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National Crime Victims' Rights Week  
April 23 to 29, 1995



VICTIMS' RIGHTS:

*Planting Seeds, Harvesting Justice*

**RESOURCE GUIDE**

Sponsored by

Office for Victims of Crime

**OVC**

*Advocating for the Fair  
Treatment of Crime Victims*





U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Justice Programs

Office for Victims of Crime

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Dear Colleague:

National Crime Victims Rights Week, April 23-29, 1995, affords us the opportunity to reflect upon the rights and needs of crime victims, to commemorate our many accomplishments during the past decade, and to rededicate ourselves to ensuring justice and healing for all of our nation's victims of crime.

The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) is very pleased to have provided the funding for the enclosed *National Crime Victims Rights Week Resource Guide*, which was prepared by the Victims' Assistance Legal Organization, Inc. (VALOR) through a competitive grant. It contains many materials and suggestions that will help you commemorate this important week, including fact sheets, public service announcements, sample speeches and sermons, and camera-ready poster art. I encourage your creative use of the *Resource Guide*, which should be a valuable tool in helping you honor and publicize the accomplishments of the victims' movement and work for needed changes.

OVC serves as the Federal government's chief advocate for America's crime victims and administers the Crime Victims Fund, which is derived from fines paid by Federal criminal offenders, not from tax dollars. Most of the money collected, about \$185 million in 1994, is distributed to states for funding of victim assistance and compensation programs -- the lifeline services that enable many victims to heal. More than 2,500 local victim service agencies such as domestic violence shelters, child advocacy centers, and rape crisis programs, benefit from these funds.

As you commemorate the 1995 National Crime Victims Rights Week, we hope that you will recognize the extraordinary work of these and other service providers who have dedicated their lives to helping victims. We also encourage you to honor the outstanding contributions of crime victims themselves, who have become one of our country's most effective voices against crime.

But perhaps the best way to commemorate this important week is by increasing our efforts to ensure that all victims have fundamental rights in the criminal justice system, that every person with whom they interact in the system treats them with dignity, and that each victimized child and adult is given the opportunity to heal. These are goals to strive for not only during National Crime Victims Rights Week, but throughout the year. We look forward to working closely with you in this effort.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Aileen Adams", is written over a horizontal line.

Aileen Adams  
Director



# VALOR

## VICTIMS' ASSISTANCE LEGAL ORGANIZATION, INC.

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February 10, 1995

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Dear Colleague:

It is with great pleasure that we present the *1995 National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVRW) Resource Guide*. This *Resource Guide* contains a variety of materials that will assist you in planning your community and state-wide activities to commemorate National Crime Victims' Rights Week, April 23 to 29, 1995.

The theme for 1995 NCVRW is "Victims' Rights: Planting Seeds, Harvesting Justice." This metaphor is particularly appropriate; late April is the peak of spring in many parts of the country. Spring is a time for renewal and re-dedication. During Crime Victims' Rights Week, we have the opportunity to pay tribute to victims of crime and violence and to recognize the many advocates and allied professionals who provide vital assistance and comfort. We can also communicate our message widely by involving the entire community and the media.

VALOR is a national non-profit crime victims' advocacy organization founded in 1981 by the late Frank G. Carrington, often referred to as the "father of the crime victims' rights movement in America." This *1995 NCVRW Resource Guide* represents the product of VALOR's first Federal grant awarded by the Justice Department's Office for Victims of Crime. We appreciate their support in this effort.

To produce this *Guide*, we tapped the outstanding talents of VALOR consultants Christine Edmunds and Anne Seymour. We are also grateful to the many contributors who shared their ideas and resources to make this a truly field-initiated *Resource Guide*. In addition, we are pleased to have twenty-two national organizations join us as Co-Sponsors of the *Guide*.

This year the devastating impact of crime will be felt by millions of our citizens. Our challenge is to expand our nation's understanding of the plight of crime victims and our goal of fair and sensitive treatment for victims. We hope that the various tools enclosed in this *Guide* will assist you in planning and conducting a successful Crime Victims' Rights Week in your community.

Sincerely,



Eric Smith  
President



Jane Nady Burnley, Ph.D.  
Executive Director



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This 1995 *National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide* represents VALOR's first Federal grant product supported by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime. We greatly appreciate their confidence and support, especially that of Melanie Smith, who served as the Project's Grant Monitor. VALOR is also grateful to our consultant staff, Christine Edmunds and Anne Seymour, for their outstanding work in creating this *Guide*. We are also very appreciative of the many individuals and organizations who shared their ideas with us so that we could share them with you.

## Resource Guide Co-authors

Jane Nady Burnley  
Christine N. Edmunds  
Anne K. Seymour

## Contributing Organizations

Mothers Against Drunk Driving  
National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect  
National Crime Prevention Council  
National Victim Center  
The Spiritual Dimension in Victim Services

## Co-sponsoring Organizations

American Correctional Association, Victims Committee  
American Probation and Parole Association  
Association of Paroling Authorities International  
Center for the Study of Crime Victims' Rights, Remedies and Resources  
Concerns of Police Survivors  
Childhelp USA  
Family Violence and Prevention Fund  
Missing Kids International, Inc.  
Mothers Against Drunk Driving  
National Association of Crime Victims Compensation Boards  
National Center on Elder Abuse  
National Center on Missing and Exploited Children  
National Coalition Against Sexual Assault  
National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center  
National District Attorney's Association  
National Organization for Victim Assistance  
National Victim Center  
Neighbors Who Care  
Parents of Murdered Children, Inc.  
Police Executive Research Forum  
The Spiritual Dimension in Victim Services  
The Victims' Assistance Legal Organization

## Graphic Design

Jennifer Spalding, Park Graphics

"This product was supported by **Grant Number 95-MU-GX-K001** awarded by the Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. The Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs coordinates the activities of the following program offices and bureaus: Bureau of Justice Assistance, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime. Points of view in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice."



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# TIPS FOR USING THE RESOURCE GUIDE

## Introduction

The 1995 National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVRW) Resource Guide was developed to be "user friendly," with a variety of applications to community awareness, public education, and multidisciplinary efforts to promote crime victims' rights and services. Careful planning and teamwork are essential to maximize your NCVRW outreach activities.

It is helpful to hold a meeting of all relevant organizations and individuals that might support the commemoration of 1995 NCVRW. These include, but are not limited to:

- Victim service providers.
- Crime victims.
- Criminal justice and corrections officials.
- News media.
- Schools.
- Mental health officials.
- Health officials.
- Social service professionals.
- Elder and child protective service officials.
- Clergy.
- Higher education (faculty and students).
- Civic leaders.
- Elected officials.

Duplicate copies of the Resource Guide components that you plan to utilize for NCVRW for the meeting. Discuss and plan potential activities, make clear assignments with timelines attached, and *get to work!*

All Resource Guide materials -- except the camera-ready artwork -- are printed on three-hole punch paper for insertion into a planning binder.

## National Crime Victims' Rights Week Theme

The field-initiated theme for 1995 NCVRW -- "Victims' Rights: Planting Seeds, Harvesting Justice" -- is incorporated in most of the documents contained in this Resource Guide. Try to expand upon the theme -- using your own examples of planting seeds to harvest justice -- in creative ways to involve members of your community in NCVRW activities.

## **Field-initiated Ideas for Public Awareness and Outreach**

Perhaps the most important components of the NCVRW Resource Guide is the description of field-initiated ideas for public awareness and outreach -- ideas that have been effectively utilized during past commemorative weeks. Read the ideas, expand upon them to fit your community's needs, and generate your own ideas that can be incorporated into the 1996 NCVRW Resource Guide!

### **Sample Proclamation**

The sample proclamation should be provided for reference to your local city council and Board of Supervisors, as well as your state legislature and Governor. Ask each elected body to issue its own personalized proclamation; provide them with additional materials from this Resource Guide to help them incorporate the NCVRW theme and current statistics relevant to crime and victimization.

### **Sample Speech**

The sample speech can be modified and enhanced to match the needs of diverse audiences and communities, building upon the theme of "Victims' Rights: Planting Seeds, Harvesting Justice."

### **Sample Sermon**

The sample sermon -- written by the Reverend David Delaplane, Director of The Spiritual Dimension in Victim Services -- should be provided to ministers and rabbis at least one month prior to NCVRW. Ask them to incorporate the sermon and relevant Biblical references into their sermons to their congregations on Sunday, April 23 -- the first day of 1995 National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Make sure clergy members are involved in your NCVRW planning activities, as they have the potential to reach large, diverse and service-minded audiences during NCVRW and throughout the year.

### **Media Outreach**

The sample press release in the Resource Guide should be personalized with information about local activities you plan to sponsor. It's important to clearly identify exactly who covers crime and victimization at your local newspaper, radio and television stations. Mail the press release to specific journalists no later than Monday, April 17 (one week prior to NCVRW). Follow-up with a phone call to provide additional information, and to encourage media participation.

The sample public service announcements and radio/television actuality should be mailed to the public service director of local broadcast media at least four weeks prior to NCVRW. Ask your local radio and television stations if a representative from your organization or a criminal justice official can read the 60-second public service announcement as an actuality (or public opinion) that can be broadcast during NCVRW. Arrange for audio/video taping at the station's convenience.

## **Student Poster/Essay Contest**

The summary for sponsoring a student poster/essay contest -- focusing on this year's NCVRW theme -- provides general guidelines for working with local schools to involve students and faculty in a highly educational activity to commemorate 1995 NCVRW. This activity requires the cooperation of school boards and school faculty, so be sure to make those important contacts early for best results!

## **Notable Quotables**

There are many creative quotations related to this year's theme, as well as to the demanding work of victim advocates, included in the Resource Guide. Utilize these "notable quotables" in speeches and promotional materials during NCVRW and throughout the year.

## **Statistical Overviews**

There are 12 one-page statistical overviews included in the Resource Guide that address the major areas of crime and victimization. These are excellent education tools that can be duplicated for resource arenas, press conferences, community forums, schools assemblies, and other activities not only during NCVRW, but throughout the year. The overviews can be easily faxed to any of the above entities, and the news media as well, to provide concise and current pictures of crime in America. Remember to personalize the statistical overviews with contact information for your organization. The type style is Times New Roman, 12 point italic.

## **History of the Victims' Rights Movement**

This popular document -- contributed by the National Victim Center with support from countless victim advocates who offered their historical perspectives of our many traditions and successes -- can be replicated for resource arenas, utilized for speeches, and referenced during NCVRW and throughout the year to remind ourselves of just how far we've come!

## **National Criminal Justice Reference Service Publications**

One of the most outstanding resources for crime victims, service providers, and criminal justice professionals is the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice. Myriad research, evaluation, and training documents are available -- mostly free of charge -- upon request. NCJRS materials offer the best resources to develop a personal or professional library on crime, victimization and public safety.

The Resource Guide contains an application form that you can complete -- filling in your specific areas of interest in criminal justice and victim services -- and return to NCJRS to automatically receive helpful publications on a regular basis. In addition, the Resource Guide has included a listing of recently published documents (with name, date of publication, and NCJ order number) that are most applicable to victim service providers. You can call NCJRS at (800) 851-3420 and request documents you wish to receive by order number, or write them at the address included in the NCJRS registration form.

## **Camera-ready Artwork**

The Resource Guide contains four types of camera-ready artwork:

- Posters.
- Buttons.
- Bookmarks.
- Name tags.

The posters and bookmarks contain space to personalize the artwork and message with your organization's contact information. Make sure all NCVRW organizers fill in the name and telephone number of their agencies prior to reproducing this artwork.

Consider submitting one of the posters with your organization's contact information to local newspapers, magazines, organizational newsletters, and trade publications to be printed as public service advertisements in conjunction with 1995 NCVRW.

In addition, the Resource Guide contains an excellent child abuse poster from the National Center for Child Abuse and Neglect, along with some useful crime prevention education materials from the National Crime Prevention Council, to enhance your NCVRW activities.

## **National Toll-free Telephone Numbers**

The 15 national toll-free telephone numbers that provide information and referrals to crime victims and those who serve them are included on a one-page poster in the Resource Guide, as well as on the reverse side of the bookmarks. These documents should be widely distributed, as they offer help and hope to victims of crime, and to professionals seeking to make important

referrals and obtain new, helpful information. Be sure to personalize the poster and bookmarks to provide information on local assistance and support for victims of crime.

## **Resource Guide Evaluation**

You and your organization play a crucial role in making sure that others learn from our collective 1995 NCVRW experiences. Please take a moment to complete the Resource Guide Evaluation Form. Let VALOR know which components of the Guide were most useful to you. Please include news clippings, planning documents, and other resources that will help VALOR and the U.S. Department of Justice Office for Victims of Crime ensure that your good ideas are "planted" in 1995 to "harvest" future successful commemorations of National Crime Victims' Rights Weeks.



# FIELD-INITIATED IDEAS FOR PUBLIC AWARENESS AND OUTREACH

## Theme-related Sponsorships and Donations

To receive sponsorships and to seek donations for your National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVRW) activities, the following local business and civic organizations tie directly to this year's theme, "Victims' Rights: Planting Seeds, Harvesting Justice."

- Farm bureau.
- Local nurseries.
- Plant and garden stores.
- Seed companies.
- Landscape design firms.
- Florists and flower shops.
- Farm and garden equipment stores.
- Forestry schools in colleges.
- Sierra Club.
- Future Farmers of America.
- 4-H Clubs.
- Grocers (for edible seeds).

## Special Events for National Crime Victims' Rights Week

### *Pulling It All Together: A Week of NCVRW Activities*

The Victim Assistance Program in the Fort Wayne, Indiana Police Department has been conducting NCVRW activities for over a decade. Each year, they host an impressive week of activities, providing a combination of informational and community participation events designed to increase public awareness and to educate the community about the rights and needs of crime victims. They also sponsor events that raise money to fund victim assistance.

A brief overview of the week's agenda is as follows:

- A "kick-off" press conference.
- Mayoral proclamation.
- Information displays and brochures about all local victim assistance programs.
- Continuous videos highlighting victims' issues.
- Public display of the Clothesline Project.

- Photograph and memento board of homicide victims.
- Candlelight vigil and memorial service.
- Speeches and seminars.
- Fun Run/Walk and Roll race.
- Jazzercise Aerobithon.

Each year, the Fort Wayne, Indiana Victim Assistance Program starts the week off with a proclamation from the mayor, and a press conference to focus on victims' rights and publicize the week's activities. Throughout the week, information displays and resources for the public are featured in the lobby of the City-County building. The Victim Assistance Program asks all local victim service programs to participate, such as the women's shelter, MADD, the Rape Awareness Center, and the Center for Non-violence. As part of the display, they show continuous videotapes on victims' issues.

In addition, they feature the Clothesline Project, an exhibition of decorated shirts portraying local women's victimization experiences. Another display that attracts attention and generates public awareness is a large board that has photos and other mementos from the families of homicide victims. Entitled "Not Just a Statistic," it is designed to "put a face" on victims of crime. One evening during the week, they sponsor a candlelight vigil and a memorial service. Citizens are invited to join the families of homicide victims in paying tribute to their loved ones and to reaffirm a community commitment to ending violence.

For the past eight years, one of the highlights of the week is the annual race entitled "Run/Walk/Roll." This event is a two-mile fun run, walk and roller blade race in the local park. Participants are charged a \$10.00 fee, which includes a tee-shirt for advance registrants. The tee-shirts always feature the NCVRW logo, the theme/slogan provided in the NCVRW Resource Guide, as well as the Victim Assistance Program's name with the year. To publicize the event, the Victim Assistance Program issues a press release to local newspapers which, other than word of mouth, is the primary means of advertising the run. Participation averages between 75 and 150 each year, depending on the weather.

A local Jazzercise teacher -- the mother of a victim assisted by the Program -- always sponsors a two-hour long Jazzercise Aerobithon. Participants in the event take pledges and are awarded prizes, depending on how much they individually raise. All proceeds go to fund special projects for the Victim Assistance Program.

Other events throughout the week include seminars, such as one sponsored last year at the law school, where speakers focused on crime victims' legal rights.

The Victim Assistance Program, with four full-time and one part-time staff, and eleven volunteers, is able to conduct this impressive list of activities with plenty of planning, endless energy, and years of carefully nurtured community-wide support.

**For additional information, please contact:**

*Patricia Smallwood, Director  
Victim Assistance Program  
Fort Wayne Police Department  
1320 E. Creighton  
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46803  
219-427-1205*

**For Criminal Justice Professionals**

***A Community-wide Criminal Justice Forum Entitled:  
"We Are Your Criminal Justice System"***

Most citizens do not learn about the criminal justice system until they become victims of crime -- the worst possible time to try to understand the complex roles and responsibilities of each of the "players" in the system. NCVRW is a good time to hold a Criminal Justice Forum, inviting leaders in the criminal justice community to make brief presentations about what their roles are in the multi-faceted and often confusing process. The line-up of criminal justice officials invited to the Forum include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Chief of police.
- Sheriff.
- Prosecutor.
- Judge.
- Probation officer.
- Parole officer or parole board member.
- Corrections representative.
- Juvenile justice official.
- Victim advocate (system-based).
- Victim advocate (non-system-based).
- Family counselor or Child Protective Services official.

Invite a local radio or television personality to serve as the moderator of the Forum to keep it lively, fast-paced and informative. Ask the panelists to make brief (five minute) presentations about the role of their respective agency/office, and what rights or services they provide to victims of crime. Then open the panel up to questions regarding specific types of victims. For example, the moderator can ask: "What happens to a (battered woman, rape victim, child abuse victim, etc.) in our community when she/he calls the police for help?" Or, "What happens in violent crime cases when one offender is an adult, and the other is a juvenile?" Each of the panelists responds to the question according to what rights or services they can provide for victims at each stage of the system.

The community-wide Forum can be held in a high school or community college auditorium or at a local community theater. Handbills or brochures advertising the event should be distributed prior to and during NCVRW; local newspapers, radio and television stations should be asked to publicize the event.

To extend the public awareness impact of the Forum, contact your local public television stations and/or cable stations, and request that they film the event for broadcasting to the community. In addition, a videotape from the Forum can be utilized by teachers in local schools, professors in community colleges and universities, and for volunteer training.

Originally, this idea emanated from presentations made by the renowned journalist Fred Friendly and Charles Ogletree, Professor of Law at Harvard Law School. The states of Alabama and Texas, and the American Medical Association (in sponsoring the National Conference on Health and Justice in 1994) have utilized this concept as a learning tool for plenary sessions at conferences. This idea has been modified for use in your community during 1995 NCVRW.

## **For Corrections**

### ***Raising Awareness and Funds for Victims of Crime***

When it comes to commemorating NCVRW, the California Department of Corrections (CDC) is in a league of its own!

Within institutions, in communities, and at the state level, CDC's Victim Services Program sponsors and participates in a variety of public awareness and community education activities, including but not limited to:

- Setting up an information booth at "Kids Day," sponsored by the Child Abuse Prevention Council in a Sacramento park.
- Preparing and distributing posters and information packages to all 29 institutions (which are displayed during NCVRW and year-round in both public and inmate areas).
- Inviting community-based victim service providers to participate in a NCVRW resource arena for CDC staff at its Central Office Headquarters.
- Distributing the teal-colored victims' rights ribbons statewide that were provided by the State Board of Control.

Perhaps most remarkable is the CDC Victim Services Program's highly successful fundraising efforts which, in 1994, raised \$200,000 that was donated to victim service organizations across the state. Each institution, as well as Central Office, also sponsors a fundraising event. Some examples include:

- Selling tee-shirts designed by the "Arts in Corrections" staff that were made by the prison vocational print shop.
- Selling pens imprinted with a message supporting crime victims' rights.
- Tug-of-wars sponsored by inmates.

- Talent shows sponsored by inmates.
- Food sales sponsored by inmates (such as burgers and barbecues).
- Sponsoring art shows.

If the California Department of Corrections can sponsor such exemplary activities to support victims' rights, corrections departments in other states can follow their excellent example.

**For additional information, please contact:**

*Sandi Menefee, Coordinator  
California Department of Corrections  
Victim Services Program  
P.O. Box 942883  
Sacramento, CA 94283-0001*

**For Parents and Children**

***Sponsor a Child Identification Program***

The Victim Assistance Program in Clark County, Arkansas has developed a unique community service program entitled "Child Identification Program" that can be incorporated into events during 1995 NCVRW. Utilizing the volunteer assistance of a local police officer, and donations from local grocers, the Program creates dental imprints of children's teeth at local public awareness events.

The program is relatively simple to plan and implement. The dental imprints are made from the inner sponge lining that grocers use in packaging fresh meat. The thin sponge lining, when cut into small squares, takes an excellent impression of children's teeth. The Victim Assistance Program then printed small cards (business card size) with information and telephone numbers for their program on one side, and information about the Child Identification Program on the other side. A local police officer assisted in taking the imprints of the children's teeth. To help make it a positive experience, helium-filled balloons were given to each child.

The following information appeared on the card:

- Victim Assistance Program (name).
- Child Identification Program (title).
- "These dental impressions are a good identifiable record of your child's identity."
- "This method of identification can be duplicated at home."
- "You must repeat the dental impression process every two years until the child reaches age 18."
- "Be sure and store this dental impression in a safe and secure place."
- "If your child is missing, be sure and tell the investigating law enforcement agency that you have this dental impression." (It can be entered into the National Criminal Information Center [NCIC] under the dental information section as molds).

In addition, the Victim Assistance Program printed small envelopes that contained the following information:

- Victim Assistance Program.
- Child Identification Program.
- Date:
- Child's Name:
- Birthdate:

The name of the Prosecuting Attorney, along with names and telephone numbers of the victim assistance advocates, were also included.

This program provides a wonderful, low-cost, high visibility public service that can be conducted in schools, shopping malls, and at various events throughout 1995 NCVRW. Ask your local grocers or supermarket chains to donate the sponge lining as a public service to the community. Local printers can donate the costs of printing the cards and envelopes, and your local party supply stores should be glad to donate balloons for the children.

**For additional information, please contact:**

*Becky Ursery, Victim Caseworker  
Office of the Prosecutor  
201 N. 10th Street  
Arkadelphia, Arkansas 71923  
501-246-9868*

**For the Clergy and Spiritual Community**

***Outreach Efforts from a Victim Compensation Program***

The Ohio Victims of Crime Compensation Program, like all compensation programs across the nation and territories, is constantly searching for ways to inform the public about the availability of crime victim compensation. To increase claims from underserved victim populations, Ohio's Compensation Program targets churches in high crime areas, and asks church leaders to insert a one-page overview of the Program in bulletins, to provide them to their congregations, and to distribute kits about Crime Victims Compensation, along with whistles imprinted with the Program's statewide toll-free 800 number.

The Compensation Program has conducted this program in six cities across the state, selecting a different city each year. The Program works with community members to identify ministers, and then hosts a clergy member breakfast to encourage their involvement in this public awareness program. In addition to hosting a breakfast, Program staff visit a number of large churches throughout the community to encourage their participation.

This year, the Program is extending its public awareness efforts to include putting Program overviews in envelopes with state employee paychecks during a pay period in the month of April - to commemorate 1995 NCVRW. Their eventual goal is to have every public employer in Ohio include the public awareness information in paycheck envelopes.

**For additional information, please contact:**

*Marcia Walters, Assistant Public Information Officer  
Court of Claims of Ohio  
Capital Square Office Building  
65 East State Street, Suite 1100  
Columbus, Ohio 43215  
614-466-6480 or 800-824-8263*

**For "Working Together to Stop the Violence"**

***Things You and Your Neighbors Can Do***

The National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) has developed an outstanding public awareness package to help celebrate Crime Prevention Month, held each October. It contains a selection of NCPC's reproducible crime, drug and violence prevention materials -- designed to be copied, printed, or photocopied. Many of these outstanding documents have spaces for local sponsors, local phone numbers and addresses. This great resource will enhance your public awareness activities for NCVRW.

NCPC has provided reproducible brochures and posters for this Resource Guide. Selections were made based upon NCPC's recommendations of the most frequently requested portions of their Kit. You are encouraged to reproduce NCPC's materials for your public awareness activities. These selections are provided in the camera-ready artwork section of this Resource Guide, and include:

- Ten Things You and Your Neighbors Can Do to Prevent Crime (handout).
- Take a Stand Against Crime (brochure).
- Making Peace: Tips on Managing Conflict (brochure).
- Working Together to Create Safe Schools (brochure).
- Don't Let Your Family Go Down the Tube (poster).

Among the Council's many wonderful ideas for crime and violence prevention is a list of "Ten Things You and Your Neighbors Can Do to Prevent Crime." These helpful suggestions can help you organize events in neighborhoods during NCVRW.

You can also contact NCPC, and ask to be added to their mailing list to receive the 1995 Crime Prevention Month Resource Kit free of charge.

**For additional information, please contact:**

*National Crime Prevention Council  
1700 K Street, NW  
Second Floor  
Washington, D.C. 20006-3817  
202-466-NCPC*

## **For a Practical Fundraising Idea:**

### ***Create a Cookbook for Victims' Rights***

Cookbooks have become one of the most popular book categories sold in stores today -- from celebrity cookbooks, such as Oprah Winfrey's favorite low-fat recipes, to regional cookbooks featuring southern or western recipes, to specialty cookbooks on ethnic foods, vegetarian recipes, etc.

While churches, women's groups and other civic organizations have sold cookbooks as fundraisers for many years, victims' rights groups are just beginning to discover the myriad financial and public awareness benefits of putting together their own cookbooks to sell.

The Missouri Victim Center in Springfield, Missouri created a 70-plus page book of favorite recipes collected from advocates, staff and friends of the Center. In addition to recipes, information is provided about victims' rights and issues throughout the cookbook, including:

- An overview of the mission and programs of the Missouri Victim Center.
- Personal safety tips for traveling in your car.
- Information for supporters or survivors.
- Behavioral indicators for recognizing child sexual abuse.
- Thoughts on coping with a violent death.
- Inspirational thoughts for pensive moments.

While the Missouri Victim Center used a professional publisher of personalized cookbooks, to keep costs down and profits up, consider asking a local high school or college graphic design class to donate the cookbook design and layout as an in-kind contribution.

During 1995 NCVRW, encourage your volunteers, staff, neighbors, friends, co-workers and those from allied agencies to bring in their favorite recipes. Let them know their name will appear next to the recipe to increase the marketability of the book (the Chief of Police's award-winning chili, the county prosecutor's favorite Sunday soup recipe, etc.). It is fun, and a great way to spread the word about your services and to help raise greatly needed funding.

**For additional information, please contact:**

*Missouri Victim Center  
943 Boonville  
Springfield, Missouri 65802  
816-863-7273*

**For the Local Media**

***Sponsor a Radio Talk Show During NCVRW and Throughout the Year!***

In Jacksonville, Florida, the Victim Services Center works closely with all types of news media to promote NCVRW. A very unique radio program evolved from the Center's request to a local station to broadcast 30-second public service announcements about NCVRW and their programs and services. A local radio station was so inspired and touched by the work of the Victim Services Center that it offered free air time to share ongoing information to the public on a weekly basis.

A weekly radio program, entitled "Focus on Victims," is a one-hour call-in radio talk show dealing with victims of crime and victims' rights hosted by Mary Blake-Holley, the Community Education Coordinator for the Center. The program is aired on Thursday evenings, 7:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m., on radio station WSVE, 1280 on the AM dial.

The format for the show includes various aspects of the criminal justice system. Guests range from crime victims, to service providers, judges, mental health professionals, and other experts relevant to the field of victim services. The radio show is also used to promote the local annual Victims' Rights Awards Luncheon, which usually draws over 400 participants.

**For additional information, please contact:**

*Mary Blake-Holley, Community Education Coordinator  
Victim Services Center  
403 West 10th Street  
Jacksonville, Florida 32206  
904-630-6300*

## **For the Medical Community**

### ***STOP: Steps to Prevent Firearm Injury***

The Center to Prevent Handgun Violence and the American Academy of Pediatrics have designed materials to be used by health care providers in preventing firearm injuries. This is in response to increasing firearm injury rates which have reached record levels. According to the American Academy of Pediatrics, on an average, 14 children and teenagers die each day in unintentional and intentional gun incidents.

This unique partnership has created an outstanding public awareness package entitled STOP: Steps to Prevent Firearm Injury. It includes public awareness posters, brochures about keeping your family safe, counseling tips for physicians, research information on firearm injury, an audio-cassette tape on the role of physicians, and information on counseling patients.

#### **For additional information, please contact:**

*Center to Prevent Handgun Violence  
1225 Eye Street, NW, Suite 1100  
Washington, D.C. 20005*

## **For the Local Legal Community**

### ***Get Your Bar Association Involved in National Crime Victims' Rights Week***

The American Bar Association and local bar associations across the country have sponsored a number of crime prevention and victims' rights activities during NCVRW and throughout the year. For example, some local bar associations have adopted neighborhood or community schools, where staff serve as tutors and assist in a wide range of school improvement activities.

In addition, the Austin (Texas) Bar Association, in cooperation with the Governor's Office Crime Victims' Clearinghouse, supported victims' rights initiatives by sponsoring the creation and development of a videotape on the criminal justice system, which highlights victims' rights throughout the various points in the system.

Last year, over 30 members, spouses and friends of the National Board of Directors of the American Bar Association volunteered in the clean-up and beautification of the outside landscape and recreation area of an inner city elementary school. From cleaning up the grounds and preparing beds for planting, to creating an outdoor recess area with games and geographic challenges, the National Office activities can be conducted during NCVRW by local bar associations.

In addition, the American Bar Association has developed a checklist for victim/witness assistance professionals entitled "Ten Reasons Why Your Bar Should Be Involved." Among the many suggestions are the following:

- Take public stands on issues of importance to victim services.
- Informally or formally lobby for legislation.
- Provide pro-bono legal assistance in setting up victim assistance centers.
- Assist indigent victims in completing compensation forms.
- Provide trainers to explain the criminal justice process to non-lawyer victim advocates.
- Provide speakers to talk to victims of violence about the criminal justice system.
- Hold or participate in fundraisers for victim assistance programs.
- Check the ABA standards for criminal justice to see how lawyers can work better with victims.

**For additional information, please contact:**

*Susan Hillenbrand, Program Manager  
American Bar Association  
1800 M Street, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
202-331-2625*

## **For Local Public Awareness**

### ***Sponsor a Billboard***

Through the efforts of a City Councilmember in Jacksonville, Florida the Victim Services Center of Jacksonville has successfully obtained free publicity for the city's National Crime Victims' Rights Week activities and services for victims through billboards. Each year an advertising firm in Jacksonville donates the use of ten billboards throughout the City to promote Crime Victims' Rights activities and the Victim Services Center 24 hour hotline. The billboards are designed each winter, and are displayed city-wide from mid-March through April. The billboards have helped to increase attendance and media coverage of the Recognition and Awards Luncheon held during Victims' Rights Week, as well as other activities.

**For additional information, please contact:**

*The Honorable Eric Smith  
Jacksonville City Councilman  
4190 Belfort Road, Suite 400  
Jacksonville, FL 32216  
Phone: 904-281-9010*

## **Additional Suggestions**

### ***Seeds***

In keeping with this year's theme for NCVRW, "Victims' Rights: Planting Seeds, Harvesting Justice," pass out packages of seeds with different messages attached. Get creative with the seeds -- sunflowers, wildflowers, vegetables, etc. -- and creative with the messages (utilizing some of the inspirational messages included in the "Notable Quotables" section of this Resource Guide).

The Resource Guide contains a camera-ready poster, designed to look like the cover of a seed package, that can be distributed with packages of seeds to colleagues, allied professionals and crime victims.

### ***Mirrors***

A reflection of ourselves serves as a reminder that change begins with one's own self. Pass out small, inexpensive mirrors with a message about stopping violence: "Remember that change starts with you. Look in the mirror and think about what you can do to stop the violence."

### ***Ribbons***

Many advocacy groups have called on individuals to wear ribbons as a reminder of their cause:

- Red ribbons for HIV/AIDS awareness.
- Pink ribbons for breast cancer awareness.
- Yellow ribbons to remember hostages and Americans fighting wars abroad.
- Red ribbons on cards (MADD's campaign to stop drunk and drugged driving).

In 1994, the California Board of Control produced thousands of teal-colored ribbons with a message supporting victims' rights and distributed them statewide. From the rally at the State Capitol, to adult and youth correctional institutions, to community-based resource arenas, the teal ribbons united California victims and advocates, and brought public attention to their admirable efforts.

### ***Puzzles***

Create a giant puzzle! Last year, the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections created a huge map of Pennsylvania, and cut puzzle pieces for each county. During a major NCVRW public awareness event on the steps of the State Capitol, a local official from each county (such as the District Attorney, a victim/witness advocate, a judge) carried the huge puzzle piece up the steps, creating a large map of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that was over 15 yards long. It made quite an impressive visual reminder of victim service programs across the state, and the importance of working together for common good.

On a smaller scale, find or make inexpensive puzzles for a special exercise for children at schools, or during planned activities for children during NCVRW. Gather the children in a circle and give each child a puzzle piece. Ask them to put the puzzle together, and then have them talk about the experience of teamwork in completing the puzzle. Ultimately, the goal of the exercise is for the children to realize that each of them represents a piece of the puzzle, and if any piece is missing, the picture will not be complete.

### ***Constant Reminders***

Print your program name and number on Nerf balls with the message "Get on the ball for victims' rights." For a simple stress reducer, create palm-sized squeezable balls by filling thick or double balloons with sand. Print the name and phone number of your program on the balls, and distribute them to law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, and others throughout NCVRW.

## **Tried and True Activities for National Crime Victims' Rights Week**

- One of the most significant "tried and true" NCVRW activities relates directly to this year's theme, "Victims' Rights: Planting Seeds, Harvesting Justice." Communities as diverse as Little Rock, Arkansas to Valdosta, Georgia have sponsored tree-planting ceremonies, and dedicated an entire garden area in a community park to crime victims. Team up with local nurseries and florists to sponsor these special events in conjunction with this year's theme.
- To memorialize victims that have been killed by crime, fly flags at half-mast at all city/county buildings during NCVRW.
- Organize a march or walking tribute to victims of crime. A long-standing tradition in St. Louis (Missouri) and East St. Louis (Illinois) is a march across the river that separates the two cities and states. Marchers from each state begin on their side of the bridge early in the morning, and meet in the middle for a ceremony to honor victims of crime.
- Sponsor open houses throughout the week at local victim assistance programs. This is an excellent time to honor your program's volunteers, as NCVRW is also "National Volunteer Recognition Week."
- Ask local civic organizations to select a room at your agency or shelter and renovate it. Battered women's shelters in Wyoming have received tremendous support from different community-based organizations or businesses to help renovate their shelters. For example, different civic groups have "adopted" bedrooms at local shelters, literally designing, painting, providing furniture and decorations, etc. to brighten up the rooms for the women and children.
- Conduct a candlelight vigil at the courthouse, city hall, Capitol steps, local schools, churches or other facilities.

- Ask local churches and the town hall to ring their bells simultaneously at noon on Monday, April 24 to commemorate NCVRW and to honor victims of crime.
- Ask a local printer to reproduce copies of the 1995 NCVRW theme bookmarks with victim service toll-free numbers on the reverse side (which are included in the camera-ready artwork in this Resource Guide). Provide the bookmarks to local libraries and bookstores, and ask them to provide them to patrons and customers free-of-charge at the checkout counters.
- Place information about your program, along with the national toll-free information telephone numbers included in this Resource Guide, in hospital emergency rooms, doctors' offices, and mental health centers.
- Ask local grocers to utilize some of the outstanding camera-ready artwork included in this Resource Guide as imprints on grocery bags during NCVRW.

# SAMPLE PROCLAMATION

*Whereas,* crime and victimization are the top concerns of our community, our state, and our nation, and

*Whereas,* annually, more than thirty-six million Americans become victims of crime, with over six million falling prey to violence; and

*Whereas,* when *one* man, woman or child is hurt by crime, we *all* -- as a community and as a nation -- suffer, and

*Whereas,* the physical, financial and psychological impact of crime has a devastating effect on the fabric of our great nation; and

*Whereas,* there are over 8,000 organizations and countless individuals who devote their personal and professional lives to aiding victims of crime and making our communities safer; and

*Whereas,* the citizens of (city/county) must join together and recommit our energies and resources to reducing violence, assisting crime victims, and making our homes and community better places to live; and

*Whereas,* April 23 to 29, 1995 is the fifteenth annual commemoration of "National Crime Victims' Rights Week" in America; and

*Whereas,* by working together, we can plant seeds to harvest justice -- for *victims*, and for *us all, therefore, be it*

*Resolved,* that (individual or entity) proclaims the week of April 23 to 29, 1995 to be (city/county/state) Crime Victims' Rights Week; *and be it further*

*Resolved,* that the citizens of (city/county/state) will devote our individual and collective resources to helping victims of crime and supporting victim service programs not only during this special week, but throughout the year; *and be it further*

*Resolved,* that a suitably prepared copy of this proclamation be presented to (your organization).



# SAMPLE SPEECH

To every thing there is a season, a time to every purpose under the heaven: a time to be born and a time to die; a time to plant...

It is no accident that National Crime Victims' Rights Week has always been commemorated in April. April is the peak of spring, the month in which we are constantly made aware of the meaning of life, the birth and re-birth of new life. We are surrounded with the bright colors of flowers in bloom and the blossoming of fruit trees. It is a time for planting seeds and looking forward to a bountiful harvest in later months.

Planting seeds is hard work. Preparing soil for new growth requires preparation of the soil and careful monitoring and frequent tending over many months, if we want the yield to be high. Everyone here today knows that it is the same with our efforts to obtain justice for crime victims. Most of the gains that we have made over the past two decades have been the result of hard work, persistence, constant attention to the process, and a faithfulness to our goals.

The goals of victim advocates are bound together with painful memories of the past *and* a vision for the future, a vision grounded in hope. Every farmer knows that planting season is a time for hope. Without hope, there is no reason to go to all that trouble. Planting requires a belief that the effort will bear fruit, the harvest will be good, and worth the investment of labor and resources.

The harvest that we desire is both tangible *and* symbolic. We hope, sometimes desperately, that the yield will be high.

Advocates for crime victims in America have been planting seeds and tending the soil for more than three decades. The "annual harvest" has brought many significant accomplishments: strong laws supporting victims' rights, the expansion of programs to serve victims, new attention to "truth in sentencing" and corrections, to name just a few. There have also been changes in attitudes about victims -- attitudes of some in the public and the media and among criminal justice professionals.

**Legislation:** Tens of thousands of pieces of victims' rights legislation have been passed by state legislatures and the U.S. Congress during the passed three decades. City councils have passed ordinances that affect victims, and twenty states have amended their state constitutions so that victims' rights in the criminal justice system have the same level of guarantee that defendants rights do.

**Programs:** The number of programs established to serve crime victims has expanded from a handful in each state to now number in the thousands. All states have some form of crime victims compensation, following the pioneering legislation in California thirty years ago. It is not unusual to find a victim/witness advocate in a prosecutor's office now. But, it was quite a new concept in the late 1970s when U.S. Department of Justice funds were used to get the new

## Sample Speech

### Page two

programs started. Victims of rape and domestic violence could find few places to help them 25 years ago.

With support from local communities, state and Federal funds, programs now exist in most communities; the challenge is how to expand the services further to meet the longer-term needs of victims and those who do not reach out for help.

**Sentencing:** New public attention has been given to sentencing and corrections. In recent years, victims have begun to ask questions like: "I heard the judge sentence the murderer of my son to 20 years to life. Why is he out of prison after only nine or ten years? Why doesn't a life sentence mean life in prison?" Or, "I had no idea that the man who raped my wife would be out on the streets in my community again until I saw him in the grocery store one day. Don't my wife and I deserve to know that he was coming to my neighborhood? Shouldn't we receive notice? What are our rights?"

As a result of assertive advocacy, victims have gained the right to be notified of the release of offenders in most states. Law enforcement officers and probation and parole officials in communities across the country have begun to think of victims as they do their work every day. Consideration of victims' rights following the conviction of the offender is one of the last areas in which we have had an impact. Change is well underway. Advocacy for victims has yielded a fine harvest in many fields.

And finally, we have begun to see that the public has gained a better understanding of the impact of crime on victims. "Blaming the victim" is not quite so often the response that victims receive. More extensive and sensitive media coverage by some journalists has helped to tell the stories of the trauma experienced by victims of crime. However, the sad truth is that the public has a better understanding of victims because few, if any, have *not* been touched by crime. Tens of millions of Americans are victims of crime each year. This experience has served to galvanize further support for increased attention and resources to meet the needs of the millions of new victims each year.

Thus, as we commemorate National Crime Victims' Rights Week in 1995, we can affirm the progress that we have made ... the seeds planted, even decades ago, have born fruit. Many achievements have been harvested. The progress is plain to see, if we just take a moment and reflect on our advocacy goals of twenty years ago, ten years ago, and even five years ago. We know that change, especially changes in laws, takes time. We can be pleased with *and* proud of our bountiful harvest.

But, we must continue. There are many seeds yet to be planted. There are so many people who have suffered because of crime and violence. And there are many, but not nearly as many as are needed, who are tending to the needs of crime victims. Let us take a few moments today, and during National Crime Victims' Rights Week, to remember those who have suffered and those who have provided vital assistance. Let us feel renewed. *We*, each one of us, can make a difference. *We* can bring about change. *We* will do it together.

# SAMPLE SERMON

## The Seeds of Justice

By Reverend David W. Delaplane, Executive Director  
The Spiritual Dimension in Victim Services  
Sacramento, California and Englewood, Colorado

### Scripture Texts:

**Hosea 8:7** "They have sown the wind, and they shall reap the whirlwind."

**Galatians 6:7** "Be not deceived, God is not mocked, for whatsoever you sow, that shall you also reap."

The theme of this year's National Crime Victims' Rights Week -- from April 23 to April 29 -- is *Victims' Rights: Planting Seeds, Harvesting Justice*.

The metaphor of sowing and reaping permeates *all* of sacred scripture. Natural laws are divine laws. They proceed from the creativity of divinity. And one of the most impressive of God's natural laws is the law of sowing and reaping. The Apostle Paul defined it well when he wrote, "Be not deceived, God is not mocked, for whatsoever you sow, that shall you also reap." (Ga. 6:7)

This is certainly a universal observation. One does not sow a peach seed and reap a pear, nor a kernel of corn and reap a stock of wheat. What we *sow*, we *reap*. This simple, yet profound, law of nature applies equally to the flowers of the field and to the highest order of creation: *humankind*.

Whether we are aware of it or not, all of us are daily, hourly, moment by moment, sowing and reaping.

We sow the seeds of negative thought. We reap the harvest of negative attitude.

We sow the seeds of bitterness. We reap the harvest of a bitter spirit.

We sow the seeds of fear. We reap the harvest of anxiety.

We sow the seeds of kindness. We reap the harvest of a kind disposition.

We sow the seeds of joy. We reap the harvest of a joyful heart.

We sow the seeds of love. We reap the fullness of God, who is love.

And on and on, in *every* aspect of our lives. *What we sow, we reap*.

It is the young philosopher, Linus, in the Peanuts comic strip, who brings this to the attention of Charlie Brown. "Yes, Charlie," he says, "that's the way it is. What you sow, you reap -- no exceptions." Charlie ponders this, and then responds, "I wish there were a little more margin for error." But there *isn't*.

## Sample Sermon

### Page two

In applying this to the human social condition, the Hebrew prophet Hosea declared, "Sow yourself righteousness and reap mercy...But you have plowed wickedness and reaped inequity. (Hosea 10: 12,13). And, in more colorful imagery, "They have sown the wind, and they shall reap the whirlwind." (Hosea 8:7).

As then, so now. The great democracy of the United States of America has, in many ways, "sown the wind and is reaping the whirlwind."

The seeds of brokenness sown in our homes by selfishness, alienation, neglect, and distrust have produced the harvest of a society of angry, broken lives.

The seeds of broken lives have produced the harvest of deep-seated anger.

The seeds of deep-seated anger have produced the harvest of unparalleled crime.

The seeds of crime have produced the harvest of victims, scarred, wounded, broken and in pain.

And all of this is fueled, like gasoline on a fire, with the seeds sown by the "entertainment" industry in our homes and theaters, and reaped in those homes, as well as in our shops, offices and on the streets the conflagration of unprecedented violence.

And even though the harvest of crime has reached epidemic proportions, the seeds of excessive concern for the rights of the criminal have produced the harvest of re-victimization of most of their wounded victims.

So the victim advocates of our country have asked us this year to consider some alternative "farming," if you will. They are asking us to *sow seeds* that will result in the *harvest of justice*. They would have us replace the *crop of violence* with the *crops of equity and restoration*.

This will require us to find seeds, perhaps long forgotten, in the back rooms of the societal garden shops. It is spring, the time of planting. Let us make a trip to our societal garden shop, and ask the proprietor for new seeds. What will they be?

Maybe we can ask for the *seeds of balance*. In our attempt to assure that none be accused wrongly (an important principal in a free society), we have come to the place where the *perpetrators* of crime are immediately read their rights, but seldom are *victims* advised of theirs. In fact, were it not for the relatively young victims' rights movement, the victim would still have few, if any, rights. In our system of jurisprudence, the crime is not against the victim, but against the state. In planting the *seeds of balance*, we need to return to the Biblical model wherein the crime was against *the victim, not against the state*, and the perpetrator is required to make things as right as possible with the victim.

## Sample Sermon

### Page three

We should also ask the proprietor of our societal garden show to provide us with some *seeds of illumination*. This sermon/homily is included in a National Crime Victims' Rights Week *Resource Guide* which, when properly used, can provide much enlightenment. The statistics of victimization are overwhelming (please refer to the statistical overviews included in this *Resource Guide*). Resources are readily available to inform us of ways by which the victim is re-victimized by the *criminal justice* (versus the *victim justice*) system. The wise author of the ancient book of Proverbs said, "Through knowledge shall the just be delivered" (Proverbs 11:9). Let us arrange for training events for our peers on the needs of victims of crime, and how to best meet those needs.

While we are in the societal garden shop, we should also ask for the seeds of *compassion and involvement*. The great victim assistance story of the Bible is the well-known account of the Good Samaritan (St. Luke 10:30). This man, walking on the road from Jerusalem to Jericho, found a man robbed, beaten and left for dead by the side of the road. Unfortunately, the religious leaders (like the ones to whom Jesus was telling the story), possibly too busy, or too concerned that their holiness would be contaminated by touching a dying or maybe even dead body, passed on by. But the Samaritan bound up the wounds and took him to a place of healing and rest, and paid the bill for it all. A large acreage of *compassion and involvement* will produce a vast crop that can reap *justice for victims*, as well as *justice for all Americans*.

So the seeds may be varied. For some, they may be the seeds of advocacy for balance...for some, the seeds of enlightenment...for others, the seeds of direct service...for *all* of us, the *seeds of justice*. Many in the victims' rights movement have already been toiling in the fields, but they need help -- *much more help* -- from those in business, from those in our churches, temples and synagogues, from *each of us*, as citizens of a nation which has "sown the wind, and reaped the whirlwind."

We know that what we sow, we reap. Let us *all* sow *the seeds of justice*, and anticipate as a farmer anticipates harvest time, the bumper crop of *a just society*.



# PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS

## :60 Second PSA and/or Actuality for Radio or Television

Crime in America.

Violence against women.  
Abuse and neglect of children and the elderly.  
Hate crimes based upon a person's gender, orientation or race.  
Drunk driving crashes that maim and kill.  
And the ultimate violation: murder.

Crime in America touches us *all*. When *one* person hurts, we *all* -- as a nation -- suffer. Thirty-six million people are victimized each year in the United States, with over six million touched by violence.

What can *we* do about violence and victimization in our nation? There's one thing for sure: the worst thing to do is *nothing*. Because crime *won't* go away, and our families and friends *won't* stop being victimized, unless each of us -- as individuals and as a national community -- take a stand against violence.

April 23 to 29 is the fifteenth annual commemoration of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. During this special observance, we in (community) have the opportunity to take a stand against violence, and take action to assist and support victims of crime.

Join (name[s] of organization[s]) during 1995 National Crime Victims' Rights Week in planting seeds of community action and concern, in order to harvest justice -- justice *for victims*, and justice *for all of us*. Get involved not only during this special week, but now and in the future! For information about how *you* can help victims, and help fight crime in (community), please call (area code/telephone number).

## :30 Second PSA

*Oh beautiful, for spacious skies, for amber waves of grain.  
For purple mountains majesty, above the fruited plain.  
America, America, God shed his grace on thee.  
And crowned thy good, with brotherhood, from sea to shining sea.*

We learned these words as children. Isn't it time we practice them as adults? Please join (name[s] of organization[s]) in commemorating 1995 National Crime Victims' Rights Week here in (community), from April 23 to 29. *Together*, we can plant the seeds of victims' rights, in order to harvest justice -- for *victims*, for *us all* -- tomorrow.

For information about how *you* can get involved to help victims of crime in (community), please contact (name of organization) at (area code/telephone number).

-- over --

## **:15 Second PSAs**

Because of crime, we lock our doors. We install home security systems. We live in fear....all in efforts to protect ourselves and our children. Take a moment and ask yourself: "*What can I do* to make my home, my neighborhood, my workplace, *and* my community safe from crime? We need *your ideas*. We want *your help*. Please join our efforts to make (community) safer, and to help victims of crime during 1995 National Crime Victims' Rights Week and throughout the year. Call (area code/telephone number) for more information and to volunteer and assist victims.

Babies born in America today have a greater chance of becoming a victim of violent crime or attempted violent crime than graduating from high school! Help us turn this shocking statistic around. April 23 to 29 is National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Please contact (name of organization) at (area code/telephone number) for information about how *you* can help prevent crime *and* promote crime victims' rights and services.

This is (name), (police chief/sheriff/prosecutor/judge/chief probation officer/parole board member) of (jurisdiction), reminding you during National Crime Victims' Rights Week that my job is to protect, support, and serve our community. I care about victims of crime, and I support (jurisdiction's) outstanding crime victim assistance programs. For information about what *you* can do if you are a victim of crime, please call (area code/telephone number) today.

## **:10 Second PSAs**

The right to be free from crime is true "social security" for many older Americans. This is National Crime Victims' Rights Week. For free tips on crime prevention, and information on what to do if *you* are a victim of crime, call (area code/telephone number) today.

No longer do criminals have all the rights. If you are a victim of crime, or know someone that has been victimized, call (name of organization) at (area code/telephone number) to learn about your rights, and services available to assist you. *We care. And we're here to help!*

# SAMPLE PRESS RELEASE

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:**  
April 13, 1995

**CONTACT:** (Name)  
(A/C) Tel. #

## **Fifteenth Annual Commemoration of National Crime Victims' Rights Week Slated "Victims' Rights: Planting Seeds, Harvesting Justice"**

(City/State) -- The 15th annual celebration of National Crime Victims' Rights Week -- April 23 to 29, 1995 -- will be observed across America by crime victims and those who serve them. The theme for this special week, "Victims' Rights: Planting Seeds, Harvesting Justice," will focus on the long-time commitment and efforts of Americans who are dedicated to halting senseless violence and assisting their families, neighbors and friends who have fallen prey to crime.

Over two decades of "planting seeds" for victim assistance and violence reduction are now beginning to "harvest justice" for individuals and communities as a whole. Laws defining the rights of victims have been passed in all states, and 20 states have included victims' participatory rights in their constitutions. Grass roots efforts to help victims of crime -- abused children to battered women, survivors of homicide victims and DUI crashes to women who have been raped -- have resulted in the creation of more than 8,000 organizations that today assist victims of crime in communities large and small in America. Innovative approaches to victim assistance and crime prevention have taken root -- from community policing efforts, to victim awareness classes involving crime victims and youthful offenders, to the 1994 passage of the *Violence Against Women Act* that will make America's streets and homes safer for women and children.

At the national level, victims' rights organizations, with support from the U.S. Department of Justice Office for Victims of Crime, have published a Resource Guide to help Federal, state and local victim service programs plan innovative and educational activities during this special week.

Here in (city/county), a variety of special events to honor crime victims and those who serve them are planned. (Briefly describe key activities, dates, times, locations and contact information).

According to (name of spokesperson), (title) of (agency), National Crime Victims' Rights Week provides all citizens with the opportunity to honor crime victims, to recognize their suffering, and to renew individual and community commitment to improving rights and services for victims of crime.

"During the week of April 23, the citizens of (city/county) can plant our very own seeds of empathy for victims, as well as improved and expanded services to help them, so that justice *for victims* and *for all citizens* can be realized," (spokesperson) said.

For additional information about 1995 National Crime Victims' Rights Week activities, please contact Dr. Jane Nady Burnley, Executive Director of the Victims' Assistance Legal Organization, at (703) 538-6898. For information about local activities to commemorate National Crime Victims' Rights Week, please contact (name), (title) of (organization) at (area code/telephone number).

**END**

Type your press release *double-spaced*. If your press release is more than one page, type *--more--* in the bottom right corner and *paper clip* the second page to the first page. Add the title and date of press release, plus "page two," in the top left corner of the second page.



# STUDENT POSTER AND ESSAY CONTEST

## **Community or State Student Poster/Essay Contest** *(Concept and Design Contributed by MADD)*

MADD has successfully utilized a national student poster/essay contest (posters grades K-6; essays grades 7-12) in past years as an extremely effective public awareness activity. The following represents guidelines for implementation of a Student/Poster Essay Contest for your community.

The Student Poster/Essay Contest is a public awareness activity that can be implemented on a scale ranging from a small local activity (involving a single elementary school, junior high school, or high school) to a district-wide, multi-level event that involves all schools within a community, to a state-wide event in which local winners at each level of competition compete at the state level.

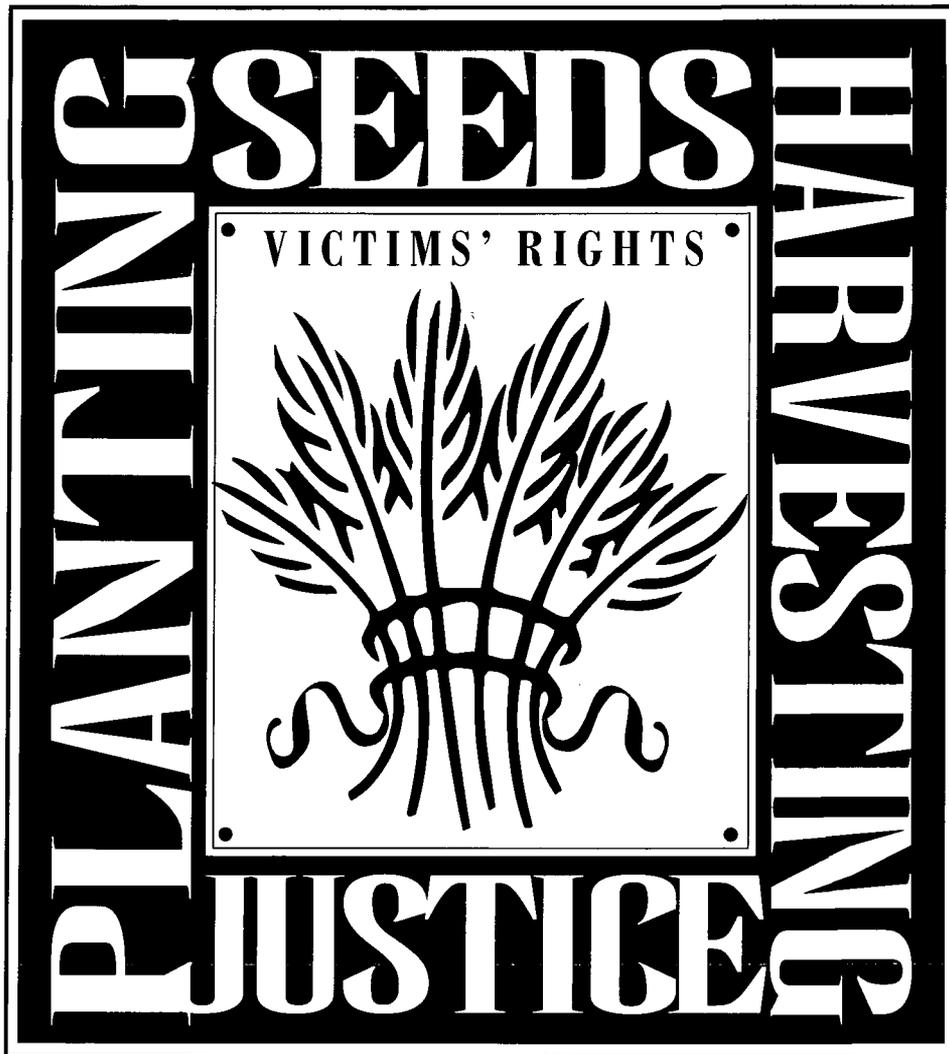
If your organization intends to conduct this activity in your community, it is essential that you coordinate your planning with the other victim service agencies. A coordinated effort will produce the most effective event and will increase the potential for publicity surrounding the public recognition of the students' winning entries.

Basic activities to conduct a Student Poster/Essay Contest in conjunction with National Crime Victims' Rights Activities include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Select the scope of the Student Poster/Essay Contest that you wish to conduct (selected schools, community-wide, or statewide). Coordinate your plans with other victim service organizations in your community and at the state level.
2. Identify community co-sponsors (e.g. business leaders, civic organizations, professional associations, etc.) to provide support and contribute prizes for winners at each level of competition.
3. Establish a working committee to conduct the planning and carry out the contest. Appoint a chairperson to oversee all activities. Involve as many victims' rights organizations as possible as cooperating or co-sponsoring agencies.
4. Establish a time line that will permit sufficient time for receiving and judging contest entries prior to National Crime Victims' Rights Week activities in your community. Awards should be presented to winners at a community-wide and/or statewide event commemorating the week.
5. Establish prizes for first, second, and third place winners at each level of competition.

6. Select judges for each level of competition and develop criteria for judging. If you have a school of art in your community or recognized artists, you may wish to involve these professionals in the judging of the posters. Similarly, involving teachers from your community high school or college level English department may be helpful in the judging of essays. Involving victims, victim service providers, and civic leaders will also be helpful in generating community interest. Adding a media person, e.g. the local TV news anchor or the reporter will help to promote media coverage.
7. Contact the schools in your community by letter, inviting them to participate in the event. Depending upon the scale of the event that you conduct, you may contact an individual school or conduct the event in several schools. Coordinating the event with the superintendent of schools and the PTA is important.
8. In setting up the event with school officials, communicate clearly the "rules" for the event. Set qualifying sizes for all poster entries (MADD suggests that the size range from 12" x 18" to 18" x 24") Also, be clear about whether any medium may be used or limit the medium used in art work. Requiring the use of posterboard or some kind of sturdy backing for art work will enhance later efforts to display the art work. Be sure to indicate whether the art work will be returned to students after the contest is finished.
9. When communicating with the schools about the event utilize the opportunity to raise the awareness of school officials of the services for crime victims in your community. This is an opportunity to provide information to school officials about Crime Victims' Rights Week activities, the dates (April 23 to 29), and the theme-- Victims' Rights: Planting Seeds, Harvesting Justice. Children should be encouraged to use the theme in their entries, however any student entry should be accepted.
10. *SPECIAL NOTE:* As you are aware, many children have been victims of crime they may submit art work or essays that represent their own painful experiences. Be prepared to deal with these sensitively and work with schools to provide an opportunity for students to receive support if this activity brings up traumatic memories or issues that are of great concern to the child.
11. Make contacts with the press prior to the judging of the event in order to generate interest in the event. Issue a press release the day of the event in which children receive their awards.
12. Utilize the winning student art work at the Crime Victims' Rights Week event in your community. Essays or excerpts of essays written by high school students may be read at the event also. The students may be asked to read their own winning essays. The artwork may also be displayed throughout the community.

13. Evaluate your efforts after the contest has been completed. You may well want to conduct the event annually. Keep complete records of your activities and decisions in order to guide your work in 1996.
14. Send thank you letters to all co-sponsors, cooperating schools, judges, press contacts, etc.





# NOTABLE QUOTABLES

Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world. Indeed, it's the only thing that ever has. *Margaret Mead*

Great deeds are usually wrought with great risks. *Herodotus*

Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn. *Robert Burns*

No man is an island of itself, every man is a part of the continent, a part of the main. *John Donne*

Any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind. And therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls. It tolls for thee. *John Donne*

Morality cannot be legislated, but behavior can be regulated. Judicial decrees may not change the heart, but they can restrain the heartless. *Dr. Martin Luther King*

Large streams from little fountains flow; tall oaks from little acorns grow. *David Everett*

Great opportunities to help others seldom come, but small ones surround us every day. *Sally Koch*

There are no limits on our future if we don't put limits on our people. *Jack Kemp*

When you try to pick up something by itself, you always find it is attached to everything else in the universe. *John Muir*

It is because of the devotion and sacrifices of others that causes become of value. *Author unknown.*

The way I see it, if you want the rainbow, you gotta' put up with the rain. *Dolly Parton*

When one door closes, another opens. But we often look so long and so regretfully upon the closed door that we fail to see the one that has opened for us. *Alexander Graham Bell*

Luck is a matter of preparation meeting opportunity. *Oprah Winfrey*

There are victories of the soul and spirit. Sometimes, even if you lose, you win. *Elie Wiesel*

In the confrontation between the stream and the rock, the stream always wins -- not through strength, but by perseverance. *H. Jackson Brown*

## Notable Quotables

### Page two

The genius of the American system is that we have created extraordinary results from plain old ordinary people. *U.S. Senator Phil Gramm*

One of the secrets of life is to make stepping stones out of stumbling blocks. *Jack Penn*

It pays to know the enemy -- not least because at some time you may have the opportunity to turn him into a friend. *Margaret Thatcher*

When you get to the end of your rope, tie a knot and hang on. *Franklin D. Roosevelt*

Success is to be measured not so much by the position one has reached in life, as by the obstacles he has overcome while trying to succeed. *Booker T. Washington*

You must have long-range goals to keep you from being frustrated by short-range failures. *Charles C. Noble*

Even if you're on the right track, you'll get run over if you just sit there. *Will Rogers*

There are only three kinds of people: those who make things happen, those who watch things happen, and those who say, "What happened?" *Ann Landers*

The world is divided into people who do things and people who get the credit. Try, if you can, to belong to the first class. There's far less competition. *Dwight Morrow*

For every person with a spark of genius, there are a hundred with ignition trouble. *Kurt Hanks*

Experience is the name everyone gives to their mistakes. *Author unknown*

Experience is a hard teacher. The test is given first, the lesson afterwards. *Anonymous*

Only those who dare greatly can ever achieve greatly. *Robert Kennedy*

The road to success is always under construction. *Anthony Robbins*

Tell me and I'll forget; show me and I may remember; involve me and I'll understand. *Chinese Proverb*

Laughter is the shortest distance between two people. *Victor Borge*

Choose a job you love and you will never work a day in your life. *Confucius*

## Notable Quotables

### Page three

**R**ead leaders are ordinary people with extraordinary determination. *Unknown*

**W**here there is no vision, the people perish. *Proverbs 29:18 KJV*

**A**ll the problems become smaller if you don't dodge them, but confront them. Touch a thistle timidly, and it pricks you; grasp it boldly, and its spines crumble. *William S. Halsey*

**T**hought is deeper than all speech, feeling deeper than all thought. *Christopher Pearse Cranch*

**E**verything should be made as simple as possible, but no simpler. *Albert Einstein*

**T**he wealth of rich feelings -- the deep, the pure; With strength to meet sorrow, and faith to endure. *Frances S. Osgood*

**H**e reminds me of the man who murdered both his parents, and then, when sentence was about to be pronounced, pleaded for mercy on the grounds that he was an orphan. *Abraham Lincoln*

**A**ll that is needed to remedy the evils of our time is to do justice and give freedom. *Henry George*

**T**he administration of justice is the firmest pillar of government. *George Washington, in a letter to Edmund Randolph, September 27, 1789*

**T**he tree of knowledge in your garden grows, not single, but at every humble door. *Oliver Wendell Holmes*

**T**here is much satisfaction in work well done; praise is sweet; but there can be no happiness equal to the joy of finding a heart that understands. *V. Robinson and W. Goodwin*

**M**inds are like parachutes; they only function when open. *Lord Dewar*

**H**alf the world's problems are caused by poor communications. The other half are caused by good communications. *Unknown*

**I**f you have a job without aggravations, you don't have a job. *Malcolm Forbes*

**P**rogress involves risks. You can't steal second and keep your foot on first. *Fredrick Wilcox*



# CHILD ABUSE AND VICTIMIZATION

Homicide is one of the five leading causes of child mortality in the United States. (Goetting, A., 1990, "Child Victims of Homicide: A Portrait of Their Killers and the Circumstances of Their Deaths, pp. 287-296, *Violence and Victims*)

In the April 1994 report of its 50-state survey, NCPA estimated that 1,299 children were projected to have died as a result of abuse and/or neglect based on data from 36 states that make up approximately 60 percent of the child population of the U.S. Since 1985, the rate of fatalities has increased 50 percent. The causes of death are: physical neglect (40 percent); physical abuse (55 percent); and combination (5 percent). Eighty-six percent of victims were younger than five-years-old. (McCurdy, K. and D. Daro. 1994. *Current Trends in Child Abuse Reporting and Fatalities: The Results of the 1993 Annual Fifty State Survey*. Chicago, IL: NCPA).

The rates of assault, rape and robbery against those age 12 to 19 are two to three times higher than for the adult population as a whole. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1991, "National Crime Victimization Survey," U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.)

From the National Crime Survey, it can be estimated that approximately 523,000 12-to-19-year-olds sustained physical injury due to an assault in 1990, and approximately 132,900 received hospital care as a result of any kinds of violent crime. (*Ibid.*)

In the National Family Violence Survey, adults reported that they inflicted almost twice as much severe violence (which includes beating up, kicking, hitting with a fist or object) against a child in their household as they did against their adult partner. (Strauss, M. R. Gelles and S.K. Steinmetz, 1980, "Behind Closed Doors: Violence in the American Family," Garden City, NY: Anchor Press)

More than six out of ten rape victims were sexually assaulted prior to adulthood; 32.3 percent were raped between the ages of 11 and 17, with 29.3 percent raped when they were less than 11 years old. (Kilpatrick, Dr. Dean, Christine Edmunds and Anne Seymour. 1992. "Rape in America: A Report to the Nation." *National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center and National Victim Center*. Charleston, SC)

In a recent survey of 2,000 children aged 10 to 16, three times as many respondents were concerned about the likelihood of being beaten up by peers as were concerned about being sexually abused. (Finkelhor, David and Jennifer Dzuiba-Leatherman, "Victimization Prevention Programs: A National Survey of Children's Exposure and Reactions," *Child Abuse and Neglect*, as reported in *American Psychologist*, "Victimization of Children," March 1994)

In 1992, there were nearly 1.9 million reports received and referred for investigation on approximately 2.9 million children who were alleged victims of abuse and neglect. The maltreatment of nearly one million children was substantiated. ("Child Maltreatment 1992: Reports from the States to the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect," pp. 9-10, 1994, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, D.C.)

Of substantiated cases of child abuse, nearly half of the victims suffered neglect, 23 percent suffered physical abuse, 14 percent were victims of sexual abuse, five percent were victims of emotional maltreatment, three percent suffered medical neglect, and nine percent were victims of other types of maltreatment. (*Ibid.*, page 14)

The rate of child abuse reports has increased 331 percent since 1976. (*Ibid.*, p. 10)

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# CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION IN SCHOOLS

On a daily basis, 100,000 students carry guns to school, 160,000 miss classes due to fear of physical harm, and 40 are injured or killed by firearms. (*National Education Association, 1993, "School Violence," Washington, D.C.*)

One-fourth of all suspensions from school nationally were for violent incidents committed by elementary school students. (*Harvard School of Public Health, Louis Harris Poll as cited in "Education Week," August 4, 1993; and Centers for Disease Control, "The Battle Over Gun Control," as cited in "Black Enterprise Magazine," July 1993.*)

Sixty-three percent of incidents involving guns on school property involved high school students; 12 percent involved elementary students; and one percent involved preschoolers. (*Ibid.*)

Seventy-eight percent of school board district respondents to a national survey reported that they had experienced student assaults on students, and 61 percent reported weapons in school. Sixty percent of responding urban districts reported student assaults on teachers, with 58 percent of urban districts reporting some type of gang violence in their schools during the past year. (*National School Boards Association, 1993, "Violence in the Schools: How America's School Boards are Safeguarding Our Children," p. 2, Alexandria, Virginia.*)

Thirty-five percent of school board districts believe student violence has "increased significantly" in the last five years; 47 percent believe student violence has "increased somewhat" in the last five years, with 12 percent reporting "no change." (*Ibid., p. 3*)

The majority of public school teachers feel very safe (77 percent) when they are in or around school. Only 50 percent of students feel "very safe," while 40 percent feel only "somewhat safe." (*Leitman, Robert and Katherine Binns, 1993, "The American Teacher 1993: Violence in America's Public Schools," p. 3, Louis Harris and Associates, Inc. for Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, NY*)

A significant proportion of students (22 percent) say that their parents spend hardly any or no time at all discussing school life and homework with them. Similarly, three in ten students say their parents do not take part in school activities. (*Ibid., p. 5*)

The vast majority of teachers (97 percent) feel that their colleagues intervene when they encounter violent incidents. In contrast, only 44 percent of students and 28 percent of law enforcement officials believe that teachers report all incidents of violence that occur in school. (*Ibid., p. 6*)

Nearly one-fourth (23 percent) of America's public school students say they have been the victim of an act of violence in or around school. More than one-tenth of America's public school teachers say they have been victims of acts of violence that occurred in or around school, with 95 percent of these incidents involving students. (*Ibid., p. 7*)

Students in schools where drugs are easily available were twice as likely to fear an attack at school (25 percent vs. 13 percent) and 1.5 times as likely to fear an attack going to or from school (16 percent vs. 10 percent) than students who said that drugs in their schools were either hard or impossible to obtain. (*Bastian, Lisa D. and Bruce M. Taylor. 1991. "School Crime: A National Crime Victimization Survey Report," U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.*)

Thirteen percent of teens age 13 to 17 report having friends who were sexually fondled against their will at school. (*Gallup, George H., March 1994, "Violence and Teens in the Home and in the Schools in the 1990s," p.4, The George H. Gallup International Institute, Princeton, NJ.*)

School crime as reported by America's youth (age 13 to 17) include: seven percent reported they had been physically assaulted; 15 percent had money stolen at school; 14 percent had their property vandalized at school; and 24 percent lived in a state of fear at school, worrying about their physical safety. In addition, 30 percent said there was "a very big problem" with classroom disturbances, with 23 percent saying fighting at school is "a very big problem." (*Ibid., p. 7*)

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# DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Every 15 seconds, a woman is battered. (American Medical Association. 1991. "Five Issues in American Health." Chicago, IL)

Two to four million women are beaten by their partners each year (Council on Scientific Affairs, 1992, "Violence Against Women: Relevance for Medical Practitioners." *Journal of the American Medical Society* 267[23]: pp. 3184-3189.)

Studies on the prevalence of domestic violence suggest that from one-fifth to one-third of all women will be physically assaulted by a partner or ex-partner during their lifetime. (Council on Scientific Affairs, American Medical Association. 1991. "Violence Against Women: Relevance for Medical Practitioners." *Journal of the American Medical Association* 267[23]: 1992.)

Battering is the greatest single cause of injury among U.S. women, accounting for more emergency room visits than auto accidents, muggings and rapes combined. (Stark, Evan D. and Anne Flitcraft. 1989. "Violence Among Intimates: An Epidemiological Review." In *Handbook of Family Violence*. Van Hasselt, ed. pp. 293-318. New York: Plenum Publishing Corp.)

Twenty-two to 35 percent of women who visit emergency departments in the United States are there for symptoms related to on-going abuse. (Randall, T. 1992. "Domestic Violence Intervention Calls for More than Treating Injuries." *Journal of the American Medical Association* 264[8]: p. 939)

Every year, domestic violence results in almost 100,000 days of hospitalizations, almost 30,000 emergency department visits, and almost 40,000 visits to a physician. (American Medical Association. 1991. "Five Issues in American Health." Chicago, IL).

In a prospective study of 691 White, Hispanic, and African-American pregnant women sponsored by the Centers for Disease Control, one in six reported physical abuse during their present pregnancy. One in four reported physical abuse in the last calendar year. (McFarlane, Judith, et. al. 1991. "Assessing for Abuse During Pregnancy: Severity and Frequency of Injuries and Associated Entry into Prenatal Care." *Journal of the American Medical Association* 267[23]: pp. 3176-3178)

In the United States, nine out of ten women murdered are killed by men, half at the hands of a male partner. ("Crime in the United States: Uniform Crime Reports 1986." 1987. Washington, D.C.: Federal Bureau of Investigation)

In 1991, 28 percent of all female murder victims were slain by their husbands or partners. (Federal Bureau of Investigation. 1991. "Crime in the United States, 1991." Washington, D.C.)

In 1992, abuse by husbands and partners was ranked by the U.S. Surgeon General as the leading cause of injuries to women aged 15 to 44. (Novello, Antonia, as reported in "Newsweek", July 4, 1994)

Approximately 1,155,600 married adult women in America have been victims of one or more forcible rapes. (Kilpatrick, Dr. Dean, Christine Edmunds and Anne Seymour, 1992. "Rape in America: A Report to the Nation." National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center and National Victim Center, Charleston, SC)

Being abused or neglected as a child increased the likelihood of arrest as a juvenile by 53 percent, as an adult by 38 percent, and for a violent crime by 38 percent. (Widom, Dr. Cathy Spatz. 1992, "The Cycle of Violence." National Institute of Justice, Washington, D.C.)

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# DRUNK DRIVING

An estimated 17,461 persons died in alcohol-related traffic crashes in 1993 -- an average of one every 30 minutes. These deaths constituted 43.5 percent of the 40,115 total traffic fatalities. (*Mothers Against Drunk Driving, 1994, Irving, Texas*)

The number of alcohol-related traffic fatalities declined nearly 21 percent from 1990 to 1993. (*National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, August 1994, "Fatal Accident Reporting System", Washington, D.C.*)

During the period from 1982 to 1993, approximately 266,000 persons lost their lives in alcohol-related traffic crashes. (*Ibid.*)

In single vehicle fatal crashes occurring on weekend nights in 1993, 72.1 percent of the fatally injured drivers 25-years-old or older were intoxicated, as compared with 59.3 percent of drivers under the age of 25. (*Ibid.*)

About two in every five Americans will be involved in an alcohol-related crash at some time in their lives. (*Ibid.*)

Traffic crashes are the major cause of death for children in the age group 0 to 14. Almost one-quarter (23.4 percent) of these deaths are alcohol-related. (*Ibid.*)

Minimum drinking age laws reduced traffic fatalities involving drivers 18-to-20 years old by 13 percent. These laws saved 795 lives in 1992, and an additional 819 lives in 1993. (*Ibid.*)

Arrests for DUI/DWI accounted for one of the highest arrest counts (1.2 million) in 1993. Arrests for DUI/DWI were highest among the 30-to-34-year-old age group in 1993. (*Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1994, "Crime in the United States, 1993," FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Section, Washington, D.C.*)

Although about 289,000 persons suffered injuries in crashes where police reported alcohol was present (NHTSA, 1994), it is estimated that 950,000 persons were injured in alcohol-related crashes -- an average of one person every 33 seconds. About 37,000 people a year will suffer permanent work-related disabilities. (*Miller, Ted R. and Lawrence J. Blincoe, 1994, "Incidence and Cost of Alcohol-involved Crashes," Accident Analysis & Prevention, Vol. 26, No. 5, pp. 583-591*)

It is estimated that 2.2 million drunk driving crashes each year victimize 1.3 million people who are injured or have their vehicles damaged. (*Ibid.*)

In 1990, one in 100 drivers have a BAC level of .10 or greater. About 21 billion miles were driven drunk. (*Ibid.*)

Direct costs of alcohol-related crashes are estimated to be \$44 billion yearly. An additional \$90 billion is lost in quality of life due to these crashes. (*Ibid.*)

More than half of the persons hailed for DWI in 1989 had previous DWI convictions. About one in six persons jailed for DWI served at least three prior sentences in jail for drunk driving. (*Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1992, "Drunk Driving," U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.*)

Prior to their arrest for DWI, half of the convicted offenders in jail had consumed at least six ounces of pure alcohol (About equal to the alcoholic content of 12 bottles of beer or eight mixed drinks) in about five hours. About 29 percent consumed at least 11 ounces of pure alcohol (equivalent to 22 beers) prior to their arrests. (*Ibid.*)

Nearly nine out of ten of those in jail (86 percent) for DWI had previously been sentenced to probation, jail or prison for DWI or for other offenses. (*Ibid.*)

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# ELDER ABUSE AND NEGLECT

*The following statistics are derived from the findings of a national study of domestic elder abuse reports conducted by the National Aging Resource Center on Elder Abuse between 1991 and 1992. Data on elder abuse reports were collected from state adult protective service and state units on aging across the nation. It is important to note that some experts estimate the only one out of 14 domestic elder abuse incidents (excluding the incidents of self neglect) comes to the attention of authorities.*

In 1990, there were about 211,000 reports of domestic elder abuse in the nation. This figure rose to 227,000 in 1991 -- an increase of 7.6 percent.

It is estimated that approximately 735,000 elders became victims of various types of elder abuse in 1991. This figure, however, excludes self-neglecting elders. If self-neglecting elders are added, the total number of elder abuse victims would be 1.57 million in the same year.

In most states, certain types of professionals are designated as "mandatory reporters of elder abuse" and are required by law to report suspected cases of elder maltreatment. In 1991, 26.7 percent of the domestic elder abuse reports came from service providers, while another 18 percent came from physicians and other health care professionals. Additionally, family members and relatives of victims reported 15 percent of the reported cases of domestic elder abuse. Friends and neighbors, law enforcement personnel, clergy, banks/business institutions, and elder abuse victims also made reports.

The majority of domestic elder abuse reports were substantiated after investigations. For example, 54.6 percent of reports were substantiated in 1991. Additionally, 51.4 percent of these substantiated reports were self-neglect cases.

Neglect is the most common form of elder maltreatment in domestic settings. Of the non-self-neglect reports that were substantiated in 1991, 45.2 percent involved neglect. Physical abuse accounted for 19.2 percent in the same year, while financial/material exploitation comprised 17.1 percent of the substantiated reports.

Adult children are the most frequent abusers of the elderly in domestic settings. For example, 32.5 percent of the substantiated elder abuse cases in 1991 involved adult children as abusers. Spouses ranked as the second most frequent abusers (14.4 percent), and "other relatives" (12.5 percent) followed closely behind spouses in the same year.

The majority of abusers were male (51.8 percent in 1991), while approximately two-thirds of victims were females (67.8 percent in 1991). Similarly, almost two-thirds of self-neglecting elders were also females (62.1 percent in 1991).

The median age of elder abuse victims was 78.8 years, according to 1991 data that excluded self-neglecting elders. The median age of self-neglecting elders was 77.8 years.

*Tatara, Toshio, 1993, "Summaries of the Statistical Data on Elder Abuse in Domestic Settings for FY 90 and FY 91: A Final Report," National Aging Resource Center on Elder Abuse, Washington, D.C.*

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# HATE AND BIAS CRIMES

*The following data are derived from the Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reporting Program "1992 Hate Crime Statistics," 1993, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.*

During 1992, 7,466 bias-motivated criminal incidents were reported to the FBI by approximately 6,200 law enforcement agencies in 41 states and the District of Columbia. Sixty-three percent of the incidents were motivated by racial bias; 15 percent by religious bias; 12 percent by sexual-orientation bias; and the remainder by ethnicity/national origin bias.

Complete information was received concerning 6,623 incidents involving 8,106 separate offenses, 8,310 victims, and 7,913 known offenders.

Most of the incidents (84 percent) involved only one victim and a single offense type (98 percent). Fewer than one-third, however, involved only one victim and one offender.

Seven of every ten incidents involved crimes against persons, and eight of every ten were directed at individuals. Of the total incidents directed at individuals, 15 percent involved crimes against property.

Crimes against persons composed 74 percent of the 8,106 offenses reported. Intimidation was the single most frequently reported hate crime among all offenses measured, accounting for 37 percent of the total. Damage/destruction/vandalism of property was 23 percent; simple assault was 19 percent; and aggravated assault was 17 percent.

In 1992, 17 persons were murdered in hate-motivated incidents. While bias against ethnic groups motivated fewer hate crime offenses than any other bias-type, it resulted in the highest number of murders: eight. Of the remaining murders, seven were motivated by racial bias, one was motivated by religious bias, and one by sexual-orientation bias.

Eighty-five percent of the 8,310 reported hate crime victims were individuals, while the remaining 15 percent were businesses, religious organizations, or varied other targets.

Of the 8,310 victims in 1991, 72 percent were targets of crimes against persons. Six of every ten victims were attacked because of their race, with bias against blacks accounting for 35 percent of the total.

Law enforcement agencies reported 7,913 known offenders to be associated with the 6,623 incidents recorded in 1992. Fifty-three percent of the known offenders were white, and 42 percent were black. Offenders were unknown for 2,821 (36 percent) of the incidents.

Nine out of ten white offenders were identified in connection with anti-black offenses. Similarly, nine of every ten black offenders identified were associated with anti-white offenses.

Twenty-five percent of hate crime incidents in 1992 occurred in residences. Following closely were highways, roads, alleys, or streets, accounting for 23 percent. The remaining incidents were widely distributed among varied locations.

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# HOMICIDE

In 1993, 24,526 homicides were committed in the United States. This compares to 16,000 in 1970; 20,510 in 1975; 23,040 in 1980; 18,980 in 1985; and 23,440 in 1990. (*Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1994, "Uniform Crime Report, 1993," U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.*)

For the first time in history, Americans are more likely to be killed by a stranger or unknown killer (53 percent of cases) than by a family member or friend. (*Ibid.*)

Homicide was the tenth leading cause of death for all Americans in 1991. (*Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1994, "Violent Crime," page 2, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.*)

For blacks of all ages, homicide was the fourth leading cause of death, but for black males and females age 15 to 24, homicide was the leading cause of death. (*Ibid., page 3.*)

A survey of murder cases disposed in 1988 in the courts of large urban counties indicated that 16 percent of murder victims were members of the defendant's family. The remainder were murdered by friends or acquaintances (64 percent) or by strangers (20 percent). (*Dawson, John M. and Patrick A Langan, Ph.D., Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1994, "Murder in Families," 1994, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.*)

Among murder victims, 6.5 percent were killed by their spouses; 3.5 percent by their parents; 1.9 percent by their own children; 1.5 percent by their siblings; and 2.6 percent by some other family member. (*Ibid., page 1*)

A third of family murders involved a female as the killer. In sibling murders, females were 15 percent of the killers, and in murders of parents, 18 percent. But in spouse murders, women represented 41 percent of killers. In murders of their offspring, women predominated, accounting for 55 percent of killers. (*Ibid., page 1*)

Forty-five percent of family murder victims were female, compared to 18 percent of non-family murder victims. (*Ibid., page 1*)

In murders of persons under age 12, the victims' parents accounted for 57 percent of the murderers. (*Ibid., page 1*)

Firearms were used in the killing of 42 percent of all family murder victims, compared to 63 percent of all non-family murder victims. (*Ibid., page 1*)

Seventy-four percent of murder defendants had a prior criminal record of arrest or conviction for a crime. A substantial percentage of murder victims, 44 percent, also had a prior criminal record. However, 19 percent of family murder victims had a prior record, compared to 51 percent of non-family murder victims. Also, 56 percent of family murder defendants, compared to 77 percent of other murder defendants, had a prior record. (*Ibid., page 1*)

Nearly half of all women in prison for a violent crime in 1986 were serving time for a homicide. (*Greenfeld, Lawrence and Stephanie Minor-Harper, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1991, "Women in Prison," page 1, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.*)

In 1992, 4.2 percent of all new court commitments to state prisons were for homicide. The median maximum sentence length was 240 months; the mean maximum sentence length was 188 months. (*Perkins, Craig, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1994, "National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992," page 22, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.*)

Of murderers released from state prisons in 1992, the average time served was 96 months. (*Ibid., page 34*)

Twenty-nine percent of parole discharges returned to prison in 1992 were re-incarcerated for murder. (*Ibid., page 63*)

From 1988 to 1992, the mean time served in prison for murder increased from 80 months to 89 months. (*Ibid., page 84*)

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# JUVENILE CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION

The Violent Crime Index arrests of juveniles increased by fifty percent between 1987 and 1991 -- twice the increase for persons 18 years or older. (Allen-Hagen, Barbara and Melissa Sickmund, Ph.D. July 1993. "Juveniles and Violence: Juvenile Offending and Victimization," p. 1, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention, Washington, D.C.)

The estimated 122,900 Violent Crime Index arrests of juveniles in 1991 were the highest number in history, with 3,400 arrests for murder, 6,300 for forcible rape, 44,500 for robbery, and 68,700 for aggravated assault. (Ibid)

Juveniles accounted for 17 percent of all violent crime arrests in 1991. (Ibid).

Juveniles' use of guns in homicides increased from 64 percent to 78 percent between 1987 and 1991, during which time juvenile arrests for weapons violations increased 62 percent. (Ibid).

The 1991 violent crime arrest rate for African American youth was five times higher than that of white youth. (Ibid).

In 1990, one in five high school students reported carrying a weapon somewhere, at least once, during the past month. One in 20 had carried a firearm. (Ibid).

Teen victimizations were most likely to occur in or around school -- 37 percent of the violent crime victimizations of youth between 12 and 15-years-old occurred at school, compared with 17 percent of those 16 to 19 years of age. (Ibid).

Three out of every ten juvenile murder arrests involved a victim under age 18. (Ibid).

In 1992, 1.55 million violent crimes were committed against juveniles (ages 12-17) -- a 23.4 percent rise over the 1.26 million committed in 1987. (Moone, Joseph. June 1994. "Juvenile Victimization: 1987-1992," p. 1, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Washington, D.C.)

Violent victimizations against juveniles accounted for 23 percent of the estimated 6.62 million victimizations in 1992. Juveniles victims accounted for almost one fourth of the estimated 5.26 million assaults (24.6 percent). Also, one-fifth (18 percent) of the estimated 1.23 million robberies were against juvenile victims. (Ibid).

Although juveniles accounted for one-tenth of the population age 12 and over, nearly one in four violent crimes involved a juvenile victim in 1992 -- up from one in five in 1987. While the number of violent crimes against juveniles rose 23.4 percent from 1987 to 1992, the juvenile population grew less than one percent. (Ibid).

The group at greatest risk of being a victim of homicide is black male adolescents -- with a probability of one in 45. (Hurst, Hunter, 1993. "A Closer Look at Juvenile Violence?", as reported in "Juvenile and Family Justice Today," National Center for Juvenile Justice, Pittsburgh, PA)

Urban teenagers who are exposed to violence -- especially at home -- are more likely than others to become depressed or hopeless. Seventy percent of nearly 200 adolescent patients randomly interviewed reported having watched a beating, 50 percent a stabbing and 44 percent a shooting. Nearly one in five -- 18 percent -- said they had seen someone get killed. (Pendergrast, Robert A. 1993, as presented to the Society for Adolescent Medicine. Johns Hopkins Children's Center, Baltimore, MD)

Almost half of young adults witnessed an act of violence in 1993, nearly a fourth were crime victims, and 45 percent of young people surveyed say they have been personally affected by violence. (MTV National Poll, January 1994, New York, NY)

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# RAPE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

Half of the women who reported they had been raped during 1992 were juveniles under 18 years old, and 16 percent were younger than 12, according to a U.S. Department of Justice study of 11 states and Washington, D.C. (Langan, Ph.D., Patrick and Caroline Wolf Harlow, Ph.D., 1994, "Child Rape Victims, 1992," p. 1, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.)

Most child victims under 12 (94 percent), as reported by imprisoned rapists, were family members (70 percent) or an acquaintance or friend (24 percent); only six percent were strangers. For child rape victims ages 12 to 17, 36 percent were family members of the rapist, 45 percent were an acquaintance or friend, and 19 percent were strangers. (*Ibid.*, p. 2)

*The following data are derived from: Dean Kilpatrick, Ph.D., Christine Edmunds, and Anne Seymour, April 1992, "Rape in America: A Report to the Nation," from "The National Women's Study" sponsored by the National Institute of Drug Abuse, National Victim Center and National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center at the Medical University of South Carolina, Washington, D.C.)*

Every single minute in America, there are 1.3 forcible rapes of adult women; 78 women are forcibly raped each hour. Every day in America, 1,871 women are forcibly raped, equating to 56,916 forcible rapes every month. Every year in our country, 683,000 American women are forcibly raped.

Thirteen percent of adult American women have been victims of at least one forcible rape in their lifetime. One out of every eight adult women, or at least 12.1 million American women, has been the victim of forcible rape.

More than six out of ten of all rape cases (61 percent) occurred before victims reached the age of eighteen. Twenty-nine percent of all forcible rapes occurred

when the victim was less than 11-years-old, while another 32 percent occurred between the ages of 11 and 17.

Only 16 percent of rapes are ever reported to police. Most cases were reported within 24 hours after the rape. However, a substantial minority (25 percent) was reported more than 24 hours after the rape.

Rape has a devastating impact on the mental health of victims, with nearly one-third of all rape victims (31 percent) developing Rape-related Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (RR-PTSD) in their lifetimes. More than one in ten rape victims currently suffer from RR-PTSD. Based on U.S. Census estimates of the number of adult women in the United States, approximately 1.3 million women currently have RR-PTSD, 3.8 million women have previously had RR-PTSD in their lifetimes, and 211,000 women will develop RR-PTSD each year.

Rape-related Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (RR-PTSD) dramatically increases American women's risk for major alcohol and other drug abuse problems. Compared to women who have never been raped, rape victims with RR-PTSD were 13 times more likely to have two or more major alcohol problems (20.1 percent vs. 1.5 percent), and 26 times more likely to have two or more major drug abuse problems (7.8 percent vs. 0.3 percent).

Counter to the argument that disclosure of rape victims' names by the news media would encourage victims to report crimes to the police, half of all rape victims stated they would be "much more likely" to report rapes to police if there was a law prohibiting the news media from getting and disclosing their names and addresses. An additional 16 percent indicated that they would be "somewhat more likely" to report with such protection.

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# SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND CRIME

In 54 percent of violent victimizations, the victim reported on the offender's drug or alcohol use. When reported, the offender was perceived to be under the influence of drugs or alcohol in 61 percent of violent victimizations, including: both drugs and alcohol in 10 percent; alcohol alone in 40 percent; and drugs alone in eight percent. (*Bureau of Justice Statistics, October 1993, "Highlights from 20 Years of Surveying Crime Victims: The National Crime Victimization Survey, 1973-1992," page 23, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.*)

Between 54 percent and 81 percent of male felony arrestees throughout the country in 1993 tested positive for illicit drugs at the time of arrest. In addition, between 42 percent and 83 percent of female felony arrestees tested positive for illicit drugs. (*National Institute of Justice, "Drug Use Forecasting, 1993 Annual Report on Adult Arrestees: Drugs and Crime in America's Cities," U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.*)

Overall, 17 percent of state prison inmates in 1991 and 13 percent of convicted jail inmates in 1989 said they committed their offense to obtain money for drugs. (*Bureau of Justice Statistics, August 1994, "Drugs and Crime Facts, 1993," page 8, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.*)

Drug law violators make up a growing share of the prison and jail population. Drug offenders accounted for 61 percent of sentenced inmates in Federal prisons in 1993, up from 38 percent in 1986 and 25 percent in 1980. The proportion of drug offenders in state prisons increased from nine percent in 1986 to 21 percent in 1991. The proportion of drug offenders in local jails increased from nine percent in 1983 to 23 percent in 1989. (*Ibid., page 19*)

Of 27,000 drug offenders sentenced to probation in 32 counties across 17 states in 1986, 49 percent were rearrested for a felony offense within three years of sentencing, and 7.4 percent of rearrests were for violent crimes. (*Ibid., page 24*)

Among state prison inmates who were gang members, 81 percent reported past drug use, and 69 percent said they manufactured, imported or sold drugs as a group. (*Ibid., page 27*)

In 1993, the percent of juvenile arrestees/detainees who tested positive for marijuana ranged from 14 to 51 percent, with a median value of 26 percent; in 1992, the range was from five to 38 percent with a median of 16.5 percent (an almost ten percent increase in the median). (*National Institute of Justice, "1993 Annual Report on Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees: Drugs and Crime in America's Cities," page 3, November 1994, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.*)

Across Drug Use Forecasting sites in 1992, the percent positive among juvenile arrestees/detainees for use of at least one illicit drug ranged from 11 to 40 percent, with a median value of 25 percent. By comparison, the 1993 data showed 18 to 54 percent positive, with a median of 33 percent (an eight percent increase in the median). (*Ibid.*)

About 43 percent of people using marijuana before age 18 go on to use cocaine, and young persons between 12 and 17 who use marijuana are 85 times more likely to use cocaine than non-marijuana users. (*Columbia University Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse, as reported in the Washington Post (12/13/94), "Use of Drugs by Teenagers Is Increasing," Washington, D.C.*)

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# VICTIMS OF CRIME

*The following statistics are contained in the "Highlights from 20 Years of Surveying Crime Victims: The National Crime Victimization Survey, 1973-1992," October 1993, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Washington, D.C., NCJ-144525*

Almost 34 million victimizations occurred in the United States in 1992. There were 6,621,140 violent crime victims in 1992.

About one in four U.S. households (23 percent) was victimized by a crime in 1992. Five percent of all households had at least one member age 12 or older who was a violent crime victim.

Of all violent crimes, 92 percent had only one victim.

From 1973 to 1991, 36.6 million people were injured as a result of violent crime. Included in this number of injured victims are over six million people who received serious injuries. Annually, about two million people are injured as a result of violent crime.

Of victims of violent crime who are injured, 51 percent required some type of medical treatment; 19 percent received treatment at a hospital emergency room or were treated at a hospital and released that day; and four percent required hospitalization for at least one night.

Crime-related injuries typically account for more than 700,000 days of hospitalizations annually. The average hospital stay for victims of crime is nine days.

In ten percent of all violent victimizations, the victim incurred medical expenses. Where the dollar amount was known, medical expenses exceeded \$250.00 in almost three-fifths of the victimizations.

In four-fifths of all violent crimes, the victims and offenders are of the same race.

Fifty-nine percent of all violent victimizations were committed by strangers in 1991, including 52 percent of rapes, 84 percent of robberies, and 54 percent of all assaults.

Victims reported that 22 percent of violent crimes occurred on a street or near the victim's or a friend's home. Another 11 percent occurred inside a school building or on school property.

Victims take some type of measure to protect themselves in nearly 71 percent of all violent victimizations; 82 percent of rapes; 58 percent of robberies; and 73 percent of assaults.

One third of all violent crimes (32 percent) involve a weapon. Handguns are the most frequently used weapon, followed by knives and blunt objects. Almost 40 percent of violent incidents committed by a stranger involve weapons, compared to 22 percent in which the victim and offender knew each other.

In 1992, 39 percent of the crimes included in the National Crime Victimization Survey were reported to the police: 50 percent of the violent victimizations; 41 percent of all household crimes; and 30 percent of personal thefts.

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# THE COST OF CRIME

An estimated \$19.1 billion was lost from personal and household crime in 1991. This estimate includes losses from property theft or damage, cash losses, medical expenses and other costs. (*Bureau of Justice Statistics, October 1993, "Highlights from 20 Years of Surveying Crime Victims: The National Crime Victimization Survey, 1973-92," U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.*)

Adjusting for inflation, the cost of crime to victims has risen 17 percent from 1981 to 1991. (*Ibid.*)

Crime related injuries typically account for more than 700,000 days of hospitalization annually -- the equivalent of about 30 percent of the hospital days for traffic accident injuries and just over one percent of the days resulting from heart disease. (*Ibid.*)

Crime victims in 1992 lost \$17.6 billion in direct costs. Economic loss of some kind occurred in 71 percent of all personal crimes (including rape, robbery, assault, and personal theft). Household crimes of burglary, theft, and motor vehicle theft involved economic loss in 91 percent of all victimizations. (*Klaus, Patsy A., 1994, "The Costs of Crime to Victims," U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Washington, D.C.*)

About 12 percent of personal crimes and 24 percent of household crimes involved economic losses of \$500 or more. (*Ibid.*)

Direct costs of alcohol-related crashes are estimated to be \$44 billion yearly. An additional \$90 billion is lost in quality of life due to these crashes. (*Miller, Ted R. and Lawrence J. Blincoe, "Incidence and Cost of Alcohol-involved Crashes," Accident Analysis & Prevention, Volume 26, Number 5, pp. 583-591, 1994.*)

Abuse of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs cost the nation at least \$238 billion during 1990 in crime costs, destruction of property, lost productivity, and medical outlays. (*Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, October 31, 1993.*)

The average cost of hospitalization for a gun injury to a child is \$14,434. (*National Association of Children's Hospitals and Related Institutions, 1994.*)

The average daily cost of incarcerating a prisoner in the United States is \$52.38, which equates to an annual cost of \$19,118.70. (*Criminal Justice Institute, 1993, South Salem, NY.*)

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(PLACE YOUR ORGANIZATION'S MASTHEAD HERE)

# **CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS IN AMERICA: *HISTORICAL OVERVIEW***

## **1972**

■ The first three victim assistance programs are created:

- ◆ Aid for Victims of Crime in St. Louis, Missouri;
- ◆ Bay Area Women Against Rape in San Francisco, California; and
- ◆ Rape Crisis Center in Washington, D.C.

## **1974**

■ The Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) funds the first victim/witness programs in the Brooklyn and Milwaukee District Attorneys' offices, plus seven others through a grant to the National District Attorneys Association, to create model programs of assistance to victims, encourage victim cooperation, and improve prosecution.

■ The first law enforcement-based victim assistance programs are established in Fort Lauderdale, Florida and Indianapolis, Indiana.

## **1975**

■ The first "Victim Rights Week" is organized by the Philadelphia District Attorney.

■ Citizen activists from across the country unite to expand victim services and increase recognition of victims' rights through the formation of the National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA).

## **1976**

■ The National Organization for Women forms a task force to examine the problem of battering. It demands research into the problem and money for battered women's shelters.

■ Nebraska becomes the first state to abolish the marital rape exemption.

■ The first national conference on battered women is sponsored by the Milwaukee Task Force on Battered Women in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

- In Fresno County, California, Chief Probation Officer James Rowland creates the first victim impact statement to provide the judiciary with an objective inventory of victim injuries prior to sentencing.

- Women's Advocates in St. Paul, Minnesota starts the first hotline for battered women. Women's Advocates and Haven House in Pasadena, California establish the first shelters for battered women.

## 1977

- Oregon becomes the first state to enact legislation mandating arrest in domestic violence cases.

## 1978

- The U.S. Congress passes the *Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act* which establishes the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect. The new Center creates an information clearinghouse, provides technical assistance and training, and promotes research and model programs.

- The National Coalition Against Sexual Assault (NCASA) is formed to combat sexual violence and to promote services for survivors.

- The National Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCADV) is organized as a voice for the battered women's movement on a national level. NCADV

initiates the introduction of the *Family Violence Prevention and Services Act* in the U.S. Congress.

- Parents of Murdered Children (POMC), a self-help support group, is founded in Cincinnati, Ohio.

- Minnesota becomes the first state to allow probable cause (warrantless) arrest in cases of domestic assault, regardless of whether a protection order had been issued against the offender.

## 1979

- The Office on Domestic Violence is established in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (but is closed in 1981).

- The U.S. Congress fails to enact the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) and Federal funding for victims' programs is phased out. Many grassroots and "system-based" programs are closed.

## 1980

- Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) is founded after the death of Candy Lightner's 13-year-old daughter Cari, who was killed by a repeat offender drunk driver. The first two MADD chapters are created in Sacramento, California and Annapolis, Maryland.

■ The U.S. Congress passes the *Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act of 1980*.

■ Wisconsin passes the first "Crime Victims' Bill of Rights."

■ The First National Day of Unity in October is established by NCADV to mourn battered women who have died, celebrate women who have survived the violence, and honor all who have worked to defeat domestic violence. This Day becomes Domestic Violence Awareness Week and, in 1987, expands to a month of awareness activities each October.

■ NCADV holds its first national conference in Washington, D.C., which gains Federal recognition of critical issues facing battered women, and sees the birth of several state coalitions.

■ The first Victim Impact Panel for defendants is sponsored by Removed Intoxicated Drivers (RID) in Oswego County, New York.

## 1981

■ Frank G. Carrington, considered by many to be the Father of the Victims' Rights Movement, founded *The Victims' Assistance Legal Organization, Inc. (VALOR)* to promote the rights of crime victims in the civil and criminal justice systems.

■ Ronald Reagan becomes the first President to proclaim "Crime Victims' Week" in April.

■ The disappearance and murder of missing child Adam Walsh prompts a national campaign to raise public awareness about child abduction and enact laws to better protect children.

■ The Attorney General's Task Force on Violent Crime recommends that a separate Task Force be created to consider victims' issues.

## 1982

■ In a Rose Garden ceremony, President Reagan appoints the Task Force on Victims of Crime, which holds public hearings in six cities across the nation to create a greatly needed national focus on the needs of crime victims. The Task Force *Final Report* offers 68 recommendations that become the framework for the advancement of new programs and policies. Its final recommendation, to amend the Sixth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution to guarantee that "...the victim, in every criminal prosecution, shall have the right to be present and to be heard at all critical stages of judicial proceedings...", becomes a vital source of new energy pushing toward the successful efforts to secure state constitutional amendments in the late 1980s and in this decade.

- *The Federal Victim and Witness Protection Act of 1982* brings "fair treatment standards" to victims and witnesses in the Federal criminal justice system.

- California voters overwhelmingly pass Proposition 8 which guarantees restitution and other statutory reforms to crime victims.

- The passage of the *Missing Children's Act of 1982* helps parents guarantee that identifying information on their missing child is promptly entered into the FBI National Crime Information Center (NCIC) computer system.

- The first Victim Impact Panel, sponsored by MADD, which educates drunk drivers about the devastating impact their criminal acts have on innocent victims, is organized in Rutland, Massachusetts.

## 1983

- The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) is created by the U.S. Department of Justice within the Office of Justice Programs to implement recommendations from the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime. OVC establishes a national resource center, trains professionals and develops model legislation to protect victims' rights.

- The U.S. Attorney General establishes a Task Force on Family Violence, which holds six public hearings across the United States.

- The U.S. Attorney General issues guidelines for Federal victim and witness assistance.

- In April, President Reagan honors crime victims in a Rose Garden ceremony at the White House.

- The first National Conference of the Judiciary on Victims of Crime meets at the National Judicial College in Reno, Nevada.

- President Reagan proclaims the first National Missing Children's Day in observance of the disappearance of missing child Etan Patz.

- The International Association of Chiefs of Police Board of Governors adopts a Crime Victims' Bill of Rights and establishes a victims' rights committee to bring about renewed emphasis on the needs of crime victims by law enforcement officials nationwide.

## 1984

- The passage of the *Victims Of Crime Act (VOCA)* establishes the Crime Victims Fund, made up of Federal criminal fines, penalties and bond forfeitures, to support state victim compensation and local victim service programs.

- President Reagan signs the *Justice Assistance Act*, which establishes a financial assistance program for state and local government and funds 200 new victim service programs.

■ The *National Minimum Drinking Age Act of 1984* is enacted, providing strong incentives to states without "21" laws to raise the minimum age for drinking, saving an estimated 5,000-plus young lives in years to come.

■ The first of several international affiliates of Mothers Against Drunk Driving is chartered in Canada.

■ The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) is created as the national resource for missing children. Passage of the *Missing Children's Assistance Act* provides a Congressional mandate for the Center.

■ The Spiritual Dimension in Victim Services is founded to involve the religious community in violence prevention and victim assistance.

■ Crime Prevention Week in February is marked by a White House ceremony with McGruff.

■ The Task Force on Family Violence presents its report to the U.S. Attorney General with recommendations for action in many areas, including: the criminal justice system's response to battered women; prevention and awareness; education and training; and data collection and reporting.

■ The U.S. Congress passes the *Family Violence Prevention and Services Act*, which earmarks Federal funding for programs serving victims of domestic violence.

■ The ad-hoc committee on the constitutional amendment formalizes its plans with a key decision to secure passage of amendments at the state level.

■ Concerns of Police Survivors (COPS) is organized at the first police survivors' seminar held in Washington, D.C., by 110 relatives of officers killed in the line of duty.

■ The first National Symposium on Sexual Assault is co-sponsored by the Office of Justice Programs and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

■ A victim/witness notification system is established within the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

■ The Office for Victims of Crime hosts the first national symposium on child molestation.

■ Victim/Witness Coordinator positions are established in U.S. Attorney's Offices within the U.S. Department of Justice.

■ California State University-Fresno initiates the first Victim Services Certificate Program offered for academic credit by a university.

■ Remove Intoxicated Drivers (RID) calls for a comprehensive Sane National Alcohol Policy (SNAP) to curb aggressive promotions aimed at youth.

## 1985

- The Federal Crime Victims Fund deposits total \$68 million.

- The National Victim Center is founded in honor of Sunny von Bulow to promote the rights and needs of crime victims, and to educate Americans about the devastating effect of crime on our society.

- The United Nations General Assembly passes the *International Declaration on the Rights of Victims of Crime and the Abuse of Power*.

- President Reagan announces a Child Safety Partnership with 26 members. Its mission is to enhance private sector efforts to promote child safety, to clarify information about child victimization, and to increase public awareness about child abuse.

- The U.S. Surgeon General issues a report identifying domestic violence as a major health problem.

## 1986

- The Office for Victims of Crime awards the first grants to support state victim compensation and assistance Programs.

- Over 100 constitutional amendment supporters meet in Washington, D.C., at a forum sponsored by NOVA to refine a national plan to secure constitutional amendments for victims of crime.

- Rhode Island passes a constitutional amendment granting victims the right to restitution, to submit victim impact statements, and to be treated with dignity and respect.

- MADD's "Red Ribbon Campaign" enlists motorists to display a red ribbon on their automobiles, pledging to drive safe and sober during the holidays.

## 1987

- The Victims' Constitutional Amendment Network (VCAN) and Steering Committee is formed at a meeting hosted by the National Victim Center.

- Security on Campus, Inc. (SOC) is established by Howard and Connie Clery, following the tragic robbery, rape and murder of their daughter Jeanne at Lehigh University in Pennsylvania. SOC raises national awareness about the hidden epidemic of violence on our nation's campuses.

- The American Correctional Association establishes a Task Force on Victims of Crime.

- NCADV establishes the first national toll-free domestic violence hotline.

- Victim advocates in Florida, frustrated by five years of inaction on a proposed constitutional amendment by their legislature, begin a petition drive. Thousands of citizens sign petitions

supporting constitutional protection of victims' rights. The Florida legislature reconsiders, and the constitutional amendment appears on the 1988 ballot.

## 1988

- The National Aging Resource Center on Elder Abuse (NARCEA) is established through a cooperative agreement among the American Public Welfare Association, the National Association of State Units on Aging, and the University of Delaware.

- *State v. Ciskie* is the first case to allow the use of expert testimony to explain the behavior and mental state of an adult rape victim. The testimony is used to show why a victim of repeated physical and sexual assaults by her intimate partner would not immediately call the police or take action. The jury convicts the defendant on four counts of rape.

- The *Federal Drunk Driving Prevention Act* is passed, raising the minimum drinking age in all states to 21.

- Vice President Bush endorses victims' rights in a major policy speech about crime and victimization in Trenton, New Jersey.

- The National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards opens a national office in Washington, D.C.

- The membership of the Missouri Victim Assistance Network (MOVA) passes a resolution establishing a committee to

explore a constitutional amendment for victims' rights.

- Constitutional amendments are introduced in Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Michigan, South Carolina and Washington. Florida's amendment is placed on the November ballot where it passes with 90% of the vote. Michigan's constitutional amendment passes with 80% of the vote. Three amendments -- in Arizona, Delaware, and Washington -- are defeated in committee.

- The first "Indian Nations: Justice for Victims of Crime" conference is sponsored by the Office for Victims of Crime in Rapid City, South Dakota.

- VOCA amendments legislatively establish the Office for Victims of Crime, elevate the position of Director by making Senate confirmation necessary for appointment, and induce state compensation programs to cover victims of domestic violence and drunk driving.

## 1989

- South Carolina and Wisconsin victims and advocates begin exploring constitutional amendment strategies. Crime victims and advocates in Arizona plan to launch an initiative/petition drive to secure an amendment.

- Crime victims' constitutional amendments are introduced in Maryland, Ohio and Texas, and re-introduced in Washington. The legislatures in Texas and

Washington pass their respective amendments, which are both ratified by voters in November.

## 1990

- The U.S. Congress passes the *Hate Crime Statistics Act* requiring the U.S. Attorney General to collect data of incidence of certain crimes motivated by prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation or ethnicity.

- The *Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act*, requiring institutions of higher education to disclose murder, rape, robbery and other crimes on campus, is signed into law by President Bush.

- The *Child Protection Act of 1990*, which features reforms to make the Federal criminal justice system less traumatic for child victims and witnesses, is passed by the U.S. Congress.

- Legislation proposed by MADD to prevent drunk drivers and other offenders from filing bankruptcy to avoid paying criminal restitution or civil fines, is passed by the U.S. Congress.

- The Arizona petition drive to place the victims' rights constitutional amendment on the ballot succeeds, and the amendment is ratified by voters.

- The first National Incidence Study on Missing, Abducted, Runaway and Throwaway Children in America shows that over one million children fall victim to

abduction annually.

- The *National Child Search Assistance Act* requires law enforcement to enter reports of missing children and unidentified persons in the NCIC computer.

- Victims' rights constitutional amendments are introduced in Illinois, Missouri, New Jersey, New York and Wisconsin. Oregon advocates launch an initiative drive. Crime victims and advocates in Colorado, Indiana, Maine, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina and Vermont form coalitions in support of constitutional amendments.

## 1991

- U.S. Representative Ilena Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL) files the first Congressional Joint Resolution to place victims' rights in the U.S. Constitution.

- The *Violence Against Women Act of 1991* is considered by the U.S. Congress.

- California State University-Fresno approves the first Bachelors Degree Program in Victimology in the nation.

- The *Campus Sexual Assault Victims' Bill of Rights Act* is introduced in the U.S. Congress.

- The results of the first national public opinion poll to examine citizens' attitudes about violence and victimization are released by the National Victim Center in conjunction with National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

■ The Attorney General's Summit on Law Enforcement and Violent Crime focuses national attention on victims' rights in the criminal justice system.

■ The U.S. Attorney General issues new comprehensive guidelines that establish procedures for the Federal criminal justice system to respond to the needs of crime victims. The 1991 Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance implement new protections of the *Crime Control Act of 1990*, integrating the requirements of the *Federal Crime Victims' Bill of Rights*, the *Victims of Child Abuse Act* and the *Victim and Witness Protection Act of 1982*.

■ The first national conference which addresses victims' rights and needs in corrections is sponsored by the Office for Victims of Crime in California.

■ The first International Conference on Campus Rape is held in Orlando, Florida.

■ The American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) establishes a Victims Committee to examine victims' issues and concerns related to community corrections.

■ The *International Parental Child Kidnapping Act* makes the act of unlawfully removing a child outside the United States a Federal felony.

■ The Spiritual Dimension in Victim Services facilitates a conference of leaders of thirteen religious denominations to plan ways in which these large religious bodies can

increase awareness of crime victims' needs and provide appropriate services.

■ The New Jersey legislature passes a victims' rights constitutional amendment, which is ratified by voters in November.

■ Colorado legislators introduce a constitutional amendment on the first day of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. Fifteen days later, the bill is unanimously passed by both Houses to be placed on the ballot in 1992.

■ The victims' rights constitutional amendment in Missouri is passed by the legislature, and will appear on the November, 1992 ballot.

■ In an 8-0 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Simon & Schuster v. New York Crime Victims Board* that New York's notoriety-for-profit statute was overbroad and, in the final analysis, unconstitutional.

## 1992

■ The U.S. Congress reauthorizes the *Higher Education Bill* which includes a *Sexual Assault Victims' Bill of Rights*.

■ The *Battered Women's Testimony Act*, which urges states to accept expert testimony in criminal cases involving battered women, is passed by Congress and signed into law by President Bush.

■ In a unanimous decision, the U.S. Supreme Court -- in *R.A.V. vs. City of St. Paul* -- struck down a local hate crimes

ordinance in Minnesota.

- Five states -- Colorado, Kansas, Illinois, Missouri and New Mexico -- ratify constitutional amendments for victims' rights.
- Twenty-eight states pass anti-stalking legislation.
- Massachusetts passes a landmark bill creating a statewide computerized domestic violence registry and requires judges to check the registry, when handling such cases.

## 1993

- Wisconsin ratifies constitutional amendment for victims' rights, bringing the total number of states with these amendments to 14.
- Congress passes the "Brady Bill" requiring a waiting period for the purchase of handguns.
- Congress passes the *Child Sexual Abuse Registry Act* establishing a national repository for information on child sex offenders.
- Twenty-two states pass stalking statutes, bringing the total number of states with stalking laws to 50, plus the District of Columbia.

## 1994

- Five additional states pass constitutional amendments for victims rights - the largest number ever in a single year - bring the total number of states with amendments to 20. States with new amendments include: Alabama, Alaska, Idaho, Maryland, Ohio, and Utah.
- Congress passes the most comprehensive package of federal victims' right legislation as part of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act. Bill includes:

- ◆ *Violence Against Women Act*, which authorized more than \$1 billion in funding for programs to combat violence against women.
- ◆ Enhanced VOCA Funding provisions.
- ◆ Establishment of National Child Sex Offender Registry.
- ◆ Enhanced Sentences for Drunk Drivers with child passengers.

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### *Acknowledgements*

*Compiled by the National Victim Center with the support and assistance of:*

- *The U.S. Department of Justice Office for Victims of Crime;*
- *The many national, state and local victim service providers who provided documentation of their key victims' rights landmarks. contributions to this publication.*

# 10

## TEN THINGS YOU AND YOUR NEIGHBORS CAN DO

Work with public agencies and other organizations — neighborhood-based or community-wide — on solving common problems. Don't be shy about letting them know what your community needs.

Make sure that all the youth in the neighborhood have positive ways to spend their spare time, through organized recreation, tutoring programs, part-time work, and volunteer opportunities.

Set up a Neighborhood Watch or a community patrol, working with police. Make sure your streets and homes are well lighted.

Build a partnership with police, focused on solving problems instead of reacting to crises. Make it possible for neighbors to report suspicious activity or crimes without fear of retaliation.

Take advantage of "safety in numbers" to hold rallies, marches, and other group activities to show you're determined to drive out crime and drugs.

Clean up the neighborhood! Involve everyone — teens, children, senior citizens. Graffiti, litter, abandoned cars, and run-down buildings tell criminals that you don't care about where you live or each other. Call the city public works department and ask for help in cleaning up.

Ask local officials to use new ways to get criminals out of your building or neighborhood. These include enforcing anti-noise laws, housing codes, health and fire codes, anti-nuisance laws, and drug-free clauses in rental leases.

Form a Court Watch to help support victims and witnesses and to see that criminals get fairly punished.

Work with schools to establish drug-free, gun-free zones; work with recreation officials to do the same for parks.

Develop and share a phone list of local organizations that can provide counseling, job training, guidance, and other services that neighbors might need.

**Don't Let Your**

# **FAMILY**

**Use  
Television  
Wisely**

## **Go Down the Tube**



Set limits on what children can watch. Homework and a meal with the family take priority.



Watch TV with your children and talk about what each of you liked and didn't like.



Set an example. Carefully choose your own programs and the amount of time you watch television.



Make one room a TV-Free Zone — a comfortable place to read, talk, and listen, with no television set.



Don't use TV as a babysitter.



Encourage your children to spend their free time in activities such as sports, hobbies, playing with friends, or reading rather than sitting in front of the tube.



Limit video games to a half-hour a day. Use a kitchen timer.



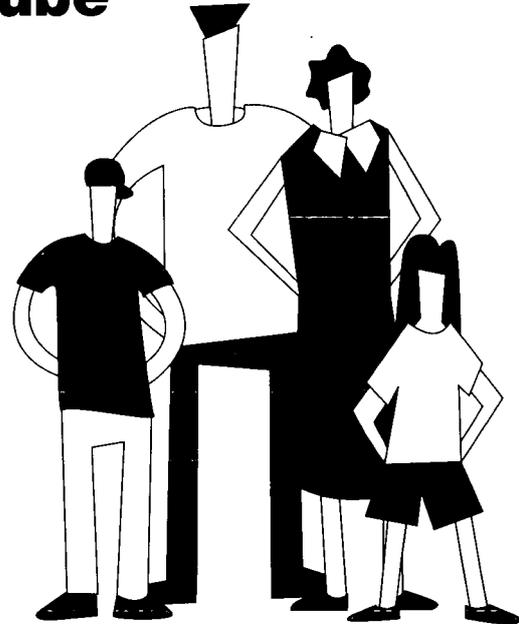
Look for TV programs that encourage kids to do something — build a treehouse, start a hobby, help out at home, volunteer to help someone. Look for TV programs that relate to a book, something your child is studying, an experience from your own childhood or that of a relative.



Don't use TV as a reward or punishment.



If you find a TV ad offensive, write or call the advertiser and the station.



TURN off  
the  
Violence

TAKE A BITE OUT OF  
**CRIME**



- ✓ Describe the suspect: sex and race, age, height, weight, hair color, clothing, distinctive characteristics such as beard, mustache, scars, or accent.
- ✓ Describe the vehicle if one was involved: color, make, model, year, license plate, and special features such as stickers, dents, or decals.

### STAYING ALIVE!

It's an unfortunate fact that when a neighborhood crime crisis goes away, so does enthusiasm for Neighborhood Watch. Work to keep your Watch group a vital force for community well-being.

- ✓ Organize regular meetings that focus on current issues such as drug abuse, "hate" or bias-motivated violence, crime in schools, child care before and after school, recreational activities for young people, and victim services.
- ✓ Organize community patrols to walk around streets or apartment complexes and alert police to crime and suspicious activities and identify problems needing attention. People in cars with cellular phones or CB radios can patrol.
- ✓ Adopt a park or school playground. Pick up litter, repair broken equipment, paint over graffiti.
- ✓ Work with local building code officials to require dead bolt locks, smoke alarms, and other safety devices in new and existing homes and commercial buildings.

- ✓ Work with parent groups and schools to start a McGruff House\* or other block parent program (to help children in emergency situations.)
- ✓ Publish a newsletter that gives prevention tips and local crime news, recognizes residents of all ages who have "made a difference," and highlights community events.
- ✓ Don't forget social events that give neighbors a chance to know each other — a block party, potluck dinner, volleyball or softball game, picnic.

\* A McGruff House is a reliable source of help for children in emergency or frightening situations. Volunteers must meet specific standards, including a law enforcement records check. Programs are established locally as a partnership among law enforcement, schools, and community organizations. For information call 801-486-8768.

Crime Prevention Tips From  
**National Crime Prevention Council**  
 1700 K Street, NW, Second Floor  
 Washington, DC 20006-3817  
 and

The National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign is substantially funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.



TAKE A BITE OUT OF  
**CRIME**®

Developed by the  
 National Crime Prevention  
 Council in Partnership with  
 MOTOROLA

## TAKE A STAND AGAINST CRIME Join a Neighborhood Watch



W.

Neighborhood Watch, Block Watch, Town Watch, Crime Watch — whatever the name, it's one of the most effective and least costly ways to prevent crime and reduce fear. Neighborhood Watch fights the isolation that crime both creates and feeds upon. It forges bonds among area residents, helps reduce burglaries and robberies, and improves relations between police and the communities they serve.

### **THE ABC'S OF NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH**

- ✓ Any community resident can join — young and old, single and married, renter and home owner.
- ✓ A few concerned residents, a community organization, or a law enforcement agency can spearhead the effort to organize a Watch.
- ✓ Members learn how to make their homes more secure, watch out for each other and the neighborhood, and report activities that raise their suspicions to the police or sheriff's office.
- ✓ You can form a Watch group around any geographical unit: a block, apartment, park, business area, public housing complex, office, marina.
- ✓ Watch groups are not vigilantes. They are extra eyes and ears for reporting crime and helping neighbors. Neighborhood Watch helps build pride and serves as a springboard for efforts that address community concerns such as recreation for youth, child care, and affordable housing.

### **GETTING ORGANIZED**

When a group decides to form a Neighborhood Watch, it:

- ✓ Contacts the police or sheriff's department or local crime prevention organization for help in training members in home security and reporting skills and for information on local crime patterns.



- ✓ Selects a coordinator and block captains who are responsible for organizing meetings and relaying information to members.

- ✓ Recruit members, keeping up-to-date on new residents and making special efforts to involve the elderly, working parents, and young people.
- ✓ Works with local government or law enforcement to put up Neighborhood Watch signs, usually after at least 50% of all households are enrolled.

### **NEIGHBORS LOOK FOR...**

- ✓ Someone screaming or shouting for help.
- ✓ Someone looking into windows and parked cars.
- ✓ Unusual noises.
- ✓ Property being taken out of houses where no one is at home or closed businesses.
- ✓ Cars, vans, or trucks moving slowly with no apparent destination, or without lights.
- ✓ Anyone being forced into a vehicle.
- ✓ A stranger sitting in a car or stopping to talk to a child.
- ✓ Abandoned cars.

*Report these incidents to the police or sheriff's department. Talk about the problem with your neighbors.*

### **HOW TO REPORT**

- ✓ Give your name and address.
- ✓ Briefly describe the event — what happened, when, where, and who was involved.

institution, make recommendations, and try to resolve problems. He or she has no enforcement power, but must use reason and persuasion to convince management that certain policies or practices should be changed. Newspapers, television and radio stations, government agencies, health care systems, and educational systems often use ombudsmen.

### COMMUNICATION TIPS

- ✓ Choose a convenient time.
- ✓ Plan ahead.
- ✓ Talk directly.
- ✓ Don't blame or name-call.
- ✓ Give information.
- ✓ Listen.
- ✓ Show that you are listening.
- ✓ Talk it through.
- ✓ Work on a solution.
- ✓ Follow through.

### WHERE TO FIND HELP

- ✓ Schools, colleges, universities.
- ✓ Local or state consumer protection offices.
- ✓ Community or neighborhood dispute resolution centers.
- ✓ Local government – district attorney, small claims court, family services.
- ✓ Better Business Bureau.

- ✓ Private organizations listed in the telephone directory's yellow pages under arbitration or mediation services.
- ✓ Law school legal clinics.

### FOR INFORMATION

National Institute for Dispute Resolution  
1726 M Street, NW, Suite 500  
Washington, DC 20036  
202-466-4764

National Association for Mediation in Education (NAME)  
205 Hampshire House  
University of Massachusetts  
Amherst, MA 01003  
413-545-2462

Community Board Program, Inc.  
1540 Market Street, Suite 490  
San Francisco, CA 94102  
415-552-1250

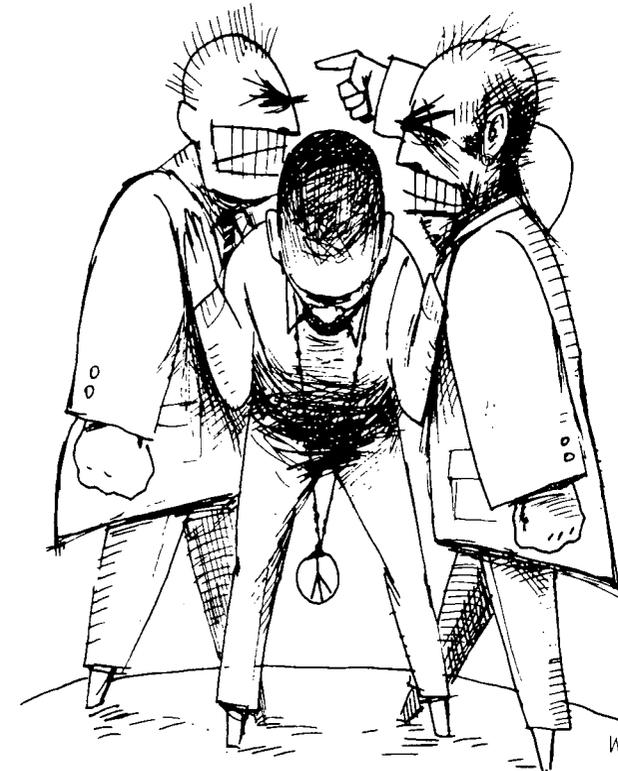
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and



TAKE A BITE OUT OF  
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## MAKING PEACE Tips on Managing Conflict



Irritated?  
Frustrated?  
Angry?  
Ready to Explode?

You're not alone. Whether it's an argument with a friend, irritation because a driver cuts in front of you, a disagreement about the best way to do a job — conflict is a part of everyday life. Conflict produces stress, hurts friendships, and causes injury and death.

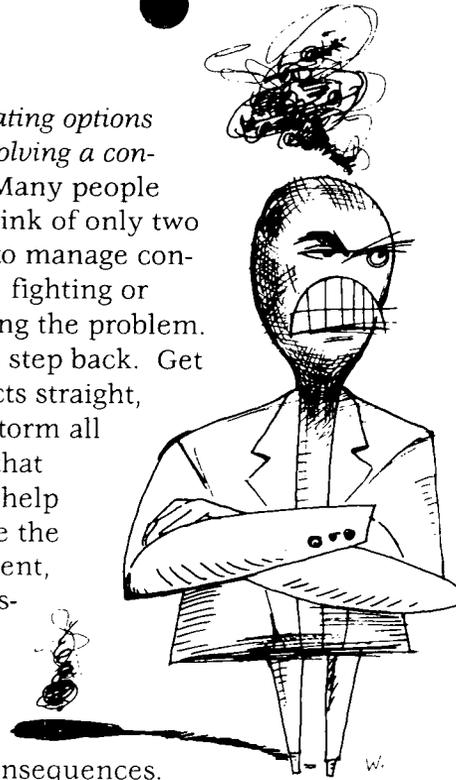
We can't always avoid conflict, but we can learn to manage it.

That way, we use conflict to improve our lives and to learn from past mistakes.

### **WHAT SKILLS ARE NEEDED TO MANAGE PERSONAL CONFLICT?**

- ✓ *Understanding your own feelings about conflict.* This means recognizing your "triggers," words or actions that immediately provoke an emotional response, like anger. It could be a facial expression, a tone of voice, a pointing finger, a certain phrase. Once you know your "triggers," you can better control your emotions.
- ✓ *Active listening.* Go beyond hearing just words and try to understand what the other person is saying. Listen carefully, instead of thinking about what you're going to say next. Active listening requires concentration and body language that says you are paying attention.

- ✓ *Generating options for resolving a conflict.* Many people can think of only two ways to manage conflict — fighting or avoiding the problem. Take a step back. Get the facts straight, brainstorm all ideas that might help resolve the argument, and discuss the pros, cons, and consequences.



### **MOVING AWAY FROM CONFRONTATION AND TOWARD AGREEMENT**

- ✓ Look at your response to conflict. If your style isn't working — you're left with raging emotions which lead to more problems — try to change.
- ✓ State your needs and define the problem. Talk about the issues without insulting or blaming the other person. Don't state your position; that's simply your solution to the problem. Compare what is said (position) with what is really meant (needs).
- ✓ Together, discuss various ways of meeting needs or solving the problem. Be flexible and open-minded.

- ✓ Decide who will be responsible for specific actions after reaching agreement on a plan.

### **IF YOU CAN'T WORK IT OUT... GET HELP**

*Try mediation.* Courts, schools, and businesses are turning more and more to mediation to resolve disputes. Mediation relieves the backlog in overburdened courts, and people often are more satisfied with the results. Mediators do not make decisions for people — they help people make their own decisions.

In mediation sessions, a neutral third person (or persons) helps the parties in conflict resolve their problem. Mediators should be detached and unbiased. They may be professionals or volunteers who have undergone intensive training. Mediators do not dictate a settlement; they encourage dialog, provide guidance, and help the parties define areas of agreement and disagreement. A mediation session is confidential.

*Try arbitration.* In arbitration, a neutral third party acts as a judge. Disputing parties agree on an arbitrator who then hears evidence from all sides, asks questions, and hands down a decision. Usually, the arbitrator's decision is final. Some arbitration programs use a panel of arbitrators who decide the outcome of a complaint by majority vote.

*Try an ombudsman.* An ombudsman is hired by and works within an institution. The ombudsman's job is to investigate complaints from the public against the

## Community Partners

- Law enforcement can report on the type of crimes in the surrounding community and suggest ways to make schools safer.
- Community-based groups, church organizations, and other services groups can provide counseling, extended learning programs, before and after-school activities, school watches, and other community crime prevention programs.
- State and local governments can develop model school safety plans and provide funding for schools to implement the programs.
- Local businesses can provide apprenticeship programs, participate in the adopt-a-school programs, or serve as mentors to area students.
- Colleges and universities can offer conflict management courses to teachers or assist school officials in developing violence prevention curricula.

*\*A McGruff House is a reliable source of help for children in emergency or frightening situations. Volunteers must meet specific standards, including a law enforcement records check. Programs are established locally as a partnership among law enforcement, schools and community organizations. For information call 801-486-8768.*

## For Information

National School Safety Center  
4165 Thousand Oaks Boulevard, Suite 290  
Westlake Village, CA 91362  
805-373-9977

National Association of Elementary  
School Principals  
1615 Duke Street  
Alexandria, VA 22314-3438  
703-684-3345

**Crime Prevention Tips From**  
National Crime Prevention Council  
1700 K Street, NW, Second Floor  
Washington, DC 20006-3817  
and



**TAKE A BITE OUT OF  
CRIME**

The National Citizens' Crime  
Prevention Campaign is  
substantially funded by the  
Bureau of Justice Assistance,  
Office of Justice Programs,  
U.S. Department of Justice.



## *Working Together To* **Create Safe Schools**

When crime, drugs, and violence spill over from the streets into the schools, providing a safe learning environment becomes increasingly difficult. More students carry weapons for protection. Gunfights replace fistfights. Many students must travel through drug dealer or gang turf. Violence becomes an acceptable way to settle conflicts.

When this happens, children cannot learn and teachers cannot teach.

Creating a safe place where children can learn and grow depends on a partnership among students, parents, teachers, and other community institutions. To prevent school violence:

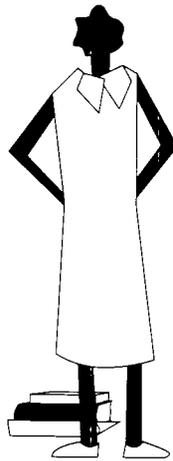
- Find out how crime threatens schools in your community;
- Take actions to protect children; and
- Promote nonviolent ways to manage conflict.

*How do these ideas translate into action? Here are some practical suggestions for young people, parents, school staff, and others in the community.*



### **Students**

- Settle arguments with words, not fists or weapons.
- Report crimes or suspicious activities to the police, school authorities, or parents.
- Learn safe routes for traveling to and from school, and know good places to seek help.
- Don't use alcohol or other drugs, and stay away from places and people associated with them.
- Get involved in your school's anti-violence activities — have poster contests against violence, hold anti-drug rallies, volunteer to counsel peers. If there's no program, help start one.

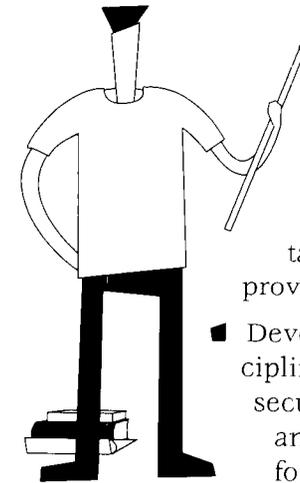


### **Parents**

- Sharpen your parenting skills. Work with your children to emphasize and build their strengths.
- Teach your children how to reduce their risk of being victims of crime.
- Know where your kids are, what they are doing, and who they are with at all times.
- Help your children learn nonviolent

ways to handle frustration, anger, and conflict.

- Become involved in your child's school activities — PTA, field trips, and helping out in class or lunch room.
- Work with other parents in your neighborhood to start a McGruff House\* or other block parent program.



### **School Staff**

- Evaluate your school's safety objectively. Set targets for improvement.
- Develop consistent disciplinary policies, good security procedures, and a response plan for emergencies.
- Train school personnel in conflict resolution, problem solving, crisis intervention, cultural sensitivity, classroom management, and counseling skills.
- Work with students, parents, law enforcement, state governments, and community-based groups to develop wider-scope crime prevention efforts such as Drug-Free and Gun-Free School Zones.

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS  
User Services  
Box 6000  
Rockville, MD 20850

U.S. Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs  
National Institute of Justice



# For Current Criminal Justice Information ... Register Now

The National Institute of Justice—the principal criminal justice research and development agency of the U.S. Government—established the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) in 1972 to serve as the most comprehensive criminal justice information resource in the world.

You are invited to register with NCJRS to keep up with the latest information on criminal justice research, policies, and programs. As a registered user of NCJRS, you will receive free the *National Institute of Justice Journal* and the bimonthly *National Institute of Justice Catalog*. These present the latest Institute research and evaluation findings as well

as information on programs and publications of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the Office for Victims of Crime, and the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Increase your awareness of criminal justice issues, programs, and trends. Send in your completed registration form today.

To learn more about the criminal justice resources available from NCJRS, write the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, or call toll free 800-851-3420 (301-251-5500 from Canada and other countries).

This information is requested pursuant to the authority of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) under sections (202)(c)(6) and (7) of Pub. L. 98-473 and the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (NIJJDP) under section 242 of Pub. L. 93-415, as amended. Disclosure of information on this form is voluntary. Failure to supply all required information may result in a delay in processing this form and a failure to receive information of interest. The information provided on this form will be used by NIJ and NIJJDP to classify users' interests and provide users with technical information that corresponds to their areas of interest. Public reporting burden

for this collection of information is estimated to average 6 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspects of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20531; and to the Public Use Reports Project, 1121-0037, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503.

# National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Registration Form

## POSITION TITLE

Please check *one* box that best describes your job function:

- A  Criminal justice professional\*
- B  Judge
- C  Planner
- D  Researcher
- E  Educator/trainer
- F  Health services provider
- G  Librarian/information specialist
- H  Student/intern
- J  Financial management personnel
- K  Investigator
- M  Medical examiner or coroner
- N  Legislator
- O  Consultant
- P  Media representative
- Q  Architect
- R  Manufacturer
- S  Scientist/engineer
- T  Laboratory technician
- Z  Other (please specify)

\* Refers to line and supervisory personnel in law enforcement, courts, probation, parole, and corrections in the criminal justice or juvenile justice systems.

## ORGANIZATIONAL AFFILIATION

Please check *one* box that best describes your affiliation:

- AA  Law enforcement agency
- AC  Security police/private security agency
- AF  Crime prevention organization
- AG  Judicial branch
- AI  Juvenile justice agency
- AL  Corrections agency
- AN  Probation agency
- AO  Parole agency
- AR  Defense (legal) agency
- AS  Prosecution agency
- AU  Legislative branch
- AV  Executive branch
- AW  Community organization
- AX  Educational institution
- AY  Research organization
- AZ  Professional association/society
- BA  Media organization
- BB  Private corporation
- BC  Self-employed
- VV  Victim services agency
- YY  Community service/restitution agency
- ZZ  Other (please specify)

## TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

Please check *one* box:

- A  U.S. Department of Justice
- E  Other Federal Government
- F  State government
- H  County government
- J  Municipal government
- K  Private sector
- M  Foreign
- N  Military

## POSITION LEVEL

Please check *one* box:

- A  Administrator/director
- B  Supervisor
- C  Line staff
- D  Support staff
- E  Specialist
- F  Volunteer
- G  Elected official
- Z  Other (please specify)

## INTEREST PROFILE

Please check the boxes that describe the areas from which you would like to receive information:

- A  AIDS and criminal justice
- B  Corrections
- C  Corrections construction
- D  Courts
- E  Crime prevention
- F  Crime victims
- G  Criminal justice technology
- H  Criminology and criminal justice research
- I  Drugs and crime
- J  Juvenile justice
- K  Law enforcement
- L  White-collar crime

## AGENCY SIZE

Please check *one* box:

- A  1-30 employees
- C  31-99 employees
- E  100-599 employees
- G  600+ employees

## SERVICE POPULATION

Please check *one* box:

- A  Adult
- B  Juvenile
- C  Both

1 LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MI
2 AGENCY OR ORGANIZATION (for business address only)		
3 AGENCY OR ORGANIZATION (cont'd.)		BUILDING/ROOM
5 STREET ADDRESS		
6 CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE
7 PHONE NUMBER (include Area Code)	POSITION/TITLE	
8 If other than U.S., CITY/PROVINCE/COUNTRY/ZIP CODE		COUNTRY CODE

# RESOURCES ON CRIME & VICTIMIZATION

## *AVAILABLE FREE FROM NCJRS*

TITLE	YEAR	ORDER NUMBER
<i>Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1973-92 Trends</i>	1994	NCJ 147006
<i>The Costs of Crime to Victims</i>	1994	NCJ 145865
<i>Lifetime Likelihood of Victimization</i>	1987	NCJ 104274
<i>Crime Victimization in City, Suburban and Rural Areas</i>	1992	NCJ 135943
<i>Crime and Neighborhoods</i>	1994	NCJ 147005
<i>Drugs and Crime Facts, 1993</i>	1994	NCJ 146246
<i>Drunk Driving: 1989 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails</i>	1992	NCJ 134728
<i>School Crime</i>	1991	NCJ 131645
<i>Teenage Victims</i>	1991	NCJ 128129
<i>Violence and Theft in the Workplace</i>	1994	NCJ 148199
<i>Elderly Crime Victims: Selected Findings</i>	1994	NCJ 147186
<i>Murder in Families</i>	1994	NCJ 143498
<i>Violence Between Intimates</i>	1994	NCJ 149259
<i>Violence Against Women</i>	1994	NCJ-145325
<i>Female Victims of Violent Crime</i>	1991	NCJ-126826
<i>Highlights from 20 Years of Surveying Crime Victims</i>	1993	NCJ-144525
<i>Child Rape Victims</i>	1994	NCJ-147001
<i>The Criminal Justice and Community Response to Rape</i>	1994	NCJ-148064
<i>Family Violence: Interventions for the Justice System</i>	1993	NCJ-144532
<i>The Cycle of Violence</i>	1992	NCJ-136607
<i>Violent Crime in the United States</i>	1991	NCJ-127855
<i>Understanding and Preventing Violence</i>	1994	NCJ-145645
<i>Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1992</i>	1994	NCJ-145125
<i>Violent Crime</i>	1994	NCJ-147486
<i>Project to Develop a Model Anti-Stalking Code for States</i>	1993	NCJ-144477
<i>Civil Protection Orders: Legislation, Current Court Practice, and Enforcement</i>	1990	NCJ-123623

To order these resource materials *free of charge* from the U.S. Department of Justice, either call the National Criminal Justice Reference Service at (800) 851-3420, or write to: National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, User Services, Box 6000, Rockville, MD, 20850. To join the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Clearinghouse, please use the form included in this *Resource Guide*.



# RESOURCE GUIDE EVALUATION

Please take a moment to let the Victims' Assistance Legal Organization (VALOR) and Office for Victims of Crime know if the 1995 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide was useful to you and your organization. Check the appropriate boxes in the following chart, and also let us know any ideas you have that could be utilized in the 1996 Resource Guide.

RESOURCE GUIDE COMPONENT	EXTREMELY HELPFUL	SOMEWHAT HELPFUL	NOT AT ALL HELPFUL
Tips for Using the NCVRW Resource Guide			
Field-initiated Ideas for Public Awareness and Outreach			
Sample Proclamation			
Sample Speech			
Sample Sermon			
Sample Public Service Announcements			
Sample Press Release			
Student Poster/Essay Contest			
Notable Quotables			
Statistical Overviews			
History of the Victims' Rights Movement			
Crime Prevention Brochures			
National Criminal Justice Reference Service Registration			
Resources on Crime and Victimization from NCJRS			
Posters			
Buttons			
Bookmarks			
Name Tags			
National Toll-free Information and Referral Numbers			

Please share your ideas for improving or expanding the National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide (use additional paper, as needed):

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Please attach any supporting documentation of your community's activities for 1995 National Crime Victims' Rights Week, and return this evaluation form to:

*Dr. Jane Nady Burnley, Executive Director*  
**VALOR**  
*P.O. Box 862*  
**McLean, VA 22101-0862**

Thank you for your assistance in evaluating the 1995 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide!



# RESOURCE GUIDE CO-SPONSORS

## **American Correctional Association**

### **Victims Committee**

13207 Heritage Woods Terrace

Midlothian, VA 23112

Phone: 804-323-2365

Contact: Fred L. Finkbeiner, Chairman, ACA Victims Committee

The American Correctional Association is a national organization for professionals in the field of corrections. The membership includes institutional corrections, both civilian and military; jails; probation and parole; volunteer organizations; and victim advocates. In addition to the administrative staff of the ACA and the various elected executive officers, there are a number of standing committees, one being the Victims Committee.

The Victims Committee is made up of 21 members from across the country, who have been or are actively involved in victims issues. The primary areas of attention for the Victims Committee are: to recommend national research, training and technical assistance projects for ACA to pursue relating to victims; to continue to develop ACA's policies on victims of juvenile crime; education of ACA members on the elements of restorative justice; and develop and propose methodologies to evaluate the effectiveness of victim services programs in corrections.

## **American Probation and Parole Association**

c/o The Council of State Governments

PO Box 11910

Lexington, KY 40578-1910

Phone: 606-244-8215

Fax: 606-244-8001

Contact: Tracy Godwin, Victim Services Specialist

The American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) is an international association composed of individuals from the United States and Canada actively involved in community-based corrections, in both the adult and juvenile sectors. APPA produces a variety of research documents and serves as a clearinghouse of information on topics of interest to community corrections professionals. In addition, APPA conducts training workshops, symposiums and training institutes to educate the community corrections field about pertinent issues, including the importance of incorporating victim services within probation and parole.

### **Association of Paroling Authorities International**

PO Box 1745

Sacramento, CA 95812

Phone: 916-354-1780

Fax: 916-354-1781

Contact: John Gillis

Chair, Victims Services Committee

PO Box 211

California, MO 65018

Phone: 314-796-2113

Fax: 314-796-2114

Contact: Gail Hughes

The Association of Paroling Authorities International (APAI) is a professional organization for paroling authorities and individuals with responsibilities in the field of parole. APAI's membership is drawn from federal, state and provincial governments. APAI serves to advance the profession of parole decision-making and release practices and to foster the understanding, continuity, development and integrity of this criminal justice discipline. The Association provides a forum for exchanging useful information on significant developments and trends in the field of parole through its periodic newsletter and its regional and annual conferences.

### **Center for the Study of Crime Victims' Rights, Remedies, and Resources**

University of New Haven

West Haven, CT 06516

Phone: 203-932-7041

Fax: 203-932-6030

Contact: Mario Thomas Gaboury, J.D., Ph.D., Director

The Center for the Study of Crime Victims' Rights, Remedies, and Resources was established to contribute to improving the treatment of victims of crime in the criminal and civil justice systems, and to expand our knowledge about crime victims' services needs and how best to meet them. The various projects currently offered by the Center, and those in development, include: (1) academic courses and professional training in victimology; (2) field research studies and independent program evaluation services; (3) technical assistance, strategic planning and management consultation for victim services programs; (4) conferences, symposia and publications in the victim's field, (5) inter-university and other scholarly programs related to crime victim research, legal rights and supportive services; and (6) legislative and public policy analysis and advocacy. The Center is housed in the School of Public Safety and Professional Studies of the University of New Haven, West Haven, CT.

### **Childhelp USA**

The Village of Childhelp East

23164 Dragoon Road

Lignum, VA 22726

Phone: 703-399-1926

Fax: 703-399-9730

Contact: Deborah Carraher

Childhelp USA/IOF Foresters Child Abuse

Hotline

Phone: 213-465-4016

Fax: 213-465-3933

Contact: Sue Meier

Childhelp USA operates the National Child Abuse Hotline (1-800-4-A-CHILD) providing 24-hour professional crisis counseling and referral services in all 50 states. Childhelp also provides counseling for adult and teen survivors of abuse at its Los Angeles Center, residential treatment for abused children at its Villages in California and Virginia, and abuse investigation services at its Children's Advocacy Centers in Tennessee and New York.

### **Concerns of Police Survivors, Inc.**

PO Box 3199

Camdenton, MO 65020

Phone: 314-346-4911

Fax: 314-346-1414

Contact: Suzanne F. Sawyer, Executive Director

Concerns of Police Survivors, Inc., provides assistance, guidance, understanding, compassion, empathy, and hope for the future through peer-support to survivors of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty. Furthermore, COPS educates law enforcement agencies on survivor issues and raises public awareness of the need to assist and support the law enforcement profession and its survivors.

### **Family Violence Prevention Fund**

383 Rhode Island, Suite 304

San Francisco, CA 94103-5133

Phone: 415-252-8900

Fax: 415-252-8991

Contact: Larisa Casillas

The Family Violence Prevention Fund (FUND) is a national, nonprofit organization that focuses on domestic violence education, prevention, and public policy reform. The overriding mission of the FUND is to stem the epidemic of domestic violence in our homes. Throughout its history, the FUND has developed pioneering prevention strategies in the justice, public education, and public health fields. The FUND's publications and model programs have been distributed to every state and several foreign countries. The FUND's "There's No Excuse for Domestic Violence" campaign is the first national public education effort on this subject.

### **Missing Kids International, Inc.**

6707 Old Dominion Drive, Suite 200

McLean, VA 22101

Phone: 703-761-2456

Fax: 703-761-2459

Missing Kids International, Inc. (MKI) is a newly established non-profit organization whose primary purpose is to help bring missing children home, through the use of state-of-the-art telecommunications, television, and computer technology. MKI is dedicated to creating new solutions, assisting missing children, their parents, law enforcement, social and government agencies, and cooperating with other missing children's organizations.

The planned television network will air continuously around-the-clock, 365 days a year, and will profile cases of missing children, including photographs and a description of the child, the circumstances relating to his/her disappearance, and information about possible abductors.

### **Mothers Against Drunk Driving**

511 E. John Carpenter Frwy., Suite 700  
Irving, TX 75062-8187

Phone: 214-744-MADD

Fax: 214-869-2206/2207

Contact: Janice Harris Lord, National Director, Victim Programs

Mothers Against Drunk Driving was established in 1980, primarily by two mothers, one whose daughter was killed and another who became the country's youngest paraplegic as a result of drunk driving. Both crashes were caused by multiple offenders. MADD's mission is to stop drunk driving and support victims of this violent crime. MADD has more than 500 active state organizations, chapters, and community action teams throughout the nation. All chapters have at least one trained victim advocate who offers one on one support, literature, and court accompaniment. Many chapters also offer Victim Impact Panels, a healing experience for victims, and victim support groups.

### **National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards**

PO Box 16003

Alexandria, VA 22302

Phone/Fax: 703-370-2996

Contact: Dan Eddy, Executive Director

Founded in 1977, the National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards promotes a nationwide network for the exchange of information and ideas among state and local victim compensation agencies. With compensation programs now operating in every state in the country, plus D.C., Guam and the Virgin Islands; the Association's goal is to advance better methods for serving crime victims through sound administrative practices, focusing on fiscal stability, efficient and expeditious processing and decision making, and effective outreach, communication, and advocacy.

The Association, through its annual and regional conferences, its *Crime Victim Compensation Quarterly*, its special reports, updates and surveys, and its information resource and referral capabilities, provides support for its members and fosters an interchange of experience and expertise. The Association maintains an executive office in Washington, D.C., from which it strives to represent the interests of its members.

### **National Center on Elder Abuse**

810 First Street, NE, Suite 500

Washington, DC 20002-4267

Phone: 202-682-0100

Fax: 202-289-6555

Contact: Toshio Tatara (APWA), Center Director

The National Center of Elder Abuse (NCEA), established in September, 1993, is operated by a consortium of four organizations: APWA, the National Association of State Units on Aging (NASUA), the University of Delaware College of Human Resources, and the National Committee for Prevention of Elder Abuse (NCPEA). The Center manages a Clearinghouse on Abuse and Neglect of the Elderly (CANE), the nation's only automated, elder abuse literature search and retrieval system; publishes the quarterly newsletter *NCEA EXCHANGE*; compiles and disseminates "best practice" information; trains professionals and concerned citizens on elder abuse; distributes technical assistance memoranda on

issues of importance to adult protective service (APS) and aging agencies; collects elder abuse statistics; performs research studies using data collected from agencies; analyzes state laws addressing elder abuse; provides agencies with assistance in improving their elder abuse information systems; and responds to inquiries about elder abuse from the public.

### **National Center for Missing and Exploited Children**

2101 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 550

Arlington, VA 22201-3052

Phone: 800-THE-Lost/800-843-5678

Fax: 703-235-4067

Contact: Judy Shretter

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) serves as a national clearinghouse and resource center on issues relating to child victimization, specifically the abduction and sexual exploitation of American youth. Opened in June, 1984, the National Center works in cooperation with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) at the U.S. Department of Justice in an effort to reduce crimes against children and better address the needs of victim families and the professionals serving them.

The National Center operates a 24-hour, toll-free hotline for parents to call to report a missing child; the public to relay information which could lead to a child's recovery; or for citizens to request free information on child protection. Since the National Center's establishment, our hotline has received approximately 820,000 calls, and over 9 million publications have been distributed.

In addition to networking with other nonprofit organizations, NCMEC staff works closely with law enforcement, child protective services, victim advocacy organizations, medical professionals, legislators, attorneys and judges in an effort to begin to close the gap in services for parents and siblings of missing and exploited children.

### **National Coalition Against Sexual Assault**

912 North Second Street

Harrisburg, PA 17102-3119

Phone: 717-232-7460

The National Coalition Against Sexual Assault (NCASA) is a membership organization committed to the prevention of sexual violence through intervention, education, advocacy and public policy. NCASA promotes and advocates a national course of action based on the sexual assault victim/survivor's perspective within a feminist framework. NCASA works toward the empowerment of all victims/survivors: children and adults, women and men. Major NCASA initiatives include hosting an annual National Conference and Women of Color Institute as well as producing resources for National Sexual Assault Awareness Month in April.

## **National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center**

Medical University of South Carolina

171 Ashley Avenue

Charleston, SC 29425-0742

Phone: 803-792-2945

Fax: 803-792-3388

Contact: Dean G. Kilpatrick, Ph.D., Professor and Director, CVC

The National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center (CVC) is a division of the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences at the Medical University of South Carolina (MUSC) in Charleston, South Carolina. Since 1974 the faculty and staff of the CVC have been devoted to achieving a better understanding of the impact of criminal victimization on adults, children and their families. The many activities and contributions of the CVC faculty to the crime victim and child abuse field have been recognized nationally and internationally. The program activities of the CVC and focused in four major areas: scientific research, professional education, clinical services, and public policy consultation.

## **National District Attorneys Association**

99 Canal Center Plaza, Suite 510

Alexandria, VA 22314-1588

Phone: 703-549-9222

Fax: 703-836-3195

Contact: James D. Polley

The National District Attorneys Association (NDAA) is the largest and premier professional association of prosecuting attorneys in the United States. In carrying out its mission -- "To be the voice of America's prosecutors and to support the efforts to protect the safety of the people" -- NDAA provides professional guidance and support to its members, serves as a resource and education center, follows public policy issues involving criminal justice and law enforcement and produces a number of publications, including *The Prosecutor* bi-monthly magazine and the *National Prosecution Standards*.

## **National Organization for Victim Assistance**

1757 Park Road, NW

Washington, DC 20010

Phone: 202-232-6682

Fax: 202-462-2255

Contact: Marlene A. Young, Ph.D., J.D., Executive Director

Founded in 1975, the National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA) is the oldest of the many broad-based victim rights groups now found worldwide. A nonprofit, membership organization, NOVA is guided by four purposes: to be of service to its members (through its Newsletter and annual conference, as examples); to be an advocate for victim rights and services in Federal, state, and local legislatures and executive agencies; to be a training and educational resource to victim assistance and allied professionals (including police, prosecutors, clergy members, and health and mental health professionals); and to be of direct service to victims who call the NOVA offices (1-800-TRY-NOVA) or who have suffered in a large-scale disaster to which a NOVA "Crisis Response Team" (composed of trained volunteers) has been invited to help in the emotional recovery.

## **National Victim Center**

2111 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 300  
Arlington, VA 22201  
Phone: 703-276-2880

555 Madison Avenue, Suite 2001  
New York, NY 10022  
Phone: 212-753-6880

The National Victim Center is a not-for-profit organization founded in 1985 in honor of Sunny von Bulow. The Center is dedicated to reducing the consequences of crime on victims and society by promoting victims' rights and victim assistance, and enhancing the dignity and value of human life by eliminating America's acceptance of violence. The many programs of the National Victim Center include: training and technical assistance to strengthen the abilities of victim advocates and criminal justice officials to assist and support crime victims; a legislative database containing over 26,000 statutes relevant to violence, victimization and criminal justice issues which support the public policy program efforts to establish, expand and protect victims' rights through legislation and policy development; a library with the nation's most comprehensive collection addressing crime and victimization issues; the Carrington Victim's Litigation Project offering a centralized source of legal and litigation information to the victim services field; and a membership program for individuals and organizations with benefits including the yearly *Strategies for Action* kit and quarterly *NETWORKS* newsletter.

## **Neighbors Who Care**

PO Box 17500  
Washington, DC 20041-0500  
Phone: 703-904-7311  
Fax: 703-478-0452  
Contact: John Dawson, Deputy Executive Director

Neighbors Who Care (NWC), a subsidiary of Prison Fellowship Ministries, mobilizes and equips local churches to provide practical assistance to victims of crime. Through the efforts of trained volunteers, NWC provides crime victims with prompt assistance that includes property repair, supportive listening, emergency food and clothing, transportation, and relocation assistance. In addition to meeting practical needs, volunteers are also trained to provide emotional and spiritual support.

## **Parents of Murdered Children, Inc.**

100 East Eighth Street, Suite B-41  
Cincinnati, OH 45202  
Phone: 513-721-5683  
Fax: 513-345-4489  
Contact: Nancy Ruhe-Munch, Executive Director

The National Organization of Parents of Murdered Children, Inc., is the only national self-help group dedicated solely to providing support and education for the families and friends of those who have died by homicide. Headquartered in Cincinnati, Ohio, the organization has more than 400 Chapters and Contact Persons across the U.S. The National Headquarters of POMC also coordinates many special programs and services to assist survivors of murder victims.

- Parole Block Program (formerly Truth in Sentencing) is a petition system to help prevent the early parole or release of convicted murderers.
- Murder is Not Entertainment (MINE) is an awareness campaign designed to decrease the

acceptance of "murdertainment" in today's society. MINE alerts are issued to expose games, books, movies, television programs, and other products which market murder, making light of its aftermath.

Second Opinion Services (S.O.S.) program provides second opinions/ assistance for unsolved or complicated cases. Cases are reviewed by members of POMC's National Advisory Board which is comprised of medical, law enforcement, and investigative experts. S.O.S. is responsible for solving one case and assisted in solving another.

Memorial Wall is a traveling tribute to the memory of all murdered loved ones. The growing Wall carries the names of homicide victims on engraved, solid walnut plaques as a vivid reminder of the need to stop the violence.

### **Police Executive Research Forum**

1120 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 930  
Washington, DC 20036

11815 East 28th Street  
Tulsa, OK 74129  
Phone: 918-627-5700  
Contact: Drew Diamond

The Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) is a national membership organization of progressive police executives from the largest city, county and state law enforcement agencies. PERF is dedicated to improving policing and advancing professionalism through research and involvement in public policy debate. PERF's primary source of operating revenues are government grants and contracts and partnerships with private foundations and other organizations.

PERF was founded to improve the delivery of police services and crime control nationwide; encourage debate of police and criminal justice issues within the law enforcement community; implement and promote the use of law enforcement research; and provide national leadership, technical assistance and vital management services to police agencies.

### **The Spiritual Dimension in Victim Services**

P.O. Box 6736

Denver, CO 80206

Phone: 303-740-8171

Fax: 303-740-8236

Contact: Rev. David W. Delaplane, Executive Director

The Spiritual Dimension in Victim Services is a non-profit educational organization established in 1984 to educate the religious community, all faiths, in violence prevention and survivor assistance. This organization provides training for clergy and religious leaders on crime victim assistance, and for victim service providers on methods of involving the religious community. Their training manual, *Victims: A Manual for Clergy and Congregations*, is available at a reasonable cost upon request.

**VALOR, The Victims' Assistance Legal Organization, Inc.**

P.O. Box 862

McLean, VA 22101-0862

Phone: 703-538-6898

Fax: 703-761-2459

Contact: Jane Nady Burnley, Ph.D., Executive Director

VALOR is a national non-profit organization dedicated to promoting the rights of crime victims in the civil and criminal justice systems. Founded in 1981 by the late Frank Carrington, Esq., considered by many to be the "father of the crime victims' rights movement in America," VALOR is committed to carrying on Mr. Carrington's pioneering work on behalf of crime victims.

With support from private and corporate foundations, individual contributions, and government grants, VALOR accomplishes its mission by: promoting public education and awareness about the rights and needs of crime victims; advancing victims' rights through public policy efforts on the Federal, state, and local levels; supporting criminal and civil justice reforms that hold offenders accountable to both crime victims and the community; enhancing the ability of crime victims to recover for their damages through civil litigation; improving and expanding services for victims to assist in their emotional, financial, and physical recovery.



NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK: APRIL 23 to 29, 1995

# In America, Victims' Rights Start Here

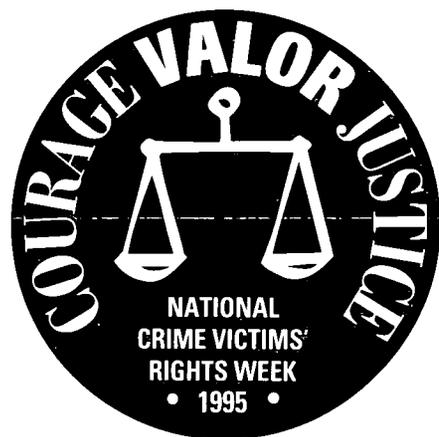


To volunteer for victims, please contact:



Cut out star or use black felt tip pen to designate your community.

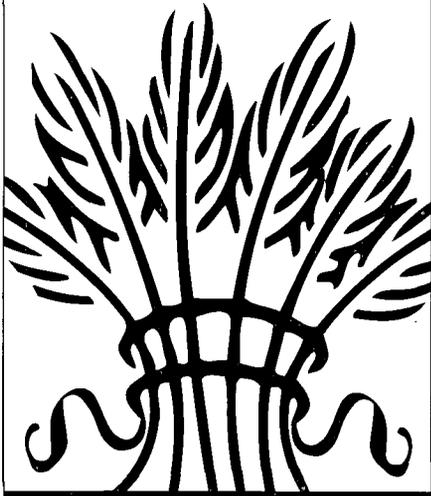




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**NATIONAL CRIME  
VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK  
1995**



*Victims'  
Rights:  
Planting  
Seeds,  
Harvesting  
Justice*

**I  
Support  
Crime  
Victims'  
Rights.  
Do You?**

**SEEDS  
PLANTING  
HARVESTING  
JUSTICE**

**NATIONAL CRIME  
VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK  
1995**

**National Toll-free Numbers for  
Information and Referrals on  
Victims' Rights and Services  
and Criminal Justice Issues**

Childhelp USA/Forrester National  
Child Abuse Hotline (800) 4A-CHILD

The Family Violence  
Prevention Fund (800) 313-1310

Justice Statistics  
Clearinghouse (800) 732-3277

Juvenile Justice  
Clearinghouse (800) 638-8736

Mothers Against  
Drunk Driving (800) 438-MADD

National Center for Missing  
and Exploited Children (800) 843-5678

National Clearinghouse for Alcohol  
and Drug Information (800) 729-6686

National Clearinghouse on Child  
Abuse and Neglect (800) 394-3366

National Criminal Justice  
Reference Service (800) 851-3420

National Organization for  
Victim Assistance (800) TRY-NOVA

National Resource Center on Child  
Abuse and Neglect (800) 227-5242

National Resource Center on  
Child Sexual Assault (800) 542-7006

National Resource Center on  
Domestic Violence (800) 537-2238

National Victim Center (800) FYI-CALL

National Victim  
Resource Center (800) 627-6872

Rape, Abuse & Incest  
National Network (800) 656-4673

Provided as a public service by the  
Victims' Assistance Legal Organization  
and



National Crime Victims' Rights Week: April 23-29, 1995

*Victims' Rights:  
Planting Seeds, Harvesting Justice*



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**VICTIMS' RIGHTS:  
PLANTING SEEDS, HARVESTING JUSTICE**

National Crime Victims' Rights Week: April 23-29, 1995



# National Toll-free Numbers for Information and Referrals on Victims' Rights and Services and Criminal Justice Issues

- Childhelp USA/Forrester National Child Abuse Hotline (800) 4A-CHILD
- The Family Violence Prevention Fund (800) 313-1310
- Justice Statistics Clearinghouse (800) 732-3277
- Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse (800) 638-8736
- Mothers Against Drunk Driving (800) 438-MADD
- National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (800) 843-5678
- National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (800) 729-6686
- National Organization for Victim Assistance (800) TRY-NOVA
- National Criminal Justice Reference Service (800) 851-3420
- National Criminal Justice Reference Service (800) 851-3420
- National Resource Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (800) 227-5242
- National Resource Center on Child Sexual Assault (800) 542-7006
- National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (800) 537-2238
- National Victim Center (800) FYI-CALL
- National Victim Resource Center (800) 627-6872
- Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (800) 656-4673

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