Carolen Bailey papers

Version 3
August 20, 2018

[1962]

1962

"SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF YOUTH"

A. Incidence of Juvenile Delinquency

The incidence of delinquency by juveniles has shown a consistent increase throughout the nation, and there is reason to concern ourselves with this problem for here lies the future of our nation. The total juveniles handled by the Juvenile Division of the St. Paul Police Department in 1960 increased 64% over 1950. 3,364 boys and girls were handled for delinquent behavior in 1960 alone by the St. Paul Police Juvenile Division. This does not include traffic violations. The total offenses and complaints investigated and serviced by the Juvenile Division was 8,405, a 12% increase over 1959.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the F.B.I., reports that the national increase in juveniles handled who committed delinquent acts between 1952 and 1960 has increased 55%. There has been an exceptionally large increase in several offenses. Drinking offenses have increased nationally 804% during these years, larceny of autos 124%, shoplifting 108%. In 1948 12.6 of every 1,000 children in the nation were actually sent to Juvenile Courts for delinquency. By 1957 this figure rose to 23.5 of every 1,000 children.

B. What is a delinquent child?

What is a delinquent child? He or she is a minor under 18 years of age who is unable to make a satisfactory adjustment of his environment in that he does not respect the legal or moral laws for the common good. A juvenile can be arrested for various acts which would not be considered illegal if committed by an adult, and for this reason you might be interested in the legal description of the delinquent child. The law states that a delinquent is a child who: violates any state law, or city ordinance; habitually truants from school; is incorrigible; associates with vicious or immoral persons; is a runaway from home; frequents any place which by his presence is a violation of the law(pool rooms, dance halls, street trades, etc.); habitually uses obscene, profane or indecent

language; or is guilty of lewd or immoral conduct involving another person (abnormal and immoral sex activity).

C. Types of Delinquency Prevalent

(3) to stop!

Even though juveniles commit all types of crime, the major delinquent acts in St. Paul seem to be (in this order) for boys: larceny, shoplifting, drinking, disorderly and vandalism; for girls: runaways, shoplifting, drinking, disorderly behavior and sex offenses. Here I might briefly mention each of these offenses.

1. Drinking

Although the present generation of youngsters are not the first to have shown a tendency to use alcohol before reaching legal age, there does seem to be an ever increasing trend in the number of juveniles drinking. Between the years 1950 and 1960 in St. Paul the total number of drinking offenses increased 1043%. The source where these youngsters obtain their liquor is investigated as thoroughly as possible. We still do have some businesses that will sell to minors. Some liquor is stolen, but the biggest source is the unknown bum. This is where the kids get a bum on the street to purchase the liquor in return for a few cents.

2. Larceny

Larceny is the most frequent violation. This includes stealing gas and auto accessories, which often results because kids do not have enough money to operate a car. Kids also steal hub caps to sell ~~or~~ as source of revenue. This is difficult to stop because we can seldom identify the stolen hub caps when we find them. Standard Oil Company has helped by etching in the licence number on the hub cap free of charge. Car accessories are quite commonly stolen by younger boys. In one such case a juvenile officer investigating the larceny from cars on a large public parking lot located a six-year old boy riding down the roadway on a tricycle carrying 18 aerials across the handle bars.

3. Shoplifting

Shoplifting is the second largest offense for both boys and girls. The number of shoplifting offenses in 1960 increased 145% in St. Paul over 1950. Often the kids say they don't know why they shoplifted the particular articles or at least are unable to justify their action. We have not noted a particular correlation between a physical need for the stolen merchandise and the shoplifting offenses.

4. Runaways

In many cases runaways are the result of a home condition. Often girls leave home because they find it difficult in their particular home setting to live up to the standards set by their parents. This particularly is true in regards to dating and the hours they keep. There is of course the adventurous type who leaves home to see "the world".

5. Sex Offenses and Illegitimacy among girls

Runaways have led to further sex offenses, with men taking advantage of this opportunity to harbor runaway girls and become intimate with them. Some girls appear to be amoral, to feel no apparent guilt about their promiscuity. There ~~appears to be~~ is an increasing rise in illegitimacy among girls. The average age of the u.m. has dropped from 24 years to 18 years in 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 ~~illegitimately pregnant~~ 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 & SOCIAL CASE WORK SERVICES. These ~~homes~~ facilities account for a large number of non-resident girls coming to this area for assistance.

6. Vandalism

The total loss in vandalism is difficult to estimate because it involves so many individuals and property owners. Damage to public property alone runs into thousands of dollars. This includes damage to schools, parks, street lights, public buildings and maintainence equipment. Schools suffer the greatest loss, approximately $1,000 a month among St. Paul schools. The largest overall loss is caused by window breakage. In the majority of cases we depend on the parents to not only take appropriate action so this does not accur again but to carry out their obligation to make restitution for the damage. In some cases the damage is of such a serious nature it should not be disposed of on a police level and court procedure is used.

D. The Juvenile Division of the St. Paul Police Department

Specialized units within the Police Departments are set up to investigate offenses committed by juveniles and to develop techniques for the purpose of ~~crime prevention or~~ preventions of juvenile delinquency. The Juvenile Division is a police unit particularly concerned in the dealing with youth in such a way ~~so~~ as to cultivate respect for authority and carry out the philosophy of rehabilitation and protection. To do this the total community resources must be utilized. The Juvenile Division attempts to seek out children with behavior difficulties which may lead to futher delinquency, to determine what kind of help they need to treat their problems or prevent them from worsening, and in accordance with their individual needs, to obtain appropriate services through referrals. Every effort is made to protect the juvenile as much as possible. Juvenile records are kept separate and are not open to the general public. Juveniles that are held in detention are placed in special quarters, which is Woodview Detention Home, in accordance with Minnesota Statutes which state that no juvenile can be locked up with adult prisoners. All juvenile officers work in plain clothes and in plain cars. Lt. John Roberts is in charge ot the Juvenile

Division at the St. Paul Police Department. We have eleven detectives and three policewomen in our division but these are divided in two shifts and all are not working at one time.

1. How do delinquents come to the attention of the Police Department?

Juvenile offenders come to our attention through reports and complaints from citizens, schools, agencies, and parents, through actual arrests by squads, and during the course of the investigation of offenses.

2. Dispositions and Where indicated

When a juvenile offender is seen by us the following dispositions can be made:

If the child has not been known to our division before and the offence is not of an unusually serious nature, or if the parents appear to be capable and interested inthe child and appear able to cope with the problem, the child might be released to the parents, generally after being cautioned. This accounts for somewhat less than half of the offenders.

In more serious cases or in repeated offenses where court action and follow up supervision is indicated, the child is referred to Juvenile Court. The Court may place the child on probation for a specified period of time, generally one year, place the child under the legal custody of a social agency, commit the child to the Y.C.C. where he is institutionalized, or the court may dismiss the matter. This accounts for about one quarter of the children seen.

The child may also be referred to the Probation or Parole offices if he is currently on probation or parole, and they in turn determine what action should be taken. About one-fifth of the children seen are on probation or parole.

In those instances where further supervision or help to the family is indicated, we refer those cases to the recognized social agencies, because the purpose of our division primarily is apprehension and disposition and not rehabilitation of this child and family.

E. What Makes A Delinquent Child?

What makes a delinquent child? The usual array of causes given include broken homes, lack of adequate recreation facilities, slums, poverty, fear of war, increased population mobility, overcrowded schools, portrayal of violence on T.V, movies and in literature, mental health problems, decline of religion in the home, and so on. Few would doubt that all of these have made some contribution to delinquency and crime, though opinions differ as to the significance of each. It is not one condition alone that produces a delinquent ~~child~~ behavior. Many children of poverty are delinquent but many children with the most meager material wealth grow to be leading citizens. ~~Some children from broken homes become delinquent but many children with four sets of parents grow up four times good.~~ The importance of each need and how it is satisfied varies with each individual.

Many feel that if juvenile delinquency is to be curbed it must come largely through the family. "Better children can come only from better homes." "Turning the matter over to George" is a comforting plan for ~~many~~ SOME These parents. Parents of delinquents ~~frequently~~ are quick to wash their hands of responsibilities. MANY Delinquent children lack self-control, and inner self-control is presupposed by earlier parental control. The foundation for parental control is most easily established in the child's early years. The long-prevailing theory of letting little children do about as they please to avoid frustrations, distrubance, etc. may ~~be partly~~ have some responsibility ~~for~~ in the prevalence and upsurge of juvenile delinquency. It is important to teach amd train the child before enterring schoool and in his early school years the unambiguous meaning of No in a family atmosphere of love and understanding. As the child grows older these controls should not be withdrawn faster than the child is able to control himself adequately.

F. Treatment and Prevention

What can the community and each of us do in curbing juvenile delinquency? Organized law enforcement was developed and has been necessary with larger, more complex communities. Regardless if you perform these duties yourself or if you hire someone to perform them for you, ~~your~~ our responsibilities remain the same. As a citizen it is our responsibility to see that laws are passed, that laws are changed when a change is needed, and that laws are enforced. Apathy expressed or exercised by us in our civic duties or responsibilities as citizens fails to protect our life, property, and our health. The police are hired by you and the standard by which they perform their duties is determined by the support ~~you~~ we give them.

It is not what is right or wrong but how much you can get away with. The only thing wrong is getting caught.

In many instances delinquency has attained an attitude among children as " smart", "sharp", "the thing to do". (Ex. Girls ~~who hear~~ have the false impression that WDH and HSG is a "ball" and anticipate this)We can each create an atmosphere of disdain for ~~offenders,~~ the offenses that crime is morally wrong a "suckers game", a "losing Battle", and we can educate our own children + others about the consequences of such behavior. Respect for parents, teachers, religious counsel and law enforcement officers should be taught, ~~encouraged~~, and emphasized.

earlier idea that crime does not pay

MANY Delinquents appear to display a lack of responsibility for the rights of others. They are not concerned with what their obligations and responsibilities are but what their own rights are. They know all about what society owes them but apparently haven't been taught enought about what they owe and can contribute to society.

To include a few very specific ways we can discourage delinquency, knowing where your child is at all times and who he is with can minimize the possibility of his getting into ~~any kind of~~ trouble (Ex. two girls found roaming the street at 4:00 A.M., each having told her parent they were staying at the others' house).

A child's use of the family automobile should be supervised and controlled. The "mobile delinquent" who can cover a large area through the use of easily accessible automobiles has increased or created futher problems in drinking,

Don't have groups of kids in house in parents absence. This can easily get out of hand

Don't accept rides from people you don't know well. You might find self in uncomfortable situations (ex. advances - obvious (some apparently nice girls didn't realize that by accepting the ride she was indicating she was other than what she was), bottle, stolen car - ex.)

sexual misbehavior, traffic violations and more serious aggressive delinquent behavior. In all probability the Ramsey County Safe Drivers' Clinic is the only traffic violator's school in the country dealing totally with attitudes toward and the responsibility of driving.

The modern automobile is easier to steal. We all can help by not leaving our car doors unlocked, the keys in the ignition or the ignition ~~not~~ UN locked. Stolen cars are generally used for joy riding, although some are used while committing other more serious offenses.

Report trouble - not a stoolie but are stopping trouble before worse + protecting others!

Many parents support the curfew laws because they say the curfew helps them in the control of their children and assists them in keeping their children off the streets during curfew hours. The curfew hours are different in many communities and the procedures used in enforcing them vary. Yet the purpose is universal. Some of our children do get into trouble after dark that would not otherwise and the number of crimes committed during this period increases. We must also consider that juveniles are exposed to other criminals and may become the victims. In St. Paul it is unlawful for a parent to permit a minor under the age of 16 years to loiter, idle, wander or play upon the public streets between the hours of 10:00P.M. and 5:00 A.M.

Problems arise in preventing juvnile delinquency ~~that~~ in which organizations in the community can assist. ~~in coping with it.~~ An example of this is in discouraging the congregating of juveniles in certain areas or location identified as trouble-spots, or sources of trouble. Recreation agencies, churches, and civic organizations are informed so they may cooperate in eliminating this source of trouble.

Stay away from areas of trouble.

The problem of juvenile delinquency is a community problem , and all community resources must be used to combat it. Probation and parole, social agencies, group work agencies, church groups, civic groups, schools, ~~and~~ interested parents + other children must be utilized. And the success of the police in cooperation with these agencies depends on the support of the total community.

In concluding I would like to read this ~~clever and pertinent~~ poem ~~written by a deputy sheriff~~ I've titled "Thoughts of a Delinquent

Thoughts of a Delinquent

I ran the streets, I ran just wild,
The other kids to me looked mild,

Around the hang-outs I liked to roam —
But I didn't want to be alone,

so I got some kids, we formed a gang,
We got some beer & had a bang.

The first time they brought us to the station
The other parents came without hesitation,

When ~~both~~ one of my parents finally came
He told the police they were to blame,

I laughed! my parents got me off the hook
— didn't bother to take a second look.

The next time I beat up a kid —
The kid said I was wrong so I blew my lid

Again my parents came to get me
I told them big shots how it would be,

They said the cops persecuted their son,
They figured the other guy was the guilty one.

After that I was riding high —
I needed some money so I stole from a guy,

I broke some school windows - just for kicks
And proved to the kids I knew all the tricks,

I forged some checks cause I couldn't pay
My parents covered me all the way.

But now I've come to the end of the line
I must stand on my own to account for my crime

(over)

The road for me has been very long
Cause I never did learn right from wrong.

My gang left me long ago
But I never tried to go slow

Again I am alone & I wish I knew
the things I know now to be true,

I've hurt my parents & now they feel
that I'm the one that is the heel,

But it took us both, my parents & I
to let true values of life pass by,

Today I'm waiting alone in this cell
What happens to me only time will tell.

When it sounds most discouraging I might mention
We only see about 5% of the school population.

OUTLINE

A. Incidence of Juvenile Delinquency
1. Local
2. National

B. What is a Delinquent Child?
A Minor under 18 who is unable to make a satisfactory adjustment to his environment in that he does not respect the legal or moral laws for the common good.
Legal: violates any state law or city ordinance; habitually truants from school; is incorrigible; associates with vicious or immoral persons is a runaway from home; frequents any place which by his presence is a violation of the law; habitually uses obscene, profane or indecent language; or is guilty of lewd or immoral conduct involving another person.

C. Types of Delinquency Prevalent
1. Drinking - increased 1043%; source
2. Larceny - most frequent offense. ~~Increased-145%-~~
   Incl. auto accessories-unable to maintain car, source of revenue, freq. younger kids (ex. 18 sereals)
3. Shoplifting - second largest offense. Increased 145%. Unable to justify action. No partic. correlation with need.
4. Runaways - many result of home condition. Some "see world".
5. Sex Offenses and Illegitimacy among girls.
   No apparent guilt; increasing rise in illegitimacy; age dropped from 24 to 18 in 1960, many h.s. age. BMH, CIH, LHUM excellent facilities.
6. Vandalism - total loss difficult to estimate. 1000's in public property. Schools suffer greatest. Largest overall loss- window
   Depend on parents to take appropriate action

D. Juvenile Division of St. Paul Police Dept.
1. Specialized units set up to investigate ofenses & develop techniques
   A police unit concerned in dealing with youth in such a way as to cultivate respect for authority & carry out philosophy of rehab. & protection. Total community. Seeks out chn. with behavior diffic., determine kind of help, and obtain appropriate services.
   Protect the juvenile.
   Personnel.
1. How do offenders come to the attention of PD.?
2. Disposition and where indicated.
   a. referral to parents ½
   b. Juv. Court - ¼
   c. Probation & parole - 1/5
   d. Recog. social agencies

E. What Makes A Delinquent Child? (pg.6)
1. Usual array of causes - not one condition alone.
2. Curbing should come largely thru the family.
   Delinq chn lack self-control
   Teach unambiguous meaning of No in family atmospher of love & underst.

F. Treatment & Prevention (pg.&7)
1. What can each do in curbing Juv. Del? Organized law enforcement does not eliminate indiv resp.
   Apathy fails to protect life, property & health.
2. Delinquency attained attitude as "smart". create atsphere of distain.

3. Specifics
   Know where chn are and with whom
   supervice auto-use
   Prevent auto theft
   Support curfew laws
4. Organizations can assist
   Ex. trouble spots
5. Delinquency is community problem
   Success of Police depends on support of total community

Poem.

[Ca 1965?]

CONTROL OF SEX CRIMES BY THE ST. PAUL POLICE DEPT.

Most of us have been aware of the rapid and steady increase in crime during the past several years. The greatest increase and probably the greatest area of concern has been in the crimes against the person, where no amount of insurance or material loss can compensate for the emotional and physical injuries to the victim. Our rate of rapes alone in St. Paul almost doubled in 1965 over 1964, and other sexoffenses corresponded. Sex Crimes will always occur, because sex seems to be here to stay and as long as there is a motive there will be a crime - just - as long as money is our major form of commodity there will be those who steal it. Even you men (who are not so often victim's of sex crimes- but have been!) have wives, daughters or at least everyone has mothers, grandmothers whom we care for and would like to protect from such a crime. Sex offenses occurring in St. Paul include:

Forcible Rape:

Forcible rape has shown the highest increase throughout the nation in 1965 of any other felony, i.e. of the seven most serious reported crimes. Between 1960 and 1965 the trend of this crime increased 36%. Rape follows a similar seasonal pattern from year to year in that the warm or summer months, June through September, generally are the highest. However, in one weekend alone last January, we had reports of 8 vicious, forcible rapes. This is primarily a big city crime, the Twin Cities alone reporting 150 of the 186 rapes reported in the entire state last year. Those which do occur in rural areas often originate from the city, such as those victims who are kidnapped and taken to lonely farm areas. The Western states have a higher rate of rapes per population than the rest of the country, and Minnesota has about one-half the national average.

Carnal Knowledge or Statutory Rape:

relates to a law which is intended to protect the girl under 18 years of age and forbids any male from taking advantage of such a girl even if she is willing. If the rising number of illegitimately pregant girls is any indication, this offense too is increasing. The average age of the unmarried mother dropped from 24 years to 18 years by 1960 and has continued to drop. The penalty for this crime increases as the age of the female decreases.

Indecent Assault:

includes all offenses where the offender actually sexually molests the victim under the clothing as opposed to over the clothes. This offense is punishable by up to five years in prison. This category takes in many child molesters, unsuccessful rapists, poor salesmen, and certain types of perversion and sodomy. This has occurred within the own home or in a friends home where the victim believes she or he is protected - and has even occurred within a crowded department store as in a recent case.

Indecent Exposure:

One of the most prevalent crimes is indecent exposure. The exposer frequently accomplishes this by driving a car near the victim, asking directions, and, pretending not to hear them, asking the victim to come closer and then exposing himself. The exposer may also hide in weeds or brush, steping out at the opportune time. Although this crime is considered a misdemeanor, or a lesser crime than a felony and punishable by a maximum of ninety days in the Workhouse, it canbe just as frightening to the victim as a crime legally considered more serious. Some exposers become very bold,even appearing completely nude in snow banks. Although the exposer is not commonly known to commit more aggressive crimes, this has been known to happen. We had a woman who lives not far from here that was badly beaten and attacked in her own home by a man who had just a short time earlier exposed himself to a woman on the street.

Molesting:

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 victim over the clothing. The offender usually is sent to court for disorderly or lewd conduct. Child molesting frequently occurs within the neighborhood by someone who lives nearby and comessuddenly to the parents attention when several children begin discussing this. Although many molest ers have attempted to lure children in to their cars, not many children today will accept such rides - but some have been persuaded by deceit such as "Your mother or father told me to bring you home" or "I'm the daddy of the little girl on the corner". There is always some corner with a little girl.

Kidnapping:

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 person where great bodily harm results or where a felony is committed, does occur regularly. Technically when a woman is grabbed off the street and taken elsewhere, no matter how far, and attacked, the offender can and has been charged with kidnapping as well as the other charge which may be involved. The penalty here is up to forty years imprisonment.

Many murders are sexually motivated and these are more difficult to prove because the field of suspects is not narrowed as in the more specific motives, such as the "love triangle". Ex. the six murdered women in Eastern Harbor ranging from 10-60 yrs. old showed "hints" of sexual overtones in that the victims all had perfect histoectomies performed on them.

There are many other crimes which I haven't gone in to but if you have any further questions, I'd be glad to answer them later.

The statistics available on crimes, particularly sex offenses, are certainly not an accurate account of the crimes actually committed. There are undoubtedly many more crimes committed than are ~~actually~~ reported to police, 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 offesnses, 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 "friend". 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 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 it shouldn't matter much to 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 cemetary. 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 teenagers 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.

It follows that one of the most important steps toward controlling crime is knowing about it. It is very important to notify authorities immediately when a crime has been committed. Because the sex criminal particularly is more likely to repeat his crime or deteriorate to a more serious one, his early apprehension will likely prevent further crimes. In the same way if these men should be released by the courts or institutions early without some benefit of facilities which might help them, such as doctors, job training, home placment, etc., they may and have been known to repeat the same offenses, - and we can expect little more.

March 8, 1967

SEX CRIMES

I. QUESTIONING THE VICTIM

1. Age, Physical and Emotional States of Victim. What to expect, how to handle, what to report.

   A. The hysterical victim.

   B. Young Children. Do not ask leading questions. Use their own words.

   C. The intoxicated victim. Determine what victim drank, how much, how obtained, and whether suspect was present at this time. Obtain a breathalyzer examination.

   D. Unfounded reports.

2. Obtaining an account of the offense. Get a step-by-step chronological account of what happened.

   A. What are the circumstances which led to the offense?

   B. Where did the victim first see the suspect?

   C. Were there any witnesses prior to, during or after the offense?

   D. Get a complete description of the suspect and his clothing.

   E. Where was the victim when the suspect first approached her?

   F. How did the suspect approach the victim?

   G. Did the suspect take the victim to another area? If so, how was this accomplished? What route was taken?

   H. Was any form of transportation used? Describe in detail the vehicle involved.

I. What is the exact time and place of offense?

J. What physical force did the suspect use, how and where?

K. Did the suspect use any weapon? Describe.

L. Specifically, how did the victim resist?

M. Did the victim do anything to attract the attention of others?

N. Describe the culminating offense.

O. What was the duration of the offense?

P. What were the movements of the suspect and victim following the offense?

Q. To whom did the victim first report the offense?

R. What is the exact time the victim made the report?

S. Pertinent information **NOT** to be included in the original report. Information pertaining to victim's reputation and previous sexual relations, unusual responses by the victim, specific suspects, etc. should be given on a supplemental report.

3. Frequent questions asked by the victim.

II. PRESERVING THE EVIDENCE

1. Determine where the crime occurred. Whose jurisdiction? Do not disturb the scene if it is to be photographed and/or processed by Crime Lab.

2. Determine, through questioning of the victim, what crime has occurred so you know what evidence may apply.

A. Sperm. Always determine from the victim exactly where sperm may have gone. Preserve all areas where sperm may have come in contact.

(1) Clothing.

B. Evidence at the scene.

C. Injuries.

D. Medical examination.

III. ARREST

IV. SPECIFIC SEX OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS AND HANDLING UNIQUE CHARACTERISTICS OF EACH.

1. Indecent exposure. Be sure to determine if there was any attention-getting behavior by suspect prior to offense.

2. Lewd phone calls. Procedure and advise.

3. Suspicious men, prowler, peeper reports.

4. Molesting and indecent assault.

V. REPORTS

C Bailey

AMERICAN INTERPROFESSIONAL INSTITUTE (April 10, 1969)

It doesn't get big headlines like Vietnam, but there is a war under way on the home front, too. The annual casualty figures: killed, ; raped, ; robbed, ; assaulted, .

We like to think of crime fighting in terms of the classic confrontation of the good guys and the bad guys in television westerns, but something has gone wrong with the script. The bad guys are winning and there is increasing pessimism that the sheriff's posse ever will be able to head them off at the pass.

They started winning ~~eight~~ ten years ago and each year their margin of victory increases. In the past ten years the crime rate in the United States has grown six times faster than the population. We now have a crime bill estimated at 40 billion dollars each year. 40 billion is an awesome figure, but this does not include the heartache, tragedy and personal loss that accompanies crime. Our calculations might be more graphic, if we would consider that at this moment so many people are involved in the enforcement, penal and judicial areas of crime control that if tomorrow morning we could miraculously awaken in a crime free-society and these functions were no longer necessary, the impact on our economy would be comparable to the destruction of the steel industry.

In looking at the problem locally, last year the murder rate in St. Paul increased 111 per cent compared with 28 per cent nationally; forcible rape in St Paul increased 52 per cent compared with 25 per cent nationally; and burglaries increased 20 per cent compared with 16 per cent nationally. In spite of this, of the 26 cities of similar population, St. Paul ranked next to last in the amount of money spent for police protection. Omaha The F.B.I. states that proper standards for police protection require 2.6 police officers for every 1,000 residents. Today the police-resident ratio in St.Paul has improved slightly to 1.8 per 1,000. The special study committee of the St. Paul Urban Coalition reported recently that the St. Paul Police Dept. is "seriously" under-staffed, and between 200 and 250 men should be added immediately to achieve standard strength. At the present time the department has the same number of officers as it did in 1945, in spite of the population and crime increases.

There are also other ~~problems~~ conditions which limit available manpower:

Our department is complying strictly with recent court decisions on police procedures, but this too decreases available manpower by making the investigations more time-consuming. The role of the police officer throughout the nation has been revolutionized with recent court decisions on the legality of arrests, search and seizure. The constitutional privilege against self incrimination requires that confessions be made freely, without force or fear of force. Interrogation, which has been exaggerated as "the third degree", is rarely heard of today. 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~~ can be used against him in court, ~~he has a right to an attorney,~~ he may consult an attorney and have him present during the questioning, 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,~~ to 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, especially if we are suspicious as one might likely be if they were under arrest. 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. I would not be foolish enough to judge whether this is "good" or "bad" (there are points on both sides), but the fact remains that such rulings frequently ~~make~~ prolong police investigations, or require more time from the officers ~~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, and 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.

We do receive a substantial number of false reports, particularly pertaining to alleged sex crimes. It is very important that we unfound these reports as early as possible so that our time and effort can be concentrated elsewhere. False reports are sometimes very difficult to determine, because we see some excellent liars. Many of the people with which we deal grow up in environments that cultivate this ability. We do however see many for whom lying is entirely new. Some children are afraid of being reprimanded by their parents so make up some very convincing stories. Children can be particularly adapt at this, especially since everyone is so concerned about helping the poor victim they don't think to challenge them. A 13 yr. old girl was found unconscious and near death wearing a torn nightgown on the floor of her livingroom with a nylon stocking tied around her neck. At the hospital she told an elaborate story of being attacked. What could appear less suspicious than this? She later told me that she had actually tried to commit suicide, after a fight with her boyfriend. I imagine that some of you men know how ingenious women can be and some devious motives which women have for apparently illogical behavior, such as the recent well-publicized kidnapping of a two-year-old child from his mother, who later admitted that she had concocked the story entirely to increase her husband's affection for the child!

MODEL CLEANERS - April 17, 1969

General

1. Do not keep large sums of money around either during the day or at night. Keep only enough money in the till for making change. When a stick-up man gets $100 - 200 dollars in a robbery, this is considered a "good score" for many local operators. If others read in the newspaper that this much money was obtained from the Model Cleaners, robbers conclude that Model is a good place to make some easy money and is a soft touch; so further robberies result.

If necessary during the day, hide surplus money, but not in an obvious location, such as in a cigar box under the counter.

Always keep one bill in the till which has a recorded serial and series number, so that this particular bill can be specifically identified if the money is recovered. Such evidence is highly effective in court. ex.

If possible, vary your schedule in handling the money so that it is not easily determined, for example, that so much money will be transported at a given time and place.

If large sums of money are involved, a night depository with a bank has been beneficial. Most safes (9 out of 10) are merely fire resistant and are not very effective in deterring burglars. If robbers insist that a safe be opened, many have been discouraged by convincing employees that they claim do not know the combination. Some stores have posted public notices that their vaults can only be opened by two people, one with the key and the other with the combination, and at least one of the two people is not available in the store at any given time.

Robberies

1. If robbery with weapons is attempted, don't resist or even call out for assistance unless you have every reason to believe that resistance will be effective and safe or that there are people close by who will come to your assistance. And don't depend too much on assistance from strangers, such as customers in the store. It's better to lose money than to wind up with a broken cheekbone or a fractured skull or a fatal bullet. It's almost impossible, however to lay down hard and fast rules, and a good exception to this advice would be in the case of a stick-up today of a credit union in which the robber orders the employee to lie down on his stomach on the floor! In view of the cold-blooded slayings in such recent cases, it would appear adviseable to exert every effort to resist as preferable to almost certain death. Naturally the police are pleased when we learn that a robbery victim has shot or apprehended the robber, but this is no compensation for even one case in which a victim might be killed in the resistance. Do exactly as they say.

2. If you are working alone in the store during hours when the cleaners is not open for business, take security precautions, such as keeping all entrances locked, avoiding creating the appearance to the outside that you are alone, etc., not only to avoid potential robberies but possible sexual assaults if you are a woman.

Burglaries

1. Burglar alarm systems are the most effective deterrent to most burglars. If you possess any type of burglar alarm system in your store, make certain that the passing public comprehends this. The company which installs your alarm system can accomplish this by placing one of their stickers upon your windows or doors. Many burglars will bypass a "bugged" building once they understand they have the alarm to contend with. This is one type of advertisement that will help, not hinder. A taped window may quickly become apparent and scare a burglar.

2. An electric eye beaming the presence of anyone in the room is a less expensive and also effective method of deterring burglars.

3. A well-lighted store at night which can readily be observed by passing patrols can discourage potential burglars. Why take thie store when the one next-door is dark and invisible to passers-by?

4. Locks should be checked for security weaknesses and corrected with good hardware and security procedures. Inspect the doors. A dead-bolt lock is essential; a spring latch is unwise in a home and totally impractical in a business. A second lock on the door, so that it can be double-locked, provides additional protection as drop a good, solid sliding bar across the door. The locks and fasteners should be in good repair, solidly anchored in the wood or metal. Many people never think of installing locks on interior doors within the building, but it's one of the most useful methods of providing safety at little cost. For instance, a locked door at the head of the basement stairs may frustrate an intruder who has successfully entered the basement by jimmying or breaking a window.

Where are the keys kept? Who has the extra keys? Carefully, are the keys ever accessible to anyone but those who need them? Some dishonest employees have copied such keys, used them in burglaries, removed items safely from the premises, then broken a window to make it appear that the building was burglarized from the outside.

5. Doors and windows which are nearly covered by obstruction, such as shrubery, parked vehicles, etc., offer some burglars the cover they need to work on locks. The border of the property can also be protected with many kinds of fencing and walls, all of which deter criminals.

6. Wire mesh glass is more effective than plain glass. Glass doors can be equipped with double cylinder locks. Ventilation systems can be wired to further discourage burglars cutting their way in by this manner.

All these devices provide two obstacles to the intruder - noise and time. In order to break in, the criminal must make a fair amount of noise. It takes time to climb a wall, subdue a dog, and force one or two locks. If the average intruder encounters a series of obstacles, he may give up or make so much noise that he will arouse someone. Put yourself in the place of the burglar and take each route of entrance separately in order to estimate the security risks. Then provide as many noisy, time-consuming obstacles as possible. Fortunately many burglars, often juveniles, are not highly skilled in breaking and enterring, so they make a great deal of noise in overcoming a barrier. Many skilled burglars are not highly dangerous.

Burglaries continued:

They are something of craftsmen, and they do not generally want to get into a dangerous situation involving physical violence, although this appears to be increasingly so. A criminal who has violated multiple security barriers is usually of the most dangerous type. He would not have taken all the risks if he were not.

Phone Calls

Sexual Assaults

HELPING IN APPREHENSION

In assisting with the apprehension of the criminal, you are also discouraging future attempts by other offenders as well as preventing repetition by the same offender, which has occurred on various occasions. (ex. downtown bank)

1. Notify authorities immediately when a crime has been committed. Give procedure. Remain calm and think clearly.

2. Obtain a description whenever possible.

3. Obtain license numbers of cars whenever cars are involved. (even if stolen may be of some help)

4. Do not disturb the scene (even counters, etc.)

5. Record serial numbers of such articles which might be present. It might be wise to make triplicate copies of clothing tags so they can be checked against what clothing is left on the racks so the loss can be more readily determined. Be capable of identifying your markings or tags on the clothing.

6. Report suspicious people loitering in the store. Be alert to false pretenses.

1970 International Assoc. of Coroners & Pathologists - Convention, St Paul Hotel

"MURDERS INVOLVING SEX"

Carolen F. Bailey
St. Paul Police Dept.

All of us here have been aware of the rapid and consistent increase in homicides during the past decade, and all indications are that this trend will continue. Sex-motivated offenses, including murder, are also reflecting this trend. In a world where living has become most complex, where spiritual and religious values have been displaced, where ethics are that of "not getting caught", where discipline and self-restraint and consideration for the rights of others are "old-fashioned" and inconvenient, where there is too much idle time, and where the young are encouraged to express their own personalities without restriction, there has developed a startling and dangerous increase in sexual perversion. The attention of the community is suddenly directed to the fact that dangerous sex perverts exist when the mangled form of some child or woman focuses on the pervert's work.

Many of our homicides are sexually motivated, and these are more difficult to investigate because the field of suspects is not narrowed, as in the more specific motives such as the "love triangle" and the bar-room brawl. When it comes to sex, most all of us are interested and could be suspect!

Past statistics have shown that rape and sex-murders are primarily big city crimes. Those which do occur in rural areas often originate from the city, such as those victims who are kidnapped from the city and taken to lonely farm areas or their bodies disposed there.

It is very important that we differentiate as early in the investigation as is possible between crimes of lust or sexually motivated murder and other forms of homicide. ~~In the cases~~ Where sex-murders have been committed, we generally find characteristic marks of the degenerate killer, i.e. mutilation of the genitals, biting, slashing, amputation, etc. In such cases murder is brought about to relieve sexual tension, usually is pre-meditated to accomplish this purpose, and the perpetrator only gains his satisfaction through violent force or physical injury

and torture of the victim. These murders refute the widespread theory of many men that all rapists are merely unsuccessful or poor salesmen! Most families and acquaintances of men we have arrested for rape express total surprise, finding it inconceivable that such a "shy, nice, or conscientious gentleman" could ever become forceful. Others have argued that the accused rapist would not do such a thing because he is unusually attractive and has many willing women available to him. Even the victims have frequently told me of a strange and sudden transformation in the rapist's character from a considerate companion to an "eerie-eyed, wild, and unreasoning" offender. Strangely enough, it is also not unusual for the victim to report that the rapist indicated in various ways that he thought the victim, brutally beaten and hysterical, actually enjoyed the rape or at the very least will forgive him and date him the next night!

Here we should recognize that we do of course receive a large number of reports pertaining to alleged sex crimes which are false, and we must be aware of this possibility. Some reports are entirely false and some are partially altered. These are sometimes very difficult to recognize not only because we see some good liars but because some circumstances do not in the least appear suspicious. In one such case a fifteen year old girl was found unconscious wearing a torn nightgown on the floor of her livingroom with a nylon stocking tied around her throat. The police could not get her pulse, and she was rushed to the hospital in critical condition, where she murmured an elaborate story of being attacked. It was not until later that she told me she had actually attempted suicide, and should she have died before admitting this, it would have been a very difficult investigation.

In a similar manner, we must also be alert for attempts by killers to mislead homicide investigations by fabricating physical evidence, such as sexual mutilation of the body, to simulate a sex crime.

The sex crime creates emotional and varied responses in the victim, and for this reason it is believed that many of such crimes are not reported to authorities. Women have given many reasons for not reporting these offenses. She may be afraid because of a threat by the assailant, such as in a case where the rapist obtained a student identification card from his victim informing her he knew who she was and would find her if she called the police. 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 discuss it. Some women are ashamed because they may have behaved in such a way as to get themselves in a difficult situation, such as accepting a ride from a stranger or getting drunk with a new companion. Some victims are afraid of notoriety, although in St. Paul as in many other communities newspapers do not print the names of victims of sex crimes, unless they are murdered, and then this would not adversely affect the victim.

A good example of problems in reporting crimes might be a murder in Peoria, Illinois, a typical American town with average tastes and habits. The nude body of an eighteen year old girl was found in a cemetary. 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 checked out 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 teenagers to matrons in their 50's reported they had been raped, and their descriptions 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 more than fifty women in Peoria in the previous ten months, yet not one had notified the police.

Investigations of sex murders present as great a challenge as is met in the practices of forensic medicine, pathology, coroner and police work and require thorough, careful, and meticulous examinations carried out by experienced examiners if valid conclusions are to be drawn from information obtained. Communication between the pathologist and Coroner's Office, the Crime Laboratory, and the police homicide division becomes particularly important. Without this coordination and mutual exchange of information, not only can time be wasted but important evidence can be overlooked. An example of this might be a case where a small but unique amount of oil was found on the victim's body and later identified at the scene of the crime and on the suspect. If the pathologist had not been alert in discovering this oil and in recognizing its significance so as to notify us, we would have lost valuable and very incriminating evidence. We in the Homicide Divisions rely very heavily on your assistance and conclusions.

We will now quickly show some slides of a homicide which occurred here, because it is an excellent example of mutual cooperation producing similarly outstanding results.

Slide Presentation:

(includes explanations and descriptions of specific slides not given here)

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 extremities of the body were 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. Our department takes its own photographs, but I understand in some areas it has been the responsibility of the Coroner's Office. In either case, it is of course very important that complete photographs are taken before the scene is disturbed in any way so that an exact, detailed reproduction of the scene is later available. Although this sounds simple, you who have done or seen this recognize the difficulties when there are various people crowding a scene which exudes excitement and anxiety. It is obviously necessary to exclude all who have no purpose from the immediate area. It can occasionally be helpful if the pathologist himself views the scene to gain additional insight in to the significance of his findings. In this particular case, for example, the pathologist who was not at the scene was not initially aware that the body had been frozen.

The gross findings at the autopsy were: 1. cerebral edema and contusion 2. multiple skull fractures 3. subarachnoid hemorrhage 4. traumatic perforation of vagina, ilium, mesentery, and liver (18" depth) 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 some time 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 twelve-year old victim of the same assailant who had survived offerred no resistance to the attack). The convicted killer had for some time prior to and after the offense 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 cervex. 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 - "

verify!

Mr. Rhoads, a most capable preceding speaker, aptly covered the value of "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 cencter. 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. Specimens obtained from the body and clothing can also be helpful in determining the location of the crime scene if the offense occurred other than where the body was recovered. Determining the location of the actual offense is essential so that jurisdiction can be determined for prosecution. A good example of this occurred last year when a female body was found on the St. Paul side of the Mississippi River. Our investigation led to the suspected scene of the sex-murder in another jurisdiction, and comparisons of mud stuffed in her mouth as well as other specimens and markings on the body caused by cement at the scene of the murder verified this.

End of March

The best physical evidence of a struggle is injuries to either or both the victim and the assailant as a result of the offense, and proof of these injuries should be recorded through photographs before there is any alteration, such as washing away blood or in the case of a victim who is still alive, healing of injuries. Don't underestimate the possibility of obtaining a good photograph. This slide involves an attempted rape in which the attacker grabbed the victim from the sidewalk. When the victim screamed, he put his hand down her throat to silence her, causing bloodied bruising inside her throat. When I took this victim in to our Identification Lab, I was doubtful that acceptable photographs could be obtained of the injury, but the photograph clearly shows the injury. When the suspect put his hand in the victim's mouth, she did what every red-blooded American girl should do, she bit him! The suspect of course realized that the bite mark would be very incriminating evidence against him, so he resisted the photograph, making it necessary for several police officers to restrain him, resulting in this photo of "police brutality"! He later posed calmly for a photograph, but it is interesting to note that of the two pictures, the one in which the suspect is being restrained is the photo that was actually used in

the court trial, and the suspect was convicted by a jury.

This concluding picture demonstrates that evidence on the body is not necessarily limited to injuries. Here is a picture showing where the rapist left their signatures with a ballpoint pen on the victim's stomach.

(End of Slide Presentation)

Detailed descriptions of even minor injuries can be significant in sex cases, because they may relate to similar offenses committed by the same suspect. We have found that if the sex offender repeats an offense it is likely that he will repeat in the same manner as previously. Characteristic of some of our sex offenders are cigarette burns on the breasts, superficial razor cuts, removal of pubic hair (sometimes for consumption), binding of ankles, wrists and/or neck, bite marks in various regions, etc. all of which would be detected by the pathologist and others who examine the body. It was this similarity in "method of operation" which led to the early apprehension of the killer in the case just described in the slides. That killer also had a previous history of "acting-out" sexual deviation, which is not uncommon among those apprehended for committing "lust" murders. We might in this sense show some predictability in these murders, except that there have been many violent sex offenders who never have murdered.

Of great evidenciary value in any sex-related crime is the presence of sperm, which can be analyzed by our Crime Lab on most surfaces. The value of this evidence lies in the fact that this kind of evidence cannot be manufactured or explained in any other way! Do not underestimate the possibility of this kind of evidence existing anywhere. We have found sperm on tennis shoes, sleeves, kleenex in pockets and at the scenes, on pictures of females, dolls, manequins, pornographic movie machines, and of course underwear - but including underwear which has not apparently even been worn.

The significance of the presence of sperm in the vagina must of course be assessed in the context of sexual intercourse occurring prior to offense within the pertinent time interval.

The appearance of the victim's hymen in sex cases has sometimes been unduly emphasized. It is possible for rape to occur with penetration of the vulval cleft without injury to an imperforate humen. In several cases we have noted the presence of sperm while the hymen is still intact. Perhaps with today's strenuous physical activities, etc., the hymen in some instances has attained the elasticity comparable to a trampoline! Our state law stipulates that "penetration however slight" may constitute rape. In a case last week of a rape of an eight-year old girl, the hymen was still undamaged but a pubic hair was found just inside the vagina. It is uncommon for the medical findings to note fresh tears of the hymen in a child under ten years of age in sex offenses other than murder, because penetration to this extent in such a young child would cause extreme pain (consequently greater likelihood of the perpetrator's discovery through screams, blood, etc.) In sex cases where the hymen remains intact, careful note must be made of irritations, abrasions, and lacerations both fresh and old.

I have not discussed the procedures followed at the time of the examination of the body of a homicide victim, because I am aware that all of you are experts in your field and there is much that you could teach me. Since the medical examiner is also responsible for collection, identification, preservation, and transmission of potential evidential material recovered in the examination, perhaps some of what I have said may be of ~~some~~ interest in recognizing the importance to other agencies ~~that the~~ of your uncontaminated evidence ~~recovered is not contaminated, altered, and is carefully preserved~~. The pathologist or coroner is one of the key links in the chain of evidence in the investigation of a death. We are all involved in the protection of the innocent as well as the prosecution of the guilty. If any one link is broken either by inadequate police investigation or an incomplete, inaccurate autopsy protocol, an innocent person may be condemned or a guilty one freed.

We are all dependent on each other to perform our respective responsibilities. Mutual respect, cooperation, and exchange of information are necessary for the successful conclusion of ~~any~~ all death investigations. We need each other.

CHILD ABUSE: PORTRAIT OF THE UNWANTED CHILD

Annual Planned Parenthood Luncheon, Dec. 4, 1970

There is without any doubt a steadily 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 years or by the year 2000, the population in our country alone could likely increase by 100 million people, or the equivalent of adding a city larger than St. Paul (250,000) every single month. As people are challenging the traditional or established modes of behavior, the argument that each woman should have the right to decide for herself whether she should conceive and bear children has become more and more accepted.

It is essential that all of this be considered, and there is no one more concerned and informed about this than those of you here today. Many of you have made very substantial contributions toward the goal of Planned Parenthood: Every child a wanted child. But we are going to discuss today a unique and frequently overlooked problem related to birth control.

If the estimates are true that at least 20% of our births are unwanted, we must focus too on the resulting 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 incalcuable. 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 the results of unwanted pregnancies. We have seen some of these: the battered and bruised bodies of the young children who have been beaten by their own parents. I am going to show you some slides of a few of these children because it seems the best way I can think of to bring the reality of child abuse to us. As a member of the Child Abuse Team in Ramsey County, we are trying to protect such children while attempting to treat the parents and deal with the environmental problems. Our findings on these cases verify the conclusions of studies in Denver, Washington, and London that ~~by far~~ the large majority of child abuse victims are the result of unwanted pregnancies. The child may be the result of pregnancy before marriage or without it, or there may be doubt as to the father's paternity, or the child is "in the way" or is aggravating already 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.

SLIDES: (here is an unwanted child. The mother hated the child's father, who deserted her as soon as he learned she had become pregnant.

HOMICIDE INVESTIGATION

(DELIVERED AT THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN POLICE ON 10-13-74)

By Sgt. Carolee Bailey

I. Introduction:

When women ~~began working~~ were assigned on a larger scale in patrol, there was a huge outcry from many of our male officers. There are of course many reasons for this, but women on patrol undoubtedly threatened the masculinity and male egos of some. Today, one of the last male strongholds seems to be homicide investigations. The frequent male reaction is, "This is heavy, heavy stuff. Too heavy for women!" or "A woman would faint if she saw a dead body!" The insinuation is that women do not have the intelligence and emotional stability to assume responsibility for investigating the most serious of all crimes. Women commit murder, they are the motives for many murders, and women are murdered, but only men are capable of solving murders! Many experienced homicide investigators are recognizing that women officers have much to contribute to these investigations too. Some have been quoted as saying women have unique capabilities above those of men in homicide cases, particularly in analyzing human relationships which can be very important in these cases. Because there still exists many cultural differences in sex roles, women add a broader perspective in this field. Although I have more commendations than the men in our unit, I am still teased that when I clear a case, it is female intuition, but when the men do, it is experience, intelligence, and great judgement! Coveted job protected by men for themselves

When I was first asked to talk on homicide investigations, it posed a problem, because some of you probably have considerable training and experience in this field, while others may yet have limited contact. (ASK) I don't want to rehash basic information already known to many of you, so I thought I would mention a few significant aspects of homicide investigations with particular emphasis on the contribution which women can and should make on these cases. The homicide case can be a very challenging puzzle. When the pieces fit together, you know you're right, and it's very satisfying. (Ex. Bonnie Roberts)

This is a field where women should encourage their involvement. A couple years ago I attended a training session where slides were shown of dead babies to illustrate Sudden Infant Death Syndrome. Many women officers cringed and were very critical of the gruesome presentation. Now, a murder scene is no fun, but it's part of a police officers' job. Old-time patrolmen often don't like it. It can be unpleasant, and it can even upset your stomach. Be squirmish if you feel like it. Go ughhh! In fact, go out to a death scene and turn away and vomit (men have) - but be willing to do it! Let's not run away from it. Scenes of violence, blood and gore, are part of police work, and we are hired to do police work. So, let's get out ~~from behind the desks~~ and see where it's all at! -

It's part of policework no matter where you're assigned.

II. Example:

No talk on homicide investigations should be without its example. I didn't really select this case because it received sensational publicity (show True Detective magazine) nor because I got a commendation for identifying the killer, but because it is an excellent example of physical evidence and its significance.

(show slide presentation) Presented in Toronto & London

~~Answer 2 major aspects~~

III. Preserve the Scene:

When I train our new officers on scene investigation, I of course emphasize how important it is that the scene is not disturbed before it is processed for evidence. It's not always easy to protect a homicide scene, because even your own officers descend on the area like a herd of excited elephants. Even experienced police officers disturb the crime scene (ex. paper under gun for photo; sitting at table visiting). We need to remind ourselves not to lean against a table, turn a light switch, drop cigarette ashes, etc. Sometimes I walk through a crime scene with my hands behind my back because I might be tempted to pick something up.

Discuss 2 major aspects.

IV. Manner of Death:

The first determination in the investigation is the "manner of death". The exact cause of death is not certain until after the autopsy, but it is ~~desireable~~ necessary that initial observations be made as to whether the death is natural, accidental, a suicide or a homicide. It is easy to misjudge the manner of death, and the consequences of careless conclusions could mean that a homicide is not discovered or that an innocent man is imprisoned

for an accidental death or suicide. One manner of death frequently masquerades as another. Ex. bottle photos.

Some NATURAL DEATHS occur so rapidly or under circumstances that suggest violence, so that the police may be put in to the impossible position of finding a nonexistent murderer. A sudden and unexpected death is so often responsible for arousing suspicion of violence, but the death may well be natural ("He was alright when I saw him last night, and I found him dead this afternoon"). Sudden deaths resulting from diseases of the heart and cardiovascular system occur more frequently than all other causes of sudden deaths combined.

Some SUICIDES are very deceptive. It is generally recognized that some deaths ruled as accidents, such as in automobiles, are likely suicides, but the Coroner's ruling spares the family the benefit of the doubt. In fact, our coroner is reluctant to rule any death a suicide unless the findings are accompanied with a suicide note or statements from witnesses.

Some suicides may actually appear as homicides. Our Flaherty coroner teases us that he is going to shoot himself within the city limits, attach a balloon to the gun, and while the gun floats away, we will go nuts looking for the murder weapon! Much of this confusion is based on the fact that very few wounds are immediately and totally incapacitating. A classic case involved the death of an attorney. He unlocked his door, walked past his housekeeper, took off his hat and coat, hung them up, and without a word went upstairs and locked himself in the bathroom. When the housekeeper received no answer from the bathroom, she called police, who found him dead on the floor from a gunshot wound which entered beneath the chin and exited at the top of the head. No gun! Through a light snowfall, they back tracked his footsteps to a shed where his gun was on a bench and a bullet hole was in the ceiling. He had taken off his hat, shot himself through the head, replaced the hat, and returned to the bathroom before collapsing! In another instance, a man shot off the right side of his face by discharging a shot gun in his mouth. He talked to us at the hospital, and although incapacitated, is still living. The statements of those who have survived suicide attempts are also not always reliable (ex. stocking around the throat). EX. DAISY-HEDDON VL RIFLE

HANGING deaths of adults are rarely homicides, and often suicides. In such homicides, the murderer will strive for complete suspension. Hangings can take place in any position. The amount of pressure on the neck that can bring about loss of consciousness is surprisingly low. Loss of consciousness is followed by increased pressure on the neck from the added weight of the limp body. The position of the knot can be significant and is usually on the left side. Accidental hangings as a result of masochistic sexual activity occurs regularly and with great imagination, but generally is obvious. The sexual organs may be but are not necessarily exposed. Masochistic, pornographic, and other sexually oriented literature is often within the victim's view. It is believed that reduction of the blood supply to the brain stimulates sexual response. Sperm may be present in any type of asphyxia, for this reason, and does not necessarily verify that the victim's intent was sexual pleasure.

STRANGULATION, which also involves compression of the neck, may be homicidal, suicidal or accidental. Manual self-strangulation is impossible, because pressure on the neck depends on voluntary action which is discontinued with loss of consciousness. Manual strangulation is therefore always homicidal. Sexual motives are frequent in such cases. Characteristic finger-nail marks are common.

Many homicides occur by BLUNT FORCE, such as clubbing, kicking, etc. where the wound is torn or crushed rather than cut. The manner of death may be difficult to establish, especially if the body is found under circumstances which may appear accidental, such as in a car accident, under a high porch (ex. telephone pole), etc.

The majority of homicides occur with FIREARMS. The distinction between homicide, suicide or accident is often difficult and sometimes impossible, but it is the first questions asked in every shooting death. Of course, the presence of gunsmoke deposits, both on the body and on the clothing, are important in determining if the wound is self-inflicted. The range of fire is the most significant, because a distant shot could not be self-inflicted without some contraption used. The bullet wound is generally larger than the bullet when at close distance, and smaller than the bullet when far with no smudging (burndt powder) and tatooing (unburnt powder & metals).

The caliber of the bullet cannot be determined by the size of the hole in the skin or clothing. The location of the wound can be significant, particularly if it's not accessible to the victim, such as a shot in the back. The majority of suicide wounds arein the right temple, the heart, and the mouth.

CUTTINGS AND STABBINGS are second only to gunfire as a cause of homicides. A cut is longer than it is deep, and a stab wound is deeper than its length on the skin. A stab wound generally suggests homicide by its depth, and self-inflicted stab wounds are usually numerous and superficial, although one or two may penetrate vital organs and cause death. Blood loss at the scene of a stabbing may not be extensive due to internal bleeding. The amount of blood at a scene is often deceiving. Multiple stab wounds which penetrate organs usually indicate homicide. Cuts or slashes, particularly on the arms and hands, are often signs of a struggle. These "Defense wounds" usually result when the victim is trying to protect himself. Suicidal cuts commonly appear to be sawed. "Hesitation marks" or many superficial cuts which parallel each other may show the build-up of courage.

It is essential that the manner of death is established accurately. All other possible causes of death or contributing factors must be ruled out. Attempts to mislead the investigation may frequently be made, such as simulating injuries inflicted by rape (Ex. dow on Wieman, table leg on Indian).

The finest laboratory is powerless to give assistance unless the work is done on the case when the body is first found. A mistake made can't be corrected. Time is also essential in the follow-up investigation, which must be done, particularly on homicides, as quickly as possible.

V. Time of Death:

No problem in homicide investigation is more difficult nor can be more critical than determining the time of injuries and death. It is commonly expected that a forensic pathologist will be able to assess how long a person has been dead. Most pathologists believe this themselves! The coroner or medical examiner who pompously informs police investigators that death occurred at 2:10 P.M. three days previously can seriously imperil the success of the investigation. The T.O.D. (time of death) is generally estimated by the "association" method, which relates the death to concurrent events or by the "rate" method, the physical changes in the dead body. Examples of the association method include the failure of the victim to perform certain routines at certain times, such as going to work, walking the dog, and other physical evidence such as shattered watches, absence of foot-prints in fresh snow, etc. Much less precise is the "rate method", and it is not uncommon for our investigation by "association" to decidedly conflict with the coroner's pathological findings (ex. in a recent death, the coroner informed us that the victim found on Sunday was killed on Tuesday, was absolutely dead no later than Wednesday. Four days later on Saturday, she had visited with several friends!). The Coroner's findings are especially significant in child abuse murders, since a primary investigative tool in such cases is determining who was caring for the child at the time of death.

No pathologist can accurately evaluate all the circumstances at the time and after death which effect the physical findings. For example, the rectal temperature divided by 1.5 is supposed to equal the number of hours since death, based on the average fall in body temperature. However, a nude on ice is quickly frozen, and one body in a bed, shot through the head 14 hours earlier was warmer than the pathologist who performed the autopsy! Ordinarily, rigor mortis (the stiffening of muscles after death) begins a few hours after death in the jaw, moves downward to the feet, and disappears first in the jaw until wholly gone in 24 to 36 hours. However, it may never appear, be complete in a few hours, or particularly in the obese, never appear in the upper body. Instant rigor occurs frequently, particularly after death following emotional encounter, fight or chase.

method used to determine if body was moved

Post-mortem lividity, the purple color of the lower portions of a dead body may appear in 30 minutes and intensify to a maximum in four hours. However, if death is from failing circulation, it will be prompt; if there is massive bleeding, it may not occur. Every change is governed by many unknowns, including the body's own enzymes, etc. In one case where a body quickly decomposed in heat, even an emptomologist was unable to accurately tell us the time of death from the stages of development of the

Deepen (Bentley Lake)

maggots (flies). He said she was dead a week, yet the victim made mad love to a cab driver the night before! It is important to inform the pathologist of known environmental changes which affect the rate method (for this reason it is adviseable that he is on the scene), but even with detailed data, many of the more secure pathologists are now admitting it is foolish to rely heavily on the estimated time of death. The victim may have laid unconscious for many hours before death, delaying all processes. Many variable factors, known and unknown, including the effects of clothing worn which has largely been guesswork, can alter by minutes, weeks, and months, the T.O.D., and it certainly cannot be relied upon in the full investigation.

ex. Pathologist

So don't depend. I'd rather rely on you guys to get the more valuable info. re TOD

At least with homicides, as opposed to rape for example, there is little problem of REPORTING, because of the need to dispose of the body, unless there is a "corpus delicti" where the body has been buried or never found, and it must beproven that a crime was committed. Mostmotives in homicides are trivial, but there appears to be a new trend in motiveless homicides by killers unknown to the victim. This appears to be responsible in part for the general decrease in clearance rates on homicides, which still is the highest for all crimes. With the increased emphasis on individual rights, it is becoming more common to encounter a suspected husband or family of a homicide victim who does not make an attempt at pretense but blatantly refuses at the very onset of the investigation to discuss anything with the police. There also appears to be a trend of increased violence in the crimes.

Many recent developments have been made to aid in investigations. We have successfully compared teeth impressions from the suspect with bite marks on the body. The VOICEPRINT lab here in Michigan has been highly successful, not only in actual use, but in confessions obtained from threatened use. There are many other developments now in progress.

VI. CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, men argue that women cannot effectively perform much of police work because of lack of muscle power. It is questionable how much police work requires brute strength. Homicide investigations do not require agile bodies, but agile minds. There is no reason, absolutely no reason why women cannot make outstanding contributions in this field.—No reason except unfounded, outright bias. It is now time for women to be fully accepted in law enforcement, particularly in Homicide Units, where they are desperately needed!

by Carolen Bailey

MINNESOTA WOMEN'S MEETING, ST. CLOUD, JUNE 4, 1977

"CHILDREN"S RIGHTS"

The notion that a wife is the property of her husband, although still surprisingly prevalent, is rapidly dissipating. The notion that children ~~exist~~ Solely as property of their parents, however, has seldom been challenged and receives little attention.

In a recent newspaper interview with Lauren Chapin, the former baby in the "Father Knows Best" T.V. family, was quoted as saying, "I was raised by an alcoholic mother who took every penny I earned. She was the typical stage mother who had no identity of her own, would move my brothers and me like pawns from one casting office to the other, and would mentally whip us with statements like, 'I won't like you if you don't do this for me. I was used to being told what to do. I experimented with every religion, got into drugs, and went through much analysis before I finally became a person." Most of us think of this as unfortunate but accept such relationships as a parents right and feel little can be done to interfere. The law has recognized the necessity of protecting the child's physical well being but has been slow to safe guard the psychological well being and often subordinates this to the adults rights.

The law distinguishes between adults and children in that adults are presumed responsible for themselves and capable of deciding what is in their own interests. Therefore, the law is designed to safeguard their right to decide. Children, however, are presumed to be incomplete human beings not fully competent to determine their own interests. They are seen as dependent and in need of continuous care by adults. Therefore, the law seeks to assure each child a "parent" who will serve their needs. The goal has been to serve "the best interests of the child". ~~The law has recognized the necessity of protecting the child's physical well being.~~

Every state in the U.S. has a law requiring mandatory reporting of physical abuse to a child. In many states, as in Minnesota, this law has been expanded to include sexual abuse of children by anyone who is responsible for the care of the child, to provide immunity from liability to anyone who reports in good faith, to require follow-up investigations of such reports, etc.

In most cases of child battering and incest, there is a parent who abuses and another parent who fails to protect the child. This is particularly apparent in father-daughter incest cases, where the mother must be considered unreliable during agency intervention, will usually deny that it happened or blame and reject the child, and reunite or remain with her husband. Example (Kern)

Include presumptions in incest cases.

Although the law now clearly protects children from sexual abuse, attitudes and behavior of relatives, friends and professionals remain confused about the responsibility to the child vs. the rights of the parents. This week an eleven year old child called the hospital where her mother was a patient in the psychiatric ward and hysterically told her mother and a staff nurse that her father had just assaulted and sexually molested her and had been molesting her for about two years. The mother took no further action, and the nurse waited until the next morning to report this to the Welfare Dept., forcing the child to remain at home with her father for further abuse. The next day, a very competent social worker, who already knew the child well, went to the school in an attempt to pick up the child ~~without the parents presence~~ to further investigate and determine if the information was valid, then to contact me for an emergency placement (explain) of the child in a foster home. The principal at the school however adamently refused to allow the social worker to see the child, claiming this was violating the parents' rights and would put the school in a liable position. Where were the child's rights? This is a frequent dilemna which other professionals as well as school authorities seem to feel, and consequently such abuse is frequently overlooked rather than reported. The family physician ~~frequently~~ may feel loyalty to the parents who pay the bill rather than the child whom he/she is treating.

When most of us see a child who has been physically abused or see photos of the injuries or even hear about it, we respond with a sense of urgent need to protect the child and anger for the parent who has done this. -But even in these grossly obvious cases, decisions become blurred and confusion occurs. Example: Barker case and judge's decision. law This week, a city attorney said, after reviewing an assault case in which an eight year old child was badly bruised about the back, buttocks and legs from a belt, that he would have charged the offender if it was not the parent who did this.

Example: Carley. Explain At the time of previous abuse to this child, the father was advised by a social worker not to discuss the case and to claim his right to an attorney, so the father remained uncooperative in treatment until more severe injury occurred and the father was subsequently prosecuted, convicted, and sent to Stillwater Prison, where he suddenly became cooperative and demanded his"right"to treatment.

Legal rights of children: (Juvenile Court code)

The child has several basic rights as a person: 1) To be heard ("Children should be seen and not heard"); 2) To be understood (and believed - ex. incest cases); 3) To be protected (the child as a victim); 4) To be nurtured. like food The law presumes a child's parents are best suited to safeguard these rights. It is our responsibility as parents to get these done. However, if a parent cannot or does not, then it is our responsibility as a community to get this done. As the police, we represent the community in assisting in the protection of persons, which includes children. We expect and support the notion that parents are the best to do this. They should and do have alot invested in their children. It is an unpopular view that others must, however, protect the rights of children when the parents cannot or won't. The rights of parents to raise their children as they see fit, free of state intervention and other harassment, must be protected in all cases, except delinquency, neglect, abandonment and abuse.

Unlike adults, children: 1) Change constantly (demands vary as they mature); as do adults in crisis → 2) have their own time-sense; 3) experience events in an egocentric manner (as happening solely in reference to themselves; ex. birth of sibling seen as parental hostility); 4) governed by irrational wishes and impulses; 5) unable to maintain positive ties with persons who are hostile to each other (ex. divorce custody battle); 6) have no concept of blood-tie, only day-to-day interactions (vs. parent where normally the physical giving birth to a child has psychological meaning. Derived from this identity with the child is the inclusion of the newborn in the parents' self-love, extension of themselves. This biological relationship is seriously impaired when the adults reject their own identity in the child (Ex. Barker; defective newborn). Thus, child abuse, neglect, abandonment, infanticide.).)

A child also needs continuity of relationships, surroundings, and environmental influence for normal development. Only a child who has at least one person to love and also feels loved and wanted will develop a healthy self-esteem. Where continuity of relationships is interrupted more than once, the child's emotional attachments become increasingly shallow and indiscriminate. They tend to grow up as a person who lacks warmth in contacts with others.

In cases of abandonment, the eligibility of a child for adoption rests on the intent of the parent, not on the duration of absence. If the child's needs were considered, the decision would be based on abandonment as the time the parents' absence has caused the child to feel no longer wanted by them, and the child has reached out to establish a new relationship with an adult.

In a contested placement hearing regarding the custody or guardianship of a child, the child should be recognized as a full party to the hearing, one who has a direct personal interest in the decision and whose rights might be adversely affected by it, and should have the right to be represented by counsel. Despite the obvious stake each child has in his/her placement, courts and legislatures have failed to grant party status or right to counsel, except in juvenile delinquency proceedings (trend here toward inappropriate application of adult standards, as in status offenders). Even though the law presumes a child's parents are best suited to safeguard the child's interests, this should not prevail in a dispute (divorce) or when their fitness as parents is challenged.

No party involved has a conflict-free interest in representing the child. Children, far from sharing adults' concerns, are frequently put in direct conflict with them. Under the same principle of making the child's interest paramount, the courts should no longer accord visitation rights to biological parents when a child rejects them and therefore the child is unlikely to profit from their presence or influence. This at the same time protects the rights of the substitute parents. (Ex. family court allowing over-night visitation with incest father). Society must use each child's placement for protecting future generations of children by increasing the number of adults-to-be who are likely to be adequate parents (ex. perpetual cycle of abusing parents). These decisions are not easy. (Ex. Jewish parents in Holland who returned at the end of W.W.II to reclaim their children, many of whom had become totally estranged from their biological parents and intimate with their foster parents.)

The child is a person within his/her own right and must be recognized as such!

(Where can a child go? Who can they turn to? (Lugo-me). Need publicized resorder.

Face to Face etc.

Agg. Asslt. 1963-172; 1973-2,252
Rape 1963-31, 1973 109

AMERICAN INTERPROFESSIONAL INSTITUTE 3-18-71

When Ernie Torinus asked me to speak with you today, he asked me to keep it "light". Although I am still not sure what he meant, I was certain this eliminated such subjects as drug abuse, child beating, sex murders, crimes and violence, and other topics "so dear to my heart". This also seemed to rule out thought-provoking and controversial subjects such as: Are the police the appropriate agencies to enforce adult morals, e.i. crimes such as prostitution, homosexuality, gambling, alcoholism, pornography, fornication, etc. where there are no complaining "victims" per se? -Or how can the police be more responsive to community desires and needs, and what can the community do to support impartial law enforcement? - Or - Who actually makes law enforcement policy? The last time I was here I discussed crime in St. Paul, and this too is a little more depressing than "light". So I thought for once I would talk and grin a little at today's turmoil.

Most of us have read ~~horrifying~~ news stories of crowds watching motionless while an elderly woman is robbed and assaulted by a gang of hoodlums. These well-publicized incidents must certainly be ~~rarities~~ exceptions, and I personally know of no such ~~instance~~ case here in St. Paul. We have found that most people will help victims of a crime if given the opportunity. Many alert, concerned citizens have interrupted and prevented such crimes. I know of only one exception, and this occurred when a rape victim ran nude to a house and was refused admittance, - but the house was a very crowded illegal bottle club, and a call summoning the police from there would most certainly discourage business!

Not only have citizens assisted the victims of crimes, but many have made very worthwhile contributions to law enforcement. Many of the F.B.I's notorious Ten Most Wanted fugitives have been apprehended through the assistance of individual citizens. I can relate countless times when conscientious citizens have provided us with significant information and assistance in our criminal investigations. A good example occurred during a series of rapes we had in

our city. (Example: Hamilton pillowcase rapes)

They say police officers are inclined to be cynics because they see every day the sordid reality of the worst sides of life, - but I am convinced people are basically good and would not long tolerate a lawless, immoral community.

Other examples of citizen courage and involvement occur when they themselves are the victims of crimes. In one instance a woman was kidnapped in a car by four dangerous escaped convicts from Washington. She was held at shot-gun point and attacked.... (ex. billfold).

We read periodically of heroic grocers and storekeepers who not only manage to avert a robbery but to ~~succumb~~ subdue the robber for the police. This I would not recommend! In fact we are very concerned about this. However, we at the Police Dept. cannot help but be ~~grin~~ pleased when we learn of honest, hard-working citizens who turn the tables on criminals. One of the most enjoyable involved a very dangerous stick-up man who robbed many stores in our area and viciously issued commands. In one case he shot a bar patron. One 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 flabergasted he didn't know what to do and ran out.

Some of our complaining citizens are not always completely truthful with us. Example: vacuum cleaner.

When I talk to ladies about self-protection, they freq. ask questions about judo, & I caution them not to over-emphasize the value of judo, which requires considerable practice to respond quickly before you might be rendered helpless. (Ex. husb.) We did however receive a police report in which a young girl on her way home from her judo class at the YWCA was grabbed from behind by a much larger man. The girl flipped him over her shoulder and hit him in the neck with the side of her hand. The police report read, "And the assailant ran off with the victim in hot pursuit."

other examples?

In ~~line with~~ mentioning police reports, our officers receive 20 weeks of training and become highly skilled in most areas, including report-writing. We do

periodically receive reports for investigation in the detective division which are not quite what is expected. In one report the officer vividly describes the beating and rape of a woman in a bar. At the conclusion of the report, the officer ~~decided to offer~~ could not resist including his own opinion for us and all the court to read..., "In my opinion, the victim got just what she deserved"! Most people think of police-work as frustrating, tiresome, unpleasant, and/or dangerous, and it can be all of these things. But it can also be challenging and very satisfying. We have talked to bitter, "hardened" juveniles who come in with the attitude that they hate the world, it hates them, and cops are everyone's enemy. It can be amazing to watch the change in many of these kids after you've discussed the situation honestly with them, and told them how they stand, not painting any rosy pictures for them. These juveniles actually begin to show feelings and open up. When they can look at themselves realistically, do not blame everyone else, and think about what they really want in their future, they have taken the first step toward straightening themselves out. And that's what we hope to accomplish with the courts, probation office, schools, and other agencies and resources available - straighten these kids out before they become adults and perhaps adult criminals. The police do not do follow-up work with the kids, but we do see the child at a crucial time and can be in a position to initiate further progress with him.

Policemen, as well as other men, are inclined to be very skeptical of many rapes. "Raped 3 times" is this "to suffer" Club

ex. men not truthful
Vacuum cleaner
(Also unexpected towels, rape photos of wife)
~~other examples?~~

fellow officers
Cops/police officers
what is satisfying about this job, they said, "Pay Day!"

With this dedicated approach, I will close.

Also people "trusting".
ex. gas charge
phone calls

Gavel Club (1-25-74)

All of us have been aware of the rapid and consistent increase in crime during the past decade. In a world where living has become very complex, where spiritual values have been displaced, where ethics are that of "not getting caught", where discipline and self-restraint and consideration for the rights of others are "old-fashioned" and inconvenient, where there is promised idle time, and where the young are encouraged to express their own personalities without restriction, there has developed a startling and dangerous increase in violent crime. In 1963 there were (murder, agg. asslt., & rape rate vs. 1973) Agg. Asslt 1963 - 172, 1973 - 2,252
Rape 1963 - 31, 1973 - 109 (1972 - 128)

We like to think of crime fighting in terms of the classic confrontation of the good guys vs the bad guys in t.v. westerns, but something has gone wrong with the script. The bad guys are winning, and it is becoming more and more difficult for the Sheriff's posse to head them off at any pass.

They started winning about 15 yrs. ago, and each year the crime rate in the U.S. has grown six times faster than the population. It is estimated that the crime bill in the U.S. is about 50 billion dollars each year. This is an awesome figure, but this does not inc. the heartache, tragedy and personal loss that accompanies crime. This might be better illustrated if we consider that at this moment there are so many people involved in the enforcement, penal and judicial areas of crime control that if tomorrow morning we could miraculously awaken in a crime free society and these functions were no longer necessary, the impact on our economy would be comparable to the destruction of the steel industry.

In spite of the increase in crime, St. Paul now has a critical shortage of police officers. The F.B.I. states that proper standards for police protection require a minimum of 2.6 police officers for every 1,000 residents. Today the police-resident ratio in the U.S. is 2.4. In St. Paul, this ratio is 1.71. Of the cities of similar population, St. Paul ranks at the bottom in the amount of money spent for police protection. (No. of officers in contrast to past)
no exam for almost 2 yrs. + don't expect to hire this year. In 1953 - 321 officers, 1973 - 528 officers

There are also other conditions which limit available manpower: Recent court decisions on police procedures (ex. constitutional privilege against self-incrimination which also prolong investigations)

Various methods have been and are being utilized to attempt to partially countermand the limited manpower: power shifts and concentration in high-crime areas during high-crime hours, mobilization of manpower in combining Sex-Homicide unit, more effective training, etc. New approaches to crime prevention, such as Child Abuse Team. Greater police-community involvement for more effective enforcement, such as local committee on rape. overall Clearance in our unit 85%
Competent investigations resulting in early unfounding of false reports.
To augment depleting force, women on patrol proposed.

528 officers

All crimes show 3½% increase in 1973

C. Bailey

CRIME PREVENTION TRAINING SEMINAR - ADVANCED COURSE
Delivered 11-15-74

Demands for talks by police officers on the subject of rape and sexual assault have increased rapidly the past year. In contrast to requests for speakers on self-protection, work-shops and programs on rape have covered a broader field, including the rape offense itself, the police investigation, what this all means to the victim, problems and possible improvements in this whole process, sex roles and attitudes, etc. With the emergence of "women's liberation" and Rape Crisis Centers across the country, many women, in particular, have become extremely alert and sensitive in this subject. Officers, both male and female, who may have the best intentions, are well prepared and have considerable experience, can "turn off" their audience in very subtle ways. Often the officer is totally unaware of what has happened or why anamosity has developed. I've heard comments such as, "He's a nice guy and he means well, but .." Before I go in to questions of self-protection, I thought I would first mentiona few of these problems and give some suggestions that might be covered when discussing rape.

It's kind of fun and very popular to begin the presentation refuting some of the myths about rape:

1. "A woman can't be raped!" "There's no such thing as rape." "Have you ever tried to thread a moving needle?" Some people actually believe this, but the police officer knows rape exists because he sees it. Rape exists if the victim physically resists or does not resist due to fear. In the majority of cases in our city, rape is accomplished without physical resistance due to fear by the victim, which makes it easier for the rapist and more difficult to prove in court, but just as disturbing to the victim.

2. "Women really want to be raped!" "Relax and enjoy it!" Now, I certainly don't need to say which sex dreamed up this assumption. It is not an uncommon delusion of the rapist himself to believe that his victim enjoyed the rape in spite of herself. The rapist has been known to ask his victim, who may be hysterical and bleeding, if she will date him the next night!

3. "The woman who is raped got just what she deserved!" "She asked for it!" The theory behind the "victim-precipitated rape" is that the man interpreted the woman's behavior as a direct invitation for sex; in other words there is "justifiable rape". Subscribing to this theory, women should wear gunny sacks to their ankles, never accept a drink from a man, and never, never invite him up to her apartment or kiss him good-night or she will "get herself in to a situation" and ask to be raped. This ridiculous argument can be compared to the "victim-precipitated robbery", for example, where bank tellers shouldn't keep so much money around or they ask to be robbed. Ex. Michigan Police study.

4. "All rape victims are beautiful." You know and I know this certainly isn't true. In fact, sometimes you wonder why a guy is willing to risk a felony conviction by attacking this particular woman when he can serve just as much time for attacking Raquel Welsch. This statement implies that the victim seduced the rapist unconsciously with her beauty and it really wasn't his fault! Rape victims are young and old, pretty and ugly, and they cannot be stereotyped. Each responds differently to the offense and each should be handled differently. So-called experts who try to place victims and their responses in nice neat little categories aren't really looking at reality. You might have an occasion to point out that "Neither can the police be stereotyped." This week I read an article in the paper which quoted a chairman of a Commission on the Status of Women, who was criticizing a very poor ad, and then said "it reinforced the attitude of police that rape is the woman's fault and they do little to help women afterwards". This infuriates me, and I resent anyone alleging what my attitude is or the attitude of everyone with whom I work. Police officers are part of the community and reflect community attitudes. If they don't like these attitudes, change the community; don't attack the officer.

It's important that a speaker has an attitude that is accepting because anything otherwide will be detected by these audiences today. One of the most noticeable errors is conveying the attitude that the raped victim is responsible for the actions of the rapist. For example, the girl who hitch-hikes is asking for a ride; she is not asking

to be raped! She may be foolish-stupid, but this still does not justify forcible rape. Ex. "Other" Men can and should be expected to control their sexual behavior as well as women. Just because a woman wears a short skirt, a man can't be excused for going in to a wild sexual frenzy. - Think of the most repulsive gal you've seen that hangs around the local bars. I'm sure you can all think of a real beaut! Now imagine her stripping in front of you and, with loud panting, attacking you. Do you think your body would have to respond to her? If you sigh, "Yes, yes", you're not thinking of the gals I am. One remark that most impressed our rape victim in our department's Rape Sensitivity Classes was the policeman who came up to her afterwards and said, "I'm discriminating too, just like you are." Forcing someone to have sexual intercourse is not justified under any circumstances. Even a prostitute has a legal right to say no. We may have a very difficult job proving to a jury that a man should go to jail for stealing something that's readily available, but this does not mean that it wasn't rape. I know prostitutes that were raped. I know some that simply didn't get paid too. Sometimes police officers as well as county attorneys who are also faced with the reality of proving the case, confuse what we consider as poor evidence for a rape charge with what actually is or is not a rape. The victim who kissed her boyfriend and is then forcibly rapedby him against her will may be just as upset and just as raped as the victim who is raped in her own bed by a burglar, but the element of consent is more difficult to prove. So when you may be advising women about how to dress, be careful not to insinuate that by dressing a particular way they are responsible for a man attacking them.

Avoid "trigger words". How many times have we heard that the past few years! But this is a whole new set of no-nos! Watch out for words like tramp, slut, pig as much as whore. These are value judgements, and we as police officers are not supposed to judge people morally. We get the facts,as accurately as possible, assess our information, identify our suspect, and present our case to the county attorney, who decides if he thinks he can win the case. No one in this process should publicly condemn anyone involved. We might think to ourselves and have our own feeling about individuals. Another trigger word is "victim-precipitated". A fairly good recent film uses this word several times totally unaware that many have and will find this in bad taste. Flippant (raper + rapee) More?

A common question and criticism which is brought up is the need for femlae officers to talk to rape victims. First of all, this isn't realistic. There simply aren't enough women police available to do this all the time. Now if you're talking to a bunch of women, it's just not very wise to throw in a dig that you're sure glad there isn't more policewomen! If you want to earn points but only if you believe it, you can even add that you feel it is unfortunate that there aren't women available to talk to victims. Secondly, I think the value in having policewomen question rape victims is over-emphasized. When a great, big, burly, uniformed policeman arrives on the scene immediately after a rape, the victim, who hasn't had a chance to express her anger at the rapist, might get mad at the first sign of authority she sees, the policeman. But if he is alert to some of her feelings and makes a simple, little comment, such as "You've really been through alot" or "I'm sorry this happened to you", the victim will melt! A sensitive male officer can do as much or more in properly handling and assisting the rape victim as a female officer, especially since so many recent films paint him as a monster, so this is a pleasant surprise when he isn't. If the victim is embarrassed in talking about sex to a man, this presents another problem.

Another thing the audiences have asked is if a policeman is present leering on while the victim has a pelvic examination. Now, I don't have to tell you how to answer that, unless there is someone here who has made this a practice. If so, don't make an announcement of this!

The question of unfounded rape reports often is brought up. We all know there are women who lie about being raped. In St. Paul, we unfound about 1 in 4 rape reports. It's important to point out that a report is not unfounded simply because the police decide it's a "rinky-dink" rape, but because the victim said she lied about it. Women give alot of reasons for lying. ~~The majority~~ Many of our kidnap-rapes of adolescent girls are actually not kidnappings, but the victims were afraid to tell their parents they accepted rides or were hitch-hiking. They may lie as an excuse for being late home or a wife may need a reason why she was gone all night. Some simply want attention. However, the woman who makes a false report to police should be handled as tactfully and carefully as an actual

[April 10, 1976]

A.G.D.

It's a beautiful, exciting day! So many lovely ladies and good friends are here today! Let's celebrate! That's the theme for International Reunion Day this year. - "Let's celebrate!" I.R.D. is a day of Fraternity pride, a day to discover and rediscover what membership in Alpha Gamma Delta means. It is a day to remember our founding and our Founders, to increase Fraternity knowledge, & to take pride in the accomplishments of the past and the plans for the future.

1976 is the Bicentennial Year for fraternities. It was on December 5, 1776, that the first Greet Letter Society - Phi Beta Kappa - was founded at the College of William and Mary. A year-long observance of this event has been planned by members of all social and professional fraternities.

On I.R.D., let's celebrate ... the birth of fraternities, & the founding of AGD, ~~and the accomplishments of AGD.~~

The bi-centennial theme is here. The bi-centennial theme is everywhere! It is still early in the year, so that the red-white- and blue is still a delightful and colorful reminder of loyalty to AGD and to our country. ... But with the enthusiasm with which the bi-centennial is being promoted, we could find ourselves bi-centennialed to death. By the end of the year, we might find condolences in that at least we won't be around to celebrate ~~another~~ the tri-centennial!

You really can't knock it. Have you ever noticed when you have somebody ~~If you are ever~~ backed up against the wall and they have absolutely no logical argument to defend ~~your side~~ their side, they use God ("God ~~is on my side~~ says not to wear short skirts"), if that doesn't work, then they try patriotism ("Our forefathers would have turned over in their graves..") -- of course, as your ~~last~~ final desperate resort, you can accuse your adversary of being a child molester! All arguments are indefensible. How can you lose with God, our country, & every person who was ever a child on your side?

IRD is a day of Fraternity friendships and sisterhood. It is a day to meet undergraduate members. It is homecoming for alumnae, an opportunity to bring together sisters from far and near. It is a day of reunion for all members.

As a most appropriate way to begin the occasion, we can now reminesce as we enjoy the lovely songs and bright, young faces of the undergraduate Alpha Gams.

INTRODUCTION:

Today we have a very exciting speaker on a stimulating ~~new~~ subject of vital new interest. I first became interested in "Assertiveness Training" when it became apparent that women especially were allowing dangerous situations to develop and are often victims of very violent crimes because we have been taught to be "lady-like", polite, kind, forgiving, meek, self-sacrificing, gentle, passive, sedate, "proper", etc., even to the point of behaving totally inappropriately. (see sheet) & lots of other things that are OK but can be totally inappropriate.

We want to especially thank Mary Catlin, chairman of IRD, who is not only charming but capable, efficient and operates with the precision of a finely tuned watch! (clap)

IRD Committee

Chairman	Mary Williamson Catlin
Reservations	Martha Kercheville Newton
	Caroline Vernon Searles
Publicity	Louise Steele Quinn
Decorations	Barbara Johnson Telander
	Inez Johnson Bowen
Programs	Carolen Gesin Bailey
Alumnae Recognition	Jean Tucker Janes

INTERNATIONAL REUNION DAY

APRIL 10, 1976

TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUB

INTERNATIONAL REUNION DAY

Delta Chapter of Alpha Gamma Delta

PROGRAM

Alpha Gamma Delta Grace

For meat and drink we thank Thee Lord,
Who stand 'round this fraternal board.
Grant that our sisters everywhere
In Thy full grace and bounty share.

Luncheon

Welcome — Carolen Gesin Bailey, Toastmistress

Choral Selections by Undergraduate Chapter

Toast to the Founders — Sue Williams

Reply for Founders — Minnie O. Hanson

Presentation of Guests and Officers

Alumnae Recognition — Jean Tucker Janes

Speaker — Sandra Ottsen Davis, Rho
"Assertiveness: When To Say Yes And How To Say No"

Presentation of Awards — Jan Gustafson

"LET'S CELEBRATE"

1976

Bicentennial Year for Fraternities

Reverie

In my dreams I hold anew
Each college friendship tie;
Old campus chums pass in review,
As dream wings flit them by . . .
From out the ranks a chosen few
Still linger close to me;
And staunch and true,
As years pass thro'
Is my Fraternity.

Carolen Bailey

GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON FAMILIES

May 23, 1978

Very often when violence in the family comes to the attention of the police and outside authorities, the current living situation and family relationships are at a crisis and have deteriorated to a need for outside intervention for the immediate protection of specific members of the family. The "families right" to choose services becomes secondary in considering the high risk of violence to individuals by others in their family. There is the realistic question that some family members may not survive to benefit from "services". The community recognizes a need to intercede when physical violence is involved and defines these areas in the criminal statutes as well as through the jurisdiction of juvenile court. Areas of concern primarily include physical abuse to the children within the family, battering of the wife, and sexual abuse of the children most often by the male head of the household. All may be present within the same family. Other problems within the family, such as chemical dependency, financial burdens, mental health problems, etc. may have to be addressed if the threat of violence is to be eliminated.

Attitudes which affect policies should be focused on the welfare and rights of all family members, and community education should be directed at changing those biases which benefit one individual to the detriment of the rest of the family. For example, still surprisingly prevalent are the feelings conveyed directly or indirectly that a wife is the property of her husband and the children are the property of their parents. This attitude may also be responsible, in part, for some victims of violence accepting this without questioning whether this should or should not occur. Sweeping generalizations should be avoided. (Example: "The family should be preserved at all costs"; which is not always realistic or the most favorable outcome). The paramount need to respect the privacy and right to self-determination of the family must be balanced with the individual's basic human rights to self-preservation, etc.

For those family members who do not desire change from an abusive situation and will not accept voluntary treatment services, court authority and controls should be available. The Juvenile Court system may recommend certain treatment services, upon which custody of the children can depend, but this may be insufficient, and motivation might be further affected through the criminal justice system. There are those individuals who could cooperate only if jail is the only other alternative, and there are those individuals, some dangerous, where known treatment skills may have little impact so that institutionalization may be indicated for the protection of themselves, the family, and the community. Criminal prosecution is hampered by:

1. Although there are laws which require reporting of child abuse, there is no specific crime of child abuse and adult criminal codes are not always applicable (ex. agg. assault).
2. The age of consent for Criminal Sexual Conduct is now under 16 years of age. The mandatory reporting law includes children under 18 yrs. of age. There is therefore a gap in protection for those 16 and 17 yr. old children who are molested (other than intercourse by a blood relative closer than first cousin= incest).