



Carolyn Bailey papers

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Intro. Most of us have been aware
... It is frightening and outrag..
The greatest matter of concern &..
There is mounting danger that ...
We might think such things do not.
Jan. is generally the quietest....
Ex. Many of these offenses might
have been avoided by some common-
sense caution. ...

1. When at all possible travel
in pairs, Esp true after dark.
2. be aware of the possibility of
danger... Avoid dark streets ...

3. ~~When walking, avoid bushes...~~
4. Be aware of people behind you.
If u believe someone is following
u, ... Nervous woman, Remain calm
When calling police, ..

4. Don't take chances or be over-
confident. Don't think like one
young rape victim... Some adults
advise young... If pos. call us
b/4 offender realizes...Scream.

6. Weapon, hat pin..police whistl
pistol..against the law..in home
but s/b comfortable, proficient...

7. Know their escorts well.
Girls from smaller towns...
fallacy.. Hugh Byon Moree...

8. frequenting certain trouble spots
 9. judo...ex. Don't over-emphasize
 10. Lock your car...
 11. Purse snatches... lge. sums money
 12. Call ahead... or assure u of callers accurate representation. It is best to verify the identity of an unfamiliar voice by..Thru our investigations, amazed... doctor.. babysitters obtaining new jobs... Don't prolong suspicious phone call Do not unthinkingly give the caller your name...In most case u will receive no New system
 13. defense of the home. Keep all doors locked.. Older bldgs.. automatic locks...newer bldgs.. Doors s/not be opened until u identify the caller... "laundryman" Do not admit unauthorized persons.. Small children...Keep shades drawn. light on..Report anything suspicious
 - II. In the event an offense is ... It is very imp. to notify authorities immed...undoubtedly many more.. thru investigations...Women have given many reasons..afraid, embarrassed..notoriety..Ex. Peoria
2. Obtain descrip. 3. Obtain license

PRECAUTIONS FOR THE FEMALE

Introduction:

MOST

All of us have been aware of the rapid and consistent increase in crimes during the past ~~fifteen~~¹⁰ years. It is frightening and outrageous that more crimes are being committed now per population than ever before in ^{our} history. The greatest matter of concern and the most notable increase seems to involve the crimes against the person where no amount of insurance or material loss can compare with the emotional or physical injury of the victim. There is mounting danger that ^{we} a woman, or child, will be insulted, ~~attacked~~^{attacked}, ~~mugged~~^{mugged}, molested, robbed, beaten, kidnapped, and murdered by criminals, psychotics, and sexual deviates. We might think such things could not happen here, but for each ~~sample~~^{sample of} crime committed in New York City, for example, we could locate its comparison here. Larger cities may have more of such crimes because they have more people, but this does not decrease the likelihood that the same thing could occur to any St. Paul woman. We might also say, "Well, something like that would never happen to us", ~~which~~^{but this} is exactly what ~~many~~^{many} of the victims have told me they once thought.

Since 1958 crime has increased 6x faster than the population

(Example to gain concern:) January is generally ^{one of} the quietest month for crimes reported to our Sex-Homicide Division, but in one weekend alone last January we ~~had~~^{received reports of} eight vicious, forcible rapes, ~~reported~~. Among many offenders that we are continually searching ~~and~~^{and} arresting, there are two notable attackers currently at large. ^{as mentioned in these as examples later refer to.} One man we believe is responsible for at least a dozen rapes here all occurring in the same manner. He appears immediately after the woman, or in three instances two women, entered ~~her~~^{her} parked car. Pointing a gun, this man forces the victim to climb over the seat to the rear floor, keeping her head down while he drives away to an isolated area. When he stops the car, he orders the victim to kneel on the back seat facing the rear window, after which he ties ~~her~~^{her} hands behind ~~her~~^{her} back, tapes ~~her~~^{her} mouth and eyes with adhesive tape, rapes the victim or victims, and steals ~~her~~^{her} money.

The other current attacker has entered ~~three~~^{three} homes while ~~two~~^{two} of the women were visible outside shoveling snow and one was washing clothes in ~~his~~^{the basement} basement. He cut down the clotheslines and waited for ~~her~~^{the basement woman} her to come inside, at which time he bound and attacked ~~her~~^{her}. No one has seen his face well because he wears a pillowcase with holes cut at the eye level, and he covers the victims face so ~~they~~^{they} have difficulty breathing. This may sound like something in ~~the~~^{the} movies but it happens.

Many of these offenses might have been avoided by some common-sense caution. Perhaps if we are reminded of a few simple rules it will be more likely that we'll apply them. After I have discussed some methods of prevention I will give some suggestions as to what should be done if a crime or attack should actually occur. We of course prefer to prevent crime so this area is more emphasized.

It's not practical ~~for you~~ to follow all of these rules all of the time, but the fact remains that women are afraid to walk ^{alone} on the streets & they have good reason ⁱⁿ for it.

Rape has increased 130% in the last 5 yrs.

1. When at all possible, travel in pairs, preferably with a male companion you know well. This is especially true after dark. If the victim had not been alone, many of our sex crimes might not have been committed. Have your companion walk you to the door and be sure you are safely inside before leaving. This would also apply to cab drivers. Attacks have occurred right outside the door after the escort has just left. ~~Also includes safe drivers~~ However, don't make the mistake of believing you are entirely safe because you are with another female. Offenders have been able to handle more than one woman or have methods of getting rid of one, as in the instances I have already mentioned.

2. If it is absolutely necessary for you to travel alone, whether it is from the bus stop or the parking lot, which incidentally can be a definite hazard, be aware of the possibility of danger. Many women are taken so much by surprise that they do not know how to respond. Plot your course ^{if you anticipate} that ^{difficulty} you know where to go if trouble occurs.

3. When walking, avoid bushes, shrubbery or other obstruction near your path. Many women have exclaimed, "I don't know where he came from, suddenly he jumped out from nowhere!" Offenders prefer to catch their victim unaware. Avoid dark streets. Travel in well lighted heavily trafficked areas.

4. Be aware of people behind you. If you believe someone is following you, go to the nearest phone, whether this is the first lighted house or phone booth, and call us. If you don't know the number, have the operator connect you directly. One woman was so nervous that she dialed the number incorrectly ^{within} precious minutes that allowed ~~the~~ prowler to overcome her. The circumstances are often very traumatic, but it is important to remain calm and think clearly. When calling the police, give your name, address or present location, and state briefly ~~and specifically~~ your purpose. If you let the dispatcher know your need is urgent, we will be there immediately.

5. Don't take chances or be over-confident. Don't think like one young rape victim who said, "I knew he was following me, but I figured even if he was he wouldn't try anything!" or another more sophisticated victim who thought the suspect was just going to try to "pick her up" and she could handle him. Some adults carefully advise young children but mistakenly believe they can take care of themselves. If possible call us before the offender realizes you are aware of him so that he can be apprehended immediately. But where doing so would increase your own personal danger or where the onset is sudden, scream! The inherent physical weakness which we ladies cannot over-come does not apply to the lungs. Even if no one might hear you, this often ^{has} been known to scare the culprit off. If the occasion actually arises, you probably won't worry about this embarrassing you.

6. It's a good idea to carry or have something in mind in your possession that can be used as a weapon. When you are going someplace alone a long hat pin stuck in your hair or clothing can send an assailant wailing. A spike heel or a sturdy handbag can be just as dangerous as many weapons criminals might carry. One woman carries a police whistle everywhere after dark. This is of course a matter of individual preference but I personally think a woman's scream is more effective and simpler. Screaming is often an instinctive response and a shrill yell is less likely to be confused with whistling for the dog. Some women have asked me about the advisability of keeping a pistol available. It is against the law for anyone but a law-

*Carry every
easy to hold
on to*

enforcement officer to carry a gun on their person. You may keep a revolver in your home, but unless you are comfortable, proficient and prepared to use it when indicated, a moments hesitation might allow an offender to disarm you and use the weapon against you. Actual cases have shown that a weapon often is not used even if given the opportunity. It is also important to be fully familiar with safety precautions and to give ^{the situation} careful consideration of ~~the situation~~ before producing the weapon.

You can't just shoot anyone! it is important to differentiate between a man who is annoying you & one that is attacking you.

7. Sex offenses sometimes result when women don't know their escorts well. This applies to friends of a friend, chance acquaintances, etc. Some girls from smaller towns are not aware of the hazards prevalent in a larger city and carry on conversations with strange men or accept rides from them.

This brings up another fallacy held by the public in connection with sexual criminals. The average person looks upon such offenders as strange creatures who somehow look and act differently than the normal person and can be recognized at a ^{instantly} glance. Hugh Byon Moree, the cold-blooded killer of a St. Paul social worker as well as ~~several~~ other women, is a very clean-cut, nice-looking, soft-spoken man, who was asked by a woman to accompany her home to protect her from the still-at-large killer, and who, immediately after the murder, returned calmly to his girlfriend, a Bible college student. In my experience I have seen few ~~sexual~~ criminals who even remotely resemble the popular public conception of them. Most look ~~rather~~ like the man down the street who is loved by the neighborhood children, -and frequently are, such men. *I don't know how many times I have heard, "well, I don't ordinarily see a strange man but he seemed so nice."*

8. Offenses also result from women frequenting certain trouble spots, that is where trouble is more likely to occur and where she becomes acquainted with questionable associates. This also includes girls loitering on street, corners, in parked cars in lonely areas, and women alone in taverns.

9. For the more ambitious lady, courses in judo are offered. The Y.W.C.A. and the ~~have~~ such a program, and some of the highschools have initiated classes in the adult extension school. One young lady in the course put her lessons to good use. When a man grabbed her from behind, she flipped him over her shoulders and slapped him on the neck with the side of her hand. The police report read, "The assailant hurriedly ran off with the ^{victim} complainant in hot pursuit." However, don't over-emphasize the value of this skill. It requires a great deal of practice to respond to attacks or holds instinctively, and it is important to react ~~quickly to an approach before~~ ^{at} you might be rendered helpless. (My husband, who's 6'3" and 230# has amply demonstrated this problem to me, although I rationalize this by simply telling him I don't want to hurt him.) You must also maintain this skill if you expect to use it in the future or you will forget it.

~~10. Lock your car when you leave it, even on your own driveway, and lock the doors when you are driving it. This not only prevents anyone from stealing the car but also from entering and hiding in it and ~~thereby~~ ^{thereby} avoids unwanted companions. Ex.~~

11. Purse snatches are common offenses against women. Here again is where the scream comes in handy. The purse snatchers technique depends on the element fo surprise, and they are usually anxious to escape the scene. If the snatcher appears persistent in obtaining your purse, let him have it rather than risk injury from falls or blows. Do not carry large sums of money, but if this is absolutely unavoidable, carry the money on your person rather than in your purse. This also applies to keeping unnecessarily large sums of money in your house or place of business. *Carry your purse with your clasp toward you so if it opens, it opens against you. Don't carelessly set your purse on a counter, shower cart etc.*

II. In the event an offense is committed in your presence, there are several things which you can do for your protection and to aid in the apprehension of the offender to prevent recurrence to you and to others.

It is very important to notify authorities ^{immediately} when a crime has been committed. There are undoubtedly many more crimes committed than are actually reported to police, particularly ~~the~~ sex offenses. We frequently learn of unreported offenses during ~~the course of~~ investigations of ~~other~~ ^{reported} complaints or through confessions from suspects ~~of crimes not known to police~~ ^{reported by other}. Women have given many reasons for not reporting offenses. She may be afraid because of a threat by the assailant, such as in a case ~~last week~~ where a rapist obtained a student identification card from his victim informing her he knew who she was and would find her if she called police. In practice however the victim ~~generally appears to be~~ much safer when police are notified. The victim may be embarrassed or too upset to even ~~want~~ ^{want} to talk about it, feeling she would rather try to ~~forget the incident~~ ^{forget the incident}. Some women are ashamed because they may have behaved in such a manner as to get themselves into a difficult situation such as accepting a ride from a stranger or getting drunk with a new companion. In one example we were able to apprehend a dangerous rapist just after a vicious attack. The evidence was good and indications were strong for conviction, but the victim absolutely refused to prosecute because she had had an illegitimate child a few years earlier and knew she could be humiliated by a defense attorney in a trial. Some victims are afraid of notoriety, but fortunately in St. Paul the newspapers do not print the names of victims of sexual attacks, unless they are murdered and then this would not ~~negatively~~ ^{adversely} affect the victim. A good example of the problems in reporting crimes might be an instance in Peoria, Illinois, a typical American town with average tastes and habits. The body of a nude 18 year old girl was found in a cemetery. The condition of the body, her cut clothing, and the autopsy clearly showed this was a sex crime. There were no clues. Hundreds of tips were run down with no leads, and the investigation was at a standstill. It was at this point that an ^{experienced} police officer summoned reporters to his office. He pointed out that sexual criminals rarely commit just one crime and that this rapist-killer may have attacked other women who had not notified police. He issued an appeal to these women to come forward asking that the newspapers promise that no names would be made public. Officials were appalled at the response. Within 24 hours, some two dozen women, ranging from teen-agers to matrons in their 50's reported they had been raped, and their descriptions of the attacker left no doubt that just one man was responsible. Assisted by this information police soon had the man in custody, and he confessed to the murder. Further investigation disclosed that this man had raped more than 50 women in Peoria within ten months and not one had notified police. Yet by allowing this man to continue his attacks, ~~and their failing~~ ^{and their failing} to alert police had led to the ~~unnecessary murder~~ of an 18 year old girl ^{was unnecessarily murdered.}

Prof -

Police woman
monetaryovertime
jolt

- car

2. If you witness an offense, obtain a description whenever possible. This may sound simple but it is not unusual that we receive no description or as many descriptions as there are witnesses. One 72 year old woman lying in a hospital bed following a severe beating said when I asked her what the attacker looked like, "Oh, I don't know, I couldn't bear to look at that horrible face!" We can well understand how this unfortunate woman felt but this is exactly how her assailant wanted it. Experienced criminals know that our single most important evidence often is the victim's identification and may take precautions so that the victims do not see ~~their~~ face. Ex. Most of you have probably heard how natural human error can confuse descriptions and identifications where several witnesses are positive of opposing characteristics. Observation also applies to other circumstances equally important, such as descriptions of missing persons. One time a detective and I were looking for a runaway girl 5'5" tall, black hair, and brown eyes. We located two girls and had to determine which one it was that we wanted. It was only through questioning that we finally determined that the tiny five foot blond with blue eyes was the girl her parents described earlier. Her parents were upset and had no way of knowing their daughter dyed her hair, but this is not as uncommon as one might think.

3. Obtain license numbers of cars whenever ~~cars~~ are involved. The reason for this is self-explanatory but this means of identification is often overlooked. ~~Yesterday~~ ^{last week} we had a molesting complaint where the father actually when to a great deal of effort to locate the car used by the molester but he still didn't think to get the license number. Two very rewarding examples of this include the instance when two little nine-year old girls that had been assaulted remembered what their parents had told them but didn't think they could remember the whole license number so one child remembered the first two numbers and the other remembered the last two. When I asked, "But what about the middle two numbers, they said, "That's easy, we didn't have to remember them, they're 1-2!" The man was apprehended. Another instance occurred during a police chase involving several dangerous criminals. The police knew they had just been in a certain vicinity and were routinely checking the area when they came across a little boy sitting in the alley. They asked him if he had seen anybody around and he said he had seen some men. When asked if they got in a car, he said yes. He was then casually asked if he remembered anything about the car and the little boy pointed to a number he had written in the sand and said, "That's the license number." The little boy made a game of writing license numbers down, and although unexpected, the men were caught in fifteen minutes.

4. If trouble should come, try to mark the assailant. Scratches and bites on the face and hands have not only been helpful in locating the offender but have sometimes discouraged them from further efforts. Obtain any possible evidence that might lead to identification, such as a piece of cloth or hair. In one instance a girl, managed to get her assailants billfold which later led to his conviction. (EX. Kidnapping McQuaid). *Movie illustrations.*

5. If it should be necessary, be willing to appear in court to uphold your convictions that crime is wrong and must not be allowed.

Until ~~each~~ ^{the} citizen faces the problem of increasing crime, it will continue to increase. Experience has shown that reforms come about only when the people themselves want it, and realize that every sexual criminal can become progressively more dangerous unless curbed.

One final reassuring note, if you are now afraid to go home, stop and think of how many people you know that have actually become the victim of an attack.

over

If you know any, I'm sure it's a very small number of your acquaintances.
If you follow these points, it won't be you!

(Rockford, Illinois - General)

INTRODUCTION

I have read that the (laudatory?) introduction of an after-dinner speaker is a carry-over from the stone age. When the chief of one tribe came for a visit to another, it seemed wise to ascribe supernatural powers to the visitor in order to compensate for his more obvious shortcomings and bedraggled appearance!

Elly, whom I have always dearly loved as if she were my own mother (although of course she is much too young to be), asked me to come here today knowing full well I would never refuse her anything. I must admit I did get some pleasure in waving a cheery farewell at the office amidst a surge of work, while everyone growled at me.

Elly suggested that I discuss my job and some of my ^{own} experiences in my work but I have always avoided the topic of me because I ~~don't~~ want to subject anyone to this ~~for long~~. I thought I should briefly describe what I do and answer some of the more commonly-asked questions about my work, then I thought I would discuss some of the problems and cases with which we deal that apply here as well as in St. Paul and that might be of some particular interest to your ^{group} - but if you have any questions, I'll be very glad to try to answer them when I'm finished.

I work in the Detective Division of the St. Paul Police Department and am assigned primarily to the Sex-Homicide unit. I do work for the other units whenever the need arises and did work a couple years in the Juvenile Division.

I am assigned cases for investigation as are the detectives. This includes gathering information from the victim and witnesses, locating evidence and determining data necessary for prosecution, such as the exact scene of the crime, time, "who did it", and so forth.

Since I began working at the police department I have become quite used to hearing, "Oh my, you don't look like a policewoman". After hearing this repeatedly, I finally asked one seriously deranged criminal in jail whether this was a compliment or an insult, and she looked at me ^{stare} amazed and said, "Why, it's a compliment!" Then I was even more confused. I have come to only one conclusion; the image of a policewoman can only be some kind of huge, terrifying monster.

--They never thought I looked like a social worker either when I worked at our County Welfare Dept., but, you know, I have had ^{suspicion} phenomenal success in undercover work blending with the crowds of the underworld dives. ~~never thought look~~

Because we deal with continual crisis at the police department, most of the detectives have developed an exceptional sense of humor and can find wit even in the most trying - or embarrassing situations. Since I am the only woman working with many men, ~~we can~~ ^{I should} expect that I would receive more than my share of ~~being~~ ^{their kidding}. During the recent snow storms, I have had the misfortune of getting police cars stuck in snow piles, ditches, and so forth, and have had to radio for help.

~~As a result~~ I have received various notes about driver's training classes, offers for chauffers, ~~etc.~~ ^{this has been a great opportunity for them to have} ~~lots of~~ ^{fun}, and even. Last week the captain in charge of our division drove a police car to a hospital for a conference but accompanied a detective with a prisoner back to the office then completely forgot where the police

"Sharing our Personal Experiences"

talk to every
from a meeting
of a crime
the city

1

I just smiled but
 was. Then just ~~before~~ ^{yesterday} I left, one of the detectives called for a squad to assist him in an arrest and rode back to the office in the squad car, leaving his police car at the scene - then wondered where he got the car keys! ~~At least I don't lose the cars!~~ *At least I don't lose the cars!*

My work is variable, and I do have some experiences not common in other professions. Recently we received a complaint from a woman that a man in her neighborhood had exposed himself to her from his house window at 6:00 in the morning while she was waiting at a bus stop. This woman did not want to "get involved" in signing a complaint against him but did want something done about this. So early the next morning while it was still very dark and cold, I crawled out of bed and went to her bus stop. The suspect's house was directly across the street and was very dark. Just when I thought this may be a complete waste of time, the lights in his house came on, lighting the room up like a stage, and the man suddenly appeared at the window facing me completely nude! *Sign "Show"* When I witnessed the most elaborate performance you can imagine. I don't know if you could refer to his gyrations quite as a dance, but he really thought he was something! This went on for awhile, the bus came, I got on, and, thinking that another witness might come in handy, I pointed to the window just before the man disappeared and told the bus driver, "See that man!" The driver looked, and said, "Oh my gosh, he's got to be kidding!" Later when ~~this man~~ ^{the suspect} was questioned, he claimed he "didn't know a thing about it" - until one of the detectives commented casually that it was a policewoman that had witnessed his charade and that I was prepared to give a "blow by blow" account in court. He pled guilty without hesitation.

✓ Another question that I am very frequently asked is, "Isn't your work dangerous?" Actually the department takes very few chances with me. There is almost always a big, strong, brave detective nearby. The only time I have ever been injured on duty occurred during a raid on one of our bottle clubs. In case you aren't familiar with this, a bottle club refers to a place, usually a private house, where liquor is sold and drunk illegally after 1:00 A.M., and this is usually accompanied with gambling and prostitution. As on previous occasions, it had been arranged that I would go in the bottle club, observe and buy a drink ~~as evidence~~, and if I didn't come out in 20 minutes, it was assumed I had the evidence and the men would raid the place. When the police banged on the door and announced, "This is the police, open up!" the owner bolted the door and ran to get rid of any evidence and his loaded .45 revolver. To get to the door to unbolt it, I had to go through another room, and just as I got to the door, a policeman put his night stick through the window in the door, Glass went flying all over, --and I cut my little finger! ~~(So there you have the dramatic story of my wound)~~

✓ My most embarrassing experience also occurred in one of these bottle clubs. At this time there must have been a dozen policemen and detectives raiding the club, and, as they entered I got up from the ~~chair~~ ^{chair} hanging on tightly to a drink in my hand which was evidence and walked across the room to the door to meet one of the detectives. I had changed my hairdo, make-up, and clothing to suit my scrowngy

environment ~~and associates~~, and a policeman stopped me and said, "Look lady, no one can leave here". A detective immediately came up to us, told him who I was and we all laughed. However, the newspaper reporters thought this was very funny, and the next day the headlines in the paper read, "Policewoman Hauled Away in the Paddy Wagon". The story went on to say how I pleaded with the police to no avail, and no one would believe who I was. It ended with an ~~alleged~~ quote from me that "It was one of the most harrowing experiences of my career". A friend of mine in California wrote me and told me she read about it there as the story had even been printed in UPI, United Press International!

✓ The work that I enjoy the most probably is turning the tables on the gypsies, who are without a doubt the masters of deception. Periodically gypsies bands visit our city, at which time we receive a barrage of complaints of shop-lifting, thefts, and various con-games. At this point I go to have my fortune told. We're told there is a little ham in all of us, and I love to fabricate fantastic stories for them. I have even managed to produce a few tears. After these visits, the gypsies decide to move back to states where their fortune-telling is legal.

Being in a city with a higher crime rate than yours, I do give many talks to groups on the specific subject of protection for women and how parents can protect their children from molesters. However, the demand for speeches on all subjects has reached the point now where my boss looked at me very solemnly before I caught the train here and said, "When you get a little time, would you try to arrange a few minutes to do some work?"

II.

Most of us have been aware of the rapid and consistent increase in crime throughout the nation. Since 1958 the crime rate has grown six times ~~as~~ ^{faster than} the population. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$,000 people were killed last year, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$,000 women were raped, 100,000 were robbed, and another 141,000 were assaulted. Even these ^{available statistics on crime} ~~statistics~~ are not accurate because many crimes are not ever reported. We frequently learn of unreported offenses during the investigation of reported complaints and through the confessions of men arrested for other crimes. This is particularly true of sex crimes. Women have given many reasons for not reporting ^{such} offenses. She may be afraid because of a threat by the assailant, such as in a case where a rapist obtained a student identification card from his victim informing her he knew who she was and would find her if she called police. In practice however the victim is much safer when police are notified. The victim may be embarrassed or too upset to even want to talk about it, feeling she would rather try to forget the incident than repeat it. Some women are ashamed because they may have behaved in such a manner as to get themselves in to a difficult situation such as accepting a ride from a stranger or getting drunk with a new companion. In one example we were able to apprehend a dangerous rapist just after a vicious attack. The evidence was good and indications were strong for conviction, but the victim absolutely refused to prosecute because she had had an illegitimate child a few years earlier and felt she would be humiliated in a trial. Some victims are afraid of notoriety, although in St. Paul the newspapers do not print the names of victims of sexual attacks, unless they are murdered and then this would not adversely affect the victim.

A good example of the problems in reporting crimes might be an instance in Peoria, Illinois, a typical American town with average tastes and habits. Many of you are probably familiar with and have visited this city. The nude body of an 18 year old girl was found in a cemetery. The condition of the body, her cut clothing, and the autopsy clearly showed this was a sex crime. There were no clues. Hundreds of tips were run down with no leads, and the investigation was at a standstill. It was at this point that an experienced police official summoned reporters to his office. He pointed out that sex criminals rarely commit just one crime and that this rapist-killer may have attacked other women who had not notified police. He issued an appeal to these women to come forward asking that the newspaper promise that no names be made public. Officials were appalled at the response. Within 24 hours, some two dozen women, ranging from teen-agers to ^{women} ~~matrons~~ in their 50's reported they had been raped, and their descriptions of the attacker left no doubt that just one man was responsible. Assisted by this information police soon had the man in custody, and he confessed to the murder. Further investigation disclosed that this man had ^{attacked} ~~raped~~ more than 50 women in Peoria within ten months and not one had notified police! Yet by allowing this man to continue his attacks and failing to alert police, ^{they were indirectly responsible} an 18 year old girl ^{for the death} ~~was murdered~~.

they were indirectly responsible for the death
R of

This illustrates the importance of reporting crimes when they are committed so that the offender may be apprehended as soon as possible before he may commit other crimes. It is equally important to report even suspicious incidents, because they may ~~be of some assistance in relation to other crimes.~~ ^{reported} I might give a good example of this that ties in with a similar situation I understand you had here. Last year when I was here I heard you had a series of attacks on women in their own homes. We recently had a man who entered private homes at 3:00 on Thursday afternoons while the housewife was visible outside shoveling snow ~~or doing other chores.~~ He cut down the clothesline and waited ^{in the basement} for the woman to return inside, at which time he bound and attacked her. ^{with his head} No one had ever seen his face because he wore a pillowcase with holes cut at the eye level, and he covered the victim's face so she had difficulty breathing. ~~He then attacked and robbed them.~~

Since we had no idea what this man looked like, it is interesting to hear how we finally were able to apprehend him. In one home the attacker ~~stole~~ a coin collection he had placed in a pillow case belonging to the victim. At least two weeks later a ^{citizen} ~~man~~ thought it was strange when he noticed another man park his car near ~~the observers home~~ and remove some coins from a pillow case, so he took down the license number and reported to police. It developed that the owner of this car had a previous conviction for a similar offense, and through further investigation, we were able to locate the gun and other evidence ~~and~~ ^{which} convicted this suspect.

We do receive a substantial ^{number} ~~amount~~ of false reports, particularly pertaining to alleged sex crimes. ~~These are~~ sometimes very difficult to determine, because we see ~~some~~ excellent liars. I imagine that ^{some} of you, being intelligent and capable women could be very deceptive if forced into the predicament, even though this is completely contrary to your character. ^{get} Many of the people we deal with grow up in an environment that ^{actually} develops this. We do however see many for whom lying is entirely new. Some children are afraid of being reprimanded by their parents so make up a very convincing story. Children are particularly adapt at this, especially since everyone is so concerned about helping the poor victim they don't think to challenge them. A 13 year old girl was found unconscious and near death ^{wearing torn} in a nightgown on the floor of her livingroom with a nylon stocking ^{knit} around her neck. At the hospital she told an elaborate story of being attacked. But the facts didn't make sense so she was asked to take a polygraph or lie detector exam, after which she told me that she had actually tried to commit suicide.

← very imp. to determine so our time & effort can be concentrated elsewhere

Incidentally, suicides are not as uncommon among children as one might expect. Although we had ~~only 33~~ ³⁵ recorded suicides in our county last year, this includes only those where there is no doubt whatsoever ^{that it is a suicide,} such as those in which a suicide note is left behind or the victim announces he is going to shoot himself in front of several people, and promptly does so. Even in cases where ~~there is little question that~~ ^{it is a suicide,} the coroner may still rule the death as accidental ^{to protect the family,} such as a case last week of an 11 year old boy who had an argument with his mother over Sunday School and promptly went down to the basement and hung himself. Suicides sometimes involve innocent

5

victims, such as in the case of murder-suicides. The most tragic case I can think of occurred ~~last fall~~ when a young mentally ill mother dropped her three-year old daughter blindfolded off our High Bridge over the Mississippi River, then jumped herself. A fisherman was able to save the mother but couldn't reach the baby floundering in the water. We have been very concerned about the problem of suicides, and our state has organized a Suicide Prevention Clinic at which the police as well as doctors and lawyers are attempting to determine ~~if~~ ~~and~~ what can be done to alleviate this problem, including a change in our statutes giving authorities involved greater control in cases of potential suicides.

62. ^{Some} ~~Those~~ of you who are doctor's wives may be particularly interested in our child battering cases. A ~~quite~~ ^{few} years ago we passed a law in our state making it mandatory for doctors, hospitals, and all medical personnel to report all suspected cases of child beating to the police. Of notable importance was the clause protecting all doctors from any possible liability in making these reports. Since this time we have found doctors to be of great assistance in bringing such cases to our attention, and thereby protecting these children from further abuse. Before I came here, I was just closing such a case on my desk, and I thought I would bring along the pictures as an example, since there is some truth to the cliché that a picture is worth a 1,000 words (Show Barker photos). This is a picture of an illegitimate ~~three~~ year old boy, whose mother later admitted to me that she had beaten the child and had set him in a tub of boiling water. The mother was given psychiatric examinations and found to be sane. She was charged with Aggravated Assault, a felony punishable by 1-5 years imprisonment. In contrast to simple assault, it is necessary to prove "great bodily harm" for a conviction on Aggravated Assault. Although the judge decided that the mother was responsible, he did not feel the injuries justified great bodily harm, so the mother was found guilty of simple assault and sentenced to 30 days in the Workhouse. We were however able to ^{convince} ~~persuade~~ the mother ^{that she should} ~~to~~ relinquish the child. The child is now mentally ill and not placeable for adoption. We do receive numerous child battering cases, among those better known is that of Sonja Peterson, whose father cut off her hand.

↳ We have had some outstanding crimes in St. Paul unfortunately that you may have read about, such as ^{the murder} Mrs. T. Eugene Thompson, the wife of one of our lawyers, and the murder of Carol Ronan, a social worker, by Hugh Morse, a man who had killed women across the country. This brings up a common fallacy held by the public in connection with criminals, particularly the sex offender. The average person looks upon such offenders as strange creatures who somehow look and act differently than the normal person and can be recognized at a glance. Hugh Byon Morse ^{a cold blooded killer} is a very clean-cut, nice-looking, soft-spoken man, who was asked by a woman to accompany her home to protect her from the still-at-large killer, and who, immediately after the murder, returned calmly to his girlfriend, a Bible college student. In my experience I have seen few sex criminals who even remotely resemble the popular public conception of them. Most look like the man down the street who is loved by the neighborhood children - and frequently is.

I don't want to be too gloomy ^{at such a luncheon} ~~on this lovely day~~ so I'd like to close on the lighter side. There are many incidents that come to the attention of the police which raise a smile or ^{give} a sense of satisfaction. It gives many of us a chuckle when we hear what some of our citizens are able to get away with when dangerous criminals are involved. We have had a very dangerous stick-up man operating in ~~St. Paul~~ ^{San Area}, robbing many stores, viciously issuing commands, ~~and~~ in one case he even shot a bar patron. The other day he walked in to a small local grocery store and pointed a gun at a little, 72 year old lady. When he ordered her to give him all her money, the little old lady said indignantly, "I will not" and slammed the cash register shut! The robber was so fabergasted, he didn't know what to do and ran out.

At 11:30 P.M. on Oct. 20, 1975, Linda, a 22 yr. old woman, drove up to her apartment tired after eight hours work as a nurse. A man approached her, explaining that he was new in town, lost, and asked directions. He couldn't understand the careful directions she tried to give him. He "seemed very nice" and genuinely in need of assistance, so she agreed to drive him nearby to his destination. He was very clever in luring her to an isolated area by the river. Suddenly he grabbed her throat, smashed her glasses in to her face, and forced her down the steep cliff. At the bottom, he produced an ice pick and threatened to stab her with it if she didn't disrobe. He seemed satisfied when she removed only her uniform. Then he ordered her to commit oral sodomy on him, and she complied. While she was kneeling under him, so many questions fleetingly passed her mind: (these are also frequent feelings expressed by

Why me? This isn't happening to me! She described the unreality of it all. ^{many victims)} ~~So perhaps we~~ ^{should begin to try} ~~and answer~~
You know it won't happen to you! This isn't real; it's a nightmare; I'll wake up, and ~~it won't be happening!~~

Who is he? What is he? Why do some men rape? Is he proving himself, and am I the inevitable victim?

What will stop him? Will he do it again? Will somebody stop him? How? Does anybody care?

Who will help? Can anybody help? Will anybody want to? I'm so alone! Will I always feel alone?

Am I going out of my mind? Can I block all this out of my mind? Ignore it like most everyone else? Will I be strong enough to deal with it? Will I ever be normal again?

Why me? Am I going to die? Even if I live, will I want to die? Will it be worse when it's over? Will it ever be over? Right now, I want to die.

What have I done wrong? Am I to blame? I feel dirty. Will my family still love and want me? Can I face anyone?

Why me? These things don't happen to nice girls. Rape happens to someone else. Why me?

Then Linda is struck with a hard, blunt object which gashes the back of her head and knocks her immediately into unconsciousness. Why? She complied and thought he got the pleasure he wanted, but it was much more than sexual gratification that he wanted or needed.

Linda next realized that she was crawling up the cliff nude. The rest of her clothing had been torn off and violently cut, and she was bleeding, bleeding everywhere. All of her teeth had been knocked out but one tooth in front. Some of her teeth were later recovered at the scene. Her face was already swelling from a brutal beating. - And the ice pick! She was stabbed with

it five times on each side of her neck, and through the sides of both eyes, narrowly missing an attempt to blind her. Her lung was punctured, and it collapsed.

Linda didn't have to deal with the decision of whether to report the crime as some others do. She does not remember the police arriving and racing her to the hospital. How many victims of sex crimes do not report? Estimates vary up to only one in ten who report, but no one really knows, because there are no reports on those who hold the secret in their memories, ~~and others who choose not to report.~~

Across the country, there is an awakening to the reality of rape. Society must be forced to recognize rape. Here and there ~~a small~~^{larger} number of people are talking about it, and a larger number are listening and thinking. Myths and shortcomings cannot be eliminated unless we all can talk about it. We must learn more about why ~~men rape~~^{people feel they have to commit rape}, what can be done to prevent it, and when it cannot be prevented, what can be done to relieve the victim. There is a desperate need to correct and improve attitudes, approaches, treatment, research, and legislation.

Linda does not become another one of the growing statistics in the most rapidly increasing crime, aggravated rape, because she was not raped. Sodomy is not even included in the compiled statistics. Last year in the United States, there were 55,210 rapes ^{alone} reported.

X Linda still pleads, "Oh God, when is somebody going to do something?"

most significant - how you respond.

PARENTS OF TEENAGERS

Most of us have been aware of the rapid and consistent increase in crime during the past several years. It is frightening and outrageous that more crimes are committed now per population than ever before in our history. Crime effects all of us. No age or sex is excluded. With crime increasing, we have ~~good~~ ^{good} reason to be concerned that our children too might become victims of such crime. Just as with juvenile delinquency increasing we have ^{greater} reason to ~~become more~~ concerned that our own children may in some way become involved in committing an offense. Crime has and will continue to cause irreparable damage, both physically and emotionally to our children. ^{many of our crimes might have been avoided by some common-sense} The cautions involved in protecting our children from crime, very often are those which will also decrease the ^{helps} likelihood of they themselves committing a crime. For example, the curfew law, which requires children under 16 years of age to be off the streets after 10 P.M. unless accompanied by an adult, not only ^{helps} assist in keeping children out of mischief but protects them from crimes by adults during the period of darkness when crimes show a decided increase. caution

Although girls are more often the victim of sex crimes specifically, ~~boys too~~ ^{we should} are frequent victims and ~~should~~ be aware of this possibility. One distressed mother of a boy that had been assaulted said, "I didn't worry so much about our boys. I figured men like this were just interested in the girls."

There are many different ^{We do get victims against boys of all ages.} types of crimes committed ^{against the person} I might briefly discuss some of these offenses so you may better understand the reason for various precautions and how they apply.

1. One of the most prevalent crimes against school age children is indecent exposure. The exposor frequently accomplishes this by driving a car near the child or adult, asking directions, and, pretending not to hear them, asking the child to come closer and then exposing himself. The exposor may also hide in weeds or brush, stepping out at the opportune time. Although this crime is considered a misdemeanor or a crime lesser than a felony and punishable by a maximum of ninety days in the Workhouse, it can be just as frightening to a child as a crime legally considered more serious. Some exposors become very bold, even appearing completely nude in snowbanks. Although the exposor is not commonly known to commit more aggressive crimes, this has been known to happen.

2. There are many approaches used under the crime which we classify generally as molesting. This too is considered a misdemeanor and consists of molesting or attempting to molest ^{a person} over the clothing. The offender usually is sent to court for disorderly or lewd conduct. This has frequently occurred within the neighborhood by someone who lives nearby and comes suddenly to the parents attention when several kids begin discussing this.

3. The crime of indecent assault is ^{felony} punishable of up to five years in prison. This entails sexually molesting under the clothing, and can be accomplished in the same manner as molesting. This has occurred within the child's own home or ^{the home of} a friend where he or she

is believed protected. We ^{recently} just received a complaint of indecent assault against a teenage boy that actually occurred ^{on an escalator} within a crowded department store.

4. The crime of carnal knowledge refers to having sexual relations with a female under 18 years of age. ^{regardless of whether she is willing or not} This is not common with children under 10 years of age and has rarely been verified by ~~medical examination~~ in such cases. The penalty increases as the age of the child decreases. This offense also involves the practical problem of possible pregnancy resulting. There is a continual rise in illegitimacy among girls. The average age of the unmarried ^{mothers} had dropped from 24 years to 18 years by 1960. There also is a large increase in girls of high school age becoming illegitimately pregnant, and consequently necessitating their leaving school. Booth Memorial Hospital, the Catholic Infant Home, and the Lutheran Home for Unwed Mothers are excellent local facilities for girls ~~during~~ their pregnancy where these girls can avoid the stigma which might result if they were to remain in their own community and where they can obtain the necessary medical care and social casework services. These facilities account for a large number of non-resident girls coming to this area for assistance.

5. Kidnapping as most of us think of it for ransom is exceedingly rare today because of severe penalties enacted some years ^{ago} when this crime was more common. However forcibly taking a ~~child~~, ^{prison} or an ~~adult~~, where great bodily harm results or where a felony is committed, does occur periodically. The penalty here is up to forty years imprisonment.

6. Sodomy, which entails abnormal sexual behavior, ~~is~~ frequently involves ~~the~~ boys and is punishable by up to 20 years.

There are many other crimes ⁺⁺⁺⁺ reported against the person, but I won't go in to this further. If you have any questions about this, I'd be glad to answer them later.

~~Many offenses might have been avoided by some common sense caution. Some teenagers unknowingly behave in such a way as to make themselves more vulnerable to crime. Teenagers must face new experiences and decisions each day which are to them very important, and parents of teenagers must cope with many unique problems in protecting and supervising them. Parents must also meet the additional problem that many teenagers resent their interference and may feel that their parents are worrying needlessly or are denying them privileges just "out of spite".~~

1. Supervision of a teenager is ~~certainly~~ as important as supervision of the younger child who is physically more dependent. ^{It is important to know} ~~try to be aware~~ of where your child is at all times. If they seem to be gone for an unusually long period of time, find out why and question them briefly on their return. If you show genuine concern, they should not resent this. Discourage your child from loitering on the streets after dark when most types of crime show a decided increase. Have your daughter call you when she has arrived at a far-off destination to be sure she has arrived safely. ~~they are being followed, they should go to the closest source of help whether this is their own home, the corner store, or a telephone.~~ ^{See Pg 4}

Get to know your child's friends and know who they are with when they are out. If you have good reason to disapprove of his or her

companion, ~~don't be afraid to~~ discourage this. There is some truth in the thought that a person is known by the company he keeps. This doesn't mean to refuse to allow him to go with a friend simply because he's late home ^{to him} ~~once~~ ^{the last time} when he was with him, etc. Kids may begin to resent all restrictions if some seem to them to be unreasonable. Some offenses result when girls do not know their escorts well.

This applies to friend's of a friend, chance acquaintances, boys met casually at a dance, etc. Many teenagers are naively unaware of dangers and ^{will} carry on conversations with strange boys or men or accept rides from them. ^{"because he seemed to be a nice fellow"} This brings up a commonly held fallacy that the sex criminal-or any other criminal-is some~~a~~ strange creature that somehow looks and acts differently from the average person and can be recognized instantly at a glance. ^{EX. HUGH MORSE} Many actually look like the man down the street that is loved by all the neighbor children - and frequently it is such a man. It is a good idea for a child to be accompanied by a friend or friends, when going out, but don't ~~feel~~ feel that they are entirely safe because they are not alone. Probably ~~more of~~ ^{more of} offenses against ~~children~~ children occur when there is more than one child present simply because children are more often found with playmates. The fact that there is more than one child poses little threat to the offender because he is not likely to be subdued by even a large group of children.

Offenses also result from teenagers frequenting certain trouble spots, that is areas where trouble is more likely to occur, such as in parked cars in lonely areas, loitering on street corners, in and outside taverns, etc. ^{Discourage them from hanging around these areas.} ~~Some~~ girls may not be aware that their clothing and manners are suggestive - and can lead to trouble they can't handle.

Above all, tell your children not to talk to or accept rides from strangers. This includes hitchhiking rides. We have had several recent instances where ~~this has happened~~ ^{boys have been} in propositions and assaulted ~~on boys~~ ^{by strangers offering rides}. Some girls have impulsively accepted rides during storms or other circumstances when they would ordinarily not do so. Under such conditions they may falsify part^{ally} of their story to both parents and police. It is not unusual for police to receive reports which are eventually proven to be partially false or totally unfounded. ^{who may be afraid} ^{from children} ^{will be angry} ^{Chm adapt. ex.}

It is desirable to have your young children attend the movies with an adult, and it is a good idea to advise older children, who also may run into trouble in the theater, to go immediately to the usher if a stranger touches or annoys them. Theater employees are anxious to help the child and to assist in apprehending these molesters. Many molesters have been caught and convicted through their outstanding efforts.

Some of you may have children old enough to babysit. It is best to eliminate questionable babysitting jobs and to take only those where you are reasonably sure of the party's character. Some unhappy situations could never be repaid by the fees of a babysitter. If a stranger calls to request a babysitter, ask your child to find out where they learned that he or she was available, ask for their name, address, and phone, and call them back after checking the phone book and with the person who recommended ~~for~~ them. They should not carelessly let it be known that they are going to babysit at a certain time and place to avoid unwanted guests. If the phone rings while your child is babysitting, ~~tell them~~ ^{they should} ~~not~~ indicate that they are a babysitter but say simply, "They will be home soon. May I take a message?" Tell the babysitter to pull the shade so that it will not appear that they are alone, and of course to lock all doors.

Some teenagers unknowingly behave in such a way as to make themselves more vulnerable to crime.

Apprehension:

In the event that a child should run in to trouble, there are several things which can be done for their protection and to aid in the apprehension of the offender to prevent recurrence to them and to other children.

See page 2

Tell your child not to take unnecessary chances or be overly confident. Boys may run into gangs looking for trouble or may challenge a young smart aleck, not knowing he carries a weapon and has had more experience in street fighting, giving him an advantage. One sixteen-year old rape victim said, "I knew he was following me for three blocks but I didn't figure he would ever try anything!" If possible they should seek help before the offender realizes he has been discovered so that he can be apprehended immediately. But where a child may actually be grabbed suddenly, their best protection is to scream. The physical weakness which children and women cannot overcome does not apply to their lungs. Even if no one might hear them, this often has scared the culprits off.

to them
by the
other guy!
help
is this
own home
the corner
store or
a telephone

The circumstances involved in ^{crime} ~~molesting~~ are usually very upsetting, but it is important for everyone involved to remain calm and think clearly. The more upset the adults become, the more emotionally disturbed the children will be. If approached quietly a child will likely forget the incident sooner and show less effect from it. If a crime has been committed or attempted, notify the police immediately. Obtain the emergency number from the operator or have her connect you directly. It is important to dial the correct number the first time ^{rather} than to waste time in repeated mistakes. In one recent incident an attacker managed to interrupt the call before the victim could dial the correct number after first getting the wrong party. State the nature of the difficulty and give the correct address or location. The wrong address has also been given. On occasion it has been necessary for the child himself to call the police. One eight year old, when the older babysitter became too frightened, knew enough to dial the operator to reach the police and reported a shooting she had heard so that police were able to arrive in time to prevent further killing.

many crimes not reported.

Descriptions are very important, and children have displayed some outstanding abilities to describe and identify offenders. Last week a six year old was able to select the correct picture of a suspect when her parents were unable to do so.

Many children of all ages have learned the value of obtaining the license number of a car used in an offense and may be more likely to write it down or memorize it than the adult. This important means of identification however is often overlooked. In one instance the father of ~~molested~~ victim went to a great deal of effort to locate the car used by the molester and gave us a detailed description of the car but still did not think to get the license number. Two very rewarding examples of obtaining license numbers include the instance when two little nine-year old girls that had been assaulted....

There is a possibility that a child may be asked to appear in court as a witness. Every effort is taken to make this as easy as possible for them, and as it results it frequently is harder on the parents than the children. However dangerous criminals have been released to harm others because parents have refused to allow their children to appear in court. When they have upheld their conviction that crime is wrong and should not be tolerated, it often results that the child does not have to appear in court after all.

(Macalester College)

ASPECTS OF CHILD ABUSE AS RELATING TO BIRTH CONTROL

It was suggested that I discuss briefly some of the very real problems present in our own community relating to the problem of birth control. Since the time is limited, I thought I might quickly mention two specific aspects not frequently brought out in this issue.

There is without any doubt a rising concern in our country and throughout the world about the effects of over-population on our environment, including pollution, crowding, poverty, etc. At no time has the worry about over-population been so acute and the need for birth control so urgent. It is staggering to realize that in the next 30 yrs. or by the year 2000, the population in our country could likely increase by 100 million people, or the equivalent of adding a city larger than St. Paul (250,000) every single month.

The argument also that each woman should have the right to decide for herself whether she should conceive and bear children has become more and more accepted as people are challenging the traditional or established modes of behavior.

It is essential that all of this be considered, and I am certain it will not and cannot be ignored. However there is more than this.

If the estimates are true that at least 20% of our births are unwanted, we must focus too on the problems of that unwanted child. There are many. There has been much said about the unwanted child, who, feeling rejected, sets up a pattern of rebellion and delinquency. The economic costs of dealing with the various problems arising from the unwanted child are so vast as to be incalculable. But the primary consideration should be more than economic. We should realize the effects on the unwanted child himself.

What becomes of the unwanted child? Most become cherished after birth. You may have heard a parent say, "I wouldn't give a nickel for another child, but I wouldn't take a million dollars for any child I've got!"

But many must spend the rest of their lives suffering because they are unwanted. I have seen some of these. Here is an unwanted child. (Show photo of Barker) The mother hated the child's father, who deserted her as soon as he learned she had become pregnant. The child was brought to the police station by a babysitter, who had been hired by the mother so that the Welfare worker would not see the child when she came out to the house. The child was covered with multiple bruises and lacerations. The skin on the buttocks and upper thighs is completely removed. As you can see, there is no area on the child's body which has not been subjected to trauma. X-rays revealed the child also had several old bone fractures. The child screamed in pain whenever he was touched and ~~repeated~~ ^{pleaded} continually, "Please don't take me home." The mother had three other children who appeared healthy and well cared for. She told me she "swatted and swatted" the child because he kept screaming. She then put him in a large tin laundry tub full of boiling water. The mother voluntarily relinquished this child, but he is now diagnosed as mentally ill and not suitable for adoption.

As a member of a new Child Abuse Team at S.P.R.H., formed last Sept., 1969, we are trying to protect such children while attempting to treat the parents and deal with the environmental problems. Since the formation, we have staffed more than 68 case of severe child abuse (in some cases the child was dead), and we still feel that we are "skimming the surface" in detecting these cases.

(next page)

Our findings on these cases verify the conclusions of studies in Denver, Washington, and London that by far the majority of child abuse victims are the result of unwanted pregnancies. The child may be the result of pregnancy before marriage, ^{or ~~after~~} or there may be doubt as to the father's paternity, or the child is "in the way" or is aggravating existing problems in the family.

Although there are many who feel there is a relationship between unwanted and unloved, this does not have to be assumed in child abuse, because, although most of these children were not wanted, many were actually loved but still abused.

I might add here, some of you may have read in the newspaper yesterday that the effect of liberalizing abortion in Japan has not only reduced illegitimacy but child abuse is now rare there.

As Margaret Mead has emphasized, we must focus on the young, protecting them, and worry less about regulating morality of adults. While I have been talking, more than 1,000 babies have been ^{born} brought in to the world. I hope that the time will come when every child will be born in an environment where he is wanted, cared for, and not physically or emotionally deprived.

I would like to hurridly comment on the incidence of criminal abortions. Some have used the existence of criminal abortions as criticism against current rigid regulations of therapeutic abortions. However, the argument that the prevalence of criminal abortions supports reform of abortion laws is falacious. We can see how ridiculous this is if you apply this reasoning elsewhere, for example, "since the incidence of rape has increased rapidly, we should make rape lawful, and we will no longer have the crime of rape!"

Criminal abortions do indicate the tragic consequences of desperate, frightened women who are convinced there is no alternative to their problem. I am not referring to the legal abortions performed by qualified physicians as arranged by Mr. McCoy. Our last death as a result of a criminal abortion illustrates very well how very desperate these women can be. This woman was assisted by two others in her abortion attempts. First the woman futilely drank quinine and ergot. Next a cathetar was inserted. When this was unsuccessful in causing an abortion, a clothes hanger was used. When this did not work, a ^{utility rod} ~~fire iron~~ was inserted, causing her death.

The descriptions supplied by women who have undergone criminal abortions are more dramatic and tragic than those portrayed fictionally in the movies. The underground arrangements, the conditions of the illegal meeting, the unsanitary conditions, and the methods used are sordid. Although these abortionists frequently insist they are authorized physicians, they ~~generally~~ ^{surgery} often know little about this simple medical operation and frequently injure their victims, sterilize them for life, and sometimes kill them.

Yet few of these criminal abortions are reported to authorities. It is this "butcher" who greedily preys on anguished women that must be stopped, regardless of abortion reform, - which will come. The woman who receives such an abortion is recognized as an unhappy victim who must be protected with confidentiality and cannot be prosecuted herself when testifying in court against ~~the~~ criminal abortionist. The argument that these women will not seek medical assistance if a report to police is made is ^{unreasonable} ~~ridiculous~~, because when these women do seek qualified medical help following a "botched-up" abortion, she is so sick and frantic, such consideration would be incidental. In reporting criminal abortions, we can emphasize a tragic and unnecessary consequence of the law and ^{help} ~~perhaps~~ stop mutilation of other women.

Workshop on Sex Offenders

There are many types of sex offenders, and no offender falls neatly and precisely in one specific category. There is much sexual behavior which by community standards might not be considered "normal" but is not legally a crime. For example, many fetishes, unless they involve another person who is unwilling or the property of another, are not violations of the law. A man who buys a pair of women's underpants and masturbates with them alone in his own bedroom is harming no one else. This may or may not aggravate problems in his social adjustment. However, if this man steals the underwear from a clothesline, kidnaps a woman and forces her to either watch him or to do acts with the underwear, he has committed several violations of the law.

There are also a few sex crimes which involve willing participants, such as Sexual Intercourse with Child, Consensual Sodomy (explain), or any sex act committed in a public place or where it can be viewed to the disturbance of others (Disorderly Conduct). There has been a continual controversy regarding the "victimless crimes".

I will not go in to the various legal crimes, but for our purposes today I think it will be helpful to differentiate between felony and misdemeanor offenses, primarily because they are handled differently by the police and courts, and the danger to the community is viewed differently. (Explain differences between felonies and misdemeanors, and the laws of arrest as related to felony and misdemeanor offenses).

The majority of sex offenders ^{are well covered} are arrested following an extensive police investigation and after a warrant has been issued by the Judge, who has considered the evidence before issuing the warrant. At any point in the long process, the case can be dropped against the suspect or defender. The victim may not even report the crime to the police in the first place. This is especially probable in sex crimes, where victims are more reluctant to report because they feel ashamed, intimidated, threatened, afraid, or etc. Although our office has about an 85% clearance rate in identifying rape offenders, there is still the possibility that the rapist may never be apprehended, and more likely not on his first offense. (If he is identified, the County Attorney may still not charge the complaint because he feels the evidence is insufficient for prosecution or the circumstances are such that it is unlikely that a jury would convict the defendant. The County Attorney's goal is conviction; he does not want a low conviction record, and he does not want to subject the victim and the witnesses to an ordeal at a high expense to the tax-payers. There are various court hearings, such as the Rasmussen, Preliminary, etc., and at any time the case against the defendant can be dismissed or an issue appealed by the defense to a higher court. If the defendant is convicted, a P.S.I. often is requested. There is no minimum sentence, except for murder.)

The primary responsibility of the police is to protect the community, - their persons and their property. This involves enforcing the law. The laws are made to protect the community through outside controls because some individuals do not respect the rights of others. The deterrent effect of punishment for breaking the law or committing a crime is too often ^{un-pleasant principle} over-looked. If every burglar knew that fifteen minutes after he broke in a store, he would be sent to jail and stay there, there'd be alot fewer burglaries. However, the threat of being caught and imprisoned may have little or no effect on some offenders. ^{Some particularly} sex offenders, particularly those with compulsive disorders, may be such individuals. Some offenders with psychological, emotional, and physical problems might (and might not) respond to a treatment rather than a punitive approach. While these individuals are in prison, the community naturally is protected from them. But, eventually they return to the community, and without treatment they ^{may} have the same problems for which they were incarcerated. However, during the treatment process it is also essential that the community be protected from overt offenders who realistically are not likely to be "cured" from deep-seated problems to safely return to the community within a very brief period of time.

Crime prevention is the best approach to community protection. If we can prevent the crime from occurring, we are preventing emotional tragedy and grief. If an offender can be rehabilitated by treatment, we are protected the community from future tragedy and expense. The community however cannot afford to be foolishly sympathetic and excuse offenders because they are unfortunates who cannot control themselves. Explanations for their behavior

Citizen's Arrest

omit if C. Atty present

Charming offenders to experts

explain investigations?

Some particularly

Programs which
treat while protecting

unless he is found to be legally insane (few are)

are not excuses, and each individual must be held accountable to the law for his conduct. A program such as recommended by the Task Force on Sex Offenders is strongly indicated. The Los Angeles Sex Offense Bureau has a program directed by Dr. deRiver where all those arrested for sex crimes are taken to a hospital setting where they receive complete physical, psychological, and psychiatric diagnosis with recommendations regarding treatment.

The U.S. has ^{one of} the world's highest rate of sex crimes, but incredibly little is done to protect victims or rehabilitate offenders. With ~~some~~ exceptions, treatment facilities for convicted sex offenders do not exist today. Treatment skills not only need to be developed, but research is necessary to determine what treatment methods can be effective.

→ those focusing on the non-convicted offender who voluntarily seeks treatment

CB

Explain Rape Committee

1 in 10 reported?

mentally ill - dominance? Learned behavior which has provided satisfaction, thus reinforced, in "anti-social" or socially unacceptable ways.

1 in 4 unreported

Rapist often may believe victim enjoyed offense -

By Sgt. Carolyn Bailey

PRECAUTIONS FOR THE FEMALE

Introduction:

Most of us have been aware of the rapid and consistent increase in crimes during the past fifteen years. It is frightening and outrageous that more crimes are being committed now per population than ever before in our history. The greatest matter of concern and the most notable increase seems to involve the crimes against the person where no amount of insurance or material loss can compare with the emotional or physical injuries of the victims. There is mounting danger that a woman, or child, will be insulted, molested, attacked, robbed, beaten, kidnapped, and even murdered by criminals, psychotics, and sexual deviates. We might think such things could not happen here, but for each sample of crime committed in New York City, for example, we could locate its comparison here. Larger cities may have more of such crimes because they have more people, but this does not decrease the likelihood that the same thing could happen to any St. Paul woman and does. We might also say, "Well, something like that would never happen to me!" but this is exactly what many of the victims have told me they once thought.

(Current example to gain concern:) January is generally one of the quietest months for crimes reported to our Sex Homicide Division. But in one weekend alone last January we received reports of eight vicious, forcible rapes. Among many offenders that we are continually searching for and arresting, there are two notable attackers currently at large, and I might briefly mention these as examples that I can later refer to. One man, we believe, is responsible for at least a dozen rapes here all occurring in the same manner. He appears immediately after the woman, or in three instances two women, entered her parked car. Pointing a gun, this man forces the victim to climb over the seat to the rear floor, keeping her head down while he drives away to an isolated area. When he stops the car, he orders the victim to kneel on the back seat facing the rear window, after which he ties her hands behind her back, tapes her mouth and eyes with adhesive tape, rapes the victim or victims, and steals her money. The other current attacker has entered three homes while two of the women were visible outside doing chores and one was washing clothes in the basement. He cut down the clothesline and waited for the woman to return inside, at which time he bound and attacked her. No one has seen his face because he wears a pillowcase with holes cut at the eye level, and he covers the victims face so she has difficulty breathing. This sounds like something in the movies but it happens!

Many of these offenses might have been avoided by some common-sense caution. Perhaps if we are reminded of a few simple rules it might be more likely that we'll apply them. After I have discussed some methods of prevention, I will give some suggestions as to what should be done if a crime or attack should actually occur. We of course prefer to prevent crime so this area is more emphasized.

1. When at all possible, travel in pairs, preferably with a male companion you know well. This is especially true after dark. If the victim had not been alone, many of our sex crimes might not have been committed. Have your companion walk you to the door and be sure you are safely inside before leaving. This would also apply to cab drivers. Attacks have occurred right outside the door after the escort has just left. However, don't make the mistake of believing you are entirely safe because you are with another female. Offenders have been able to handle more than one woman or, have methods of getting rid of one, as in the instances I have already mentioned.
2. If it is absolutely necessary for you to travel alone, whether it is from the bus stop or the parking lot, which incidentally can be a definite hazard, be aware of the possibility of danger. Many women are taken so much by surprise that they do not know how to respond. Plot your course if you anticipate difficulty so that you know where to go if trouble occurs.
3. When walking, avoid bushes, shrubbery or other obstruction near your path. Many women have exclaimed, "I don't know where he came from, suddenly he jumped out from nowhere!" Offenders prefer to catch their victim unaware. Avoid dark streets. Travel in well lighted, heavily trafficked areas.
4. Be aware of people behind you. If you believe someone is following you, go to the nearest phone, whether this is the first lighted house or phone booth, and call us. If you don't know the number, have the operator connect you directly. One woman was so nervous that she dialed the number incorrectly, wasting precious minutes that allowed a prowler to overcome her. The circumstances are often very traumatic, but it is important to remain calm and think clearly. When calling the police, give your name, address or present location, and state briefly your purpose. If you let the dispatcher know your need is urgent, we will be there immediately.
5. Don't take chances or be over-confident. Don't think like one young rape victim who said, "I knew he ^{was} following me, but I figured even if he was he wouldn't try anything!" or another more sophisticated victim who thought the suspect was just going to try to "pick her up" and she could handle him. Some adults carefully advise young children but mistakenly believe they can take care of themselves. If possible call us before the offender realizes you are aware of him so that he can be apprehended immediately. But where doing so would increase your own personal danger or where the onset is sudden, scream! The inherent physical weakness which we ladies cannot over-come does not apply to the lungs. Even if no one might hear you, this has often been known to scare the culprit off. If the occasion actually arises, you probably won't worry about this embarrassing you.
6. It's a good idea to carry or have something in mind in your possession that can be used as a weapon. When you are going someplace alone, a long hat pin stuck in your hair or clothing can send an assailant wailing. A spike heel or a sturdy handbag can be just as dangerous as many weapons criminals might carry. One woman carries a police whistle everywhere after dark. This is of course a matter of individual preference, but I personally think a woman's scream is more effective and simpler. Screaming is often instinctive and a shrill yell is less likely to be confused with whistling for the dog. Some women have asked me about the advisability of keeping a pistol available. It is against the law for anyone but a law-enforcement

officer to carry a gun on their person. You may, however, keep a revolver in your home, but unless you are comfortable, proficient and prepared to use it when indicated, a moments hesitation might allow an offender to disarm you and use the weapon against you. Actual case have shown that a weapon often is not used even if given the opportunity. It is also important to be fully familiar with safety precautions and to give the situation careful consideration before producing the weapon. There are many legalities involved.

7. Sex offenses sometimes result when women don't know their escorts well. This applies to friends of a friend, chance acquaintances, etc. Some girls from smaller towns are not aware of the hazards prevalent in a larger city and carry on conversations with strange men or accept rides from them. This brings up another fallacy held by the public in connection with sex criminals. The average person looks upon such offenders as strange creatures who somehow look and act differently than the normal person and can be recognized at a glance. Hugh Byon Morse, the cold-blooded killer of a St. Paul social worker as well as other women, is a very clean-cut, nice-looking, soft-spoken man, who was asked by a woman to accompany her home to protect her from the still-at-large killer, and who, immediately after the murder, returned calmly to his girlfriend, a Bible college student. In my experience I have seen few sex criminals who even remotely resemble the popular public conception of them. Most look like the man down the street who is loved by the neighborhood children - and frequently is.

8. Offenses also result from women frequenting certain trouble spots, that is where trouble is more likely to occur and where she becomes acquainted with questionable associates. This also includes girls loitering on street corners, in parked cars in lonely areas, and women alone in taverns.

9. For the more ambitious lady, courses in judo are offered. The Y.W.C.A. and some of the highschool adult extension classes have such programs. One young lady in the course put her lessons to good use. When a man grabbed her from behind, she flipped him over her shoulders and slapped him on the neck with the side of her hand. The police report read, "The assailant ran hurriedly off with the victim in hot pursuit." However, don't over-emphasize the value of this skill. It requires a great deal of practice to respond to holds instinctively, and it is important to react quickly to an attack before you might be rendered helpless. (My husband, who's 6'3" and 230# has amply demonstrated this problem to me, but I rationalize this by telling him I don't want to hurt him.) You must also maintain this skill if you expect to use it in the future or you may forget it.

10. Lock your car when you leave it, even on your own driveway, and lock the doors when you are driving it. This not only prevents anyone from stealing the car but also from entering and hiding in it and avoids unwanted companions (as in earlier examples).

11. Purse snatches are common offenses against women. Here again is where the scream comes in handy. The purse snatchers technique depends on the element of surprise, and he is usually anxious to escape the scene. If the snatcher appears persistent in obtaining your purse, let him have it rather than risk injury from falls or blows. Do not carry large sums of money, but if this is absolutely unavoidable, carry the money on your person rather than in your purse. This also applies to keeping unnecessarily large sums of money in your house or place of business.

12. Call ahead to your destination before you leave and tell them how long it will take you to get there. A simple phone call can confirm a safe arrival - or assure you of the callers accurate representation. It is best to verify the identity of an unfamiliar voice by calling them back before giving them any information requested over the telephone. Through our police investigation we are amazed at the number of people that will accept our verbal identification on the telephone and give us unlimited information. We currently have a male who represents himself on the telephone as a fictitious doctor and over a period of sometimes an hour or more of conversation obtains very intimate information pertaining to the victim's underwear sizes, sex life, and so forth. Also in the case of babysitters obtaining new jobs, obtain the caller's phone number and call them back after verifying their source of referral. Don't prolong suspicious phone calls. Nuisance and lewd phone calls are difficult to control, but where calls continue and where possible, arrange a date, and we'll keep it for you. This resulted in the arrest of a seriously disturbed fourteen year old boy who had been propositioning elderly women and who needed the immediate attention which we saw that he received. Do not unthinkingly give a caller your name, address or repeat your phone number in case he dialed the number at random. In many cases you will receive no further problems if you simply hang up immediately or you may also discourage the caller by clicking the receiver several times and saying, "Operator, this is the call I want traced". The phone company has very recently put in to use a new system of tracing calls by "locking" the lines where the caller is unable to disconnect the line and the phone can then be traced. This is used only in the case of repeated and predictable calls because of the large number of manpower required.

13. As in the case of the recent attacks in the victim's own home, the defense of the home has become as important as the defense of the person. Keep all outside doors locked. Offenses in the home often result with unlocked doors or locks that were already broken. Some older building have locks that can be easily casemifed. In the case of automatic locks it is best to check them periodically to be sure they have not been altered. Some of the newer buildings not only have excellent dead bolt locks but offer peepholes so that you can see the caller before opening the door. Doors should not be opened until you identify the caller. If you do not know the caller, you might verify their identity from the window or talk to him through a locked screen or storm door. Under no circumstances should you call out a cheery "Who's there?" and then when a male voice answers "the laundry man", fling open the door. It might not be the laundry man. Do not admit unauthorized persons in to your home. They may wish to use the phone, inspect the furnace, conduct a poll, etc. If they are legitimate, they will be able to properly identify themselves. Small children should never be allowed to answer the door. Children will admit anyone because they are friendly and unafraid but could let someone into the house who might be dangerous. A stranger is also able to obtain a great deal of information from a child in this way, such as, "Daddy's out of town and Mommy(s down in the laundryroom." Keep your shades drawn to avoid tempting window peepers or creating the appearance of being alone. A light left on while you are gone in the evening might also deceive burglars. Report anything suspicious such as unexplained persons around your property. One woman thought it was strange when she ran into a young boy who seemed to be coming from her apartment but didn't think to check her belongings until much later when it was more difficult to apprehend the boy and recover the property.

II. In the event an offense is committed in your presence, there are several things which you can do for your protection and to aid in the apprehension of the offender to prevent recurrence to you and to others.

It is very important to notify authorities immediately when a crime has been committed. There are undoubtedly many more crimes committed than are actually reported to police, particularly sex offenses. We frequently learn of unreported offenses during the course of investigations of reported complaints or through confessions from suspects arrested for other crimes. Women have given many reasons for not reporting offenses. She may be afraid because of a threat by the assailant, such as in a case a couple weeks ago where a rapist obtained a student identification card from his victim informing her he knew who she was and would find her if she called police. In practice however the victim is much safer when police are notified. The victim may be embarrassed or too upset to even want to talk about it, feeling she would rather try to forget the incident than repeat it. Some women are ashamed because they may have behaved in such a manner as to get themselves into a difficult situation such as accepting a ride from a stranger or getting drunk with a new companion. In one example we were able to apprehend a dangerous rapist just after a vicious attack. The evidence was good and indications were strong for conviction, but the victim absolutely refused to prosecute because she had had an illegitimate child a few years earlier and knew she would be humiliated by a defense attorney in a trial. Some victims are afraid of notoriety, but fortunately in St. Paul the newspapers do not print the names of victims of sexual attacks, unless they are murdered and then this would not adversely affect the victim.

A good example of the problems in reporting crimes might be an instance in Peoria, Illinois, a typical American town with average tastes and habits. The nude body of an 18 year old girl was found in a cemetery. The condition of the body, her cut clothing, and the autopsy clearly showed this was a sex crime. There were no clues. Hundreds of tips were run down with no leads, and the investigation was at a standstill. It was at this point that an experienced police official summoned reporters to his office. He pointed out that sex criminals rarely commit just one crime and that this rapist-killer may have attacked other women who had not notified police. He issued an appeal to these women to come forward asking that the newspaper promise that no names be made public. Officials were appalled at the response. Within 24 hours, some two dozen women, ranging from teen-agers to matrons in their 50's reported they had been raped, and their descriptions of the attacker left no doubt that just one man was responsible. Assisted by this information police soon had the man in custody, and he confessed to the murder. Further investigation disclosed that this man had raped more than 50 women in Peoria within ten months and not one had notified police! Yet by allowing this man to continue his attacks and failing to alert police, an 18 year old girl was murdered.

2. If you witness an offense, obtain a description whenever possible. This may sound simple but it is not unusual that we receive no description or as many descriptions as there are witnesses. One 72 year old woman lying in a hospital bed following a severe beating said when I asked her what the attacker looked like, "Oh, I don't know, I couldn't bear to look at that horrible face!" We can well understand how this unfortunate woman felt but this is exactly how her assailant wanted it. Experienced criminals know that our single most important evidence often is the victim's identification and may take precautions so that the victims do not see their face. Ex. Most of you have probably heard how natural human error can confuse descriptions and identifications where several witnesses are positive of opposing characteristics. Observation also applies to other circumstances equally important, such as descriptions of missing persons. One time a detective and I were looking for a runaway girl 5'5" tall, black hair, and brown eyes. We located two girls and had to determine which one it was that we wanted. It was only through questioning that we finally determined that the tiny 5' blond with blue eyes was the girl her parents described earlier. Her parents were upset and had no way of knowing their daughter dyed her hair, but this is not as uncommon as you might think.

3. Obtain license numbers of cars whenever cars are involved. The reason for this is self-explanatory but this means of identification is often overlooked. Last week we had a molesting complaint where the father of the victim actually went to a great deal of effort to locate the car used by the molester but he still didn't think to get the license number. Two very rewarding examples of this include the instance when two little nine-year old girls that had been assaulted remembered what their parents had told them but didn't think they could remember the whole license number so one child remembered the first two numbers and the other remembered the last two. When I asked, "But what about the middle two numbers, they said, "That's easy, we didn't have to remember them, they're 1-2!" The man was apprehended. Another instance occurred during a police chase involving several dangerous criminals. The police knew they had just been in a certain vicinity and were routinely checking the area when they came across a little boy sitting in the alley. They asked him if he had seen anybody around and he said he had seen some men. When asked if they got in a car, he said yes. He was then casually asked if he remembered anything about the car and the little boy pointed to a number he had written in the sand and said, "That's the license number." The little boy made a game of writing license numbers down, and although unexpected, the men were caught in fifteen minutes.

4. If trouble should come, try to mark the assailant. Scratches and bites on the face and hands have not only been helpful in locating and convicting the offender but have sometimes discouraged them from further efforts. Obtain any possible evidence that might lead to identification, such as a piece of cloth or hair. In one instance a girl managed to get her assailant's billfold which later led to his conviction.

5. If it should be necessary, be willing to appear in court to uphold your convictions that crime is wrong and must not be allowed. Dangerous criminals have been released because of witnesses refusal to cooperate in testimony.

Until the citizen faces the problem of increasing crime, it will continue to increase. Experience has shown that reforms come about only when the people themselves want it.

One final reassuring note, if you are afraid to go home, stop and think of how many people you know that have actually become the victim of an attack. If you know any, I'm sure it's a very small number of your acquaintances.

Self-Defense

Strengthen in Numbers

1. When at all possible, TRAVEL IN PAIRS, preferably with a male companion you know well. This is especially true after dark. If the victim had not been alone, many offenses might never have been committed.

Have your companion walk you to the door and be sure you are safely inside before leaving. This would also apply to cab drivers. Attacks have occurred right outside the door just after the escort has left.

However, don't make the mistake of believing you are entirely safe simply because you are with another female. A single offender has been able to handle more than one woman - or there may be more than one offender.

- ### AVOID SURPRISE
2. If it is necessary for you to travel alone, whether it is from the bus stop, parking lot or your own garage (which, incidentally, can be a definite hazard), BE AWARE OF THE POSSIBILITY OF DANGER. Many women are taken so much by surprise that they do not know how to respond. They may be stunned to immobility by the unexpected.

Plot your course if you anticipate difficulty so that you know where to go if trouble should occur. Notice nearby businesses which may be open.

If feasible, use a cab. When using public transportation, be aware of those getting off with you.

When arriving home late at night, don't stop to pick up the mail. Have your house keys in your hand so you don't waste time fumbling for them in your purse.

- ### BE ALERT
3. When walking, AVOID BUSHES, SHRUBBERY OR OTHER OBSTRUCTION NEAR YOUR PATH. Many women have exclaimed, "I don't know where he came from, suddenly he jumped out from nowhere!" Offenders prefer to catch their victims unaware.

AVOID DARK STREETS AND SECLUDED PARKS. Travel in well lighted, heavily trafficked areas.

4. BE AWARE OF PEOPLE BEHIND YOU. Don't believe

like one young rape victim who said, "I knew he had been following me for two blocks, but I figured even if he was he wouldn't try anything!" or another more sophisticated victim who thought the assailant was just going to try to "pick her up" and she could handle him.

Keep cool
If you think someone is following you, go to the nearest phone, whether this is the first lighted house or a phone booth, and call the police. If you don't know the number, have the operator connect you directly. One woman was so nervous that she dialed the number incorrectly, wasting precious minutes that allowed a prowler to overcome her.

The circumstances are often very upsetting, but it is important to REMAIN CALM AND THINK CLEARLY.

- You can't afford overconfidence*
5. DON'T TAKE CHANCES OR BE OVER-CONFIDENT. Some adults carefully advise young children but mistakenly believe they can take care of themselves.
 6. If possible call us before the offender realizes you are aware of him so that he can be apprehended immediately, but when doing so would increase your own personal danger or when the onset is sudden, SCREAM! The inherent physical weakness which we ladies cannot overcome does not apply to the lungs. This cannot be overemphasized. Many, many women have avoided or escaped harm by screaming. Even if no one might hear you, this has frequently been known to scare the culprit off. So SCREAM, SCREAM, SCREAM!
 - Weapons*
 7. It's a good idea to carry or have something in mind in your possession that can be used as a WEAPON.

When you are traveling alone, a long hat pin stuck in your hair or clothing can send an assailant wailing. A spike heel or a sturdy handbag can be just as dangerous as many weapons criminals might carry. A rolled newspaper bent in half is unsuspecting in appearance but can be as effective as a rock. Some women carry flashlight, whistles, and "tear gas" aerosol spray containers everywhere after dark. If you do carry any of these items, keep them in your hand because if you need them you can't depend on an opportunity to search for them in your purse.

Some women have asked about the advisability of keeping a pistol available. It is illegal in St. Paul for anyone but a law-enforcement officer to carry a gun on his person. You may however keep a gun in your home, but unless you are comfortable, proficient and prepared to use it when indicated, a moments hesitation might allow an offender to disarm you and use the weapon against you. Actual cases have shown that a weapon often is not used even if given the opportunity. It is also important to be fully familiar with safety precautions and to give the situation careful consideration before producing the weapon.

8. For the more ambitious lady, courses in JUDO are offered. Most of us smile, especially we women, when we picture the helpless female surprising a brutal assailant by flipping him over her shoulder and striking him in the neck. However, don't over-emphasize the value of this skill. It requires a great deal of practice to become proficient and respond to holds instinctively.

There are selected techniques which are particularly adaptable to women. Most women will attempt to push their much stronger and heavier assailant away or grab at his wrists. Instead of tackling his whole hand, it is far more effective to direct your entire energy to just one finger, preferably his smallest. Kicking, particularly with spike heels, can be very effective in the shins or on the foot.

NEVER ENGAGE IN PHYSICAL COMBAT UNLESS UNAVOIDABLE.
It is far better when possible to RUN.

Purse Snatchers

9. Purse snatches are common offenses against women. Here again is where the scream comes in handy. The purse snatchers technique depends frequently on the element of surprise, and he is usually anxious to escape the scene. If the snatcher appears persistent in obtaining your purse, let him have it rather than risk injury from falls or blows.

DO NOT CARRY LARGE SUMS OF MONEY, but if this is absolutely unavoidable, carry the money on your person rather than in your purse. Hold your purse close to you and do not lay it down in public. Do not leave your purse open, and keep the clasp facing you so that if it should open it will open toward you.

FACE VALUE

10. Sex offenses sometimes result when women don't KNOW THEIR ESCORTS WELL. This applies to friends of a friend, chance acquaintances, etc. Some girls from smaller towns are not fully aware of the hazards prevalent in a larger city and carry on conversations with strange men or accept rides from them.

It may be to your advantage to recognize the fallacy commonly held by the public in connection with sex criminals. Many people look upon such offenders as strange creatures who somehow look and act differently than the normal person and can be recognized at a glance. Actually few criminals remotely resemble the popular conception of them. Many look like the man down the street who is loved by the neighborhood children - and frequently are such men!

DON'T INVITE TROUBLE

11. Offenses also result from women frequenting certain TROUBLE SPOTS, that is areas where trouble is more likely to occur and where she may become acquainted with questionable associates. This also includes girls loitering on street corners, in parked cars in lonely areas, and women alone in taverns.

If you do not desire to become a victim, select your clothing carefully. Enticing clothing can lead to more problems than you think you can handle.

LOCK YOUR CAR

12. LOCK YOUR CAR when you leave it, even on your own driveway, and lock the doors when you are driving it. This not only protects your car from thieves, but prevents anyone from entering and hiding in it and avoids unwanted companions.

Lock your doors immediately when entering the car. Do not hold the door open for any reason, such as keeping the light on to enable you to locate the lock. It has taken just these few seconds for an attacker to arrive.

Keep your car windows up. Lean on the horn in the event of trouble. If you believe someone is following you, drive to a gas station rather than risking a dash into the house.

HOME, SWEET HAVEN?

After a busy day, during a storm, when we are tired, and when we want to be no place else, we like to relax in our home where we feel most comfortable. The home has traditionally been considered our haven, a place of shelter and safety, but more and more this concept is being challenged. We are appalled when we read that an automobile or plane has crashed through a home killing the unsuspecting occupants, but the probability is much greater that an elderly woman will be attacked while sleeping in her own bed, a young mother will be assaulted while doing the morning laundry in the basement with her children looking on, or a babysitter will fall prey to a stranger at the door. The following suggestions may keep our home a haven:

1. **KEEP ALL OUTSIDE DOORS LOCKED.** Offenses in the home often result with unlocked doors or locks that were already broken. Some older buildings have locks that can be easily caseknifed.

In the case of automatic locks it is best to check them periodically to be sure they have not been altered.

Do not inadvertently leave your door open while running next door to visit or while doing chores outside unless you have a full view of the door at all times.

Some of the newer buildings not only have excellent dead bolt locks but offer peepholes so that you can see the caller before opening the doors.

2. Doors should not be opened until you **IDENTIFY THE CALLER.** If you do not know the caller, you might verify his identity from the window or talk to him through a locked screen or storm door. Under no circumstances should you call out a cheery, "Who's there?" and then when a male voice answers, "The laundry man", fling open the door. It might not be the laundry man.
3. **DO NOT ADMIT UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS IN YOUR HOME.** They may wish to use the phone, inspect the furnace or conduct a poll. If they are legitimate, they will be able to properly identify themselves.
4. **SMALL CHILDREN SHOULD NEVER BE ALLOWED TO ANSWER THE DOOR.** Children will admit anyone because they are friendly and unafraid but could let someone into the house that might be dangerous.
5. **KEEP YOUR SHADES DRAWN** to avoid tempting window peepers or creating the appearance of being alone.
6. Ample outside **LIGHTING** not only protects you when you arrive home but discourages prowlers when you are home alone.
7. Some **DOGS** are excellent protection **AND** even friendly dogs can sound the alarm. Keep in mind however that those whose motives are to confront the resident might not be discouraged in this way and that a piece of food might keep the dog otherwise occupied.
8. It is best to take along a companion in apartment buildings when using basement laundries if they are accessible to the general public. Such areas are frequently lonely and good spots for offenses.

9. List your first name on the mail box or entrance-way by the initial only so it is not apparent if you live alone. This rule also applies to the telephone directory.
10. Lewd and nuisance phone calls are difficult to control, but in most cases you will receive no further problems if you simply hang up the receiver or you may discourage a repeated caller by clicking the receiver several times and say, "Operator, this is the call I want traced".

Don't prolong suspicious phone calls. Do not unthinkingly give a caller your name, address, or repeat your phone number in case the caller dialed the number at random.

Verify the identity of an unfamiliar voice by calling him back before giving him any information requested over the telephone. Do not be fooled by a convincing talking. A male representing himself as a fictitious doctor has managed through conversations of sometimes an hour or more to obtain very intimate information from several women.

Report these phone calls to your phone company.

C. Bailey

The role of the police officer throughout the nation has been revolutionized with recent court decisions on the legality of arrests, search and seizure. Interrogation, which has been exaggerated as "the third degree", has just about disappeared. The moment a man or woman becomes a suspect in a crime we immediately inform him of his "rights", that is he does not have to talk to us, anything he may say may be used for or against him in court, he has a right to an attorney, and if he cannot afford an attorney, the court will appoint one for him. We in St. Paul have been advising suspects of their rights for years, but it is now necessary, if the suspect should agree to talk to us, have him sign a form listing these rights and giving his written consent. Some people may give a verbal consent, but it is something quite different for any of us to sign our name to anything. And if for some reason the police are interrupted by other business or the suspect is taken from our presence, for example if he were under arrest and was returned to the jail for lunch, we must again inform him of his rights each time we see him. This has one effect of making the investigations more time-consuming. For example, we had a case where a 40 year old woman was kidnapped from the street and pulled in a car by four men, who badly beat and raped her over a period of seven hours. Following this, the woman was hospitalized for one month and lost one eye. We apprehended one of these men two days later. There was a time when if we had one of a group, we soon learned the identity of the others. However, this man refused to discuss anything with the police, it became necessary for us to conduct a full investigation to determine the identity of each man, and, although three of these men are now serving four year terms in prison, we still do not know who the fourth man is, and he alone is allowed to remain free.

I would not be foolish enough to judge whether this is right or wrong, (there is undoubtedly points on both sides); but the fact is that such rulings are

C. Bailey

SLIDE PRESENTATION

(At 1:46 P.M. on February 6, 1969,) the body of a sixteen year old girl was found in a playground in our city. (On February 14, 1970) a white 26 year old male was convicted by a jury of 1st degree murder for this offense, and (on February 26, 1970, he) was committed as a sexual psychopath to St. Peter State Mental Hospital. In our state, to support such a commitment, a history of sexual perversion which is harmful to others must be demonstrated.

The body was in a supine position with the hands taped together behind the back, and the right leg at a 45° angle to the body. There was adhesive tape in the area of the head and neck. There was considerable blood in the vicinity of the head and face. The body was frozen, and it was necessary to use water to free the head from the ground surface. The dress was pulled above the waist and below the breasts, the nylons pulled below the knees, and the bra pulled above the breasts. Grease residue was found on the right leg. Approximately 100 feet from the body, three tire impressions were apparent in the ice.

Pictures were taken of the scene and body by our police laboratory.

The gross findings at the autopsy were: 1. cerebral edema and contusion 2. multiple skull fractures 3. subarachnoid hemorrhage 4. traumatic perforation of the vagina of an 18" depth through the liver 5. multiple bruises, abrasions, and lacerations. The cause of death was multiple skull fractures.

It was the conclusion of our criminalist that the body had at sometime been struck and dragged by a motor vehicle, probably as the suspect was leaving the scene. The pathologist also concluded that a tire iron or jack handle had been forced from the vaginal area through the liver. The head wounds were consistent with wounds also caused by a tire iron or jack handle. The vaginal wounds were post-mortem.

The results of the investigation indicated that the killer had lured the victim from the house where she was babysitting on the pretense that he needed assistance with the woman for whom she was babysitting. The killer then took the victim in his car to the playground, about two miles away and attacked her. A study of the victim's personality indicates it is likely she resisted him vigorously (a previous 12 yr. old victim of the same assailant who had survived offered no resistance to the attack). The convicted killer had for some time prior to and after the death fantasied similar experiences and recorded them in recovered writings such as this:

(The writer begins by describing in vivid and "earthy" language his having sexual intercourse with a woman, not the later victim) "Just as I came into her, I ripped her bra off and sunk my teeth into her right breast, she groaned in agony. I turned her over, and I told her not to move. I got a long-handled broom - her eyes filled with horror. I pulled her nylons off and tied her ankles to the bed posts. She sat up but I cracked her on the jaw knocking her back. I jammed the end of the broom up her vagina with all my might. It went in 10 or 11 inches - she jerked in horrible agony. I pushed as hard as I could and it shot in about 2 feet - she stiffened and started to bleed from her cervix. I strangled her to death and bit off her nipples and ate them I (had intercourse) with her eye-sockets then I snapped her pelvic hinge - "

There was outstanding "trace evidence" in this case. Scrapings from under the suspect's car were of the same elemental composition as residue collected at the Morgue from the victim's body and clothing. Blood and hairs comparable to the victim's were found in and under the suspect's car, and on a tire iron and blanket with the suspect's name on it found much later on the roof of a shopping center. Distinctive short, brown and white dog hairs found on the victim's body and clothing were also found inside the suspect's car and on the blanket. The left front tire of the suspect's car compared with the cast impression of the tire prints at the scene

of the crime. This obviously demonstrates the value of careful search of the scene, body, clothing, debris, weapons, and all other materials pertinent to the offense.

C. Bailey

#1 - Must get information from the child first...
Give them your name, and use theirs.

INTERVIEWING THE CHILD

(Questioning)

The setting:

one-on-one ideal

It is advisable that only one person questions the child, and, unless there is a specific reason, no one else should be present. ^{how} In the case of the adolescent or teen-aged victim, the presence of a parent can seriously curtail the information received. With a very young child, the presence of another person that is close to the child may be just the reassurance the child needs to talk freely, but consider this carefully. Ask the child in private how she feels about this, if it is feasible. If the parents are present, the child can feel more comfortable requesting privacy if a comment is made by the officer, such as "Most teen-agers are embarrassed with their parents present because they care about them, do not want to subject them to this, and would rather be alone", which is true. (There are some definite disadvantages to having the mother present during questioning of the child in an incest case, including inhibiting what the child tells. However, if the child is under twelve years old, if the mother's attitude at this time supports the child, and if the mother's visible emotional reactions do not disturb the child, there can be some value in having the mother present with the very young child. (As new information unfolds spontaneously, the mother is again forced to face the reality and the extent of the problem. She may verbally help the child to feel less guilty, etc. at this time, even though she ~~may later~~ ^{will later} turn against her. The mother may also provide corroboration as she learns details of the offense. ²¹ Keep in mind, however, that the mother can interfere with the questioning. The mother often is very passive until she learns about the incest, then becomes defensive because of her guilt in failing to protect her child and frequently from her actual negligence.

Reassure that it's okay to talk about it (often been told not to tell)

Similarly, if there is someone present who quite obviously is disturbing or interfering with questioning, see what you can do to separate them (example). Try to avoid taking notes if possible because this distracts a small child and you lose contact with them. A tape recorder allows freedom to concentrate attention on the child while still getting accurate quotes, which are even more essential with a young child. Since recorders can frighten small children, the recorder can be hidden until the questioning is finished, then show the child they have been recorded as though it were a game, playing the child's first few words and telling them how well they've done. This recording can later be played to the child prior to trial to refresh the memory.

after they are relaxed

Tell the parent

Before getting in to pertinent questions, establish a relationship with the child and let them know you are their friend (Ex. showing jail). If you don't relax the child, you won't get the information. The officer must consider the emotions of the child. Put the child at ease through pleasant, friendly conversation that shows you are interested in the child as a person and that there is no reason to be afraid. (ask if afraid, am I scary?) Talk about their fears.

*

The child's short attention span sets a time limit on questioning. The interviewer must move quickly without appearing to do so. ^{Change quickly & do not be questioned when fatigued.} Explain to the child what you are going to do ("I am going to ask you some questions like they do at school. If you don't understand the question, ask me about it."). Tell her what a steno is if you are calling one in (ex. shorthand). It is much less frightening if it's predictable. ^{know what to expect.}

end

statements

(Approach the child slowly, patiently, and calmly, and you may find you have this same effect on others.) Keep questions as short as possible, and wait for answers. Some children take a little longer to answer. Use body language to hold their attention and encourage them to talk, such as leaning over to be on their same level.

Repeat questions - ensure answers & more info.

moving around from behind desk

The setting:

Your purpose and amount of time available are your guidelines. Seeking info. vs. therapy as primary (both inter-act when either is most effective).

A room ^{that is} pleasant, friendly, child-oriented ideal to relax a child. However, toys & certain items can distract a child for lengthy periods and be used as means to avoid discussing uncomfortable subjects. Sometimes, you're better off getting right in to it, while supporting & reassuring further as go along. Ex. Typewriter in our room. If child is waiting while ^{you're} talking to another, keep busy in simple ways such as coloring. - shows you care. - Reduces restlessness.

For sex education purposes, which is basic to therapy (sexual abuse victims know little about sex although experiencing it), drawings and dolls can be used. (Illustrate. Explain dolls)

Painting - simple & good starting point when no "tools" are available.

Be comfortable with your own sexuality

"Take a bath in the dark"

Deal with embarrassment early!

Don't ask why questions - confuses child

If you are informal and natural, the child will more likely be at ease. Similarly, if you feel embarrassed talking about sex, the child will sense this and feel embarrassed. Acknowledge that she might feel embarrassed ("I know some of these questions might be hard to talk about, but I'll try to make it as easy as possible for you.") Reinforce them, and help them to feel they are doing well, both during and after the questioning ("I couldn't catch you on any questions!"). Then they feel they have accomplished something, and they will be eager to cooperate with you in the future, if it should become necessary (ex. mother apprehensive re. court and child anticipating it).

most signif. diff. in soc. work & police training but equally valuable to both

(Allow the child to give her account without interrupting if she talks spontaneously. Be patient and allow the child to give information willingly and naturally. Encourage the child to talk, but be careful not to suggest things. It is important to get the answers from the child, but it is equally important that you are not telling her what happened. Use open-ended questions and avoid yes and no answers. (Example). Children especially are very suggestible but so are many adults. 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. Use their own words (Ex. "penetration"). Use language that is appropriate for the age, sex, and intelligence of the victim.

"leading the witness" "bad words"

Most children are not clear as to what sodomy, connilingus, anus, rectum, etc. mean. Don't say, "Did he perform an unnatural act on you?" They may think an unnatural act is kissing on the neck or jumping off a bridge! Don't use vague terms, such as "private parts"! I consider my armpit as private. It can be tough for a child to describe her experience in what they think are "proper words". They know they don't say "asshole" to a cop, but the only word they may know for intercourse might be "balling". So what have they got left? (demonstrate embarrassment, "...you know"). Help them to feel comfortable giving their account in their own words, and don't react to unusual terms. Accept and clarify them if it is necessary (ex. flashlight).

"Pointing"

~~Last week~~ I talked to a nine-year old girl that had been raped, and every time she used the word "weiner", her mother shuttered "ichhh", and the child cringed. I ignored the mother and repeated a question using her term "weiner" so that the child and mother got the point that it was okay. Sometimes you might want to be more direct. "There's nothing wrong with that word. Lots of people use it. I've heard it ~~lots of~~ ^{many} times.") Never assume child has told everything

Encourage the child to talk freely and don't try to redefine the situation as being either more or less alarming than she sees it. The best way to get a person to cry is what? Say, "Don't cry!" Children especially are responsive to others reactions (example). Avoid trigger words, such as "incest", "rape", etc., which may alarm the child.

Begin ↓

In questioning the child, ^{in an investigation} you want to accomplish two basic purposes: ^{Don't abruptly end. ("Okay? you told me what I need to know!")}

1) Analyze the child to determine her credibility as a witness. What does the child actually know and will the child qualify as a witness = accuracy and ability. The competency of a witness is determined by their ability to differentiate truth from fiction. Generally, under seven years no, 7-10 years maybe, 10 + probably. 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?" (example) ^{Corroboration important when under 10 yrs. (ex. Bettelhoff)}

2) Obtain the 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.

The best basic rule in obtaining information is to get a step-by-step chronological account of what happened. With a small child, it is not necessary to go in to a lengthy discussion about sex. If the crime has been established and the child has demonstrated to be credible, this should be sufficient.

Prepare for court } Assisting child during court process. Interpreting & preparing.

The sexually abused child often has little or distorted
knowledge about sex (~~though experiencing it~~)
and often lacks the verbal skills to express
her experiences.

Convey: I believe you.
You're not to blame
It's good you reported
I'll do everything I can.