appropriated from the general fund to the  
6 department of social and health services for the biennium ending  
7 June 30, 1981, the sum of three hundred fifty thousand dollars,  
8 or so much thereof as may be necessary to carry out the purposes  
9 of this act.

10 NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. Sections 1 through 7 of this act  
11 shall constitute a new chapter in Title 70 RCW.

12 Sec. 10. Section 9, chapter 102, Laws of 1977 ex. sess.  
13 and RCW 7.68.065 are each amended to read as follows:

14 Each law enforcement agency to which a criminal act has  
15 been reported and which criminal act results in physical injury  
16 or death to a victim shall make a reasonable effort to inform  
17 the known victim or his surviving dependent(s) of the existence  
18 of this chapter and the procedure for making application for  
19 benefits provided by this chapter. ~~In any criminal case wherein~~  
20 ~~the victim has sustained physical, emotional, or financial~~  
21 ~~trauma, the law enforcement agency shall make a reasonable~~  
22 ~~effort to inform the known victim of the existence and methods of~~  
23 ~~contacting agencies which may be able to assist the victim.~~  
24 ~~Such lists of agencies shall include public or private~~  
25 ~~organizations that provide services for victims of crime.~~  
26 PROVIDED, that the failure to so act (will) under this section  
27 shall not stay the operation of RCW 7.68.060.

28 NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. There is added to chapter 7.60  
29 RCW a new section to read as follows:

30 No costs incurred by a hospital or other emergency  
31 medical facility for the examination of the victim of a sexual  
32 assault, when such examination is performed for the purposes of  
33 gathering evidence for possible prosecution, shall be billed or  
34 charged directly or indirectly to the victim of such assault.  
35 Such costs shall be paid by the state pursuant to this chapter.

36 NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. The prosecutor or the department

1 may, at any time after the person's arraignment petition is  
2 superior court for an order, following notice and hearing,  
3 directing that any contract described in section 13 shall be  
4 paid in accordance with sections 12 through 20 of this 1979 act.

5 NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. After hearing, as provided in  
6 section 12 of this act, every person, firm, corporation,  
7 partnership, association or other legal entity contracting with  
8 any person or the representative or assignee of any person,  
9 accused or convicted of a crime in this state, with respect to  
10 the reenactment of such crime, by way of a movie, book, magazine  
11 article, tape recording, phonograph record, radio or television  
12 presentation, live entertainment of any kind, or from the  
13 expression of such accused or convicted person's thoughts,  
14 feelings, opinion or emotions regarding such crime, shall submit  
15 a copy of such contract to the department and pay over to the  
16 department any moneys which would otherwise, by terms of such  
17 contract, be owing to the person so accused or convicted or his  
18 representatives. The department shall deposit such moneys in an  
19 escrow account for the benefit of and payable to any victim or  
20 the legal representative of any victim of crimes committed by:  
21 (i) such convicted person; or (ii) such accused person, but only  
22 if such accused person is eventually convicted of the crime and  
23 provided that such victim, within five years of the date of the  
24 establishment of such escrow account, brings a civil action in a  
25 court of competent jurisdiction and recovers a money judgment  
26 for damages against such person or his representatives.

27 NEW SECTION. Sec. 14. The department, at least once  
28 every six months for five years from the date it receives such  
29 moneys, shall cause to have published a legal notice in  
30 newspapers of general circulation in the county wherein the  
31 crime was committed and in counties contiguous to such county  
32 advising such victims that such escrow moneys are available to  
33 satisfy money judgments pursuant to this section. For crimes  
34 committed in a city located within a county having a population  
35 of one million or more, the notice provided for in this section  
36 shall be in newspapers having general circulation in such city.

1 The department may, in its discretion, provide for such  
2 additional notice as it deems necessary.

3 NEW SECTION. Sec. 15. Upon dismissal of charges or  
4 acquittal of any accused person the department shall immediately  
5 pay over to such accused person the moneys in the escrow account  
6 established on behalf of such accused person.

7 NEW SECTION. Sec. 16. Upon a showing by any convicted  
8 person that five years have elapsed from the establishment of  
9 such escrow account and further that no actions are pending  
10 against such convicted person pursuant to this act, the  
11 department shall immediately pay over any moneys in the escrow  
12 account to such person or his legal representatives.

13 NEW SECTION. Sec. 17. For purposes of this act, a person  
14 found not guilty as a result of the defense of mental disease or  
15 defect shall be deemed to be a convicted person.

16 NEW SECTION. Sec. 18. Notwithstanding any inconsistent  
17 provision of the civil practice and rules with respect to the  
18 timely bringing of an action, the five year period provided for  
19 in section 13 of this act shall not begin to run until an escrow  
20 account has been established.

21 NEW SECTION. Sec. 19. Notwithstanding the foregoing  
22 provisions of this act the department shall make payments from  
23 an escrow account to any person accused or convicted of a crime  
24 upon the order of a court of competent jurisdiction after a  
25 showing by such person that such moneys shall be used for the  
26 exclusive purpose of retaining legal representation at any stage  
27 of the proceedings against such person, including the appeals  
28 process.

29 NEW SECTION. Sec. 20. Any action taken by any person  
30 accused or convicted of a crime, whether by way of execution of  
31 a power of attorney, creation of corporate entities or  
32 otherwise, to defeat the purpose of this act shall be null and  
33 void as against the public policy of this state.

34 NEW SECTION. Sec. 21. Sections 12 through 20 of this act  
35 are each added to chapter 9.60 RCW.

36 NEW SECTION. Sec. 22. If any provision of this act or

- 1 its application to any person or circumstance in he is invalid.
- 2 the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to
- 3 other persons or circumstances is not affected.

Passed the House May 15, 1979.

  
Democratic Speaker of the House.

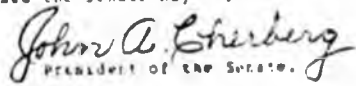
  
Republican Speaker of the House.

FILED

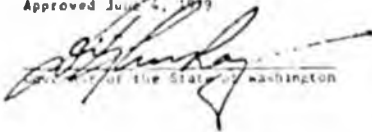
JUN 4 1979

SENATE CLERK  
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Passed the Senate May 13, 1979.

  
President of the Senate.

Approved June 2, 1979

  
Governor of the State of Washington



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PLEASE POST  
.....

## Training Seminar in Counseling Issues: Sexual and Domestic Violence

An eight week seminar  
for Clergy and Lay Leaders

presented by:

The Prevention of Sexual Violence  
Project

An educational program  
for the religious community  
of Washington State

Wednesdays, Sept. 19 - Nov. 7, 1979

9:15 a.m.-Noon

Bellevue Christian Church (10808 SE 28th)

Cost: \$55.00

The Project is sponsored by the Church Council of  
Greater Seattle and is a cooperating member of the  
Washington Association of Churches.

Faculty: Rev. Marie Fortune  
Denise Hormann, MSW

### TOPICS

- Overview: Sexual & Domestic Violence in American Culture
- Rape Victims & Family Members: Crisis and Trauma
- Sexual Abuse of Children (Incest and Molestation)
- Counseling Sexual Offenders
- Battering & Domestic Violence
- Strategies for Prevention
- Religious Concerns of Victims
- Counseling Victims and Their Families

A special emphasis will be placed on religious concerns faced by those who come from a religious background.

For further information, call Marie Fortune or Denise Hormann  
(206) 723-4750

REGISTRATION Mail this form to Prevention of Sexual Violence Project  
4250 South Mead Street  
Seattle, WA 98118  
(723-4750)

Please register me for the TRAINING SEMINAR IN COUNSELING ISSUES: SEXUAL AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.  
Enclosed please find a deposit of \$5.00, the balance will be paid at the first session.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Denom. \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_



Myths and Facts  
about

Rape  
and

Battering

**COUNCIL ON WOMEN AND THE CHURCH**  
UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.A.  
475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027

## MYTHS are hard to put to rest . . .

## FACTS then, are in order . . .

This pamphlet has been published by the Council on Women and the Church of the United Presbyterian Church to raise consciousness about these problems in the hope that church people everywhere may recognize that here is a newly exposed arena of need to which the church must bring its concern and healing ministry. In earlier times, the church often was among the first agencies to see the need for foundling homes, for orphanages, for child labor laws, for care for the mentally ill and disabled. In most instances, the state has moved into those arenas of need to take responsibility for many of the services pioneered by the church. Now there is a new arena of need into which the church must move if it is to be faithful to its mission of . . .

preaching good news to the poor,  
proclaiming liberty to the captives  
recovering sight to the blind  
setting free the oppressed . . .

LUKE 4:18-19

## BATTERING

BATTERING is the "use of forceful and repetitive behavior in order to coerce a person into doing what the batterer wants without regard to the person's rights (or body or health)." Battering may be both psychological and physical.

### MYTHS

**Women are basically masochistic and enjoy being battered; that's why they stay in battering situations.**

No human being enjoys being beaten or harassed. Women generally stay in battering relationships because they are economically dependent on the batterer and because they are emotionally ambivalent about the relationship. Community, family and sometimes the church encourage her to stay.

**Battering is a lower class problem.**

Battering is a serious social problem among all classes, races, professions and religious groups.

**Battering is directly related to alcoholism; only drunk men batter.**

One-third of batterers don't drink at all.

One-third have an alcohol problem, but batter whether drunk or sober.

One-third batter only when drunk.

**The woman provokes the beatings.**

Some batterers report what they see as "provocative" behavior on the part of the woman. Many also report that she did nothing to provoke them.

**Men who batter are out of control.**

Most men are in control of their actions: when someone enters the room, they stop; they focus on very specific parts of the victim's body. They choose to direct their violence at their "partner," even though the source of their hostility may be elsewhere.

**"Uppity" assertive women are beaten more often than submissive women.**

Some men report beating their partners because they were too assertive; other men report beating because their partners were too passive and agreeable. There seems to be a high incidence of battering in relationships in which sex roles are narrowly defined and the man insists upon being completely in charge of the household.

**Men are battered as much as women. What about husband beating?**

Men are sometimes battered by their partners; we have no conclusive data as to how much because men tend not to report it. However, the seriousness of the abuse seems to be much greater when directed toward women. Serious physical injury is more likely to occur. Also women generally have far fewer options to leave an abusive relationship.

### FACTS

- One incident of "wife-beating" is reported every minute in the U.S. (3 times higher than rape.) This rate represents less than 10% of actual incidents.
- One out of every two women will experience some form of violence in relationships with other adults (spouse/lover) at some point in their lives (Dr. Lenore Walker, unpublished.)
- 60% of couples will experience some degree of physical violence at some point in their relationship, (Murray Strauss, "Normative and Behavioral Aspects of Violence Between Spouses," unpublished, University of New Hampshire, 3/15/77.)

## RAPE

RAPE is a violent act of hostility ~~in which one person (usually male) coerces another (usually female) into participating in sex acts of various kinds.~~

### MYTHS

**Women ask to be raped by the clothing they wear, or by engaging in hitchhiking and going places alone.**

Research indicates that dressing a certain way does not invite or protect a person from rape.

While some behaviors involve risk, the fact is that about 50% of rapes occur in the victim's home.

**Anyone can prevent rape if they want to.**

Most rapes carry the implicit, if not explicit threat of death or severe bodily harm. The fear caused by this threat makes many people decide to submit rather than risk mutilation or death. About one-third of the rapes involve a weapon.

**Women cry "Rape" to get back at a particular man or men.**

The history of rape convictions indicates that a small percentage of those charged are sentenced or imprisoned. In some states a witness is required to get a conviction. In addition, many women reporting rape have been subject to humiliation and abuse both by police and in the courts. Therefore, this form of vengeance is hardly an effective one.

**Rape is an impulsive act of sexual gratification.**

Many rapists are married or have access to sexual gratification. Some rapes, especially "gang rapes," appear to be premeditated. While some rapists report a measure of sexual motivation, generally the men rape as a means of exerting power.

**Men who rape women are psychotic.**

Rapists obviously have behavior problems, but most of them are not "insane" and they can be held accountable for their actions.

**Men who rape other men are homosexual.**

Men rape men for the same reasons they rape women: to express power and dominance. The victim of a rape, male or female, is just an object, something to be used, humiliated, and dominated. Research indicates that most rapists are heterosexual, not homosexual.

## **Rapists are usually minority men and their victims white women.**

The FBI reports that in the U.S. most rapes occur within racial groups, i.e. white on white, black on black, Native American on Native American, etc., rather than between racial groups.

### **FACTS**

- One rape is reported every 3 minutes in the U.S. (FBI figures, *Sexual Assault: Confronting Rape In America*, Gager and Schurr, 1976.)
- Only 10-25% of rapes are ever reported.\*
- 50% of rapes occur between people who know each other (friend, neighbor, family member, etc.)\*
- 50% of rapes occur in the victim's home.†

\**Sexual Assault Center, Seattle, W.A.*

†*Seattle Rape Relief*

## **SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN**

*The sexual exploitation of a child too immature to understand the contact or too psychologically and socially dependent upon the offender to resist.*

### **MYTHS**

***Children lie/fantasize about sexual contact with adults.***

Since sex is beyond the experience of most children, there is no reason to assume that stories about sexual abuse are not true. In fact, children who are sexually abused find it difficult to talk about it.

***Children enjoy, provoke, or are partially responsible for sexual contact with adults.***

Children enjoy attention. However, the adult who sees a child as a sexual partner needs to understand that this behavior is inappropriate. In fact, psychological treatment may be necessary. Children seek affection from adults, not sexual attention.

***In cases of incest, the non-involved parent contributes to the relationship through collusion.***

The parent who is not involved (usually the mother) ordinarily is unaware that incest is occurring. Often, the offender will tell the child they have a "secret" and will threaten to harm the child or someone else if the child tells anyone about the incest.

## **Non-violent sexual abuse is not traumatic.**

In most cases of sexual abuse, the child is not physically injured. The sexual contact with an adult distorts a child's understanding of sex and may result in lowered self-esteem, inability to trust authority figures, and fear of intimate relationships.

### **FACTS**

- One of every four female children will be sexually abused before the age of 18. (MS Magazine, 4/77).
- 75% of child victims are molested by someone they know (family member, neighbor, etc.)\*
- 99% of offenders against children are male.\*
- 93% of child victims are female.\*
- Over 90% of offenders against children are heterosexual males.\*

\**Sexual Assault Center, Seattle, W.A.*

## **All very interesting and informative— but what can you do about it?**

**Become knowledgeable about your own community . . .**

- Is there a rape crisis center or hot-line?
- Do the police deal with rape victims sensitively?
- Is there a safe shelter where both women and children can be accommodated?
- Are clergypersons ready to help both victims and victimizers?

**Order the packet of resource materials *A Time To Speak: Resources on Rape and Sexual Violence* from COWAC, Room 1149, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027.**

**Cost: \$2.50—Includes both theological and sociological statements about rape and sexual violence, plus an annotated bibliography, suggestions for local churches and a workshop design.**

**Pass this leaflet on to someone else . . .**

**Talk about this area of concern with friends and neighbors. Too long has this subject been taboo, discussed only when something happens . . .**

**Query your pastor concerning her/his training and awareness of community resources.**

---

*Prepared from information submitted by: Rev. Marie Fortune and Rev. Denise Harmann, Dr. Anne L. Ganley and Betty Graus, Seattle, W.A. Cover art: Isis magazine, Geneva, Switzerland.*

# Prevention of Sexual Violence Project

An educational program  
for the religious communities  
of Washington State

The Project is sponsored by the Church  
Council of Greater Seattle and is a  
cooperating member of the Washington  
Association of Churches.



# **CORRECTION**

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THIS DOCUMENT  
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED  
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY

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THIS DOCUMENT

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# **CORRECTION**

# **Prevention of Sexual Violence Project**

An educational program  
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Association of Churches



## The Problem . . .

The problem is violence: Rape, Child Sexual Abuse, Battering. It can happen to anyone . . . and does . . .

- In 1977, 370 rapes were reported to the police in Seattle. This probably represents only 10-25% of the total number of assaults.
- The Sexual Assault Center in Seattle saw a total of 537 victims of sexual assault in 1977. 251 were children. Of these, 127 were victims of incest.
- In the last year, approximately 4000 women in Seattle-King County sought help because they were battered and beaten in their homes by members of their families. Most never seek help at all.
- Women and children are most often the victims of sexual and domestic violence. Men are sometimes victims as well. They come from all races and classes, and range in age from infancy to 90 years.
- Those who assault are also from all races, classes, and ages.

Sexual and domestic violence bring fear and suffering to our community. The religious community has a responsibility to meet the needs of victims and offenders in a compassionate way and to be involved in eliminating the root causes of these problems.

## The Project . . .

The Prevention of Sexual Violence Project is an educational program for the religious communities of Washington State. It is designed to:

- Provide factual information to people in local congregations about sexual and domestic violence and how to prevent them.
- Train ministers (ordained and lay) to counsel victims, offenders, their families and friends.
- Address the particular needs and concerns which religious people may have about sexual and domestic violence.
- Familiarize congregations about resources in their communities.

If you participate in a church or synagogue, if you are a clergy or lay person, this Project is an opportunity for you to develop an informed concern about sexual and domestic violence in your community.

Specific services and programs offered by the Project include:

- Educational programs for local congregations (adult forums, women's groups, youth groups)
- Workshops for congregations: what you can do to prevent sexual and domestic violence for yourself, your family, your community.
- Training seminars for ministers (ordained and lay) in counseling victims, offenders, and their families.
- A list of ministers available to talk with victims, offenders, or families.

For further information, contact:

### Prevention of Sexual Violence Project

4250 South Mead Street  
Seattle, WA 98118  
(206) 723-4750



Rev. Marie M. Fortune, Project Director, is a graduate of Yale Divinity School, and a minister in the United Church of Christ. She also counsels sexual assault victims at Seattle Rape Relief.



Denise Hormann, MSW, Project Associate, is a graduate of the University of Washington School of Social Work. In addition to working with victims, she has done training with other professionals and research on ministers' knowledge about sexual and domestic violence.



### Prevention of Sexual Violence Project

4250 South Mead Street  
Seattle, WA 98118  
(206) 723-4750

I am interested in:

- An education program for a group in my congregation
- A workshop for my congregation
- The seminar for ministers in counseling
- Please send me more information.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Church or synagogue \_\_\_\_\_

The Project is sponsored by the Church Council of Greater Seattle and is a cooperating member of the Washington Association of Churches.



If a member of your congregation were sexually assaulted, would she or he feel comfortable sharing that experience with you and others in the congregation?

If a person who was being battered by their spouse turned to you for help, would you know how to respond and what resources to offer?

People in crisis often seek help from pastors/priests/rabbis or from their church or synagogue

Congregations can be an important link in a support system for those dealing with the crisis of sexual abuse or battering. You can help if you are well informed

Do you know what you can do to help avoid being victimized yourself?

Do you know what resources are available in your community for victims, offenders, and families?

Do you know what you can do to help STOP sexual and domestic violence in your community?

Knowing the facts is the first step toward effective prevention.



**The Women's Institute**

4747 12th NE

Seattle, Washington 98105

**(206) 523-2187**

address correction requested

NON-PROFIT  
U.S. POSTAGE  
**PAID**  
SEATTLE, WA  
PERMIT NO. 596

**Fall 79'**



**The Women's Institute**

## WORKSHOPS

### Self-Criticism Reduction

If you are in the habit of constantly tearing yourself down, belittling your efforts, mistrusting your abilities and judgement — generally feeling that you're more inadequate than most, this group may be useful for you. It is designed to help self-critical women reduce inappropriate negative self-evaluations and accompanying feelings of worthlessness and low mood. Group activities and homework assignments will focus on analyzing the accuracy of derogatory evaluations and replacing them with more accurate and constructive appraisals or prescriptions for action. October 1-November 5, Monday evenings, 7:00-9:30 p.m., \$50. Leader — Peggy Edgar, R.N., M.S.W. Deposit — \$10, a six week course.

### Teenage Rap Group

This group for high school women, ages 14-18, will focus on relationships with friends, family and at school, and will emphasize the way growing up as women affects our self-image and choices. The group will encourage good feelings and trust among the members, and will help each participant to increase her ability to express feelings and ideas. October 3-November 7, Wednesday afternoons, 3:45-5:15 p.m., \$20 negotiable. Leader — Nina Rogozen, M.A., a six week group.

### Assertion Training

This class is designed for women who wish to increase their assertiveness in everyday interactions. We define assertiveness as the ability to express yourself honestly without undue anxiety or deprecating others. Being assertive allows you to exercise your "perfect right" without denying the rights of others. October 16-November 20, Tuesday evenings, 7:00-9:30 p.m., \$50. Leader — Ginger Barrett. Deposit — \$10, a six week course.

### The Balancing Act: Time Management For Women

When you're trying to be a whole person and still manage a job, home and personal life, Time Management becomes imperative. One goal of this workshop is to increase your enjoyment and effectiveness in your life. To do that we will explore ways to focus on the task at hand, ways to handle projects so they get done on time, establishing goals and priorities, and even how to find more time in an already full day. October 27 & November 3, two consecutive Saturdays, 9:30-12:30 p.m., \$30. Leader — Judith Yarrow, M.A., Deposit — \$10, a two day workshop.

### Stress Management

This is a workshop for people who want to prevent the negative effects of stress in their lives, as well as for those who are feeling overwhelmed with tensions and stress. The workshop is designed to provide a safe and relaxed setting in which to examine the sources of stress in your life, and some ways to reduce that stress or alter the stressful situations. The workshop will also provide training in several methods of relaxation and the use of positive mental activity to reduce tension. Bring a blanket or mat since we'll be lying on the floor some of the time. November 10 & 17, two consecutive Saturdays, 9:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m., \$30. Deposit — \$10. Leader — Judith Yarrow, M.A., a two day workshop.

## PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

### Working With Single Parent Families

This workshop will train human service practitioners in the most effective methods of intervention with single parent families. A series of issues of concern to single parents as well as modes of intervention which deal directly with their problems will be presented through lectures, discussion, guest speakers, role play, practice sessions, media presentations, and information packets. Among the topics to be discussed will be socioeconomic issues, legal issues, counseling strategies, and available resources and current research. September 26 & 27, Wednesday & Thursday, 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m., \$70. Deposit — \$20, a two day workshop. Leader — Dianne Burden.

Dianne Burden, M.A., M.S.W., Coordinator of the Project on Women and Mental Health at the University of Washington School of Social Work, teaches a course to social work graduate students on Working with Single Parent Families, and has conducted numerous groups and workshops for single parents and professionals.

### Treatment Approaches to Low Self-Esteem, Depression and Anxiety in Women

This workshop is designed to give participants 1) a broader knowledge of the causes and development of depression, anxiety, dependency, and low self-esteem in women; and 2) a number of specific treatment techniques to prevent and alleviate anxiety and depression, and to increase self-esteem. There will be didactic presentations examining the incidence and etiology of these problem areas with respect to women, assessment and monitoring instruments with which to evaluate progress, and demonstrations of various techniques with an opportunity to experience and practice using them in simulations. An additional evening approximately a month later will be available for participants to bring in problems in applying the techniques and receive specific case consultation for an additional charge of \$10. October 22 & 29, two consecutive Mondays, 9:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m., \$70. Deposit — \$20. Leader — Janice De Lange, M.S.W., Ph.D.

Dr. Janice De Lange is currently an Assistant Professor at the University of Washington School of Social Work, teaching courses in clinical methods, clinical research, and treatment approaches for the mental health problems of women. She also maintains a private practice and is an assertiveness trainer.

### Identification, Assessment, and Treatment of Alcohol and Drug Problems in Women

This two day workshop will explore a hidden and highly stigmatized problem for women: drug and alcohol dependence. In our society it is far more likely that a woman will be diagnosed and treated for "acceptable" illnesses which fit expected sex role stereotypes such as depression, "mental illness," or "hysteria" than to be diagnosed as chemically dependent. Since the hand that rocks the cradle and rules the world is not supposed to have a bottle of Scotch in it, many women with alcohol and drug dependence are simply never properly diagnosed and hence succumb to the tragic life consequences which drug and alcohol addiction engenders. This workshop will explore how to screen for the presence of alcohol and drug problems in women. Socioeconomic, racial and age variables will be explored as well as women's health issues as they relate to drug and alcohol usage. October 25 & 26, Thursday & Friday, 9:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m., \$70. Deposit — \$20. Leader — Lorie Dwinell, M.A., M.S.W., A.C.S.W.

Lorie Dwinell is currently on the faculty at Seattle University Alcohol Studies Program and is a consultant and trainer for the Department of Social and Health Services Office of Alcoholism. She is also in private practice in Seattle.

### Working With Abused Women

Participants will learn how to identify the abused woman, and, through simulated counseling sessions, will practice specific techniques for helping her move out of the battering cycle, by cognitive restructuring of her scripts for passivity, failure and helplessness, supportive confrontation, self-criticism reduction, values clarification, and through education of the abused woman about romantic love, family roles, power issues and legal rights. In addition to crisis intervention techniques, emphasis will be placed on advocacy and counseling during the first year of the woman's separation from the abusive man. The workshop will include guidelines for avoiding "burn out" and inappropriate rescuing, and for coping with feelings of frustration and anger toward the client, and helplessness in the face of her problem. Each participant will receive a packet of materials specifically designed for work with abused women, as well as background articles to be read before the workshop. November 12 & 13, Monday & Tuesday, 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m., \$70. Deposit — \$20, a two day workshop. Leader — Ginny Crow, M.S.W.

Ginny Crow, M.S.W., group and individual counselor, has worked with abused women since 1976, is director of the Abused Women's Network, and former director of Rape Relief, Seattle.

## **Abused Women's Network**

Any woman being abused now or in the past is invited to join our support groups which meet 10:00 a.m.-12:00 noon, Mondays or 7:00-9:00 p.m. Wednesdays at the Downtown YWCA, at 5th and Seneca. No fee — call for child care arrangements 523-2187

## **Making It On Your Own / Formerly Abused Women**

If you have been separated from an abusive man, if you're determined to stay away from him, if you'd like to use the support and problem-solving skills of other women in similar situations, this group will help. With the aid of other women you can learn to be a friend to yourself and to value women and men friends. Please call for 523-2187 for an interview. Thursday evenings, 5:30-7:30 p.m., at the Women's Institute. Fee negotiable with leader. Leader — Ginny Crow.

## **The Women's Institute**

The Directors of the Women's Institute are professionally trained social workers and educators who have a strong commitment to the educational and counseling needs of women. We have provided leadership in the areas of services for abused women, assertion and social skills training, and education and research. We have been innovative in developing new services, including programs for women as single parents, for self-criticism reduction, women as managers, and the ethics of power in the women's movement. We also offer training and consultation to other professionals. A major focus of our efforts is feminist counseling. Because women (and men) are socialized into narrow sex roles, our feminist therapy is particularly appropriate to aid in developing individual styles of life that are not role bound.

Ginny Crow, M.S.W.  
Naomi Gottlieb, D.S.W.  
Cheryl Richey, D.S.W.

# Registration Form

**The Women's Institute**

4747 12th NE

Seattle, Washington 98105

(206) 523-2187

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Member \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Agency \_\_\_\_\_

Course Title(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Deposit \_\_\_\_\_

Deposit \_\_\_\_\_

Deposit \_\_\_\_\_

Deposits are not refundable. Call Holly at 523-2187 for additional information.  
Fees for most workshops can be negotiated with the course leader.

## Prevention of Sexual Violence Project

Please check your area(s) of interest:

- I would like to receive the PSVP bi-monthly newsletter.
- I am interested in attending a one-day workshop on prevention of sexual and domestic violence.
- I am interested in attending the 8-week seminar, "Counseling Issues: Sexual and Domestic Violence" for ordained and lay ministers.
- I am interested in attending the 8-week seminar, "Counseling Issues: Sexual and Domestic Violence" for staff members of community agencies.
- I would like to volunteer for a crisis line or shelter.
- I would like to offer assistance to the PSVP
  - \_\_\_\_\_ volunteer time      \_\_\_\_\_ donate money
  - \_\_\_\_\_ organize a program in my local church

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ PARISH \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ CITY/TOWN \_\_\_\_\_

STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_ DAY PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

(All information is confidential unless permission for specific use is given.)

PLEASE USE THE BACK OF THIS CARD FOR COMMENTS

# THE SECOND ANNUAL JUSTICE INNOVATIONS CONFERENCE

## LOCAL CONTROL AND THE PUBLIC SAFETY FUNCTION



Sponsored by the  
Justice Center, University of Alaska,  
Anchorage  
with the cooperation of the  
Criminal Justice Planning Agency,  
Office of the Governor

October 11-13, 1979  
Anchorage Westward Hilton

# SECOND ANNUAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE INNOVATIONS CONFERENCE

## "LOCAL CONTROL AND THE PUBLIC SAFETY FUNCTION"

ANCHORAGE WESTWARD HILTON  
OCTOBER 11, 12, 13, 1979

9:30 Sam Trivette  
at Westward

### THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11

#### 9:00 am Introduction

John Havelock, Justice Center

#### Welcome

Dr. Marvin Loffin, Acting Vice-Chancellor,  
University of Alaska, Anchorage

#### "Innovations and Programs"

The Governor's Commission on the Administration of Justice

- Daniel Hickey, Chief Prosecutor, Department of Law
- Brian Shortell, Public Defender
- William R. Nix, Commissioner, Department of Public Safety
- Dick Emmerman, Judicial Planner, Court System
- Charles Campbell, Director, Division of Corrections
- Charles Anderson, Chief, Anchorage P.D.

#### 12:00 pm Conference Luncheon

#### Remarks

The Honorable James A. von der Heydt  
Judge, U.S. District Court

#### 1:30 pm "Local Control and Public Safety Services in Rural Alaska"

- John Angell, Justice Center
- Wayne Hanowicz, Social Justice Project, MI
- Tom Anderson, Director, AK State Troopers

#### 3:00 pm "Police Minority Relations and National Overview"

Robert Lamb, Jr., U.S. Department of Justice

#### 3:30 pm "Discrimination and Minority Issues in the Justice System"

- Bert Campbell, Chair., Minority Sentencing Practices Advisory Committee
- Kim Moeller, Director, North Slope Department of Public Safety
- David Case, U.S. Solicitor's Office
- Patrick Anderson, Esquire

### FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12

#### 9:00 am Introduction

John Angell, Justice Center

#### "Family Violence Program, Spouse Abuse"

- James Bannon, Executive Deputy Chief, Detroit P.D.
- Susan Mills-Peek, former Chairperson, Detroit Police Commission

#### 10:00 am "Organizational Design and Service Delivery"

Ray Galvin, Crime Analysis Unit, S.F.P.D.

#### 11:00 am "Advanced Systems for Rural Information Processing"

Jack Gilcrest, National Center for Social Data, University of Montana

#### 12:00 pm Conference Luncheon

#### "The Role of the Media in the Criminal Justice System"

Howard Weaver, Pulitzer Prize-Winning Reporter

#### 1:30 pm Introduction

Roger Endell, Justice Center

#### "Legislative Response to Justice Problems and Issues"

- Senator Ed Dankworth, Anchorage
- Representative Nels Anderson, Dillingham
- Representative Hugh Malone, Kenai
- Senator John Sackett, Galena

#### 2:45 pm Introduction

John Havelock, Justice Center

#### "Regional Government, Revenue Sharing, and Local Control"

Roger Lang, President, Alaska Native Foundation, and panel

#### 3:45 pm Introduction

Roger Endell, Justice Center

#### "Implications of Correctional Innovation"

John Conley, Director, Criminal Justice University of Wisconsin, Panel

- Charles Moses, Correctional Superintendent
- Stan Zaborac, Correctional Superintendent
- David Arnold, Assistant Director, Juvenile Services

### SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13

#### 9:00 am "Role of the Public in Public Safety"

Doug Barry, Justice Center

#### Respondent

Major Brian Porter, Anchorage Police Department

#### 10:00 am "National Crime Prevention Campaign"

Sharon Knast, National Center for Crime and Delinquency, New Jersey

#### 10:30 am "Community Dispute Center: Alternatives to the Courts"

Ray Shonholtz, Director, Community Center Project, S.F.

#### Respondent

Michael Rubenstein, Alaska Judicial Council

#### 1:30 pm "Alternatives to Incarceration: New Approaches in Discouraging Repeat Offenders"

#### Introduction

Roger Endell, Justice Center

#### Panel

#### 12:00 pm Conference Luncheon

#### Introduction

Barbara McPherson, C.J.P.A.

#### "Citizen Action for Juvenile Justice"

Jim Miller, Executive Director, IN Juvenile Justice Task Force

- Chris Cobb, Project Prosecutor
- Marion Kawacki, Treatment Alternative to Street Crime
- John Conley, University of Wisconsin
- Charles Campbell, Director, Division of Corrections

#### 3:00 pm Families in Crisis

#### Introduction

Doug Berry, Justice Center

#### Panel

- Jim Miller, IN Juvenile Justice Task Force
- Melissa Middleton-Cook, Family Connection
- Carla Strane, Juvenile Probation
- Soma Lederman, Family Violence
- Representative Lisa Rudd
- Lynn Ferry-Caswell, Anchorage Center for Parents and Children

# Notes

## EQUAL OPPORTUNITY STATEMENT

It is the policy of the University of Alaska to provide equal educational and employment opportunities. To provide services and benefits to all students and employees without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, or sex in accordance with the laws enforced by the Department of HEW/OCH and OCE/DOE, including Presidential Executive Order 11246 as amended, Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, Title IX of the Education Amendment of 1972 and Title 41 parts 601, 6020, and 6050 and Sections 780A and 845 of the Public Health Service Act where applicable.

# Seattle

# WAVAW

Women Against Violence Against Women

Volume I

September 1979

Number I

## TO ALL, HELLO!

This is the first newsletter published from the Seattle Chapter of Women Against Violence Against Women, WAVAW, a national activist organization working to stop the gratuitous use of images of physical and sexual violence in the mass media and the real world violence it promotes. We are happy to be making contact at long last with our members and with non-members who have expressed interest. The newsletter will be published bi-monthly. Non-members who wish to join WAVAW should do so soon. Only members will receive future issues.

## History of WAVAW National and Local

Early in 1976 a group of women in the Los Angeles area protested the showing of "snuff" films, a genre of film depicting abuse or even the death of women in hard core pornographic movies. These women were successful in having the film removed from local movie theaters. Later in 1976 a billboard advertising the Rolling Stones Album *Black and Blue* was displayed on Sunset Strip. The billboard depicted a bound and bruised woman saying "I'm Black and Blue from the Rolling Stones and I love it." Again a group of women protested to the record company and were successful in having the billboard removed. From this protest Woman Against Violence Against Women was born.

Since 1976 the organization has grown with chapters across the country. On a national level WAVAW has been pushing for a record industry wide policy against the use of abusive images of women, similar to the record company's self-imposed policy against the glorification of drugs in record advertising. There has also been a nationwide boycott of Warner/Elektra/Asylum record companies because of the high incidence of abusive album covers under these three labels. Currently there is hope of reaching an agreement around the industry-wide policy.

Locally, the Seattle chapter of WAVAW is eight months old. It was formed first as an Olympia-Tacoma-Seattle Chapter by women who had heard Julia London, the national director at a conference last fall. After several months of meetings Seattle and Olympia decided to

each form a chapter. In Seattle we spent time clarifying our structure and preparing for orientation of new members. In June of 1979 we had our first public orientation meeting attended by thirty very interested people. We now have regular monthly orientation meetings and ongoing functioning committees.

Seattle WAVAW in September 1979 is an exciting growing organization.

## WAVAW Committees

### Membership Committee

The Membership Committee is responsible for recruiting new members, keeping current membership lists, and processing membership dues.

This committee, in cooperation with the Public Relations Committee, is responsible for organizing and conducting the orientation meetings for the public. These meetings are currently held on a monthly basis, and include giving a history of WAVAW (locally and nationally), describing the various committees, showing the slide show, and signing up new members.

We welcome new members. For information, contact Betsy Grava: 632-7273 (work), 325-5961 (home).

### Public Relations Committee

The Public Relations Committee is responsible for public service announcements, the newsletter or press releases, and other contacts with the community intended to communicate the message of WAVAW. We have a modest but enthusiastic membership and welcome new members. Contact Toni Clark: 545-1358 (work) or 523-9935 (home) before 9:30 P.M. The next scheduled meeting is September 30 at 6525 47th N.E.

### Speakers Committee

The Speakers Committee is a group of women committed to presenting the WAVAW slide show to new groups. The most immediate goal of the committee is to hold a speakers training session to familiarize speakers with the format of a presentation, the slides themselves, and typical questions and discussion issues. The first training session will take place on Sunday, September 23. The time and place are yet to be arranged.

The contact person for the Speakers Committee is Jimmy Martin: 783-9466 (until 9:30 P.M.)

## Research and Strategy

This committee looks for and recommends responses to local issues that concern WAVAW members. An example is the recent successful effort to organize in protest to advertising for the movie **Bloodline**. Carole Monastersky chairs this committee and can be contacted at 545-1357. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

## Record Survey Committee

This committee is organizing record surveys in the Seattle King County area. The committee is currently surveying Peaches Record Store in the University District as well as Tower Records at Mercer and Roy. Surveyors photograph the album cover and record critical information, e.g. the group or individual performing, the producer, distribution company and year of production. National WAVAW receives copies of our surveys, new album covers are incorporated into our slide show presentations and the membership will be given lists of reviewed albums.

Members interested in surveys should contact Noreen Galana, 283-9878.

## A Review of the Bloodline Campaign

On June 26, 1979, billboard ads promoting the Paramount movie, **Bloodline**, were removed from the Seattle area. The following is a summary of events that led to the removal and an up date on what has happened since.

### The Beginning

The week of June 11th we received calls about the billboards and it was talked about at the June orientation. People described the image as "a woman with her throat slashed." The image combined with the caption, "The line between love and death is the Bloodline" was seen as violent in and of itself.

Our view was that as individuals we could choose whether or not to see the movie, **Bloodline**, but because the ad campaign was using public media, we saw the violent images whether we wanted to or not.

### The Action

WAVAW members contacted Ackerley Communications, who owned the billboards, and the local and national offices of Paramount Pictures Corp., requesting that the billboards be removed immediately, and that a policy be developed by both companies not to use images which portray or suggest violence against women in future advertising. We received no response to our requests.

Monday, June 25th — Ackerley Communications Personal Relations Manager, Jeff Davis, was informed of the upcoming press conference. Joe Vigil, Branch Manager for Paramount Pictures Corp., was asked to attend the press conference and justify why the ad campaign was being used. He had no comment.

Tuesday, June 26th — The **Seattle Times** ran a feature story on Seattle WAVAW, and included a picture of a **Bloodline** billboard.

— The billboards were removed. —

Wednesday, June 27th — We held the press conference in front of a "Solarcaine" ad. We thanked Paramount for responding by removing the billboards and claimed a victory for everyone who had taken time to express their protest of the ad.

Throughout the next week we handed out leaflets to people standing in line to see the movie, **Bloodline**. The flyer focused on the campaign used to promote the film, not the content of the film.

### The Wind-down

To date we have arranged a meeting with Jeff Davis from Ackerley Communications, which will be held after the newsletter deadline. We are working with L.A. WAVAW to modify the Motion Picture Advertising Association guidelines.

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Artists, calligraphers and creative people. We need both a T-shirt and newsletter logo. Contact Denise (723-4750) or Toni (545-1358) if you want to contribute.

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WAVAW is a volunteer organization and members and committee chairs are sometimes difficult to reach because of their other responsibilities. Be persistent!

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## Seattle WAVAW in the News

In **Time** magazine, August 27, 1979, Seattle's successful campaign against **Bloodline** advertising was mentioned in the article "Women's War on Porn."

In **Northwest Passage**, July 31, 1979, news about the Seattle Chapter of WAVAW was included in a feature article about a Bellingham woman who was arrested and charged with a felony for painting STOP signs with STOP RAPE. The Seattle chapter is asking for a correction of the article which said the Seattle chapter had defaced a **bloodline** billboard. The Seattle chapter did not deface the billboard, nor does the chapter make use of illegal or violent strategies.

Denise Hormann, WAVAW co-coordinator appeared on KING-TV's **Seattle Today** Wednesday, August 8th. She discussed WAVAW and issues of violence against women on this morning broadcast.

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Share with your friends. Pass on your newsletter.

## WAVAW Calendar, Sept-Oct 1979

Sept. 10 Monday	General Membership Meeting All members of WAVAW attending, committees will work together.	7:30-9 pm St. Patrick's Basement 2702 Broadway E
Sept. 23 Sunday	WAVAW Speakers Training: all members who want to learn how to present the slide show are invited.	Bread and Roses School 2-5, 915 E. Pine
Sept. 26 Wednesday	Open Orientation Meeting: for interested persons to see and discuss the slide show. Held during State Rape Awareness Week, September 23-29th	8-9:30 pm Keystone Congregational Church 5019 Keystone P. N.
Oct. 8	Co-coordinating Committee Meeting: includes all committee chairpeople	7-9 pm 4738 7th Ave. N.E. 634-1767
Oct. 22	General Membership Meeting All members of WAVAW attending, committees will meet together.	7:30-9 pm
Oct. 24	Open Orientation Meeting: for interested persons to see and discuss the slide show	7:30-9 pm

\* To be announced at September meetings, and through Public Service Announcements in your local papers and radio stations. Or call Denise at 723-4750

### MEMBERSHIP FORM

SEATTLE WAVAW  
C/o 4738-7th Ave. N.E.  
Seattle, WA 98105

Contact people  
Pat 633-0666  
Denise 723-4750

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Please check the appropriate item

\$10 Student (unemployed)

\$100 Supporting

\$20 Regular

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ per month Sustaining

\$35 Institutional

This is the most helpful sort of contribution you can make

Contributions to WAVAW are tax deductible. Memberships run for one year. Your membership fee entitles you to membership in the National WAVAW organization (including receiving the national newsletter) and the Seattle WAVAW Chapter.

Join WAVAW and be included in future newsletter mailings!

SEATTLE WAVAW  
c/o 4738-7th N.E.  
Seattle, WA 98105

## Second Northwest Conference on Violence

### Women and Children

#### Participation Evaluation of the Conference

To guide us in future program planning, we need information from you regarding the effectiveness of this event. Please take a few minutes to answer the following questions. If you need additional space, use the back of the pages. Please circle answer where no "fill in" is provided.

1. Please indicate how you first learned about this conference:

- a. Received brochure in mail
- b. Saw newsletter notice
- c. Received brochure from friend
- d. Read about it in the newspaper
- e. Other \_\_\_\_\_

2. Why did you come to the program?

- a. To develop knowledge/job skills
- b. To exchange with others in my field
- c. To expand knowledge/job skills beyond those basic to my job
- d. Personal interest
- e. To hear the keynote speakers
- f. To attend especially workshop on \_\_\_\_\_
- g. Other \_\_\_\_\_

3. There are many supporting aspects of a conference that either contribute to your satisfaction or detract from it. Please rate each of the following with respect to this conference:

#### Meeting rooms

- a. Outstanding
- b. Excellent
- c. Satisfactory
- d. Poor

#### Registration

- a. Outstanding
- b. Excellent
- c. Satisfactory
- d. Poor

#### Transportation/ Accessibility

- a. Outstanding
- b. Excellent
- c. Satisfactory
- d. Poor

#### Scheduling

- a. Outstanding
- b. Excellent
- c. Satisfactory
- d. Poor

#### Food

- a. Outstanding
- b. Excellent
- c. Satisfactory
- d. Poor

#### Social Aspects

- a. Outstanding
- b. Excellent
- c. Satisfactory
- d. Poor

4. If a program of this type were offered again, would you recommend it to colleagues or friends?

Strongly \_\_\_\_\_

Somewhat \_\_\_\_\_

Not at all \_\_\_\_\_

5. The format for a future version should:

\_\_\_\_\_ Remain essentially the same

\_\_\_\_\_ Change as follows: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Would you like to attend future programs through Social Work Continuing Education?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

7. Can you comment on the impact of a conference such as this on the professional community?

WORKSHOP EVALUATIONS

Evaluation of program content. Please check the box which best expresses your view of the effectiveness of that session.

	Relevance		Overall Effectiveness				Depth of Coverage			Time Allocator			Potential Impact on Future Practice		
	Relevant to my Current duties	Irrelevant to my Current duties	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Just Right	Too detailed	Superficial	Just right	Excessive time	Not enough time	Highly useful: significant impact	Useful: I gained new ideas and/or approaches	Useless: will have little or no impact
THURSDAY WORKSHOPS October 4, 1979															
1 Feminist Therapy															
2 Legal Advocacy and Legislative Issues															
3 Religious Issues for Victims and Offenders															
4 Anger Reduction															
5 Sexual Abuse of Children															
6 Violence Against Older Women															

7 Planning for Long Term Treatment, Networks and Shelters

1. a. Adult Victims of Childhood

## WORKSHOP EVALUATIONS

Evaluation of program content. Please check the box which best expresses your view of the effectiveness of that session.

		Relevance		Overall Effectiveness				Depth of Coverage			Time Allocation			Potential Impact on Future Practice		
		Relevant to my Current duties	Irrelevant to my Current duties	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Just Right	Too detailed	Superficial	Just right	Excessive time	Not enough time	Highly useful: significant impact	Useful: I gained new ideas and/or approaches	Useless: will have little or no impact
FRIDAY WORKSHOPS October 5, 1979																
1	Pornography and Violence Against Women in the Media															
2	Violence Against Minority Women															
3	Advocacy for Abused Women and Children															
4	Children and Violence															
5	Group Therapy															
6	Violence and Substance Abuse															
7	Community -Based Treatment of Sexual Offenders															

1. a. Violence Against Women in the Media

T-2

Legal Ad.

Leg. Issues

Connolly Commons

1- 2:30

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T-7

Planning for treatment, network, shelters

B-201

3:4:30

---

F-7

Auditorium

~~Comm. Based treatment~~

10:30 - 12:00

~~B-203~~

Pornography & Violence Against Women

---

F-2

Violence & Sub. Abuse

~~Violence Minority Women~~

1:00 - 2:30

~~B-101~~

Connolly Commons

~~WOMEN ACTING TOGETHER~~  
Women Against Violence Against Woman Committee  
c/o National Lawyers Guild  
1206 Smith Tower  
Seattle, Washington 98104

INVITATION

Just recently all of the billboards advertising the movie "Bloodline" were removed from the City of Seattle.

A slide show presentation has been circulating the Northwest informing all kinds of groups about violence against women in pornography and the media.

For some time now hundreds and thousands of women all over the country have been very visibly marching to take back the night.

As yet, no organized network creating and binding these efforts exists. Therefore, we, the Violence Against Women Committee of the Seattle-based organization, Women Acting Together, invite you to participate in a spring 1980 Pacific Northwest conference on Violence Against Women.

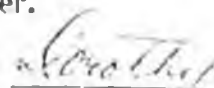
Women Acting Together is a multi-issue, feminist organization which formed about one and half years ago. We are concerned with sexism, racism, imperialism and capitalism and it is our purpose to plan actions around these issues which express our analysis.

We have several committees, one of which is the Violence Against Women Committee. We believe that the violence that is and has been perpetrated against women is one of the major tools used to control women. Some women are killed and maimed. All women are systematically terrorized. Violence is a constant threat which shapes and colors our past, present and future.

Who are the perpetrators and why? What can be done? We would like to see a regional conference on violence against women which will provide an opportunity for us to educate ourselves, share what we know and share our methods, tactics and experiences with one another and the public. In addition, by building a strong, regional network and broadening our outreach, we can support one another as well as connect with other regions to form a national base of women against violence against women.

On October 6 there will be a Regional Planning Meeting concerning this conference and the resulting coalition. It will be held at the American Friends Center, 814 N. E. 40th, Seattle, Washington. We strongly urge those who are interested in participating at the coalition level to send a representative to the meeting. Those not interested in being part of the coalition but who would like to participate in the Conference, please let us know at what level you would like to be involved (i.e. literature table, workshop, exhibit, presentation, attendance, having your literature displayed). Preregistration for the Planning Meeting must be in by September 20 for us to coordinate and arrange for housing and refreshments.

We hope to see you on the 6th of October.



Dorothy LaRose  
(206) 622-5144 (daytime)

For further information please contact the following:

Susan Robb  
1618 29th Avenue ~~City~~  
(206) 325-4501

Anyone at (206) 325-7512 (evenings)

**WOMEN ACTING TOGETHER**  
Women Against Violence Against Woman Committee  
c/o National Lawyers Guild  
1206 Smith Tower  
Seattle, Washington 98104

INFORMATION SHEET

Organization/Group: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ We would like to participate and \_\_\_\_\_ will be attending the October 6 planning meeting.

\_\_\_\_\_ I will need housing in Seattle.

\_\_\_\_\_ I will need child care.

\_\_\_\_\_ We cannot come, but would like to be a coalition member.

\_\_\_\_\_ We cannot come, but are considering being a coalition member.

\_\_\_\_\_ We will not be participating as a coalition member, but would like to participate in the spring conference.

How: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ We cannot participate at all.

Why: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Included is a short statement describing our group and its purpose.

Please return the above information to Dorothy LaRose c/o the National Lawyer's Guild.

## WAT

We are a multi-issue feminist organization dedicated to creating changes which meet the needs of a broad spectrum of women. We believe that women must gain the power to control decisions which affect our lives and environment. Our present system is based and dependent upon our exploitation as women as well as the exploitation of Third World peoples, sexual minorities, the poor, and working class people. This system is able to maintain its concentration of power through unjust and inequitable economic, political and social pressures. We recognize that securing the redistribution of power requires fundamental change of the existing structures of society.

Our purpose is to involve women in concrete projects such as educating about and fighting against the attacks of the New Right, homophobia, violence against women, racism and workplace oppression.

We actively support the efforts of others working for change and will work together with other feminist, gay, Third World, labor and international solidarity groups.

We must resist exploitative, manipulative and intolerant attitudes in ourselves to build a movement that reflects the values of a non-oppressive society. We need to be supportive of one another and have confidence in people's unending energy and ability to change.

X

Act No. 318  
Public Acts of 1978  
Approved by Governor  
JUL 10 1978

**STATE OF MICHIGAN  
79TH LEGISLATURE  
REGULAR SESSION OF 1978**

Introduced by Reps. Binsfeld, Campbell, McNamee, Defebaugh, Virgil C. Smith, Powell, Gilmer, Corlin, Trim, Hollister, Monsma, Bullard, Kirksey, Law, Cramton, Mowat, Roy Smith, Owen, Elliott, McNeely, Raymond W. Hood, Ferguson, Kok and Collins  
Rep. McCollough named co-sponsor

**ENROLLED HOUSE BILL No. 5352**

AN ACT to amend section 14 of chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes of 1846, entitled "Of divorce," being section 552.14 of the Compiled Laws of 1970.

*The People of the State of Michigan enact:*

Section 1. Section 14 of chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes of 1846, being section 552.14 of the Compiled Laws of 1970, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 14. (1) After the filing of a complaint in an action to annul a marriage, or for a divorce, or separate maintenance, the court may, at any time on the motion of a party, prohibit the other party from imposing any restraint on the former's personal liberty during the pendency of the action.

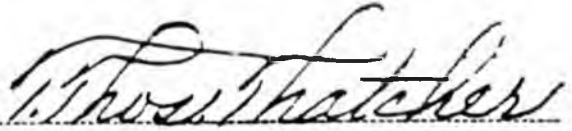
(2) A preliminary injunctive order issued under subsection (1) shall state on its face the period of time for which the order is valid and shall specifically restrain or enjoin the other party from doing 1 or more of the following

- (a) Entering onto premises.
- (b) Assaulting, beating, molesting, or wounding a named person.
- (c) Removing minor children from a spouse having legal custody of the children, in violation of custody and visitation orders as issued by the court.

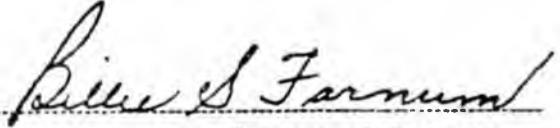
(3) The clerk of a court which issues an order under subsection (1) shall file a certified copy of the order with the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction of the area in which the moving party resides.

(4) A person who refuses or fails to comply with an order issued pursuant to subsection (1) is subject to the contempt powers of the court and, if found guilty, shall be imprisoned for not more than 90 days and may be fined not more than \$500.00.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.



Clerk of the House of Representatives.



Secretary of the Senate.

Approved \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Governor.

*Mandatory reporting  
of police*

WAYNE STATE  
UNIVERSITY

ALLS - 9 1978

LAW LIBRARY

Act No. 319  
Public Acts of 1978  
Approved by Governor  
July 10, 1978

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
79TH LEGISLATURE  
REGULAR SESSION OF 1978

Introduced by Reps. Binsfeld, Campbell, Engler, Desebaugh, Clodfelter, Virgil C. Smith, McNamee, Powell, Gilmer, Conlin, Trim, Hollister, Monsma, Bullard, Kirksey, Law, Cramton, Mowat, Roy Smith, Owen, Elliott, McNeely, Raymond W. Hood, Kok and Collins  
Rep. McCollough named co-sponsor

**ENROLLED HOUSE BILL No. 5353**

AN ACT to amend Act No. 319 of the Public Acts of 1968, entitled "An act to provide a uniform crime reporting system; to provide for the submitting of such report to the department of state police; to require submission of the report by certain police agencies; to require the reporting on wanted persons and stolen vehicles; and to vest the director of the department of state police with the authority to prescribe the reporting form and its content," being sections 28.251 to 28.256 of the Compiled Laws of 1970, by adding section 7.

*The People of the State of Michigan enact:*

Section 1. Act No. 319 of the Public Acts of 1968, being sections 28.251 to 28.256 of the Compiled Laws of 1970, is amended by adding section 7 to read as follows:

Sec. 7. The chief of police of each city or village, the chief of police of each township having a police department, and the sheriff of each county within this state shall report to the department of state police, in a manner prescribed by the department, the following information related to crimes of domestic assault:

- (a) The number of assaults reported which involve an adult and a minor and the disposition of those offenses.
- (b) The number of assaults reported which involve 2 male adults or 2 female adults and the disposition of those offenses.
- (c) The number of assaults reported which involve 1 male adult and 1 female adult and the disposition of those offenses.
- (d) The number of assaults reported which involve a person and his or her spouse and the disposition of those offenses.
- (e) Other statistics the director of the department of state police considers necessary to obtain accurate and reliable data on the incidence of domestic assault in this state.