



Carolyn Bailey papers

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by Carleen Bailey

Int'l Child Abuse Journal:
London 1000 women
38% reported SA before 18
28% before 14 yrs. old.
25% under 6 yrs.
any age. Day must
at risk bec. call toll.

Working Information on Sexual Abuse

26% of 1200 college females interviewed reported sexual abuse before 13; 6% were reported to police
50% at C.D. house
70% Maine juv. inst.
for chronic runaways.

Researchers unanimously agree that the reported incidence of sexual abuse represents only a small amount of the actual cases, estimating that sexual abuse affects 10 to 40 percent of all families. It is generally recognized that communities which have been trained in the identification and intervention of sexual abuse receive increasing reports and show sharp rises in statistics. Some departments are recording more cases of sexual abuse than reports of all other sexual assaults combined. Unlike rape, which has shown a greater concentration in the cities, incest permeates the rural as well as the urban communities. The stigma, shame, and guilt which tends to reduce reporting of all sex crimes is especially prevalent in sexual abuse cases. Underreporting of sexual abuse is massive. - Burn out.

mandatory reporting laws
- liability
Operational definition:
Phys. sexual contact bet. parent or parent substitute & child for erotic (intent) gratification of adult.

WHAT IS SEXUAL ABUSE? TONGUE IN MOUTH? GOING IN BATHROOM & RUBBING ERECT PENIS
Criminal statutes generally describe "incest" as sexual intercourse

between relatives nearer than first cousins with the knowledge of the relationship. For investigative purposes, the broader range of "sexual abuse" ^{IFSA} cases are included because investigative techniques are similar. There may not be actual intercourse involved in the sexual abuse but sodomy or other molesting, and there may be no blood relationship, but the child views the relationship as incestuous because the offender is serving as a parent, such as a step-father or mother's boyfriend who is living in the home.

Since father-daughter sexual abuse cases are the most often reported (to police), and for simplicity, we will refer to the offender as he and the victim/ child as she, but it should be emphasized that there are many male children who are victims of sexual abuse and some female adults who are perpetrators. The possibility that male children may also be involved should be paramount in the investigators consideration of these cases. Also, during the investigation of father-daughter incest cases, it frequently has developed that brother-sister (or other relatives) incest is also involved.

often disc. parent abusers

intervention

It is helpful during the investigation to have a working knowledge of sexual abuse because it can assist you not only in identifying these cases but in dealing with the family and anticipating ^{the needs &} what will happen. Expert testimony on characteristics, etc. may be allowed in some court presentations. The following are ^{working} (generally accepted) assumptions: *by our County CAT based on the on-going analysis + research since 1969:*

- ✓ 1. The child who reports being sexually abused is telling the truth. (*ex. assigned phoney reports*)

It is so rare that a child will lie about sexual abuse that, unless there is specific information otherwise, it is important that you believe the child. Often no one else has. The incestuous father can usually think of motives for the child lying and tries to evade the truth. The mother, who prefers to avoid confronting it and to "sweep it under the rug", will often ignore the child's report. The police officer and other professional, confused and having difficulty dealing with it, wastes time wondering what happened. Children often tell no one, especially at the time of the first molesting, and find it very difficult when they do decide to tell. After reporting, the child may later be coerced by the family in to retracting her report through threat of disgrace, violence, and family disruption. *The scape-goat.* If the sexual abuse is not reported prior to the child reaching teen-age, the child may become self-destructive, i.e. truant, hostile, delinquent, promiscuous, chemically dependant, suicidal, etc. These effects deteriorate, and the child may become someone that you don't like very well. →

- ✓ 2. Incest is invariably damaging to the victim and the other family members. ~~most~~ *most disturbed - 13 yr old brother.*

Some researchers have recently argued that incest is normal sexual behavior. It is unlikely that they have had direct contact with these victims, who are totally disrupted and exploited. Therapists who see the devastation among victims agree that incest scars the child severely, and its damages cannot be underestimated. The long-term effect is overwhelming.

①

Ex. in Time mag.

Unless specifically trained & sensitized, the average adult, including mothers, counselors, investigators, judges & jurors, cannot believe that a normal, truthful child would tolerate incest without immediately reporting, or that an apparently normal father could be capable of repeated, unchallenged sexual molestation of his own daughter.

Whatever a child says about incest, she is likely to deny it unless she receives special support and immediate intervention to force responsibility on the father.

Chs. accommodate because they don't think there is anything else to do. Chs. do not want to be sexual with adults.

Per Nicolas Groth: Sexual abuse is never a loving experience but a betrayal of a trusted relationship.

Most of these children do not fully understand what has happened and should not be expected to give informed consent. The child becomes the object to fulfill adult needs. The young victim has been taught to respect and obey adults and is seduced into a game without knowing the consequences. Often the child knows very little about sex, even though experiencing it, and later sex education is helpful. Bribes of affection, gifts or money are frequent. ^{In those cases, the sex} Fear and violence ^{esp. at the time of discovery,} or the threat of violence are often present. Increasingly younger and younger children are involved who require urgent care. ~~Chs. do not get out of trouble, but to get in to trouble.~~

Chs. vulnerable targets & force not necessary to insure submission.

3. Usually inflicted repeatedly upon each female child

Other children in the family are often or are likely to be sexually abused unless there is effective intervention. All children in the family should be questioned and frequently will corroborate each other. The first victim is often the oldest daughter, even if the report to authorities is from a younger child. Without treatment, the risk of repeated abuse is constant over a period of years, and emergency protective placement of the children out of the home is often appropriate even when an offense has not occurred recently. A "Cancer"!

Most painful lesson. esp. pg. step-down.

4. Physical abuse of the wife and children is often present concurrently. The father often has a history of conflict with his own mother and a tendency toward violence and punishment of women.

5. Chemical dependency, most often, alcoholism, of the father is frequently present. Increasingly mother also. Mistake to believe alcohol is a disinhibitor + is present in much behavior that shouldn't do. this is a cause.
6. The incestuous father is often uncooperative and unchangeable without outside control, hence-Therefore

The father should be immediately separated from the family, and criminal as well as Juvenile Court action is often indicated. should be initiated.

The authority of the criminal justice system adds assurance for continued treatment, where treatment is appropriate. Many horror stories on this. Don't find sex offenders beating down totally Don't stop on own but return force, see v. tech.

7. The mother should be considered unreliable and a direct participant in the sexual abuse.

Even if the mother accepts the child's story, she likely will fail to act nor protect the child. She may blame even a very young child for seduction.

8. Protection of the victim and other chs. is the primary concern. The v. will need immediate, ongoing support. If unprotected, the v. is often subjected to physical and verbal abuse. She becomes the "scape-goat" for the family. (over)

8. See D of assumptions

10. CAT = check's & balances EX: me w/ GFS "Therapeutic jail"

9

Effective treatment will involve at least two years of intensive activity with family members. Drastic initial intervention (such as removal of the father or all the cha.) is correlated with more favorable outcome. Also correlated with treatment initiated during crisis when motivation is high. (See sheet on characteristics of incest + family members)

- ④ The protection of the sexually abused child and the other children in the family is the primary concern. If unprotected, the abused child is often subjected to physical abuse, verbal threats and coercion to retract the accusation.
- ⑤ The bonds tying families together, in which sexual abuse is occurring, are often markedly ambivalent and pathologically strong. These families will frequently, regardless of our goals, reunite.
- ⑥ The sexually abused child's understanding of sexuality is often limited and distorted, and the child often lacks the verbal skills to relate well her experiences and feelings.
- ⑦ The denial system of the parents is unusually extremely strong. If the abused child returns home without intensive intervention, the old patterns are re-established. The more drastic initial intervention is correlated with more favorable outcome, both in ensuring immediate protection of the child and countering the denial.

Toughest case.
2 days immediate investigation.

C. Bailey

INVESTIGATION OF INCEST

Cases not covered
by law.
Brittenhoff
Sprigitt

The law requires mandatory reporting of sexual abuse of a child by a parent, guardian or other person responsible for ^{The child's} care. The criminal statutes however describe incest as sexual intercourse between relatives nearer than first cousins, with the knowledge of the relationship. For treatment purposes, there may not be actual intercourse and there may be no blood relationship, but the child views the relationship as incestuous because the suspect is serving as a parent, such as a step-father. These cases, however, are not classified on police reports as Incest but as Criminal Sexual Conduct or Sodomy. This is a frequent mistake in classification made by police.

Since father-daughter incest is ~~by far~~ the most often reported to police, I will refer primarily to these kinds of cases. ^{As well refer to the victim as she} Although mother-son incest is rarely reported, those which have come to the attention of our department have the most complicated family problems and perverted sexual activity of all incest. Many believe that brother-sister incest is the most frequent in occurrence but less likely to come to the attention of the police and has less severe consequences.

Be aware of
possible
father-daughter
cases.

Incest cases may come to the attention of the police in a variety of ways, and the procedures in handling them varies accordingly.

First, ^{in some cases,} the police may be called to the scene of the offense. A specific incident may have occurred which forces the mother to recognize the incest, even though incest usually has occurred over a long period of time and the mother may have ignored her suspicions. For example, if the mother walks in to a bedroom and suddenly confronts her husband having intercourse with her daughter, her initial reaction is often horror, anger, grief, fear, guilt, and a desire for revenge. So what do you do when you feel all these? Call a cop! Frequently such scenes include alcoholism and violence, which further requires police protection. The incestuous father has often built fear of him in the whole family. If it was not for this fear, as well as other intimidation, the father would not depend on the child keeping quiet about the incest. If the police are called to the scene, an arrest might be made immediately, in which case all evidence must be obtained at that time or it likely will be lost.

More often, the police are called to other than the family home ^{some as in other experiments} without the knowledge of the father, and those reporting are very afraid of having to face the father. Frequently, the child herself will ask for help without either parent knowing about it. She may be very reluctant to tell her mother about it. The daughter may have taken over her mother's role in the household and thinks her mother is "too weak" to deal with the reality of incest, and often she is. When the child has sought help, her primary concern is finding a place to live. She usually doesn't seem to care where she is to live as long as it isn't at home with her ~~father~~ ^{parents.}

If incest is reported by a social worker, it usually is most effective to have the worker bring the child in for a statement, etc. Arrangements can then be made directly with the worker if the child needs to be placed in a boarding home. Police can take the child in to emergency custody if they believe the child will be in immediate danger at home, and incest is certainly such a danger. This may not however be necessary because frequently when the mother is informed of the police investigation, she will sign consent forms for temporary placement of the child, which eliminates the necessity of the Welfare Department having to file a petition for Juvenile Court within ⁴⁸ hours. Consent forms can be signed by the parent through a social worker or a team of police officer and social worker (which, incidentally can be very effective in obtaining information from the parents, particularly if the team is male-female.).

#1
See the child
alone
(at school, friends
or etc).

Discuss with the child how she feels about going home. Often she will refuse to go home, and even if she does not, it is seldom advisable for her to return home if her father remains there. Call Child Protection Intake immediately on new cases when a worker is not already involved (298-5455), and they can make arrangements and take the child to a boarding home when you are finished talking with her. Placement of a child outside her home should be made on the basis of:

- 1) immediate physical threat to the child of repeated incest, sexual abuse or physical violence.
- 2) Child's fear and attitude, including refusal to return home.
- 3) Prevention of coercion of the child by one or both parents. *(never solely on this)*

In ALL cases of incest, all statements from the family involved must be obtained and recorded as quickly as possible. This is especially true of the mother, who must be considered highly unreliable. Even if she initially demands prosecution, by the next day or week or certainly by trial, the mother will return to her husband and blame the child for causing all the trouble. It is essential that the case is carefully and properly prepared as early as possible, particularly considering this change in attitude.

Contact with the incestuous father will ^{more} likely bring denial. ^{admissions if the interrogator is convinced of his wife's present} Of all sex offenders, the incestuous father seems least likely to admit his involvement, possibly because the consequences and his own guilt are greater. ^{EX} He may however, at least verbally, promise to his wife to seek psychiatric help sometimes to forestall other action, and the wife, eager to forget the whole thing, often accepts and argues that his promise will solve all problems. In such instances where further action does not occur, incest often perpetuates and involves other children as well.

A medical examination of the child should be obtained in all cases of incest and in most cases of Criminal Sexual Conduct 1st Degree for the child's protection (venereal disease, injury, possible pregnancy) and as physical evidence (even after the 24 hour period when sperm is not likely to be detected).

Use the information and knowledge about incest when investigating the case. For example, probabilities are about 75 % that the father will have alcoholic problems and half have arrest records, so check all this out.

or will only partially admit

reasonable presumptions

PHOTOGRAPHS

After all this, there is one ray of hope in the incest case. At least, the child knows who the suspect is!

There has been a tendency to over-react to incest as a nameless sexual evil with disasterous effects. It is important to respond to the victim of incest with warmth, objectivity, and acceptance of the child, so that the child is not bound up in sexual fears and the entire process which follows is not demoralizing and ineffective. We can help the child recognize the fact that sex is simply a part of life, one of the ways in which people relate to one another. It has the potential for either good or bad. If we are irrational about sex, it is not because sex is an irrational force but because we choose to be irrational. We ~~dare not choose to~~ ^{cannot} be irrational at a time when a child comes to us in serious need of common sense and good judgement.)

Defense on child victims:

1. Child is vindictive.
2. An adult is molding child.
3. Fantasizing.

Corroborating evidence:

1. school records (complaints of restlessness, hurstowhen goes to bathroom)
2. V's statements to others.
3. V's friends, sitters possible victims.
4. Porno magazines.
5. Expert witnesses.

V. Burn-Out.

Speaking of being insane, I'd like to at least mention "burn-out". Burn out is described as a state of fatigue or frustration brought about by a devotion to a cause that failed to produce expected rewards. That sounds like our jobs! Burn-out begins slowly and is gradually evidenced by a decrease of commitment to work, home or social environment. (My own definition after talking to three incest offenders one day:
Burn out is:

1. When you're landing by air in a new city, and you look down at all those houses and wonder how many have incest going on in them.
2. When you figure it's in ALL of them!
3. When you actually begin to laugh when you hear all the excuses from the incestuous father because you've heard it so many times before.
4. When you wonder, since they're so many incestuous families out there, whether they're the normal ones and we're crazy to want to do anything about it!

We need to take care of ourselves. If someone has been asking you, "Why don't you give yourself a break?", it may be time to listen, for the greatest protection is self awareness. We may need to take a new look at ourselves, review our choices and decisions and admit that something we thought was right or beneficial in the past may need a new appraisal.

When feeling drained Do something you put off but always wanted to do (if it's legal!). Make the time for yourself. Talk out the job frustrations with the right co-workers. Take care of yourself or we aren't good for anyone.

CB

"BURN OUT" is:

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CB

Presented by Carolen Bailey,
St. Paul Police

INCEST SEMINAR

I. EXAMPLE:

It seems appropriate to begin the program today with a brief illustration of an incest case not only because there may be some of you who have not yet actually worked directly with incest but because it offers an example of some of the problems often encountered in servicing these families. Ex. Kern

II. DEFINITION:

As defined by the criminal statutes, incest is sexual intercourse between relatives nearer than first cousins, with the knowledge of the relationship. The sentence may be imprisonment for not more than ten years. However, for practical application, I am including in these cases those sexual relationships between child and parent surrogate, such as step-father - step-daughter. Although there may be no blood relationship, the child perceives the relationship as in the incestuous because the partner is ⁱⁿ the parent role. Legally in these cases, the offense is Sexual Intercourse with Child, ^{Criminal Sexual Conduct} the penalty increasing as the age of the child decreases. The sexual relationship within the family unit may not actually involve intercourse or it may encompass various types of sexual activity in addition to intercourse. ^{Mandatory reporting}

Father-daughter incest appears to be much more frequent than mother-son. Although mother-son incest is rarely reported, those which have come to the attention of our department have the most complex family problems and diverse, perverted sexual activity of all incest. Many believe that brother-sister incest is the most frequent but is less likely to come to the attention of outside agencies and there may be fewer disturbing consequences.

III. INCIDENCE:

It is difficult to accurately assess the known statistics on incest and sexual abuse. ^{Police files} ~~Police files~~ may classify the case as Incest, ^{Criminal Sexual Conduct} ~~Sexual Intercourse with Child~~, Sodomy, Indecent Liberties, etc., and the computer generally does not differentiate between those offenses which occur within the family and those involving offenders unknown to the child. An estimate might indicate that in St. Paul sexual abuse within the family is reported ^{at least} ~~at least~~ ^{more than} once a week. Lorna Anderson will provide interesting and revealing research this afternoon. It is of course generally accepted that much of the incidence is not reported nor ever comes to the attention of outside agencies. It is not uncommon to learn of an incest case which has been occurring for several years and may have involved an older sibling without detection. Without outside intervention, the incestuous relationship often perpetuates and involves other children. There are many theories as to how the uninvolved parent remains unaware (as they often insist they are) of the long-standing sexual relationship. The personality, etc. of the uninvolved parent and the family roles may well contribute to the incestuous relationship. Some feel the uninvolved parents may have some knowledge which they have refused to accept but would have been readily recognized if known to others.

IV. CRISIS:

In any case, a specific incident often has occurred which forces the uninvolved parent to identify the incest and creates an immediate crisis in a long-standing problem. It is during this crisis that outside agencies most often become involved with ~~the~~ family. The first agency very often is the police. For example, if the mother walks in to a bedroom to suddenly confront her husband having sexual relations with her daughter, her initial response might be horror, fear, isolation, dependency, grief, anger, guilt, inadequacy, and desire for retaliation and revenge. And when you feel all these things, who do you call? The big, bad cop! Frequently these crisis include alcoholism and physical violence, which also necessitates police protection. The incestuous father often has instilled great fear within the family by physical

acts of violence or threats. If it were not for this intimidation (and confusion about family roles), the father would not depend on the child remaining silent. When a parent decides to report to the police, the effect is likely to be more positive for the child if ~~the parent~~^{the} parent (or counselor) emphasized that this is for the protection of the child and possible treatment for the offender, rather than for revenge.

The police may actually be called to the immediate family scene of discovery, in which case the incestuous father may be arrested immediately. More often, however, the police are summoned to other than the family home, without the knowledge of the incestuous father, of whom the mother and child are fearful and do not want to confront. Frequently, the child herself will seek outside assistance without the awareness of either parent. She may remain very reluctant to inform her mother of the incestuous relationship. In some cases, the daughter appears to have assumed the mother's role in the household, and the daughter may believe her mother is too "weak" to deal with the reality of incest. Where the child has sought outside assistance, her primary concern expressed at that time is placement. She usually doesn't seem to care where she is to live as long as it is not at home with her parents.

V. TALKING TO THE CHILD:

If the caseworker, counselor or professional other than the police is the first to be aware or informed of the existence of incest, the case worker may want to assess the problem first by talking with the child involved, particularly if they already have an existing relationship with the child. The school is often the most convenient location for this since it is unwise to involve either parent until after the initial interview with the child, partly because information might otherwise be suppressed. Few incest cases are reported which involve pre-school children. It is often advisable to talk to the child alone, since they are often embarrassed to discuss incest, and a one-to-one relationship minimizes this.

In questioning the child, there are several techniques that can be used so that the child is comfortable, has a minimum negative effect, and to assure that your information is complete and valid.

a) The child should be put at ease initially through pleasant, friendly conversation that shows you are interested in the child as a person and that there is no reason to be fearful, before the actual incest is discussed.

b) Begin your questions slowly, patiently, and calmly. If you feel embarrassed, the child will feel embarrassed. If you are informal and natural, the child will be more likely to be at ease. Allow the child to give her account without interrupting if she talks spontaneously. Your language should be appropriate with the child's age, sex, and intelligence. Avoid using words which might frighten ^{"incest"} small children. Keep your questions in all cases as short as possible and allow the child to do the talking. It is very important to get the answers from the child, but it is equally important that you are not telling him what happened. Wait for an answer. Some children take a little longer to answer. Don't jump to conclusions as to what happened. I've been very surprised at answers many times. Don't put words in their mouth! Avoid yes and no answers. As a simple example, instead of saying, "Did he have blond hair?" ask, "What color hair did he have?" Children are suggestible and may agree to about anything you suggest. Use their own words. It's sometimes easier to check with the parent ahead of time to learn the child's own vocabulary for sexual terms and other pertinent words, then use them. You're going to come across many different kinds of usages. Throughout one whole statement, the victim and I referred to the man's "flashlight". If there is any doubt as to what a term means, clarify this, for example, by asking the child, "What else does he use his flashlight for?" to which the child might say, "To go to the bathroom". Ex. "penetration". Do not ask leading questions, particularly in describing the actual incest. The best basic rule in obtaining information is to obtain a step-by-step chronological account of how the incestuous relationship began and what actually happened. Do not make assumptions.

VI. WHEN TO REPORT TO POLICE:

If a report has not already been made, a report should be made to the police as soon as possible if any ~~one~~ of the following applies:

#1 a) Juvenile Court, Probate Court or criminal court intervention may be indicated, in which case uncontaminated, admissible evidence will be necessary. The County and City Attorneys' offices prefer that referrals for prosecution be presented through a police investigative file. The County Attorney will undoubtedly cover the disposition of offenses today, including prosecution and commitment as a sexual psychopathic personality. It may be desirable to proceed with commitment after a conviction has been obtained.

b) There is an immediate need to protect the child and/or the family. Very often the child and family express extreme fear of the incestuous father who has often previously assaulted them, and the physical threat may be very real.

c) Emergency placement of the child may be necessary. This is especially true in those cases where the child herself seeks assistance and refuses to return home. Per Minnesota State Statute 260.165, a peace officer (no other designated person) may take a child into custody when a child is found in surroundings or conditions which endanger the child's health or welfare or which such peace officer reasonably believes will endanger such child's health or welfare.

c) A crisis may be indicated to increase motivation for change and possible treatment. Examples of this might include an incestuous parent who has resisted voluntary services either in outright refusal to participate or lack of motivation during services or in the case where both parents refuse any services whatsoever.

If a report is to be made to the police, questioning of the child should be minimized until after a police statement is obtained.

VI. Talk to the UNINVOLVED PARENT:

It is generally advisable to talk to the uninvolved parent after talking to the child. It may be necessary to coordinate this with the police investigation. One purpose in the contact may be to obtain written voluntary consent for placement of the child outside the home. The uninvolved parent's immediate reaction to the incest may be overtly more extreme than the child's or in some cases the response may be submissive, passive or overwhelmed.

The uninvolved parent is likely to make an immediate decision as to whether she wants to continue the marriage relationship. If they decide they want to maintain the marriage, possibly with outside services and treatment, they often will voluntarily consent to temporary placement of the child outside the home.

Frequently the wife will initially reject her incestuous husband, demand prosecution, and become verbally protective of the child. However, this response is highly unreliable, and it is quite possible that the following day or week, the mother will return to her husband and the child may become the scapegoat for all the problems ("the child seduced her father, she betrayed her mother, she caused all the trouble by telling outsiders about it or she is lying, etc."). If further protection of the child and services to the family are to be assured, it is essential that the case is carefully and properly prepared as early as possible, particularly due to this change in attitude.

The mother who decides on separation from her husband or boyfriend requires considerable support and services, particularly since she may be very dependent and confused. You may literally have to hold their hands!

VII. CONTACT WITH THE INCESTUOUS PARENT:

Contact with the incestuous father will likely bring denial. Of all sex offenders, the incestuous father seems least likely to admit his involvement. Although he may have adamantly and repeatedly refused psychiatric evaluation and services when suggested by his wife, he may at least verbally agree when outside agencies confront him with alternatives.

VII. MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF THE CHILD:

A medical examination of the child should be obtained in all cases of Incest, Sexual Intercourse with Child, and in some cases of Sodomy and Indecent Liberties for



- a) The physical protection of the child in the event that she may have contracted venereal disease, to determine possible pregnancy, and for treatment of any trauma which may exist. *(8 yr. old with g.c.)*
- b). The physical evidence may be required in court action to show the possible presence of sperm and the verification of previous sexual contact and trauma.
- c). A pre-placement physical examination may be required.

IX. PLACEMENT OF THE CHILD OUTSIDE THE HOME:

In most incest cases, it will become necessary early in contact to determine if placement of the child outside their own home is indicated. Emergency placement should be made on the basis of:

- a). The immediate physical threat to the child of repeated incestuous contact, sexual abuse or other physical violence.
- b). The child's fear and attitude, including refusal to return home.
- c). Prevention of coercion of the child by one or both parents.

XI. THE CHILD ABUSE TEAM:

In Ramsey County, cases of incest and sexual abuse within the family have been referred to the R.C. Child Abuse Team. The Team is composed of members from the Welfare Dept., Mental Health Center, S.P.R.H., R.C. Nursing Service, Children's placement Service, Children's Hospital, and police, and includes a full-time coordinator and psychologist. The family relationships are assessed, individuals within the family are evaluated, and goals for protection and services are determined. Referral is made to treatment resources as indicated. Individual cases have been generally referred to Dr. Lorna Anderson, Mental Health Center, who will discuss her findings this afternoon. The child and others within the family are then supported during the process of change.

XII. PROPOSED CHILD ABUSE LEGISLATION: (discuss includes reporting of sexual abuse)

CONCLUSIONS:

There has been a tendency to over-react to incest as a nameless sexual evil with disasterous effects. It is important to respond to the child victim of incest with warmth, objectivity, and acceptance of the child, so that the child is not bound up in sexual fears and the entire process which follows is not demoralizing and ineffective. We can help the child recognize the fact that sex is simply a part of life, one of the ways in which people relate to one another. It has the potential for either good or bad. If we are irrational about sex, it is not because sex is an irrational force but because we choose to be irrational. We dare not choose to be irrational at a time when a child comes to us in serious need of common sense and good judgement.

Lesson Plan

COURSE: St. Paul Police Recruit Academy
TITLE: Sexual Assault Victim Awareness Training
INSTRUCTOR: Carolyn Bailey
TIME: 2 ½ hours
INSTRUCTIONAL AIDS: 16 MM projector & screen
STUDENT EQUIPMENT: none
HANDOUTS: Brochures on "Sexual Offense Services"
REFERENCE MATERIALS

COMMENTS: (Include objectives, procedures, assignments)

General Learning Goal:

To help the recruits understand how the victims of sexual assault might feel so that, as officers, they can handle these victims more appropriately.

To increase the recruits awareness of the significance and knowledge of sexual assault through discussion of cultural attitudes and misunderstandings as well as the known facts about sexual assault.

To provide practical information regarding procedures and to assist in servicing the victim of sexual assault.

Instructional Objectives:

1. When asked to make a judgement about the validity of a rape complaint based on the victim's precipitating behavior, the student will state that he/she cannot make such a judgment.
2. The student will cite some of the reasons why rape and sexual assault is considered one of the most unreported crimes in the U.S.
 - a. Victim is tormented by feelings of fear (of the assaulter), guilt, and worthlessness. The victim may be too embarrassed to discuss details of the offense.
 - b. The criminal justice system can be very intimidating to victim.
 - c. The rapist may be known to the victim.
 - d. The victim suffers continuing psychological trauma.
3. The student will be able to identify at least three of the following myths about sexual assault:
 - a. When asked what person deserves to be sexually assaulted,

the student will respond, "None".

- b. Regarding the myth that women enjoy rape, the student will state, "No person enjoys being raped, but the rapist frequently believes this."
 - c. When asked if most rapes result from sudden impulse, the student will state that most rapists plan their attacks.
 - d. When asked what contributes the most to the existence of rape, the student will respond, "The need to act out violence. Sex is generally not the primary goal of the rapist. Many rapists have sexual outlets but wish to express power, dominance, and control."
 - e. When asked about the incidence of rape, the student will recognize that most rapists are previously acquainted with the victim, most rapes are preceded by some conversation, and most rapes occur indoors.
4. When asked how to overcome the suggestibility of children, the student will state, "Use open-ended questions".

Introduction:

1. The film, "Someone Else's Crisis" (segment on rape) will introduce this session.
2. The class will be divided in to six discussion groups, each group selecting their own spokesperson. Each group will be given a subject for discussion, which will include: What are some of the myths about rape? What was your response to the film? How can the system be improved to help victims of sexual assault? Why would someone not report a rape; would you? The spokesperson will summarize the group's conclusions to the entire class, and the class will respond.
3. A general background of the problem of sexual assault will be presented. The objectives of the session will be summarized.

Explanation:

1. The staff at Sexual Offense Services will assist in the above and will describe their program, the services available and the methods of referral.

Criterion Test (Rape Sensitivity)

1. Which of these circumstances are LEAST likely to involve a valid rape complaint?
 - a) The victim was hitch-hiking and accepted a ride from the suspect.
 - b) The victim met the suspect in a bar and let him buy her several drinks.
 - c) The victim wasn't wearing a bra.
 - d) The victim was grabbed by the suspect while walking to church.
 - e) There is insufficient information to make a judgement.

2. Which contributes the most to the existence of rape?
 - a) Short skirts
 - b) sexual passion
 - c) need to act out violence
 - d) Liquor

3. One major characteristic to keep in mind when questioning children is:
 - a) children don't like to talk.
 - b) children don't like police officers.
 - c) children are very suggestible.
 - d) children are scared of you.

4. To countermand the above characteristic of children:
 - a) approach the child slowly, quietly and patiently.
 - b) be nice.
 - c) use open-ended questions.
 - d) don't make faces.

5. Regarding the myth that women enjoy rape:
 - a) some do.
 - b) the rapist himself frequently believes this.
 - c) no one believes that any more.
 - d) "relax and enjoy it" type jokes are still a good laugh.

6. The following woman deserves and expects to be raped:
 - a) the alcoholic.
 - b) the prostitute.
 - c) the hitch-hiker.
 - d) none of the above.
 - e) all of the above.

7. Sexual Assault is considered one of the most unreported crimes in the U.S. because:
 - a. The victim is tormented by feelings of fear, guilt, and worthlessness.
 - b. The criminal justice system can be very intimidating to victim.
 - c. The rapist may be known to the victim.
 - d. The victim suffers continuing psychological trauma.
 - e. all of the above.

8. If the parents complain that a 56 year old man has been secretly dating and having sexual intercourse with their 16 year old daughter, who has now become pregnant, you:
 - a) tell them you cannot take a complaint unless you talk to their daughter.
 - b) write a Criminal Sexual Conduct report.
 - c) obtain complete details in order to substantiate an arrest.
 - d) explain to them that no crime has been committed.

9. Sperm, as evidence, may be present in cases of:
 - a) Rape.
 - b) Sodomy.
 - c) Indecent exposure.
 - d) All types of sex crimes.

10. Pelvic examinations of rape victims should NOT be obtained if:
 - a) the victim has her menstrual period.
 - b) it is more than 24 hours after the crime.
 - c) the victim is under five years of age.
 - d) the victim refuses.
 - e) all of the above.

ST. PAUL POLICE TRAINING UNIT

Lesson Plan

COURSE: St. Paul Police Recruit Academy
TITLE: Investigation of Sexual Assault
INSTRUCTOR: Carolyn Bailey
TIME: 3 hours
INSTRUCTIONAL AIDS: 16 mm projector & screen, photographs
STUDENT EQUIPMENT: none
HANDOUTS: Procedural Manual, "Sexual Assault, A Statewide Problem"
REFERENCE MATERIALS Departmental Manual, State Criminal Code

COMMENTS: (Include objectives, procedures, assignments)

General Learning Goal:

The student will understand how to investigate sexual assault.

Instructional Objectives:

1. The student will identify the correct procedures for conducting a sexual assault investigation. These procedures will include:
 - a. Record the time of arrival.
 - b. Determine if the victim needs any immediate medical assistance and transport to hospital if indicated.
 - c. Determine if and what crime occurred and obtain the basic elements of the crime.
 - d. Obtain description of the suspect, attempt to identify the suspect and determine the suspect's location.
 - e. Protect the crime scene. Identify evidence at the scene, protect and photograph, retain appropriate evidence, and note in report.
 - f. Identify, separate, and question witnesses.
 - g. Initiate police broadcast on radio, when applicable.
 - h. Transport victim for pelvic examination, when indicated.

2. The student will demonstrate that he/she knows the correct methods of interviewing the victim.
 - a. Interview victim in privacy.
 - b. Attempt to develop a relationship with victim so that she/he feels comfortable and can trust officer.
 - c. Explain to the victim the purpose in questions and what the victim can expect during investigation.
 - d. Will not make judgements about the victim nor express personal opinion in report.
 - e. Will obtain a chronological account of offense.
 - f. Document victim's condition in report and through photographs, when visible evidence is present.

3. When asked when a medical examination of a victim of rape should be given, the student will answer, "As soon as possible after the crime".
4. When asked what is the purpose of photographing bruises which the victim received during a rape, the student will state, "To preserve evidence supporting the victim's lack of consent".
5. The student will list the purposes of obtaining a pelvic examination as: Treat any injuries the victim might have received, determine if sperm is present, and determine if a venereal disease has been contracted.
6. If a rape victim informs the student that she does not want her husband to know about the complaint, the student will state he/she would keep the report confidential.
7. The student will state that pelvic examination of rape victims should NOT be obtained if the victim refuses but may be still indicated if the victim has her menstrual period, is more than 24 hours after the crime or if the victim is under five years of age.
8. The student will state that neither a 21 year old victim, her husband, the police officer nor the judge determine if there is to be prosecution regarding her sexual molesting.
9. The student will state that sperm may be present as evidence in all types of sex crimes.
10. The student will state the most significant element in a complaint of indecent exposure from the suspect's house is intent.
11. If the parents complain that a 56 year old man has been secretly dating and having sexual intercourse with their 16 year old daughter, who has now become pregnant, the student will explain that no crime has been committed.

Criterion Test (Sexual Assault)

1. A medical examination of a victim of rape should be given:
 - a) Only within 24 hours after the crime.
 - b) Even if the victim refuses.
 - c) As soon as possible after the crime.
 - d) Not after a week because all evidence has disappeared.

2. The purpose in photographing bruises which the victim received during a rape is:
 - a) to show the rapist got mad.
 - b) because juries are impressed when they can visualize testimony.
 - c) to preserve evidence supporting the victim's lack of consent.
 - d) to prove the rapist is a liar.

3. The purpose in obtaining a pelvic examination of the victim of rape is to:
 - a) Treat any injuries the victim might have received.
 - b) Determine if sperm is present.
 - c) Determine if a venereal disease has been contracted.
 - d) all of the above.
 - e) all but one of the above.

4. In the case of an indecent exposure from the suspect's house, the most significant element of the complaint is:
 - a) the suspect's age.
 - b) the conditions of the house.
 - c) Intent
 - d) the witnesses age.

- x 5. If a rape victim informs you that she does not want her husband to know about the complaint, you:
 - a) Keep the report confidential.
 - b) Explain that this is not possible or practical.
 - c) Try to persuade her that it is best to tell her husband.
 - d) Refer her to a psychiatrist.

6. If a six year old child is sexually molested, the decision regarding prosecution is determined by:
 - a) Her parents.
 - b) The child
 - c) The police officer
 - d) The County Attorney
 - e) The judge.

7. If a 21 year old woman is sexually molested, the decision regarding prosecution is determined by:
 - a) The woman.
 - b) Her husband.
 - c) The Police Officer.
 - d) The judge
 - e) None of the above.

(next page)

ST. PAUL POLICE TRAINING UNIT

Lesson Plan

COURSE: St. Paul Police Recruit Academy

TITLE: Child Abuse

INSTRUCTOR: Carolyn Bailey

TIME: 3 1/2 hours (August 22 and 23, 1977)

INSTRUCTIONAL AIDS: 16 mm Projector & screen, carousel slide projector & slides, photos. Film, "A Call for Help".

STUDENT EQUIPMENT: None

HANDOUTS: Brochures on Sudden Infant Deaths

REFERENCE MATERIALS: "The Battered Child", by Drs. Ray Helfer and Henry Kempe

COMMENTS: (Include objectives, procedures, assignments)

Overall Objectives;

To train police recruits to handle complaints and patrol investigations of child abuse.

To teach recruits to recognize abuse to children when they have contact with it.

Instructional Objectives:

1. The recruit, when asked what is the definition of child abuse, will answer, "Inflicted injuries by parents or guardians."
2. When asked who are the only persons that can by law take a child in to immediate protective custody without a court order, the recruit will answer, "Police officers".
3. The recruit, when asked who are the only professionals involved that are NOT required by law to report child abuse, will answer, "Ministers".
4. When asked what he would do if a physician refused to provide information regarding incest between a father and his ten year old daughter, the recruit will respond, "Explain that the law requires he report all such suspected cases."
5. When asked what are the general characteristics of parents who physically abuse their children, the recruit will list, "They expect too much from their children, the parents were abused themselves as children by their own parents, and they have strict discipline of their children."

(see next page)

Introduction:

1. A series of slides illustrating abuse to various children with accompanying histories will be presented.
2. Child abuse is defined as any inflicted injury to children by a parent or guardian responsible for the child's care.
3. Child abuse has become more widely recognized in the past decade. The police officer must be alert to the prevalence of such crimes, particularly since many of these crimes go undetected.
4. These crimes are difficult to recognize and prove primarily because:
 - a) Most abused children are younger than four years old, often are unable or afraid to tell someone about it.
 - b) Parents who beat their children are often very deceptive.
 - c) Children do accidentally injure themselves in many ways, and parents can frequently invest reasonable explanations for inflicted injuries.
 - d) Child abuse usually occurs in the absence of witnesses.
5. The officer should be alert to the possibility of child abuse when seeing any of the following:
 - a) A significant time lapse between the time of the injury and the time the parent may have sought medical help.
 - b) Inconsistencies exist in the explanation of injury.
 - c) The explanation of the injury does not satisfactorily account for the injury.
 - d) Various types of bruises may be caused in specific ways.
 - e) Fractures of the long bones in small children, especially infants, may be particularly significant.
 - f) Repeated injuries to a child may indicate neglect even if abuse is not substantiated.
 - g) Burns and other types of injuries will be explained.
 - h) Characteristics of the "battered child syndrome" may increase suspicion.
6. The up-dated laws regarding child abuse will be explained, which include the mandatory reporting law, the applied criminal code, and the authority of solely the police officer to detain a child in protective custody. Detailed application and examples of when this is appropriate and how to take a child in to protective custody will be given (including completing forms).

Explanation:

1. The patrol investigation of child abuse will be chronologically explained.
 - a) Determine all the facts in the incident.
 - b) Document the injuries (photographs, medical data, observation, etc.)
 - c) Collection and preservation of evidence includes examining scene, retaining physical evidence, processing scene where indicated, canvassing neighborhood, talking to witnesses, etc.
 - d) Establish identity of person responsible or attempt to determine who was caring for the child when injured.
 - e) Immediate protection of the child may be indicated, especially in incest.

INCEST SURVEY

Of the following behaviors listed, which ones would fall within your definition set as being incestuous behavior?

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
✓ Father and daughter kissing each other on the lips? (3-11 yrs. old) ^{age?}	_____	_____
Father and daughter kissing each other on the lips? (13-18 yrs. old) ^{tongue?}	_____	_____
Father masturbating while fantasizing his daughter?	_____	_____
Mother masturbating while fantasizing her son?.....	_____	_____
Brother and sister exploring each other's bodies (School age).....	_____	_____
Brother and sister exploring each other's bodies (Adolescent).....	_____	_____
Brother's exploring each other's bodies.....	_____	_____
Sister's exploring and touching each other's bodies.....	_____	_____
✓ Father bathing with his 11 year old daughter.....	_____	_____
✓ Family members of various ages parading around their home nude.....	_____	_____
A 12 year old crawling in bed and cuddling with mom after dad leaves.	_____	_____
A father who gets an erection when his young daughter sits on his lap.	_____	_____
A mother who enjoys seeing her adolescent son's nude torso while he plays sports at school.....	_____	_____
A 4 year old crawling in bed with her nude parents in the morning.....	_____	_____
An 8 year old????.....".....".....".....".....	_____	_____
A 12 year old????????.....".....".....".....".....	_____	_____
A 16 year old????????.....".....".....".....".....	_____	_____
A mother who stimulates her infant's penis by "tickling"him when she changes his diaper, and sees he likes it.....	_____	_____
Two cousin's playing "Doctor" with each other.....	_____	_____
A family taking a nude sauna together, with members of various ages...	_____	_____
Intercourse between a father and his 17 year old daughter.....	_____	_____
Intercourse between adolescent siblings.....	_____	_____

INVESTIGATION OF CHILD ABUSE

*(original in file
see page 10)*Case No. 1: BATTERING

(See photos in file?)

A four year old boy was brought to the police station by a woman who had been asked by his mother to babysit for him so that her Welfare worker would not see him when she came out. The child had multiple bruises, lacerations, and swellings over his entire body. The outer skin on his buttocks, lower back and thighs was gone. Hair on his head appeared to have been pulled out close to the scalp. There were pinch and puncture marks on his waist. X-rays showed two previous leg fractures. There was no area of his body which had not been subjected to trauma. The child pleaded continually, "Please don't take me home". The mother later admitted, "I swatted and swatted him because he kept on screaming", and then she set him in a large laundry pail full of boiling water. (See photos)

Case No. 2: SEXUAL ABUSE

School authorities questioned an eight year old girl after observing what appeared to be rope burns on both of her wrists. The child related that her father and mother had been hanging her nude by the wrists over the bedroom door and putting objects up her vagina. Her father had been having intercourse with her, and her mother had been instructing the child to suck on her breasts and vagina. Her parents took photographs during the sexual assaults, which were later confiscated.

Problem in convincing juries

Most people, including police officers, find it difficult to believe that parents actually sexually assault, injure and kill their own children, but vastly increasing reports of child abuse emphasize the reality of the problem. Children are commonly seen with extensive bruising, severe burns, permanent mutilations, and other evidence of deliberate attack. Child abuse may be broadly defined as inflicted physical injury or sexual mal-treatment of a child by a parent, guardian or someone responsible for the child's care.

Only recently has sexual abuse received full attention

Although child abuse had undoubtedly been present throughout history, it has been the focus of increasing recognition and concern since 1962, when Drs. C. Kempe and Ray Helfer defined the "Battered Child Syndrome". Today all states have laws requiring the reporting of suspected cases of child abuse and have penalties for failure to report. Many states do not define a specific crime of child abuse, and existing criminal statutes most often directed toward adult victims are not always applicable nor adequate. Available statistics are often incomplete because such offenses may be classified as murder, assault, rape, sodomy, etc. and are not specifically identified as child abuse. The statistical figures remind us that these are real children, who are crying, hurting and listening in the night for footsteps of an angry parent that may burst into the bedroom and cause further pain.

Many agencies, including police, schools, social services, medical personnel and field nursing, attorneys, courts, mental health, etc., become involved in child abuse, and it requires the teamwork of all of these to most effectively deal with the problem and assure the protection of children. ~~This section~~ will not explore the benefits of professionals coordinating information and services, but there are many multi-disciplined Child Abuse Teams now functioning successfully that have such information available.

Police hold

Police officers in the past have frequently shied away from these stressful and demanding cases, arguing that it is a problem for social services. Many professionals involved in the treatment of these offenders are becoming aware that the effectiveness and outcome of treatment is greatly increased if facilitated through the criminal court process, and they are increasingly seeking police involvement. Assaults, both sexual and physical, are in fact a crime, and the children in our community are entitled to the same protections under the criminal laws as are adults. The traditional function of the police is the protection of persons and property. In addition, police are uniquely capable of providing emergency and 24 hour service. Reports of suspected child abuse require highly skilled investigations which develop uncontaminated, admissible evidence. No longer can the police turn away nor argue that this is someone else's problem.

The investigation of physical abuse of children is generally conducted differently than those cases of sexual abuse, even though there is frequently physical abuse involved in complaints of sexual abuse. To avoid confusion, physical and sexual abuse investigations will be handled separately.

Identification of Physical Abuse

Unlike most crimes reported to police, the investigator in a suspected case of child abuse may first be confronted with determining if a crime has actually been committed or if injuries, for example, are accidental. A persistent problem is differentiating between wilful and accidental causation. Since it is generally accepted that many cases of child abuse go undetected, identification becomes imperative. Cases often are undetected because:

- Many abused children are not old enough to talk. The majority of battered children are younger than four years of age, although abuse occurs at any age. A child may not yet be able to talk or may be afraid to tell what happened because of fear of reprisal.

- Parents who beat their children can be very deceptive. They may be disarmingly cooperative, over-protective, neat and orderly. They often have opportunities to prepare their explanations and can be excellent liars.
- Children do accidentally injure themselves in many different ways and are often found with bruises, skinned knees, cut fingers, etc. Parents can often think of reasonable explanations for injuries, and no suspicion whatsoever might be aroused.
- Abuse usually takes place in the absence of witnesses who might report or testify. A pre-school child may have limited contacts outside the home, so an injury might be concealed unless medical personnel or police are called for assistance.

These reasons not only contribute to the lack of detection of child abuse but to the difficulty in prosecuting these cases.

The alert police officer is in an excellent position to recognize such assaults, through community contacts as well as during investigations. Particular attention should be made to the possibility of child abuse when any of the following are present:

- Marked discrepancy existing between the nature of the injury and the alleged cause of the injury as supplied by the parents. A few parents offer no explanation for the injury, but most parents offer some excuse, such as the child fell, usually off the sofa or down the stairs, or the child was hit by another child, often younger. If the given cause of the injury seems unusual or does not satisfactorily explain it, check further for inconsistencies and visit the scene. It is worthy to note that medical studies have shown that very few children sustain serious, life-threatening injuries from their falls and that investigators should be extremely suspicious of child abuse if a child has a serious head injury, with or without a skull fracture, when the cause of the injury is reported to be a fall from a bed, sofa, or crib.¹

1. "Pediatrics", Vol. 60, No. 4.

- A notable time interval between the occurrence of the injury and the time the parents seek necessary medical care. For example, would most parents rush the child to the hospital immediately rather than wait several hours? A lengthy time lapse may be suspicious, but immediate action may be insignificant. Don't let this deceive you, because many parents, after they have severely beaten their children, are terrified, horror-stricken, panicky, and their first thought is to get medical help for their children.
- Fractures in children under four years of age, especially if the child cannot yet crawl. The ease with which a child can be seized by the arms and legs as "handles" causes common injuries to the long bones.
- Visible injuries to the skin, including:
 - Bruises. Bruises on the jaw and neck may be of a "finger-tip" character, suggesting gripping. Bruising of the cheeks and sides of the head may suggest blows or slaps with the open hand or fist. Where bruises are more localized or a severe injury to the skull or brain results, they may be consistent with blows against hard objects, such as furniture. The presence of a laceration of the inner upper lip with some tearing, including torn crenulins, is a striking feature which may result from a blow or efforts to silence a child. It is difficult to accurately age bruises because shock varies. Bruises normally fade and disappear in about two weeks, but scars may show after weeks or months. For this reason, it is important to describe completely the injuries in a report, including the coloring, exact location, etc. Photographs are essential before the injury heals.
 - Burns. It has been estimated that approximately 16% of burns on children are the result of abuse. Inflicted burns result from cigarettes, stoves, radiators, heated instruments, boiling liquids, etc. Dunking burns are common as punishment for poor toilet training, and typically show a straight line of exposure (see photo). The most difficult to identify appears to be those resulting from splashing. Burns to the hands, buttocks, and soles of the feet are common. Burns to

the top of the hands, rather than the palms, are particularly suspicious.

- Marks on the skin which are strongly indicative of the causes. These might include scrape marks from ropes or objects used to restrain children, most often found on the wrists, neck, and ankles. Bite marks and belt buckles may show clear imprints on the skin. Examine the injuries carefully, always considering the possible instruments used. Many causes become obvious.
- Ear injuries are often over-looked and are suspicious. Examine the external ears for evidence of trauma by pinching, twisting, and pulling.
- Shaking injuries. "Finger-tip" type marks on the chest or upper arms may be indicative of shaking. These injuries are potentially very serious and are believed to be a significant cause of mental retardation (brain striking the skull). Blood vessels in the brain may be ruptured as a result of shaking, and the child may be semi-comatose. These injuries do not occur spontaneously. If the injury is the result of delivery, there is usually obvious abnormality at birth.
- Repetition of injury is probably one of the most significant indications of child abuse. A history of accidents or injuries which is not consistent with the age of the child may be strong evidence in court. Include all information obtained which shows the child had previous similar "accidents". Even if this may not have been a deliberate injury, the fact that the incident repeated itself causing another injury may indicate neglect in that the parents did not correct the problem.
- Failure to thrive. This is a medical diagnosis, which denotes severe developmental lags that may have multiple causes. This is often identified within the first two years of life. If this is due to insufficient caloric intake, it is life threatening. The most extreme example is the infant who is starved to death. In such cases the parents often say the child receives sufficient food, but the child continues to fail to gain weight. Failure to

thrive is associated with parental disinterest or rejection of the child. To make this judgement, medical personnel must use very good measurements (two percentiles or more).

• Parents who:

- are evasive or contradict themselves regarding circumstances under which the injury occurred. Careful coordination with all medical personnel, etc. may disclose inconsistencies in statements given by parents. They may not volunteer information.
- are obviously demanding, anxious, and discipline-oriented. Battering parents commonly have an unduly strong sense of demand in performance by their children, and as a result tend to discipline too early. An example of this might be the parent who says his four-month old "got out of hand" or the parent who expects his six-month old to be toilet trained.
- complain agitatingly of difficulties with their children, especially about excessive crying (and inability to cope with this). They may also express fearfulness of being alone with their child and appear anxious when anyone watches them care for their child, especially during feeding.
- show lack of empathy for the child. They may not seem to know or care what their child needs or wants, and they seem to resent it when the concern of others focuses on the child rather than on them. They may respond favorably to the investigator who sympathizes with their problems rather than emphasizing the child's injuries. They have become preoccupied with themselves and have little perception of how the child feels. They may be using the child to serve their own needs, and the child, learning to avoid abuse, begins to take care of the parent. Close observation may reveal the parent-child role reversal even between the very young child.
- reject, criticize or blame their child. Although the parents may now want their child to fulfill their own needs, the child may have been the result of an unwanted pregnancy which aggravates later resentment of the child. After the child's birth, the parent may begin to attribute negative characteristics to the child and become angry at the child.

- seldom touch or look at the child.
 - fear the outside world, distrust those in authority, and do not seek help. They may be socially isolated and lonely.
 - were beaten themselves as children. An argument given by parents that they would not do such a thing because they themselves were subjected to this so know what it feels like is cause for suspicion. Through repeated disappointments and failures, the parent develops a low self-image and feels worthless.
 - show little or no concern about the injury, treatment or prognosis, do not inquire about the child's discharge date, and tend not to visit the child in the hospital.
 - exhibit violent feelings and behavior.
- Crisis situations. Events which a parent cannot handle at a particular time may provoke potential abuse. These frustrations can cause uncontrolled actions against the child. The crisis may seem minor except to the parent who is already over-whelmed. The parent may demonstrate an inability to handle stress. Economic problems may aggravate a stressful situation. A child who has special problems, such as retardation, learning disability or hyperactivity may increase the stress because this child is more difficult to deal with. If a parent is cooped up day after day with the children and has no way of getting away from the home and children, even a minor incident can become a crisis.

Investigation of Physical Abuse

The police officer's first responsibility in investigating child abuse is the protection of the child. If the child's safety is endangered, the child should be removed from the home. ^{LAW.} The officer should use discretion in keeping the effects of removal from being detrimental to the child. Except with infants, removal is very frightening to a child and should not occur without a court order unless the child's immediate protection is necessary. In making the decision about removal, ^{health or welfare is endangered.} consider the age of the child (how they can care for and protect themselves), the extent of the injuries and any previous known injuries, any bizarre or unusual punishment which indicates extreme personal problems or disturbances, and the child's own fear and attitude. When the situation is sufficiently dangerous to necessitate the removal of one child, brothers and sisters may also be assumed to be in comparable danger, unless there is clear evidence otherwise.

If immediate medical attention is required, the officer should transport the child to an emergency hospital or assure that medical care is received. Medical examination is also helpful in verifying and identifying injuries even when medical treatment may not be required. The officer should ^{carefully} observe the physical condition of the child and describe the injuries in detail in reports. ^(cf. McKee's slides renew awareness)

Visible injuries should be photographed as soon as possible. Some injuries fade or disappear quickly, and this evidence should not be lost due to delay. Photographs are helpful in illustrating the extent of injuries to the court as well as possibly demonstrating how the injury may have occurred, particularly when the history given by the parent is inconsistent with the injury. Photographs have posed few problems legally as long as the photographer and child have a legal basis for being in the place where the photos are taken (for example, a child who is in protective custody vs. a child at home where parents refuse admission). The admissibility of the photographs in court is a matter to be handled by the attorneys, and the arguments by the defense are primarily that the photos will bias the jury. *Generally, if photos are instructive to the jury & will help them to understand the nature and extent of injuries, etc., they will be admitted in to evidence.*

*Law re.
Peace Officer
taking in to custody*

TECHNIQUES:
*Prefer removing when child is already elsewhere!
Move quickly!
Make sure have control!
EXAMPLES:
(Give older child sense of control - hold older, help w/ younger)*

bias the jury. Generally if the photos are instructive to the jury to understand the nature and extent of injuries, they will be admitted in to evidence. It is helpful to document injuries through both photography and medical testimony.

In initiating the investigation, determine all the facts from the reporting source. If the reporter is a medical professional, determine as closely as possible when the injury may have occurred. The significance of the time frame is obvious in that it can more closely assist in establishing who may have been present with the child when the injury occurred. The doctor may also be able to suggest how the injury may have or may not have occurred, particularly if fractures are involved. The doctor may be able to make the determination that injuries or repeated injuries are old or are in different stages of healing. Obtain background medical history to determine if there have been repeated injuries and/or lack of appropriate medical care (neglect may also be present). This may require additional inquiries to area hospitals or doctors.

If the reporting source is a relative, neighbor or friend, they may be essential witnesses, so explore all details about which they may be aware. Most often there are no eyewitnesses, and evidence is primarily circumstantial. Relatives, neighbors, and friends are often excellent sources of information if approached properly.

Do not overlook the possibility of obtaining information from even a very young child. Children who are two or three years old may not qualify as witnesses in court but may provide direction in the investigation, and a person who has obtained information directly from the child immediately after the offense may be an excellent corroborating witness. (See Interviewing the Child)

Visit the scene of the injury at the earliest possible time, preferably before it has been disturbed. The injury may involve a claim of a fall from the crib, highchair, sofa, stairs, etc., so measurements, photographs, descriptions, and diagrams are appropriate. Collect and preserve physical evidence, such as instruments used to inflict injuries, broken furniture, clothing, etc.

Evidence of a laboratory nature should be obtained when available. If the officer uses the approach that the investigation is merely routine, many permission difficulties in obtaining crime scene evidence will be overcome.

Talk to the non-offending parent, preferably without the suspect present. If this is done before the parents have an opportunity to compare their accounts, this can be more enlightening. If the non-offending parent is a witness, obtain a written statement immediately because he/she may later change his/her story in an attempt to protect the suspect. It is important to have all available facts about the injury at this time to overcome denial, indecision or apathy. It may be encouraging to emphasize the possible future danger to the child or other children.

In questioning a possible suspect, allow the suspect to describe the circumstances of the injury without pressure. Interrogation can follow as further background information is collected. If the suspect is initially very defensive, it may be effective to point out that the officer's position is simply to routinely determine the cause of injuries. Again written and recorded statements may be indicated, and delay may prevent obtaining these in the future. The earlier you talk to the suspect, the more likely the suspect is to make incriminating and contradictory statements. If the child is present during this time, observe the attitude of the parents toward the child, the child's response, and their inter-relationship. The battered child, for example, may be eager to please the abusive parents, and you may observe the child picking up things for the parent and otherwise performing to gain acceptance. The relevance of this can be seen in the earlier descriptions of battering parents. Several courts, including the Minnesota Supreme Court (State vs. Daniel Loss) and the South Dakota Supreme Court (State vs. Barbara and Daniel Best) have admitted the "Battered Child Syndrome" in to evidence as this compares to the defendant. The court's recognition of the Battered Child Syndrome may allow more social history in to evidence, than in

other cases. Police should be careful to obtain all evidence, whether it appears admissible or not, because of the variance in admissibility on these cases and because the information may later be useful to social agencies or in Juvenile Court to assure the protection of the child.

In addition to witnesses, the officer should interview anyone who may have gotten a different explanation from the parent concerning the injuries. Inconsistencies have been noted from paramedics, emergency room personnel, physicians, social workers, neighbors, and relatives. An advantage in these cases is that social workers are often available to provide corroborating or rebuttal testimony, and they are not bound by the extensive rules of admissibility as are police officers. Social workers also can be of assistance in supporting and reassuring witnesses, especially during the time lapse before trial.

Canvass the neighborhoods, not only the presently occupied area, but other areas in which the family resided. There may be witnesses in the area just as in other cases of murder and assault, but additionally, even if they have no knowledge about the present offense, they may be able to establish a previous similar pattern of conduct by the suspect. These may also include mailmen, milkmen, garbage men, etc.

Contact school authorities if the victim or other children in the family are of school age. School authorities are also in a good position to monitor the child's care if the child remains or returns to the home. The school provides an opportunity to interview children without parental interference. Since the child is not being seen as a suspect, obtaining parental permission to do so is inappropriate.

Contact law enforcement agencies, Welfare departments, and any other agencies in the areas where the family has resided. Frequently this is beneficial and may reveal a progression of abuse. Many of these families move frequently and seek out multiple sources for assistance so that an on-going history is not accumulated.

If procedures set by various agencies with whom you must deal, such as hospitals or schools, are found to be a hurdle, encourage meetings to develop changes in policy.

Keep informed of current scientific reporting and research, especially regarding causation of injuries, which is useful in identifying and prosecuting these cases.

Remain open-minded during the investigations, do not jump to conclusions, and remember always that our job is to seek the truth. Control your emotions, and do not over-react nor respond before you are well prepared.

fail to act nor to protect the child. She may blame even a very young child for seduction. She too may be chemically dependent and a previous incest victim. *she will require on-going support to enable her to protect her ch. & assume role as mother.*

- 8. The child who reported the abuse must be protected. This is the primary concern, and if unprotected, this child is often subjected to further abuse and rejection. The immediate family tends to condemn the victim who reports. The child feels isolated, disgraced, and betrayed. She believes she is bad and unworthy, accepting the blame and responsibility for what her father has done. Avoid further condemning her. *may fall in to trap when focussing on parents (ex. Westwell - "pervert")*

4

Abuse is compulsive. They can't stop themselves. Risk is there!

Investigation of Sexual Abuse

*(SW vs Police dialogue)
EX. Pay: Search Warrant
Testimony for 3 yr old*

Although there are frequently other ^{various} agencies offering ^{full} services in sexual abuse cases, a police investigation should be conducted regardless of what, if any, court action is contemplated. Sexual abuse cases involve the most severe accusations of parental maladjustment and require documented evidence for successful court presentations. ^{& control.} Investigative skills are required that ^{may only be available in police} (are often not available in non-police) professions which have been traditionally expected to offer services. ^{not fair to SW.} *All sexual abuse cases in our community are immediately reported to police, who have the primary responsibility of investigation.*

Probably more than any other type of offense, the incest investigation must be initiated and completed as quickly as possible after the report is brought to the attention of outside authorities. It is urgent that family members are each carefully questioned immediately after they are aware of the investigation and that this is documented, because attitudes often change quickly and evidence is lost. When the police are conducting an investigation, it is important that other associated professionals coordinate with police and that their direct contact with witnesses be curtailed until the immediate investigation is completed.

How many have had sexual abuse cases where you have no legal control & the family close up tight & refuse services?

Example: Kern case

Occasionally the police may be called to the scene of the offense after a specific incident has been discovered. Such calls are volatile and can be more dangerous than most domestic situations. The officer may be confronted with a drunk, angry, and violent offender. More often, however, police are called to other than the family home. *See "Invest. of Incest" at time of discovery, abuser often appears very different than later to the therapist or court.*

D) Fire on stairs.
EX. Fire on stairs.
2) 3 suicide attempts

PROTECT REPORTING SOURCE / WITNESS!

If the reporting source is other than the victim, as much detailed information as is possible should be obtained before the initial contact with the victim. How did the reporter obtain the information? Was it direct observation, suspicion or verbal complaints from a family member? Carefully prepared background information greatly facilitates the questioning of the victim.

EX. neighbor call to school
male interviewee

Generally when a report is received, the child has provided information or there are corroborating witnesses, but in some cases a report is vague or indirect, and it is essential to obtain information from the child who is reported to be the victim. Indirect reports may include information that a child is openly displaying sexual behavior beyond normally expected or the child demonstrates unusual sexual awareness, especially if this is very specific and the child is less than six years of age. *Ref. "Signals"* **EXAMPLES.**

* Reassure child that:
1. believe child
2. not child's fault
3. glad told
4. sorry happened
5. will do best to protect & support

The child who is the victim should be interviewed first before proceeding to contact any other family members. If the parents are aware that the child is to be questioned, they may interfere and attempt to prevent the report. *EX. F. with books.* This is an extremely difficult interview, upon which the entire outcome of the investigation is based.

The victim must be supported, reassured that she is not to blame, and the victim must trust that the results of providing the report will be an improved lifestyle or the victim will not provide complete information. *Problems for male officers. Ref. "Interviewing Child."*

If the victim herself has initiated the report, this is an advantage to the investigator because the child has already decided she can no longer tolerate the sexual abuse and desires a change. If the report is initially made by a social worker, it frequently is most effective to have the social worker bring the child in for a statement because the worker may already have a relationship with

Sexually abused chn. are characterized by an unwillingness to speak out - for anything let alone their own needs.

When child tells:

1. discovers wrong
2. something changes (divorce, etc.)
3. can't stand any more
4. develops outside support
5. mad at offender.

(If improper, very damaging to chn.)

When removing children from parents:

- #1. Be sure you have full control of the situation before aware of purpose
EX. Mo. + 4 chn in food line at Dorothy Day Centr.
SW announces, "we're taking your chn."
No screams, "Run", all take off in different directions, crowd becomes mob, staff attacks police, etc.
2. Give responsibility & ask older chn to help
(EX. 8 yr old carried police radio & supervised care of infant)
3. Get out fast! This is no time for therapy. Time escalates emotions.

* when child talks.
1. Assessors wrong.
2. Something changed (dis.)
3. Cost to child
4. Develops outside support
5. mad at abuser

See Placement Pg. 9

Primarily afraid of retaliation (per B.H.)
Child should not be present when parents first confronted about secret!

Photographs & documenting injuries

- Separation of victim from offender:
1. Trauma to victim (how close offender?)
 2. Duration of abuse
 3. Nature of contact (more intrusive i.e. forced rape)
 4. Meaning of experience to v. ("What was it like for you?")
 5. Presence of parent to protect, nurture
 6. Degree of phys. force / threat.

the child and the child may feel more comfortable. When the child has sought help, the child's primary concern often is finding a place to live. She frequently doesn't care where she is to live as long as it is not with her father (or the incestuous relative). However, if the victim is asked what she would like more than anything else in the world, she usually will respond, "To be home with my mother, brothers and sisters without my father there". Because of the need to protect the child, frequently the child must be moved away from her family rather than moving the offender, which can later be viewed as "punishment" and can further increase the child's feelings of guilt and responsibility for what has happened.

Where it is possible, the offender should be removed rather than the child, but in cases where the mother is not supportive and the offender is likely to bail out of jail and become violent, for example, it may be too great a risk to allow the child to remain in her own home. The child may be reluctant to tell her mother about the incest because she is ashamed and feels her mother is "too weak" to deal with the reality of incest (and frequently she is). *Don't usually tell all right away. See Pg. 9 (top)*

In questioning, determine from the child the most recent offense, including a detailed sequence of events and the specific act itself; the duration of offenses, including the initial contact, the nature and frequency of sexual abuse, and any specific dates available; any possible witnesses (friends, baby-sitters, and other relatives are frequently surprising witnesses or additional victims); who the child has told about the offense (if the child told her mother, it is significant to determine the mother's response).

A medical examination of the child may be indicated if intercourse or penetration is reported. Although incest is seldom reported immediately after the offense when sperm may be present, the medical examination may demonstrate the extent of penetration and provide treatment for possible injuries and venereal disease (uncommon among these victims). This examination is especially traumatic for the incest victim and should be carefully considered and tactfully explained to the child. *See Pg. 9*

Photos. Injuries ^{present} at time of offense not common but do occur.

Per Nicolas Groth: "Incest Carrier": The more victimized the mother has been, the more likely the mother will accept the father and discredit the daughter.

Questioning Mother:

The parents of the victim should never be questioned together. The presence of the husband or wife can greatly limit or distort the information obtained. It is usually easier to maintain control of the case and less likely to create an immediate crisis if the mother can be located alone and questioned before the incestuous father is aware the complaint has been made. Although the mother frequently expresses surprise about the incest, even though the child may report telling her, the mother may later relate earlier suspicions, which should be noted in reports. The mother is usually receptive to the child's temporary removal from the home, although her willingness seems to decrease as the age of the child decreases. Unless she has actually witnessed the sexual abuse and summoned police to the scene, the mother is frequently reluctant to separate from her husband. The mothers in these cases should be considered extremely unreliable during the entire investigation. Even if she initially accepts the offense as valid, she may later deny it or blame the child. She is frequently very protective of her husband and feels dependent on him. If the mother can provide corroborating evidence, such as in witnessing the offense, a written statement should be obtained immediately because she may later refuse to provide any information. If it is explained to the mother that the officer is aware that this is a very difficult situation for her, that there will be professionals to help her and the family, and that the police responsibility is to assure the child's safety, the mother may be more likely to cooperate. She may retaliate if the officer is quick to condemn her husband rather than seek facts and explanations. It is important to convey to the mother the validity of the offense rather than argue about this, because the investigation proceeds more smoothly and it is far easier for the child.

Mother's support is crucial.

Physical evidence, such as pornographic magazines, contraceptives, etc. should be obtained as quickly as possible and may be available through the mother at the time of the initial notification.

Questioning of the father can be most effective in the police station. Frequently the father will come in voluntarily if asked and if immediate arrest is not indicated. An emotional approach

F. Apparently normal. If you think you can tell one by seeing one, you're in for a surprise!

*What do you know?
What will you do to protect?
Abused herself?
Feel rejected because didn't tell - natural (like to hear they are "normal")*

- child should not be present when "secret" is exposed to abuser,

mother's denial is harmful to child.

find out ahead of conviction where located.

Can be destroyed if suit

see statements from father

COMMONLY HEARD STATEMENTS GIVEN BY INCESTUOUS FATHERS WHEN THEY ARE DENYING:

- * 1. "I just pat her on the butt once in awhile".
- * 2. "I've been impotent for years".
- 3. "She did it to me, and I didn't have time to do anything about it".
- 4. "She's boy-crazy".
- 5. "I haven't been well. My health is really bad."
- 6. "My wife doesn't give me enough sex"... *"doesn't understand me"*
- 7. "If my wife hadn't been working ..."
- 8. "She (victim) is mad at me because I didn't let her go out last night".
- 9. "She just wants to get in to a boarding home where she can do what she wants".
- 10. "She parades around the house in all kinds of skimpy clothing exposing herself".
- 11. "I was too drunk to remember".
- 12. "I'm hung too big; I'd kill her if I tried that!"
- 13. "I swear on a stack of Bibles ..."
- 14. "My biggest fault is I tell the truth."
- 15. "What do you think I am, some kind of sex pervert?"

"How could anyone do that to his own child?"

"What's going to happen to me if I admit it?"

"She's breaking up the family!"

* Classics! *"I was just checking her for a vaginal infection."*

Begin with "How do you feel about this?"

If depressed, find something positive to say (ex. job, house)

Ref. "Questioning the Abuser"

See statements by fathers.

in questioning the incestuous father is frequently effective, because the father often will express guilt about the incest and relief that the "secret" is out. Encouraging the father to explain his own difficulties in childhood, marriage, especially sex, etc. allows him an opportunity to "save face". If you become aware that he is one of the incestuous fathers who appear to feel that sexual abuse is appropriate, justified (as with certain religious arguments), and acceptable, a matter-of-fact, "no big deal" approach might be effective. Avoid expressing your own personal feelings or responding negatively as the father describes his behavior or it will inhibit his information. An accepting nod without approval can be encouraging. If the father admits the sexual abuse, an attempt should be made to obtain specific details, especially where dates may be available. Information, such as the exchange of money, which corroborates the child's account, lends further credibility to the complaint.

The investigation should be referred to the local child protection agency, who can provide considerable assistance during the investigation and in services to the family. Many prosecution cases are successful as a result of the on-going support provided to the witnesses by the social services agencies. *Explain Team.*

There has been a tendency to over-react to incest as a nameless sexual evil with disastrous effects. It is important to respond to the child with warmth, objectivity, and acceptance, so that the child is not bound up with sexual fears and the entire process which follows is not demoralizing and ineffective. We can help the child recognize the fact that sex is simply a part of life, one of the ways in which people relate to each other. It has the potential for either good or bad. If we are irrational about sex, it is not because sex is an irrational force but because we choose to be irrational. We cannot be irrational at a time when a child comes to us in serious need of common sense and good judgement.

Per F. Lee Bailey: "The most important aspect of any case is what has taken place before the courtroom."

no case can be overly prepared. "If you fail to prepare, be prepared to fail."

PREVENTION OF SEXUAL ABUSE

For many years we have been very conscientious about cautioning our children to beware of strangers. Then, the community gradually became alerted to the fact that most child molesters are acquainted with their victims. Still, we thought of this acquaintance as the nasty neighbor, and only now are we beginning to recognize that a child is far more likely to be sexually abused by someone within the family.

Sex has been a taboo subject and incest a deep and painful secret within the family. It is only when we can freely talk about sex, encourage discussion and personal expression about this integral part of living, that we become aware of the harm that ^{sexual abuse} it can cause and can take steps to prevent it. Ignoring cannot prevent (Example: Rochester school class discovering neighbor molestings).

Most of the children I have seen have very little sexual knowledge, even though they may have experienced all types of sexual activity. The child who expressed great fear of becoming pregnant after she related to me her father had forced her to swallow sperm is not that startling.

Not only do abused children not understand the sexual aspects of their bodies, but from this lack of information, they do not know what is acceptable physical contact between adults and children. This question becomes even more difficult when parents are involved. The child has been taught to respect and obey adults. ^{In Bribes of} affection, gifts or money are frequent. ~~Fear and violence or threat of violence~~ are often present. Increasingly, younger and younger children are involved. The child who does not fully comprehend what has happened should not be expected to give informed consent. They have become the object to fulfill adult needs. Children must be taught what is good touching and what touching is harmful.

When children are able to recognize that the sexual abuse they may have been experiencing for many years is not the usual behavior between parents and children, that their negative reactions are a "normal", okay response and that they themselves are not "bad", guilty or to be punished, then early identification will occur.
Can

When we can openly discuss sexual activity and identify which activity is harmful and infringes on the rights of others, sexual abuse of children may be prevented.
Can

The incestuous parent relies on ignorance and fear to keep the secret. In an open, informed atmosphere, a parent may be less likely to abuse, recognizing the likelihood of detection. Parents may be more likely to seek out help for early problems. Since parents who abuse are likely to have been abused themselves, with early prevention and detection, we are less likely to have the pathology present which circularly contributes to new abuse.

Can counseling can teach (over)

As we professionals become more aware of sexual abuse and are trained in identification and intervention, reporting will increase.
(Example: Face to Face training)

There has been a tendency to over-react to incest as a nameless sexual evil with disasterous effects. It is important that we respond to the child with warmth, objectivity, and acceptance, so that the child is not bound up with sexual fears and the entire process which follows is not demoralizing and ineffective. We can help the child recognize the fact that sex is simply a part of life, one of the ways in which people relate to each other. It has the potential for either good or bad. If we are irrational about sex, it is not because sex is an irrational force but because we choose to be irrational. We cannot be irrational at a time when a child comes to us in serious need of common sense and good judgement.

As of the children I have seen with very little sexual knowledge even though they have experienced all types of sexual activity. The child who expressed great fear of becoming pregnant after she related to me that she had been raped but no further details were given.

Not only do abused children not understand the sexual aspects of their bodies, but they lack of information, they do not know what is a reciprocal physical contact between adults and children. This question occurs even to the children when parents are asked. The child has been taught to respect and obey the parents. It is not easy to respond, "I am sorry and I love you" to a violent act of incest. Incest is a crime and a violation of trust. The child who does not fully understand what has happened should not be expected to give informed consent. They have become the object of their parents' sexual desire and be taught that is good something and was something is harmful.

When children are able to recognize that the sexual abuse they have been experiencing for many years is not the same behavior between parents and children, their negative reactions are "normal," they recognize that they themselves are not the cause of the abuse, their early identification will occur.

When we can openly discuss sexual activity and identify the activity as harmful and dangerous on the part of adults, children may be protected.

The incestuous parent relies on ignorance and fear to keep the secret. In an open, honest atmosphere, a parent may be less likely to abuse. Recognizing the likelihood of incest, parents may be more likely to see that help for early incest. These parents who abuse are likely to have been abused themselves, with their prevention and detection, we are less likely to have the technology present which is currently considered common sense.

By Carolyn Bailey

For further details, see article in "Police Chief," April '79 issue.

Whether it is the result of mandatory reporting laws, increased incidence or greater awareness, police have been caught unprepared and untrained with the

"SURGE IN REPORTED INCEST"

A practical investigative guide

Although the actual extent of incest cannot be documented, due to limited available statistics and non-reporting, many police departments are suddenly being confronted with increasing complaints of sexual abuse within the family. Reports received in Ramsey County, Minnesota increased 300% in a one year period, and yet many researchers feel known cases are still just the "tip of the iceberg". Unlike aggravated rape, which has shown greater concentration in the larger cities, incest permeates the rural as well as the urban communities. With limited knowledge and training, the police officer is increasingly expected to investigate and resolve the most difficult, frustrating, and challenging of all offenses, incest. *Ex. Face to Face survey*

all
~~Most~~ states now have laws requiring reporting to authorities of physical and sexual abuse to children by a parent, guardian or other person responsible for the child's care. Criminal statutes generally describe "incest" as sexual intercourse between relatives nearer than first cousins with the knowledge of the relationship. For investigative purposes, the broader range of "sexual abuse" cases are included because investigative techniques are similar. There may not be actual intercourse involved in the sexual abuse but sodomy or other molesting,

and there may be no blood relationship, but the child views the relationship as incestuous because the offender is serving as a parent, such as a step-father or mother's boyfriend who is living in the home.

Since father-daughter sexual abuse cases are the most often reported to police, and for simplicity, we will refer to the offender as he and the victim/child as she, but it should be emphasized that there are many male children who are victims of sexual abuse and some female adults who are perpetrators. The possibility that male children * may also be involved should be paramount in the investigators consideration of such cases. Also, during the investigation of father-daughter incest cases, it frequently has developed that brother-sister (or even other relatives) incest is also involved. Ex. ← See "Working Assumptions"

Probably more than any other type of offense, the incest investigation must be initiated and completed as quickly as possible after the report is brought to the attention of outside authorities. It is urgent that family members are each carefully questioned immediately after they are aware of the investigation and that this is documented, because attitudes

often change quickly and evidence is lost. When the police are conducting an investigation, it is important that other ^{associated} professionals coordinate with police information & actions, & that ^{their} direct contact with ~~victims~~ witnesses be curtailed until the immediate investigation is completed. *
Assessing the Reporting Source

#1. 1st police may be called to the scene of the offense. A specific incident may have occurred... ex.
→ If the reporting source is other than the victim, as much detailed

information as is possible should be obtained before the initial contact with the victim. How did the reporter obtain the information? Was it direct observation, suspicion or verbal complaints from a family member? Carefully prepared background information greatly facilitates the questioning of the victim.

Explain term "Victim"

male chn are both direct & indirect victims.
Ex: mo. par → 2. P. forcing bro. to molest sis.
3. B. watching



more often police are called to other than the family home.

Questioning the Child

The child who is the victim should be interviewed first before proceeding to contact any other family members. If the parents are aware the child is to be questioned, they may interfere and attempt to prevent the report. ^{In school} This is an extremely difficult interview, upon which the entire outcome of the investigation is based. The victim must be supported, reassured that she is not to blame, and the victim must trust that the results of providing the report will be an improved lifestyle or the victim will not provide complete information. See "Interviewing the Child" for specific details.

If the victim herself has initiated the report, this is an advantage to the investigator because the child has already decided she can no longer tolerate the incest situation and desires a change. If the incest is initially reported by a social worker, it frequently is most effective to have the social worker bring the child in for a statement because the worker may already have a relationship with the child and the child may feel more comfortable. When the child has sought help, the child's primary concern often is finding a place to live. She frequently doesn't seem to care where she is to live as long as it is not with her father (or the incestuous relative). However, if the victim is asked what she would like more than anything else in the world, she usually will respond, "To be home with my mother, brothers and sisters without my father there". Because of the need to protect the child, frequently the child must be moved away from her family rather than the offender, which can later be seen as "punishment"

and can further increase the child's feelings of guilt and responsibility for what has happened. Where it is possible, the offender should be removed rather than the child, but in cases where *or mother is not supportive* the offender is likely to bail out of jail and become violent, for example, it may be too great a risk to allow the child to remain in her own home. A police protective hold on the child is frequently utilized in these cases (most states have legal provisions). Placement of a child outside her home should be made on the basis of the immediate physical threat to the child of repeated sexual abuse and physical violence, the child's own fear and attitude, including her refusal to return home, and the need to prevent coercion of the child by one or both parents.

The child may be reluctant to tell her mother about the incest because she is ashamed and feels her mother is "too weak" to deal with the reality of incest (and frequently she is).

In questioning, determine from the child:

1. The most recent incident of incest, including a detailed sequence of events and the specific act itself.
2. The duration of offenses, including the initial contact, the nature and frequency of the molestings, and any specific dates available. A specific date of offense must be determined if prosecution is to be considered.
3. Are there any possible witnesses? This could be someone who merely came home early and felt it suspicious that the victim and offender were in the bedroom alone with the door closed, someone who heard the victim crying or someone who actually saw the offense. Friends of the victim, baby-sitters, and other relatives are often surprising witnesses or additional victims.

4. Who has the child told about the offense? A person whom the victim may have told immediately after the offense can be an excellent corroborating witness. Also, if the child told her mother, it is significant to know whether the mother took action to protect the child, if she chose to ignore her, did not believe her or just hoped it wouldn't happen again.

A medical examination of the child may be indicated if intercourse is reported. Although incest is seldom reported immediately after the offense when sperm may be present, the medical examination may demonstrate the extent of penetration and provide treatment for possible injuries and venereal disease (uncommon among these victims). This examination is especially traumatic for the incest victim and should be ^{carefully considered} tactfully explained to the child.

Questioning the Mother

The parents of the victim should never be questioned together. The presence of the husband or wife can greatly limit or distort the information obtained. It is usually easier to maintain control of the case and less likely to create an immediate crisis if the mother can be located alone and questioned before the incestuous father is aware the complaint has been made. Although the mother frequently expresses surprise about the incest, she may later relate earlier suspicions, and these should be noted because they may become relevant. ^{ex.} Subtle comments made by the mother may indicate her previous denial of the incest. The nature and/or change in the mother's relationship with

her husband may also be significant. The mother is usually receptive to the child's temporary removal from the home, although her willingness seems to decrease as the age of the child decreases. Unless she has actually witnessed the incest and summoned the police to the scene of the offense, the mother is frequently reluctant to separate from her husband, and, if she does, she often will reunite with him. The mothers in these cases should be considered extremely UNRELIABLE during the entire investigation. Even if she initially accepts the offense as valid, she may later deny it or blame the child. She is frequently very protective of her husband and feels dependent on him. If the mother can provide corroborating evidence, such as in witnessing the offense, a written statement should be obtained immediately because she may later refuse to provide any information. This may be especially true if she has been married previously and this involves her second or third husband. (*DEMONSTRATES NEED FOR IMMEDIATE REPORTING AND QUICK ACTION*)

If it is explained to the mother that the officer is aware that this is a very difficult situation for her, that there will be professionals to help her and the family, and that the police responsibility is to assure the child's safety, the mother may be more likely to be cooperative. She may retaliate if the officer is quick to condemn her husband's actions rather than seek facts and explanations. It is important to convey to the mother the validity of the offense rather than argue about this, because it is easier emotionally for the mother to deny the offense occurred. The investigation proceeds more smoothly, and it is far easier for the child, if the mother is able to accept the facts of the offense.

Physical evidence, such as pornographic magazines, contraceptives, etc. should be obtained as quickly as possible and may be available through the mother at the time of the initial notification.

*In treatment
responsibility
must be emphasized.*

Questioning the Father

Questioning of the father can be most effective in the police station. Frequently the father will come in voluntarily if asked and if immediate arrest is not indicated. An emotional approach in questioning the incestuous father is frequently effective, because the father often will express guilt about the incest and relief that the "secret" is out. Encouraging the father to explain his own difficulties in childhood, marriage, ^{esp} sex, etc. allows him an opportunity to "save face". If you become aware that he is one of the incestuous fathers who appear to feel that sexual abuse is appropriate, justified (as with certain religious arguments), and acceptable, a matter-of-fact, "no big deal" approach might be effective. If the father admits the sexual abuse, an attempt should be made to obtain specific information about each incident, especially where dates may be available. Details, such as the exchange of money, which corroborate the child's account, lend further credibility to the complaint.

Research Findings

Utilize knowledge of the incestuous families during the investigation.

Research generally indicates:

- The child reporting the sexual abuse is usually telling the truth.
- The oldest daughter is most frequently the first victim.
- Incest will perpetuate and permeate other victims unless there is effective intervention.
- The incestuous father is frequently chemically dependent (most often alcoholic) and physically violent to most family members.

Follow-up

The investigation should be referred to the local child protection agency, who can provide considerable assistance during the investigation and in services to the family. Many prosecution cases are successful as a result of the on-going support provided to the witnesses by the social service agencies.

*Explain Court re. treatment.
& Success ratio.*

There has been a tendency to over-react to incest as a nameless sexual evil with disastrous effects. It is important to respond to the child who has been the victim of sexual abuse with warmth, objectivity, and acceptance of the child, so that the child is not bound up in sexual fears and the entire process which follows is not demoralizing and ineffective. We can help the child recognize the fact that sex is simply a part of life, one of the ways in which people relate to one another. It has the potential for either good or bad. If we are irrational about sex, it is not because sex is an irrational force but because we choose to be irrational. We dare not choose to be irrational at a time when a child comes to us in serious need of common sense and good judgement.

- Services to family:

"Breaking the secret"

How can the child be protected? Focus!

Let victim know she isn't crazy, etc (to ^{not} blame)

How does child perceive family relationships?

Be graphic with mother in impressing truth.

Best prognosis if both admit the problem.

Does the child know how to protect herself?

Battering cases -

In investigation
physicians &
medical personnel
can provide
most importantly:

1. Identification
and documentation
of injuries

2. Appropriate
time of injury -
obviously need
to determine who
was caring for
child.

Also time & place
necessary for Court

3. Judgement as
to cause. ^{or} What
could did not cause.

In sexual abuse -
more difficult
in chn who have
reached puberty -
seldom trauma,

be aware &
listen to these
chn who are
sending signals.

Note inconsistencies
- also bet med.
personnel

Expert witness
subjective as well
as objective findings:

1. Opinion as to
cause
2. Citing studies
Ex. Fall fr. bed
3. Battered Child
Syndrome
as relates to
defendant
ex. Dr Venters
4. Sexual abuse -
telling truth

significant
signals as partici.
relate to medical-
Phys. - time lapse

1. Role of police (vs. Child Protection role)
2. Most cases are father/daughter sexual abuse, so will refer to "he" when discussing abuser and "she" when referring to victim.
3. A few working assumptions: what we have learned in our county in working on these cases.
 - A. Sexual abuse is invariably damaging psychologically to the child who has been sexually abused and the other family members.

Trend to equate with masturbation.

Attorneys questioning why mother is seeking a divorce for so minor a reason.
 - B. The child who reports being sexually abused is telling the truth.
 - C. Other children in the family are often or are likely to be sexually abused unless there is effective intervention. (most painful lesson learned)
 - D. The father is frequently uncooperative and will not voluntarily seek help or change his behavior. The sexually abusive parent should be immediately separated from the child. In such situations, criminal as well as Juvenile Court action should be initiated immediately, if possible, in order to remove the abusive parent from the family and secure some external control on his behavior.

Where criminal court action is pending, judges have frequently ordered as a condition of bail the abuser to remain away from the family home, and this has been helpful in allowing the child to remain at home instead of placement in a boarding home, which the child can view as punishment to her.
4. Brief summary of police investigation
Include gathering evidence. Gaining access to victims.
5. Interviewing the child.
Child is telling the truth.

DETENTION REPORT

Juvenile _____ Age _____ D.O.B. _____

Address _____ County _____ State _____

Parents/Custodian Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____

Juvenile was taken into custody at (place) _____

Date: _____ Time: _____ Officer: _____

Department: _____ For the following reason(s): _____

This officer/detaining person believes that detention of juvenile is necessary because there is reason to believe () his health or welfare is immediately endangered; () his conduct represents a danger to himself; () his conduct represents a danger to others; () he would not remain in the custody of his parent/guardian or custodian; () he would not appear in court as directed; based upon the following facts: _____

Juvenile was placed at (place) _____ Date: _____

Time: _____

Based upon the reasons and facts, which I hereby certify as true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, this officer/detaining person requests the Court issue its order detaining juvenile. I further certify that the notifications required by statute, checked off below, have been given as required.

(signature of officer/detaining person)

(department)

NOTICES TO PARENT

- () Given by officer/detaining person
- () Given by Detention Supervisor
- () Reason for Detention
- () Place of Detention
- () Right to an initial visit at any time
- () Right to subsequent visits at reasonable times.
- () That juvenile may be detained no more than 36 hours, excluding Sundays and holidays, unless a petition has been filed and the Court orders detention after a hearing.
- () I have been unable to give the required notices to the parent for the following reason(s): _____

NOTICES TO JUVENILE

- () Given by officer/detaining person
- () Given by Detention Supervisor
- () Reason for Detention
- () Place of Detention
- () Right to telephone parent and attorney immediately upon placement in detention
- () That juvenile may be detained no more than 36 hours, excluding Sundays and holidays, unless a petition has been filed and the Court orders detention after a hearing.

To be completed by the Officer/Detaining Person. Original to Court, yellow to Detention Supervisor, pink to juvenile, blue to parent, green to officer/detaining person.

DETENTION SUPERVISOR'S REPORT

TO THE COURT _____ DATE _____

I hereby certify that _____ was received
(name)

at _____ on _____
(place) (date)

at _____ M., delivered/placed here by _____
(time) (officer/detaining person)

I further certify that the notifications required by statute, checked off above, were given.

(Signature)

DETENTION REPORT

Juvenile _____ Age _____ D.O.B. _____
Address _____ County _____ State _____
Parents/Custodian Name _____ Phone _____
Address _____

Juvenile was taken into custody at (place) _____
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(Signature)



Poll registrants?

"The Police View of Child Abuse and Neglect"

Title

"The Police View" - brings to mind stereotypes, as though each profession is lumped in ~~with~~ its own group with distinctive attitudes and ^{reactions} responses. Since

I was a social worker & am a police officer, I'll pick on my own professions (Ex. Stereotypes)

- Investigate - evaluate, assess
- interrogate - interview, have dialogue
- suspect - client
- evidence - criteria

✓ In reality, our ultimate goals are all the same, to protect children, and improve or maintain at an acceptable level the life-style of those in our community, particularly as individual behavior affects other people. In child abuse cases, the primary concern of the police must be the protection of the child. Prosecutions are secondary.

Protection may or may not result in prosecution. Protection of an abused child can only be accomplished if the environment is altered, either by changing the child's present ^{living conditions} environment or by removing the child from that surrounding. Although this may sound simple, to successfully accomplish this, it requires the highly trained skills of all the professionals who become, or should become, involved in these cases.

In abuse cases, police can provide ① 24 hr. emergency services ② investigation, skills ③ authority controls - jail ④ plus protection (v. & s.w.)

Since evidence to date points to a high incidence of repeated abuse on the child if left unaided, one of the most crucial needs is early and accurate reporting. 1st problem in reporting is identification of the case. ^{identifying} _{here we see denial and indecision.}

most people, incl. police..., find it difficult to believe that... Denial of ^{the existence} child abuse is seen at every level, from the abusing parent himself to the professional who doesn't want to be bothered with it or doesn't know how to handle it.

reporting of child abuse cases will increase as professionals the community become more aware of how to recognize abuse & what can & should be done about it.

When we see increased reports, it doesn't mean that area is failing; methods of identifying its responsibilities but recognizing its responsibilities.

I would like to discuss briefly areas where suspensions should be aroused. Since I see physical and sexual abuse cases as being handled very differently, although there is some overlapping, I am going to separate ~~my discussions~~ ^{aspects of} physical abuse from ~~and~~ sexual abuse.

Then depending on the time, ~~start to~~ get in to ^{some} "how-to's", such as what ~~do you do~~ ^{can be done} when you ~~get~~ get a child abuse case, how ~~do you~~ ^{do you} get information to prove it, as so often is necessary, etc.

What isn't covered, we can explore further tomorrow in the work-shops.

Since all identification and investigation begins with the child, I'd ^{also} like to take a few minutes to discuss ~~talk~~ methods of talking with children. This seems to be an area where many professionals in all fields express a need for training, and the interview with the abused child (who is able to talk) provides the foundation upon which the ^{entire} outcome of the case may ~~rest~~ depend.

IV. INTERVENTION

B. 3. The Police Investigation

Although there are frequently other services offered by the police in sexual abuse cases, a police investigation should be conducted regardless of what, if any, court action is contemplated. Sexual abuse cases involve the most severe accusations of parental maladjustment and require uncontaminated, admissible, and documented evidence for successful court presentations. Investigative training and skills are required that are often not available in non-police professions which have been traditionally expected to offer treatment services. A thorough police investigation providing more accurate and complete information is essential to properly assess the case, and to determine appropriate goals in working with the family.

Probably more than any other type of offense, the incest investigation must be initiated and completed as quickly as possible after the report is brought to the attention of outside authorities. It is urgent that family members are each carefully questioned immediately after they are aware of the investigation and that this is documented, because attitudes often change quickly and evidence is lost. When the police initiate an investigation, it is important that other associated professionals coordinate information and actions with police and their direct contact with victims and witnesses be curtailed until the immediate investigation is completed.

Since father-daughter sexual abuse cases are the most often reported to police, and for simplicity, reference is primarily to this type of case, but it should be emphasized that sexual abuse occurs in all types of family relationships. The possibility that male children may also be involved should be paramount in the investigator's consideration of such cases. Although much less common, female adults have been known as perpetrators. Also, during the investigation of father-daughter incest cases, it frequently has developed that brother-sister incest or incest involving other relatives is also occurring.

a. Assessing the Reporting Source

If the reporting source is other than the victim, as much detailed information as is

possible should be obtained before the initial contact with the victim. How did the reporter obtain the information? Was it direct observation, suspicion or verbal complaints from a family member? Carefully prepared background information greatly facilitates the questioning of the victim.

b. Questioning the Child

The child who is the victim should be interviewed first before proceeding to contact any other family members. If the parents are aware the child is to be questioned, they may interfere and attempt to prevent the report. A private interview may be arranged at the school. This is an extremely difficult interview, upon which the entire outcome of the investigation is based. The victim must be supported, reassured that she is not to blame, and the victim must trust that the results of providing the report will be an improved lifestyle or the victim will not provide complete information. See "Interviewing the Child" for specific details.

In questioning the child, you want to accomplish two basic purposes:

- 1) Determine whether the child is able to differentiate truth from fiction. The officer can assist the county attorney through the statement with such questions as "Can you make up a lie for me so I'll know you know what a lie is?" Then, "Have you told me any lies?"
- 2) Obtain basic elements of the crime. In the case of small children, even the required time and place of the offense can become a problem. If possible, relate the offense to other events that can be checked. Determine the most recent offense, the first contact and generally the extent of the offenses.

Whether the child has initiated the report or the report was received from another source, the police officer may be confronted with the immediate problem of the child's safety. Where it is possible, the offender should be removed from the home rather than the child. In those cases where the offender is likely to bail out of jail or to become violent, it will be necessary to remove the child from the home. Placement of a child outside the home should be based on the following factors:

- 1) threat of immediate physical harm
- 2) protection of child from continued sexual abuse
- 3) the child's fear and attitude
- 4) the need to prevent coercion of the child by one or both parents

Police officers are authorized to remove the child from the home for twenty-four hours (reference to statute). The social worker should be contacted immediately so that a petition in juvenile court can be initiated to retain jurisdiction over the child (reference to juvenile court intervention).

In questioning, determine from the child:

- 1) The most recent incident of incest, including a detailed sequence of events and the specific act itself.
- 2) The duration of offenses, including the initial contact, the nature and frequency of the molestings, and any specific dates available. A specific date of offense must be determined if prosecution is to be considered.
- 3) Are there any possible witnesses? This could be someone who merely came home early and felt it suspicious that the victim and offender were in the bedroom alone with the door closed, someone who heard the victim crying or someone who actually saw the offense. Friends of the victim, babysitters, and other relatives are often surprising witnesses or additional victims.
- 4) Who has the child told about the offense? A person whom the victim may have told immediately after the offense can be an excellent corroborating witness. Also, if the child told her mother, it is significant to know whether the mother took action to protect the child, if she chose to ignore her, did not believe her or just hoped it wouldn't happen again.

A medical examination of the child may be indicated. Although incest is seldom reported immediately after the offense when sperm may be present, the medical examination may demonstrate the extent of penetration and provide treatment for possible injuries and venereal disease (uncommon among these victims). This examination can be traumatic for the incest victim and should be carefully considered and tactfully explained to the child (cross-reference to gathering of medical data).

c. Questioning the Mother

The parents of the victim should never be questioned together. The presence of the husband of wife can greatly limit or distort the information obtained. It is usually easier to maintain control of the case and less likely to create an immediate crisis if the mother can be located alone and questioned before the incestuous father is aware

the complaint has been made. Although the mother frequently expresses surprise about the incest, she may later relate earlier suspicions, and these should be noted because they may become relevant. Subtle comments made by the mother may indicate her previous denial of the incest. The nature and/or change in the mother's relationship with her husband may also be significant. The mother is usually receptive to the child's temporary removal from the home, although her willingness seems to decrease as the age of the child decreases. Unless she has actually witnessed the incest and summoned the police to the scene of the offense, the mother is frequently reluctant to separate from her husband, and, if she does, she often will reunite with him. The mothers in these cases should be considered extremely UNRELIABLE during the entire investigation. Even if she initially accepts the offense as valid, she may later deny it or blame the child. She is frequently very protective of her husband and feels dependent on him. If the mother can provide corroborating evidence, such as in witnessing the offense, a written statement should be obtained immediately because she may later refuse to provide any information. This may be especially true if she has been married previously and this involves her second or third husband.

If it is explained to the mother that the officer is aware that this is a very difficult situation for her, that there will be professionals to help her and the family, and that the police responsibility is to assure the child's safety, the mother may be more likely to be cooperative. She may retaliate if the officer is quick to condemn her husband's actions rather than seek facts and explanations. It is important to convey to the mother the validity of the offense rather than argue about this, because it is easier emotionally for the mother to deny the offense occurred. The investigation proceeds more smoothly, and it is far easier for the child, if the mother is able to accept the facts of the offense.

The mother can be a source of information and evidence. With her consent, she may be able to supply the police officer with physical objects which may corroborate the victim's statements. Such items as pornographic magazines, contraceptives, sexual paraphernalia, bedclothing, or personal clothing should be taken into custody as soon

as possible.

In addition, basic information should be obtained from the victim's mother at the first interview on the following topics:

1) Victim's medical history

- Names and locations of physicians who have treated the victim
- A description of any infections in the vaginal or anal areas
- Any unusual pattern of physical or emotional illnesses

2) Victim's education history

- The names of schools the victim has attended and dates of enrollment at each school
- Names of the victim's teachers

3) Other possible victims

- Obtain the names and addresses of any other young people who may have been in the home; for example, babysitters, relatives or friends of the victim

4) Family history of the abuser

- Size of the abuser's family and the sexes of siblings
- Whether anyone else in the abuser's family has ever been involved in or accused of sexual misconduct
- Whether anyone in the abuser's family has tried to be sexual with the victim or other members of the victim's family

5) Personal background of the mother

- Whether victim's mother has ever been sexually or physically abused

Also, from the victim's mother obtain written Consent to Release Forms (see appendix) to be able to review school files or medical records.

The above described information can be useful to corroborate the victim's statements; for example, if the medical records show a history of unexplained vaginal infections or a school file contains a notation that the victim reported to her teacher she was being abused at home. In addition, even though no one piece of information may be significant, the information taken together may demonstrate a familiar pattern to which an expert witness could testify and, finally, the mother may be able to provide names of other possible victims.

d. Questioning the Father

Questioning of the father can be most effective in the police station. Frequently, the father will come in voluntarily if asked and if immediate arrest is not indicated. An emotional approach in questioning the incestuous father is frequently effective, because the father often will express guilt about the incest and relief that the "secret" is out. Encouraging the father to explain his own difficulties in childhood, marriage, sex, etc. allows him an opportunity to "save face." If you become aware that he is one of the incestuous fathers who appears to feel that sexual abuse is appropriate, justified (as with certain religious arguments), and acceptable, a matter-of-fact, "no big deal" approach might be effective. If the father admits the sexual abuse, an attempt should be made to obtain specific information about each incident, especially where dates may be available. Details, such as the exchange of money, which corroborate the child's account, lend further credibility to the complaint. If the father is reluctant to admit the sexual abuse, playing a tape recorded statement made by the victim may persuade the offender to admit his sexual involvement.

e. Obtaining statements from other witnesses

Based on information obtained from the victim or her mother, interviews should be conducted with the following people and statements should be taken when appropriate:

- 1) Other possible victims - babysitters, relatives or friends who have been in the victim's home, and the victim's siblings
- 2) People to whom the victim may have spoken or reported the abuse to
- 3) People who may have observed signs of abuse - examples, teachers, doctors, school nurse, school counselor, neighbors

f. Research findings

Utilize knowledge of the incestuous families during the investigation. Research generally indicates:

- the child reporting the sexual abuse is usually telling the truth
- the oldest daughter is most frequently the first victim

- incest will continue with this victim and other siblings unless there is effective intervention
- the incestuous father is frequently chemically dependent (most often alcoholic) and physically violent to most family members

g. Follow-up

The investigation should be referred to the local child protection agency, who can provide considerable assistance during the investigation and in services to the family. Many prosecution cases are successful as a result of the ongoing support provided to the witnesses by the social service agencies.

I too welcome you all and am very glad to be here with you. I hope that we will have the opportunity to personally meet and visit with many of you while we're here.

We want to provide you with some very specific, useable information that will be helpful ~~to you~~ in your work here. So, if ~~during these days~~, you have areas which you feel need to be emphasized or comments and questions, please let us know. That is why we are here - to assist in whatever way we can so that your community may be more aware, identify and ~~better~~ deal with sexual abuse.

The over all message you will be hearing from me will be you can't do it alone. No one profession nor one person within a profession has the expertise, resources, - and endurance. ^{We} have to work together if ~~you~~ are going to be fully successful, and failures mean repeated incest, losing cases in court, and families closing up tight and refusing any outside contacts.

Stereotypes among professions - n.v. vs. p.d.
It is not fair to expect the n.v. to have contacts & investigative skills of the police officers.
training / skills

*
You are always
learning, &
we know that
you mean
to improve
yourself

The interagency approach is the basic structure underlying the entire intervention process from

Be aware of our different populations.

Because of the circumstances in which I work, I undoubtedly see more violence or threat of violence & -
- brothers as seductors. pervasive fear is often expressed.

SW

develop criteria
evaluate & assess
interview
clients

Police

Collect evidence
investigate
interrogate
suspects