



The RESOURCE

Newsletter of the National Sexual Violence Resource Center

Fall/Winter 2002

Judges Select the Winning SAAM Slogan Use Alone or With Your Own Tag Line

In 2002, the National Sexual Violence Resource Center (NSVRC) conducted a nationwide contest to find an anti-sexual violence slogan that could be repeatedly used to raise awareness and foster a unified voice. Contest judges, from across the country, chose the slogan, "Decide To End Sexual Violence!" particularly because it requires attention, thought and involvement from the reader.

The new slogan can be used simply as it appears, "Decide To End Sexual Violence!" or in conjunction with another phrase. Programs and

organizations may adapt it to their own campaigns by adding some phrase or tag line. The NSVRC believes that if we continue to use and reinforce some of the same words, the message will begin to have impact.



Raising awareness of sexual violence takes many voices and continued effort. Ending sexual violence requires moving past awareness to responsibility, and

then to action. The NSVRC believes that "Decide to End Sexual Violence" works so well because it moves in a positive way to increase awareness and to empower us to action. The judges selected this slogan because of its engaging tone and call to responsible action.

Last year the NSVRC wrote a 5-year SAAM campaign designed to build in momentum and work toward a degree of national collaboration. Choosing a slogan for repeated use will help to build cause recognition and a more unified national voice.

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Arlene Averill Wins Slogan Contest



Above: Arlene Averill Contest Winner.

Arlene Averill, who has worked at the Vermont Network Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Violence for ten years, submitted the winning slogan for our Sexual Assault Awareness Month Campaign. The NSVRC talked with Arlene about the genesis of this slogan. She modestly explained that it resulted from a brainstorming session of a Vermont task force, "I threw out the idea, but it was really a team effort." She continued, "it just seems like the awareness piece has been done. People know there is sexual violence out there.

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NSVRC

Working Together And/Or Apart

Sexual Assault (SA) & Domestic Violence (DV)

NSVRC Interviews Annette Burrhus-Clay and Joyce Lukima

Working to end violence against women and to promote justice and safety requires skills, insight, tact, commitment and energy. It challenges us to assist and respond to many diverse situations and clients. It often appears as a single task, namely, violence against women, but in fact the work is complicated and often includes specialized approaches. Over the years, the anti-domestic violence and anti-sexual violence movements have each developed such specialized approaches that are often quite distinct and require specially trained personnel.

On the one hand, the two movements naturally intersect, as reflected by the many dual programs and coalitions, by generalized funding streams, and even by the fairly common public perception that the two social ills are more a single problem than two separate issues. On the other hand, DV and SA advocates recognize that both types of violence usually require specialized approaches and knowledge. As the anti-sexual violence movement has matured, it has developed expertise on the especially difficult task of assisting victims of sexual violence, which has led many to express concern over an older enmeshed approach.

As a result, today we have an alliance that is at times comfortable, and other times, strained; we have an understanding that is often positive but sometimes tenuous. Often this debate offers healthy interaction and growth, but at other times, it confuses our tasks and direction. *The Resource* believes that healthy discussion regarding points of collaboration and areas of specialization can only promote the success of our mutually important work.

The following interviews reflect the insight and experience of two veterans of both types of work. Annette Burrhus-Clay, Executive Director of the Texas Coalition to End Sexual Assault and Joyce Lukima, Director of Training and Technical Assistance of the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape. Both women have thought about this issue and offer their perspectives as a positive contribution in promoting collaboration and appreciation of our respective work.

Annette Burrhus-Clay

I have seen some documents you have written on commonalities and points of collaboration between Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence. What prompted you to actively think about and write on this topic?

I would say that my background sensitized me to the issue; I have been in the midst of it for some time. First, I worked with a stand-alone sexual assault program and then in a domestic violence program; I followed by working in two dual programs, and finally I moved on to the coalition level. When you work within these two sometimes separate but related areas of work you necessarily gain perspective. I can appreciate the commonalities, and the areas of some contention. I would like to say from the outset, however, I do not have a strong opinion on whether the two types of work should always be separate or apart.

What are some of the reasons why dual programs work well?

Since most of the programs in Texas are dual, I have come to understand their benefits. First of all, they can share resources, especially in outreach. The joint work helps with overhead problems. This approach also provides an opportunity for more
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The NSVRC invites your comments:

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The Prevalence of Rape by Clergy and Other Types of Perpetrators

By

Patricia Tjaden, Ph.D.¹ & Nancy Thoennes, Ph.D.²

The following article, by the authors of *Prevalence, Incidence and Consequences of Violence Against Women: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey*, presents some previously unpublished findings from that Survey. It considers empirical data on rape by clergy and compares it to other types of perpetrators. Finally it provides additional information and perspective to our understanding of perpetrators.

Media reports of sexual abuse by Catholic priests have become commonplace in recent months. Though alarming, these reports have served to focus the nation's attention on the dangers of sexual exploitation by all types of clergy, not just Catholic priests. They also have illuminated the need for more research on both the extent and nature of sexual abuse by clergy. Despite an outpouring of research on sexual violence in the past 30 years, little research has been conducted on sexual exploitation by clergy. Thus, empirical data have been lacking on the frequency with which this type of abuse occurs or the characteristics of victims and offenders.

To further understand the problem, we examined the prevalence of rape by clergy in a nationally representative sample of men and women in the United States. Information for the study comes from the National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS), a telephone survey we conducted in 1995-96 with funding from the National Institute of Justice and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.³ The survey consists of interviews with a random sample of 8,000 U.S. women and 8,000 U.S. men 18 years of age and older. Respondents to the survey were queried about their lifetime experiences as victims of various forms of violence, including rape. Respondents disclosing rape victimization were asked detailed questions about the characteristics of their victimization, including the relationship they had with their perpetrator. Because the survey included the perpetrator category "minister, priest, rabbi, clergy," it generated data with which to estimate the prevalence of rape by all types of clergy.

For purposes of this study we defined rape as an event that occurred without the victim's consent, that involved the use or threat of force to penetrate the victim's vagina or anus by penis, tongue, fingers, or object, or the victim's mouth by penis. The definition includes both attempted and completed rape. To place the frequency of rape by clergy in context, we compared the percentage of male and female respondents who

were raped by clergy with the percentage of male and female respondents who were raped by other types of perpetrators, including intimates and former intimates; relatives other than spouses; friends; persons known commercially; and strangers. We characterized our perpetrator categories as follows:

Intimates and former intimates – includes current and former spouses, same-sex and opposite-sex cohabiting partners, boyfriends, girlfriends, and dates.

Relatives other than spouses – includes parents, step parents, grandparents, step-grandparents, siblings, step-siblings, cousins, aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews, children, stepchildren, and in-laws.

Friends – includes personal friends, friends of the family, parents of friends, neighbors, and roommates.

Persons known commercially – includes persons with whom the victim has a professional or business relationship, such as bosses, supervisors, employees, co-workers, co-volunteers, doctors, nurses, teachers, professors, coaches, therapists, attorneys, and landlords.

Clergy - includes ministers, priests, rabbis, and clergy from all religions, denominations, sects, and cults.

Strangers - includes persons the victim does not know at all.

FINDINGS

We found that rape by clergy is extremely rare: Only six of the 16,000 respondents included in the survey reported being raped in their lifetime by a priest, rabbi, minister, or other type of clergy. Five of the victims were female and one was male. The female victims were 6, 14, 16, 17, and 46 years of age, respectively, when they were first raped by a clergy. The male victim was 5 years of age. Four of the five female victims were raped on only one occasion by their assailant, while one was raped on four different occasions. The male victim was raped

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Working Together And/ Or Apart

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seamless service, especially when there are victims that experience both types of abuse. Finally, it makes sense in community outreach, especially in small communities where the people on the DV Task Force and the SA Task Force are the same people. When there are few resources, especially in rural areas, it is not generally realistic to separate the two tasks.

And what are the problems with dual programs?

In dual programs, sexual assault takes a back seat. Many more staff is dedicated to domestic violence. Also with the domestic violence aspect of crisis work means that the emphasis usually on the shelters. In dual centers the general perception is that the sexual assault cases are much lower, and to some extent, this is true because of the public perception that it is not a place for sexual assaults. I conducted a small informal survey of rape crisis centers and dual programs and found in Texas, the stand-alone sexual assault services had three to five times as many sexual assault reports per capita as did the dual centers.

Are you speaking about public identity or a perception within the agencies?

Both. Clearly, there are more sexual assaults reported when the rape crisis center is publicly known, but DV advocates do not focus on sexual assault and therefore do not see it.

What does this mean for sexual assault victims?

For the victims, it is important. Although many DV victims also suffer sexual assaults, the converse is not necessarily true. For sexual assault victims, it is important to have a place to go that openly professes to know how to help them.

What is the likelihood that a dual program can meet the unique emotional and physical needs of the sexually assaulted?

From the standpoint of their physical and emotional needs, most dual centers cannot accomplish this easily. This can only be done as well as a stand-alone sexual assault program if the dual program begins with a huge commitment. This means that most dual programs do not deliver as specialized service to victims.

Is there a consensus that stand-alone or dual programs are better?

Most people who do this kind of work are very opinionated about this topic. They feel very strongly about it. I would say that many, or most seem to believe that the ideal situation would be separate DV and SA programs, but that is ideally speaking. In reality completely separate services are not always realistic. This is mostly because of funding and overhead issues.

Can you explain how dual programs can work well? Do the separate functions actually collaborate or do they essentially maintain separate sections that operate independently?

I can give you two examples of how collaboration and joining can afford certain efficiencies. The dual program in Austin, Texas was historically two separate centers and then the two agencies joined but retained a commitment to both aspects of the task. Conversely, the program in Houston has always been a dual center but as it

has grown and flourished, it has maintained a separation of the two functions quite clearly. It is one organization with two sections. Although one center went from two agencies into one, and the other is a single center with two distinct tasks, both succeed because they are fairly large and strong and operate with a commitment to the dual task.

Let me add, however, that most agencies and centers are not so large. I am aware that there are many small dual programs in this country without a sexual assault advocate. Now, in Texas there is a requirement that specifies that there be at least one sexual assault advocate in each program. Even with this, however, it does not mean that small dual centers dedicate equal funds, commitment or time to sexual assault.

So how important is identity in impacting the way a program works, and the willingness of the public to access services?

I think identity is important, as expressed by my small survey that showed three to five times as many sexual assault cases are reported to sexual assault program as compared with dual programs. It is especially important with underserved populations and it certainly helps to promote better services for victims. That said, however, there are some cases where a more general collaborative identity might help. For example, male victims of sexual assault don't find it easy to report to rape crisis centers, and even fewer will report to domestic violence shelters, but a center with a broad collaborative identity might be more acceptable in these situations.

In summation, what do you think the anti-sexual violence movement needs to do?

I believe collaboration is quite different from merging, and the reality facing many small centers is that they will be dual programs. We must avoid having an adversarial relationship with the anti-domestic violence movement.

The anti-sexual violence movement needs to get together; DV has been more concrete and successful. It has done a good job! Sometimes we sort of argue amongst ourselves; instead, we need to etch out our own identity. We cannot allow the media and the general public to confuse or enmesh the differences between SA and DV.

We need to define our own goals and direction. I think we must try not to sell out to the dollar. Now we generally chase the funding streams and try to mold ourselves to fit. Ideally, we should dream and decide what needs to be done and then begin to create the money by defining the issues and the path to take.

Joyce Lukima

I know that you have expressed an interest in the nature of victim services as provided by the anti-domestic violence and anti-sexual violence movements. What has led you to your particular perspective on their commonalities, differences and respective roles?

I have worked in stand-alone domestic violence and sexual assault programs. I began with a domestic violence program in Pennsylvania and then moved to Texas and worked in a domestic violence program there. At that time I began to realize that some victims had experienced previous sexual assaults in their childhood and that increased my sensitivity to the unique needs of the sexually assaulted. When I

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The Prevalence of Rape by Clergy and Other Types of Perpetrators

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six times. The two victims (one female and one male) who were raped multiple times by their assailant said the rapes occurred over a year's period of time.

The number of female and male victims identified by the survey is clearly too small to generate reliable estimates of the prevalence of rape by clergy in the United States. Nonetheless, the numbers provide strong evidence that this type of sexual abuse occurs relatively infrequently. For example, if we divide respectively the number of female and male respondents who were raped by clergy by the total number of women and men surveyed, we find that less than one-tenth of one percent of women surveyed (0.0006) and one-hundredth of one percent of men surveyed (0.0001) were ever raped by a member of the clergy. Extrapolating these figures to U.S. Census estimates of the number of women and men in the country, we surmise that 60,418 U.S. women and 9,275 U.S. men 18 years of age and older have been raped by a member of the clergy at some time in their lifetime (see Exhibit 1). Although these numbers may seem substantial, they are inconsiderable when compared to the total number of women and men in the United States who have ever been raped, which, according to NVAWS estimates, is 17.7 million and 2.8 million, respectively (see Exhibit 1 on Page 7).⁴

A comparison of rape prevalence by victim-perpetrator relationship shows that women are far more likely to be raped by current or former intimates than by any other type of perpetrator. Specifically, 7.7 percent of all female respondents said they were raped by a current or former intimate partner; 3.9 percent said they were raped by a relative other than a spouse; 3.7 percent said they were raped by a friend; 2.9 percent said they were raped by a stranger; 0.4 percent said they were raped by someone with whom they had a commercial relationship; and, as previously noted, 0.06 percent said they were raped by a member of the clergy (see Exhibit 1). Thus, 1 of every 13 women has been raped by a current or former intimate; 1 of every 26 women has been raped by a relative; 1 of every 28 women has been raped by a friend; 1 of every 34 women has been raped by a stranger; 1 of every 250 women has been raped by a person known

commercially; and 1 of every 1,666 women has been raped by a member of the clergy.

Victim-perpetrator relationship patterns are somewhat different for men. Male respondents were more likely to report being raped by a friend (1.0 percent) than a relative (0.6 percent), stranger (0.6 percent), current or former intimate (0.4 percent), person known commercially (0.1 percent), or clergy (0.01 percent) (see Exhibit 1). Stated differently, 1 of every 100 men has been raped by a friend; 1 of every 166 men has been raped by a relative other than a spouse; 1 of every 166 men has been raped by a stranger; 1 of every 250 men has been raped by an intimate or former intimate; 1 of every 1,000 men has been raped by a person known commercially; and 1 of every 10,000 men has been raped by a member of the clergy.

CONCLUSIONS

Results from this study indicate rape by priests and other clergy is a relatively rare phenomenon, especially when compared to rape by intimates or friends. This does not mean rape by clergy should be ignored, only that the risk of being raped by other types of perpetrators is greater for both women and men. It is noteworthy that five of the six victims of clergy rape identified by the study were minors at the time of their victimization. Thus, clergy who rape appear to prey on the most vulnerable of society's members. It is also noteworthy that most victims of clergy rape identified by this study are women. This finding is expected because women are far more likely than men to be raped over their lifetime. However, it conflicts with recent media reports of sexual abuse by Catholic priests, which primarily describe male victims. More research is needed to determine whether rape by Catholic priests and other clergy is primarily a male-on-male phenomenon, as media reports suggest, or whether girls and women are the primary victims of clergy rape, as this research suggests. Research also is needed on other forms of sexual abuse perpetrated by clergy, including fondling, voyeurism, exhibitionism, seduction, and sex over the internet.



NOTES

1. Tjaden Research Corporation, Breckenridge, Colorado.
2. Center for Policy Research, Denver, Colorado.
3. The NVAWS was sponsored under award number 93-IJ-CX-0012 by the National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, U.S.

Department of Health and Human Services. Findings and conclusions of the research presented in this article are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

4. Tjaden, Patricia and Nancy Thoennes, *Prevalence, Incidence, and Consequences of Violence Against Women: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, November 1998, NCJ172837: 3.

Exhibit 1. Percentage and Number of Women and Men Who Were Raped in Their Lifetime: Total and by Victim-Perpetrator Relationship

	Percentage		Number ^a	
	Women ^b (n=8,000)	Men ^c (n=8,000)	Women (100,697,000)	Men (92,782,000)
Total raped in lifetime ^d	17.6	3.0	17,722,672	2,782,440
Raped in lifetime by:				
Intimate/ Ex-intimate ^d	7.7	0.4	7,753,669	370,992
Relative other than spouse ^d	3.9	0.6	3,927,183	556,488
Friend ^d	3.7	1.0	3,725,789	927,480
Person known commercially ^d	0.4	0.1	402,788	92,748
Clergy ^c	[0.06]	[0.01]	[60,418]	[9,275]
Stranger ^d	2.9	0.6	2,920,213	556,488

^a Based on estimates of women and men 18 years of age and older: Wetrogen, S.I., *Projections of the Population of States by Age, Sex and Race: 1988 to 2010: Current Population Reports*, Washington, D.C: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1988:25-1017.

^b The total percentage of women raped in lifetime is less than the total percentage of women raped by different perpetrators because some women were raped by more than one type of perpetrator.

^c The total percentage of men raped in lifetime is more than the total percentage of men raped by different perpetrators because of rounding and because some men failed to disclose their victim perpetrator relationship.

^d The difference between women and men is statistically significant: chi square, p-value $\leq .001$.

^e Because of the small number of women/men raped by clergy, estimates in this category are not reliable and should be viewed with caution; statistical tests not performed.



Coalition

CONTACT Delaware Hails Multi-organizational Project:

Sexual Assault Network of Delaware (S.A.N.D.)

By Le'Verne Cecere

The Sexual Assault Network of Delaware (S.A.N.D.), a project of CONTACT Delaware, Inc, was established in 1995. This project, formerly known as the Coordinating Council Against Sexual Assault in Delaware (CCASAD), is a multi-organizational network that serves as a strong troubleshooting arena for sexual assault service administrators and victims. This network meets once every other month with subcommittees meeting every alternate month.

The purpose of this network is to identify all gaps in services and draw sound solutions to addressing these deficiencies. The network has successfully established communication between administrators within the sexual assault service community, which was previously sparse or nonexistent.

S.A.N.D. members meet bi-monthly to discuss complications within victim services. As a result of these meetings, S.A.N.D. resources have established police and cadet trainings for law enforcement officers, PTA and health class presentations for school administrators and students, and statewide training for victim advocates and SANE emergency medical professionals.

Currently, S.A.N.D. is working on legislation and projects to protect students on campuses, the confidential rights of victims and victim advocates.

The network has successfully established communication.

S.A.N.D. Membership

Sexual Assault Network of Delaware (S.A.N.D.) membership includes individuals whose occupations range from law enforcement to therapy. Also represented among this twenty member group are victim advocates from various organizations such as the Violent Crimes Compensation Board, the Domestic Violence Coordinating Council, Department of Justice, and the Delaware Coalition Against Domestic Violence.

Subcommittee Make-up

Legislative Subcommittee

This Subcommittee is responsible for reviewing active and amending existing and developing legislation specific to serving the sexual assault victim population. It identifies gaps in services and drafts legislation, if necessary, to address shortcomings.

Public Awareness/ Training Subcommittee

This Subcommittee provides training to law enforcement professionals, judicial staff, victim advocates, therapists and sexual assault medical professionals. In addition to providing training, it offers public awareness services to school administrators, students, law enforcement officers and medical professionals. This subcommittee identifies training needs and audiences. The Public Awareness/Training Subcommittee members also develop training manuals and materials for distribution.

Committee Guidelines Subcommittee

This particular subcommittee oversees all S.A.N.D. activity. Members develop and distribute S.A.N.D. specific informational materials.

Sex Offender Management Subcommittee

This subcommittee is charged with reviewing all sex offender management practices within the State. It reviews individual cases, sentencing, and treatment practices. In addition, the committee reviews recidivism rates and develops tactics to curb or reduce future incidences of victimization.

SANE Subcommittee

The S.A.N.E. Subcommittee, primarily comprised of medical professionals, reviews medical protocols applied to processing rape kits and examining sexual assault victims. It identifies gaps in sexual assault emergency medical service practices.

Newsletter Subcommittee

This subcommittee develops and distributes the quarterly newsletter for S.A.N.D.

Collaborative Conference

Members of S.A.N.D. collaborated with the Delaware Coalition Against Domestic Violence to organize the first Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Collaborative Conference on September 17, 2002. Based on the number of attendees and positive evaluations, the conference was a success.

April 2003 - SART Day

Members are currently organizing a SART Day event scheduled to take place in the month of April 2003 (Sexual Assault Awareness Month). This event will include members from Delaware's sexual assault emergency response community.

Spotlight



MCASA Goes to Family Court

By Jennifer Pollitt Hill

The identification of child sexual abuse (CSA) and the evaluation of sexual abuse allegations that arise during divorce or custody proceedings is a complex and challenging problem with a great deal at stake for the children and families involved. Family court systems, by design, delegate important information-gathering responsibilities to court personnel who may or may not be trained to adequately identify and respond to child sexual abuse. If key court personnel such as child custody evaluators, mediators, and guardians *ad litem* do not understand the dynamics, signs and symptoms and implications of CSA, then these crimes may go unrecognized and judges will ultimately miss critically important evidence that affects divorce and custody rulings.

Recently, the Maryland Coalition Against Sexual Assault (MCASA) was awarded a grant from the Maryland Administrative Office of the Courts, Department of Family Administration to build partnerships between family court personnel and child sexual abuse experts and advocates. The grant entitled, "CSA and Family Court: Recognizing the Impact of Child Sexual Abuse on Family Court Cases" aims to address the unmet needs of

families whose divorce and custody cases are complicated by the presence of child sexual abuse. It will also enhance the court's ability to serve these families and children by educating personnel that provide services within the courts.

The CSA and Family Courts Project hopes to apply criminal justice system recommendations made by the US Justice Department to the family court system in Maryland.

The US Department of Justice recommends that all criminal justice professionals who come in contact with children be trained to identify those who are exposed to violence either as victims or witnesses and that they be informed of the impact of victimization on children.¹

The first step will be to develop new relationships with court personnel. Our Outreach and Training Specialist, Robin Warren, will work to build partnerships with court personnel to:

- Identify needs for on-going training;
- Develop educational/resource materials;
- Provide a forum for networking and information sharing; and
- Explore statewide initiatives to improve service delivery within the courts to families' whose court cases are complicated by CSA.

Grant activities will culminate with four one-day regional conferences that will educate court personnel about:

- Dynamics and Psychology of CSA;
- Recognizing Signs and Symptoms;
- Research regarding the extent, nature, and validity of sexual abuse allegations that arise during divorce and/or custody proceedings;
- Problems specific to the fact-finding of child sexual abuse alleged during divorce and/or custody proceedings; Parental Alienation Syndrome (A controversial theory that has resulted in custody of children being given to the abuser);
- Model response protocols; and
- Community resources.

This is the first time that MCASA will step into the world of the family court system. We hope that this project will better equip court personnel to respond to CSA and better protect young survivors from being revictimized by the system.

For more information about MCASA's new court project, please contact Robin Warren at 410-974-4507.



MCASA was awarded a grant to build partnerships between family court personnel and child sexual abuse experts and advocates.

The first step will be to develop new relationships with court personnel.

¹U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. (November 2000). *Safe From the Start Taking Action on Children Exposed to Violence Summary.*

First Annual National Legal Policy Meeting is a Success

By Lisa Macaulay, Eva Shiffrin and Jenn Senick-Celmer

The Wisconsin Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Inc. held the first ever national Legal/Policy Conference September 19th and 20th (2002) in Madison, Wisconsin. This two-day event was an opportunity for coalition staff to network and gather momentum on a national level to advance legal and policy issues related to sexual assault. The event was a huge success - Coalitions from Connecticut to California were represented, as well as professionals from national advocacy organizations. Participants included executive directors, staff attorneys, and policy and legal specialists.

The event, which was one year in the planning, gave those in attendance the chance to meet with others working on the same issues. Breakout sessions on cutting edge topics sparked heated

discussions, and allowed participants to share information and generate new ideas. Participants expressed feelings of national unity and community. The meeting was unique in the fact that it was completely member-driven. Rather than bringing in trainers on narrow topics, coalitions with expertise on a particular issue came forward to facilitate discussion, impart knowledge, and share information with the larger group. Sessions were designed to do just this: provide a forum in which participants could share their knowledge and expertise. Many breakouts turned into problem-solving sessions to help resolve particularly difficult topics.

The conference opened with two keynote speakers, Jane Larson and Michele Oberman, professors of law at

the University of Wisconsin and DePaul University, respectively. Their topic was statutory rape. Jane Larson first gave a fascinating background on age of consent laws and their historical development. Participants learned that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union led the charge on this issue in the late 1800s. Michelle Oberman then brought this issue into the present and used four scenarios to work through some of the problems current statutory rape laws present to sexual assault advocates, law enforcement, and the criminal justice system.

Gina McClard from the National Crime Victim Law Institute presented on Crime Victim Rights. She taught the group how to convert sometimes ineffective crime victim rights laws into action by developing a crime victims

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Reviewers needed!

The VAWnet [National Electronic Network on Violence Against Women] Applied Research Forum seeks reviewers to read and provide specific feedback on documents, along with members of the Applied Research Advisory Group as a part of a formal review process. Interested persons should contact Jennifer Witt, Applied Research Forum Co-Facilitator, at 612.624.8795 or email vawnetarf@che.umn.edu.

Current Document Topics needing reviewers:

- Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Trans-Domestic Violence
- Teen Sexual Violence
- Parental Abduction

For more information about the Applied Research Papers, go to <http://www.vawnet.org>.

Judges Select Winning SAAM Slogan

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The idea of a sustained campaign with some nationwide collaboration rests upon recognition that the anti-sexual violence movement is innovative and creative. For this reason we invite feedback and ideas. For more on the NSVRC 2003 Campaign, see Page 13 of this newsletter. As this slogan is used across the country, the NSVRC will incorporate feedback to help to promote sharing of ideas and a more unified voice. If you have comments and ideas, contact Susan Lewis at 877-739-3895, Extension 102.



Resource Sharing Project Holds Regional Meetings Around the Country

By Toby Cremer

Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs

Improving Capacity to Respond to Abuse Survivors with Disabilities

By Schell Swartz
SafePlace

Based on studies and anecdotal evidence, researchers report an alarming number of incidents of sexual violence against individuals with disabilities. In a study of sexual assault survivors with disabilities receiving counseling, 57% reported multiple perpetrators and 86% knew the perpetrator. (SafePlace, 2000).

Since 1996, SafePlace's Disability Services, ASAP (A Safety Awareness Program) has provided training and counseling in Texas for work related to victimization against persons with disabilities. In 2002, the U.S. Department of Justice awarded SafePlace an Education and Technical Assistance grant to expand their work nationally. This project offers training and consultation to crisis agencies on topics such as disability awareness and sensitivity, outreach strategies, developing accessible crisis services, reporting requirements, and developing a coordinated community response. The grant covers project related travel costs. To schedule a conference workshop or on-site training, contact Shell Schwartz at sschwartz@austin-safeplace.org or phone, (888) 836-8984.



One of the exciting pieces of the Resource Sharing Project is the chance to bring coalitions across the country together at regional meetings. Since the summer, each region of the RSP held a meeting that included working session on the recommendations of the SCESA (Sisters of Color Ending Sexual Assault) report and a day of dismantling racism training. The content of the remainder of the meetings was determined by each region and included time for networking, updates and discussion.

With the Department of Justice's decision to continue funding for the RSP, the next year and a half will bring

another round of regional meetings, and two national meetings. The website, newsletter, conference calls and individual technical assistance will continue as well.

While administration of the grant has shifted from Washington State to Iowa, regional partner coalitions will remain: New York for the Northeast, Connecticut for the Southeast, Iowa for the Central states, Minnesota for the Midwest and Washington State for the West. Please contact your RSP partner coalition with requests for technical assistance topics or ideas for calls, meetings, articles and web features.



Arlene Averill Wins Slogan Contest

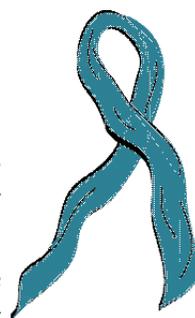
(Continued from Page 1)

It's time for people to take action. It's time for us to work together and include others."

Arlene's commitment to end sexual violence deserves recognition. She explained, "it really does take a choice to end sexual violence. We all have a choice and we all need to participate." Arlene worked in a sexual assault program before moving to the Vermont coalition where she worked on sexual violence issues because, "it needed to be done!" Soon Arlene will be moving to the Vermont Center for Crime Victim Services where she will

continue her work as an advocate for crime victims.

We congratulate and thank Arlene for her slogan and commitment! We also congratulate the second place winner, Cindy Knight of the Victim's Resource Center, Inc. in Franklin, PA. Finally, the NSVRC's appreciation goes to all those who entered the contest. Their involvement and passion ultimately assured the quality and success of this endeavor.



Working Together And / Or Apart

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returned to Pennsylvania I worked in a sexual assault program for over six years before moving to the coalition level.

Are you saying that you have not worked in a dual program?

That's right, but I have been aware of some of the conflict that can occur for them. Personally I have always felt fortunate that I did not have to be concerned about the focus of my own work, but I am aware that for many dual centers there can be an ongoing tension. This has become apparent at times at the coalition level when we are involved in the program evaluation and assessment process. The resources, attention and time dedicated to sexual assault can be quite low in dual centers.

Do you have a general impression of the effectiveness of dual programs?

I have a mixed impression. I know there are some dual centers that do a fabulous job; however, in many cases the issue of domestic violence takes precedence. It gets the bulk of the resources, time and energy.

Do you see points of collaboration?

Yes, we certainly have common ground, particularly on broad policy issues. For example, on the issue of violence against women we can often come to the table as strong allies. There is strength in numbers. However, I do think that we must recognize that domestic violence and sexual violence victims each have unique needs, so the collaboration will be much less in areas of victim services and more on broad policy issues.

Is there an ideal situation for meeting these unique needs of each type of victim?

There may not be a single solution. It is wonderful that in Pennsylvania we have strong coalitions for domestic violence and for sexual assault. I realize that it may make sense for states with fewer resources to have only a single coalition.

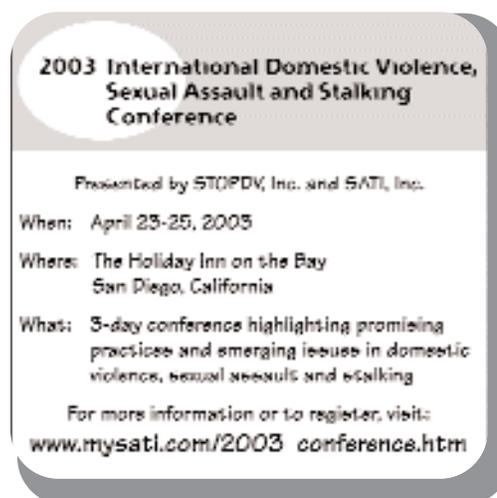
Is that equally true for the dual local centers?

At a local level it is also true. Limited resources may suggest the necessity and efficacy of dual programs, but I am concerned that many dual programs will not be able to deliver the same quality of services as provided by separate programs. For example, if the identity of a dual program is mostly as a "shelter," I believe it does not appear to the public as a place for sexual assault victims to receive services.

For example, adult survivors of sexual assault who are struggling to make sense of their past may be seeking counseling and someone to talk to who understands sexual victimization. If the center is known only as a "shelter," sexual assault victims may not be aware that these services are available. Therefore, dual centers are faced with the challenge and the obligation to promote both services equally.

What approach is needed for us to enhance victim services and delivery in the future?

With respect to finding adequate funding, I believe that it is our responsibility to define the issues. We should discuss those areas of overlap and collaboration with the anti-domestic violence movement because much of our work and organizational structure are intertwined, but we also need to recognize our philosophical differences and define our needs. Sexual assault advocates have the responsibility to differentiate between the issues that are uniquely relevant to the anti-domestic violence and anti-sexual violence movements. Legislators need to be educated on the different prevention and intervention approaches that are implemented by both movements.



2003 Sexual Assault Awareness Month Campaign

Get ready! In January 2003, the NSVRC will mail its SAAM 2003 Campaign Packet to rape crisis centers and coalitions across the country. The campaign has three parts that will reinforce and augment cause recognition, target the general public awareness with an effective message, and promote a more unified national voice. It includes samples and the sale of static window decals, the distribution of poster art on a compact disc (CD) and a plan for a simultaneous, national "Shout Out" event on April 9th, 2003.

Last year, in order to establish **cause and color recognition**, the NSVRC's campaign package included samples of teal awareness ribbon pins on presentation cards. It offered larger quantities of these pins for sale at a cost effective price. This successful pin promotion resulted in the distribution of over thirty thousand pins. Many programs developed their own presentation cards as a way of providing organizational information. Due to the large demand last year, the NSVRC will offer the pins for sale again in 2003.

Cause and Color Recognition

Building on this previous success, the 2003 campaign packet provides samples, and offer for sale at a cost-effective rate, **static window decals**. The decals bear the teal ribbon and the winning anti-sexual violence slogan from the 2002 Slogan Contest. The NSVRC recognizes the importance of reinforcing the image and message over time. Just as the ongoing use of the red awareness ribbon resulted in quick public recognition of AIDS, so a repeated use of a teal ribbon will build public recognition of the cause of anti-sexual violence.

The static window decal incorporates the compelling winning slogan. "Decide To End Sexual Violence!" Inherent in this message is a challenge to first think about it, notice it and then, decide to end sexual violence. It empowers readers by indicating that they can decide to end sexual violence; it speaks directly to them. Importantly, the decal will be displayed in public. Passers-by in parking lots and in slow moving traffic will be challenged by it. Finally, the low cost of the decals make them affordable to small centers. It means that programs may purchase large quantities. Finally it promotes significant distribution throughout the country, and therefore, promotes cause recognition.

The price and quantities of the window decals and awareness ribbon pins will be sent in the NSVRC's SAAM 2003

packet, scheduled for mailing in January 2003. Beginning in February, you may purchase these items from the NSVRC at 877-739-3895 Ext 102. No prior orders accepted.

Cause and Organizational Awareness

As part of this SAAM Campaign, the NSVRC sends each program and center a **compact disc (CD) with art** for the production of several versions of an anti-sexual violence poster. The posters will feature the slogan, "Decide To End Sexual Violence," with a series of taglines relating to sexual violence. It also provides the same poster with blank areas for programs to select their own taglines. Posters feature a place for organizational information.

Programs may select to produce a version of these posters. The CD provides posters in full color (full color or four-color process in printing) and in teal and black (two color process). Each poster will come in two sizes, (8 1/2 x 11 and 11x17) and there will be a place for programs to enter contact information. The CD offers these posters in several computer platforms.

The NSVRC provides this CD art so that centers may customize the poster. If a program does not have in-house capabilities for production, it is possible for them to go to a printer and specify size, color, content and organizational information. Along with the CD, the NSVRC sends sample posters in full color and in the two color process.

Raising Voices Against Sexual Violence

As part of this year's campaign, the NSVRC encourages centers and programs to plan a public event on **April 9, 2003**, to raise a collective voice against sexual violence. The idea of a **simultaneous "Shout Out"** expresses the power of many voices raised together and the impact of a unified message.

Whether such an event is called a Speak Out or a Shout Out, the notion is the same: Voice the truth about sexual violence; don't allow it to be ignored any longer! With one event here, and another, there, one becomes many! As simultaneous events occur across the country, our voices become louder, and we will be heard.

There is no single prescription for a successful event. Basically it means selecting a location in a public building, choosing a theme and developing some visual elements, and most of all inviting a few dynamic speakers to take part. The

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Director's Viewpoint

By Karen Baker
NSVRC Project Director

NSVRC Takes Leadership Role in Child Sexual Abuse Prevention

What is being done to protect our children from sexual abuse? Think about it, and you'll realize that there has been little coordinated, comprehensive analysis or approach to this multifaceted problem. Recently, however, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provided new hope. It turned to the NSVRC with a grant to enhance the work and focus on child sexual abuse prevention. For a variety of reasons, child sexual abuse prevention has fallen through the cracks and has not been a consistent national priority. This grant will help ensure that child sexual abuse prevention moves to the forefront of our national efforts.

No organization or system clearly "owns" the issue of child sexual abuse prevention – though many have a stake in its elimination (e.g., child welfare, rape crisis centers, parents, teachers, clergy, judges, etc.). A Ms. Foundation publication entitled, "Beyond Surviving: Toward a Movement to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse," asserts "...there is little communication among those who are doing pieces of this work; many who work on this issue comment that they are not even aware of all that goes on."

The NSVRC will approach this situation first by surveying and assessing the status of our collective knowledge and efforts. This will provide information and the opportunity to increase coordination and effective interaction. By these coordinating efforts and recognizing the importance of a variety of approaches, we can ensure that this issue becomes everyone's responsibility.

The NSVRC will inventory and scan the environment to assess the current child sexual assault prevention efforts, programs and initiatives. The focus will be on such questions as: What is working? What philosophies and approaches are driving these initiatives? Who is doing it? What does the research tell us? How can we best share successful efforts with others? What are the next steps?

In order to coordinate this effort, the NSVRC has hired Carol Nodgaard. In the coming months, Carol will be contacting individuals and programs in the anti-sexual violence community, and in a range of human services and research fields. She will collect information, and identify and connect those heroes and pioneers of child sexual abuse prevention with one another and to other systems and communities. Carol invites you to contact her at the NSVRC, (cnodgaard@nsvrc.org or 877-739-3895 Ext. 106) with your information and comments. The NSVRC intends to widely share the results of this child sexual assault prevention initiative in the coming months.

Using our national presence, information technologies and ability to provide technical assistance, the NSVRC is in a unique position to help link, promote, and harmonize the rich chorus of child sexual abuse prevention efforts. It is time to balance our approaches of teaching children to defend themselves with educating adults, families and communities of their role and responsibilities in protecting children from sexual abuse.

"The NSVRC will inventory and scan the environment to assess the current child sexual assault prevention efforts, programs and initiatives."

As always, media education will be crucial to changing public attitudes and behaviors. Often public notions of a problem differ significantly from the reality. For example, although stranger abductions receive extensive coverage, this type of crime comprises a small percentage of child sexual abuse cases. Trusted adults, unfortunately, are more often responsible. To this end, the NSVRC is committed to help shift community thinking and believes that "it takes a village to raise AND protect a child."



First Annual National Legal Policy Meeting

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rights bar, asserting the victim's standing in criminal cases, and protecting confidentiality. This exciting new area of law is developing before our very eyes and Gina explained how her organization can work with Coalitions to advance the legal interests of victims.

The rest of the sessions covered such varied topics as stalking, crime victim rights, sexual assault protective orders, privilege and confidentiality, payment of sexual assault rape medical forensic exams, preventing the sexual assault of people with disabilities and the elderly, and immigration.

On the second day, Debbie Rollo from STOP Grants TA Project facilitated a group discussion on the Payment of Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations. Debbie elicited from the audience ways that states are using federal crime victim compensation monies for forensic exams, an area rife with debate and difficulty. Kim Simes ended the second day with an action planning session in which we confronted and began to problem-solve several issues on the national horizon.

The Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape (PCAR) has graciously agreed to host the next meeting. Plans include a policy session at the Mid-Atlantic Sexual Assault Conference, scheduled for September 2003, and a full policy meeting in Spring 2004.

Hopefully this will become an annual event. Since several other coalitions have already expressed interest in picking up the torch as hosts, it appears that it will!



SAAM 2003

(Continued from Page 13)

specifics of the place, theme and invited speakers will vary from place to place, and according to characteristics and history of each area. The NSVRC offers general planning guidelines as part of its 2003 packet, but it encourages each center and program to think about what makes the most sense in their area and what will have the greatest impact.

Finally the packet will provide a feedback form that seeks information on this year's campaign and ideas for next year. Send information on your scheduled Shout Out so we can include it in our *SAAM Calendar of Event*. We welcome pictures and campaign materials. For more information on the SAAM 2003, contact Susan Lewis 877-739-3895, Ext 102.



From the Book Shelf

Speaking the Unspeakable: Marital Violence Among South Asian Immigrants in the United States

By Margaret Abraham, 2000

Speaking the Unspeakable amplifies the "quiet voice" of South Asian women who suffer physical and sexual abuse within the cultural confines of their respective communities. Abraham, an immigrant from India, paints a compelling picture of how immigrant status, stereotyping by mainstream society, and unfamiliarity with American social, legal and economic institutions make immigrant women especially vulnerable to abuse. The work includes stories of abuse and strategies of resistance by South Asian women. The book is published by Rutgers University Press. Price: \$22.

Clergy Misconduct: Sexual Abuse in the Ministerial Relationship.

By The Center for the Prevention of Sexual and Domestic Violence,

This workshop manual provides materials to train clergy about sexual misconduct in ministerial relationships. It helps clergy and other religious professionals learn to maintain the integrity of professional relationships, and to protect vulnerable persons within congregations. The workshop teaches participants how to identify sexual abuse, and reviews strategies to minimize the risks of violating boundaries. The manual may be purchased separately, or as part of the "Clergy Ethics Resources" curriculum. Price: \$25. Call for bulk order pricing: (206) 634-1903.



Save the Date!

Mid
Atlantic
Sexual
Assault
Conference

Hosted by Pennsylvania Coalition
Against Rape



September 23-26 2003
Valley Forge, PA

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This newsletter is available in large print, text only format on our website: www.nsvrc.org

NSVRC

NATIONAL SEXUAL VIOLENCE RESOURCE CENTER

A Project of the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape

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