

41-75 (GENERAL)

COMPTROLLER
FILE NUMBER 280667

REQUEST
OF

SEATTLE WOMEN'S COM'N FOR A MORE COMPLETE
AIRING AND RESPONSE TO THE PROPOSED ORDI-
NANCE ON CRIMES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN.

3-4-75 hearing held
4-1-75 file (HEAJ)
4-1-75 FILE (PS&H)

FILED DECEMBER 24, 1974

C. G. ERLANDSON
COMPTROLLER AND CITY CLERK

BY J. F. Fenton DEPUTY

ACTION OF THE COUNCIL

REFERRED	TO
<u>DECEMBER 30, 1974</u>	<u>PUBLIC SAFETY & HEALTH</u>
REFERRED	TO
	<u>HUMAN RESOURCES & JUD.</u>
REFERRED	TO
REPORTED	DISPOSITION
<u>APR 7 1975</u>	<u>On File</u>
RE-REFERRED	TO
REPORTED	DISPOSITION

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

Mr. President:

Your **PUB. SAFETY & HEALTH** **HUMAN RESOURCES & DEV.** Committee

to which was referred the within **REQUEST**

would respectfully report that we have considered the same and respectfully recommend that

THE SAME BE PLACED ON FILE [REDACTED]

Jeannette Williams
CHAIRMAN

Randy Reeve
CHAIRMAN

CITY AGENCIES, ETC. SPEAKERS

1. Hilke Faber, - Women's Commission -- *St. Mary's*
2. Dectective German - Police Department
3. Delores Ettress - Rape Reduction Project
4. *Maria Schram - WMB*
Donna Schram - Battelle
6. Tom Wolfenden - Prosecutor's Office

Human Resources and Judiciary
Public Safety and Health Committee

March 11, 1975 Date

SPEAKERS ROSTER

NAME	ADDRESS	ORGANIZATION (ADDRESS)	AGENDA ITEM	PRO	CC
✓ Dave Neff		Gay Community Center		X	
✓ Mary Reeves		United Workers Union, Independent		X	
✓ Jeanine Carpenter		Women's Support Center		X	
*****IF YOUR NAME DOES NOT APPEAR ON THIS LIST, PLEASE SIGN UP HERE *****					
✓ Valerie R. Morgan	899 Lander	UW		X	
✓ Julia N. Brueggeman	5630 So. Miller	Individual			X
✓ Destry O'Connell	1700 37th St.	Independent		X	X
✓ Charles Strago	6328 - 16th NE			X	
✓ Louise [unclear]	258 W. Grand St.	Wash. State Hall		X	
✓ Cynthia Gipple	8248 NE Burke		-3	X	
✓ Gwyn Hanscom	539 1/2 S. Donovan	Independent			
Attkot [unclear]		Scott [unclear]			
✓ Model [unclear]	4421 S. 24th St.	Committee for Minority [unclear]			
✓ Querry Hadderson					

08-12-73
SEM:qem

Human Resources and Judiciary
Public Safety and Health Committee

March 11, 1975 Date

SPEAKERS ROSTER

NAME	ADDRESS	ORGANIZATION (ADDRESS)	AGENDA ITEM	PRO	CON
✓ Clara Fraser				X	
✓ Cheryl Lopez		ASUW Women's Commission		X	
Todd Stugh		Committee of Family and Friends of Missing Persons		X	
✓ Jean Rietschel		U of W Law School Caucus		X	
✓ Jill Schultz		Unitarian Feminist Alliance		X	
✓ Wilma Figures		S.T.O.P. <i>In. W. ...</i>		X	
✓ Dick Snediger		STEP North Seattle Community College Women's Coalition		X	
✓ Moe Parker		Radical Women		X	
✓ Laura Teague				X	
✓ Yolanda Alaniz		Freedom Socialist Party		X	
✓ Ed Rader		Legal Services		X	
✓ Laurie Morton				X	
✓ Charna Koein <i>KLEINE</i>				X	
✓ Mary Morrison		Action Child Care Coalition		X	

06-12-73
3EM:gem

April 1, 1975

Seattle City Council

I have been asked to testify on behalf of the Seattle Women's Commission ^{regarding the problems in} ~~in opposition to~~ the ordinance proposed by the Feminist Coordinating Council.

As you know, we endorsed the P.C.C.'s right to a hearing on this ordinance, but we did not endorse the ordinance itself.

There are several reasons for this:

(1) The Seattle Women's Commission has difficulty accepting the concept of the delegation of police powers to a "special protection unit." We would like to ask: to what extent should para-police have authority to direct other police officers in carrying out their duties? ~~etc.~~

(2) We are told that this ordinance would be an extremely costly program, and

(3) Considering the fact that many services already exist to carry out these functions, we would question the need for an ordinance of this scope, which would duplicate such services as

- (a) the rape relief and reduction program,
- (b) the public defender's office,
- (c) legal aid, ~~and~~
- (d) the community service officer program, ~~and~~
- (e) the Seattle office of women's rights, and

the Seattle women's commission.

Such duplication of services is certainly not necessary in these times of budget-crunch, economic downturn, and near terror-revolt -- and it surely would not be in the best interest of all the citizens of this city.

Submitted by Kay Neenan



MEMORANDUM

DATE: March 31, 1975
TO: Members of the Human Resources and Judiciary Committee
FROM: Suzi Forbes
SUBJECT: Committee Briefing - Tuesday, April 1, 1975

ITEM

1. C.F. 280667

A public hearing was held on this item on Tuesday, March 11, 1975. All Council members received a copy of the testimony that was presented. The proposal and a fact sheet are attached. Briefly, the ordinance would do the following things:

1. Establish a Commission on Crimes of Violence Against Women. This Commission would:
 - a. coordinate efforts of all groups and agencies working on the problem
 - b. be recruited from feminist and the minority groups
 - c. educate the community
 - d. establish policy for Special Protection Unit, the Police, etc.
2. Establish a Special Protection Unit to:
 - a. respond to all reports of rape and domestic violence
 - b. possess full police powers including arrest, detention etc.
 - c. perform full police investigation
 - d. provide assistance to Prosecutor's Office
 - e. testify at trials

Testimony in opposition to the F.C.C. proposal was received at the hearing from the Seattle Police Department, the Rape Reduction Project, the Battelle Institute and OMB. The Womens' Commission testified at the hearing and will be here today to answer any questions.

In 1973, Donna Schram, then with the City's Law and Justice Planning Office, wrote a memo recommending against passage of the ordinance for the following reasons. These reasons still seem applicable.

1. This ordinance would subjugate sworn police officers to the authority of civilian investigators in a way that is in violation with the City Charter.
2. Delegation of police powers and considerable financial resources to a special interest group would seem to heighten injustice to other special interest groups. Would it be just to create such a unit if one were not also created to assist Blacks, Chicanos, Jews, Irish, etc.?
3. Services described in the ordinance are already being provided elsewhere.
4. An all-women investigatory unit would seem to contradict the intent of Affirmative Action.

The first year progress report of the Rape Reduction Project indicated that the number of rape cases reported increased 20%, the number of suspects apprehended increased 16%, the number of cases presented for prosecution increased 89%, the number of cases accepted for prosecution increased 63% and the number of persons pleading guilty or found guilty, increased 63%.

In addition, the Womens' Commission has been studying the possibility of establishing a temporary shelter for women who have been the victims of domestic assault. If this is established, another serious gap in the criminal justice system will be plugged. (See Police Training Report attached).

OMB objects, indicating the cost would be at least \$480,000.

2. C.F. 280877

The Law Department has requested an additional position of Corporation Counsel III at \$1,646-1,712-1,780-1,852-1,926 per month to act as prosecutor for Department 4A of the Municipal Court. OMB agrees that if Department 4A continues to operate, one new prosecutor position is needed.

OMB has prepared a careful analysis of the workload for the Court and do not feel that a fifth court, Department 4A, should be authorized.

The Law Department, OMB and the Municipal Court will be here to share their views with the Council. Should you decide that a fifth court (Department 4A) is necessary, an Emergency Fund appropriation of \$17,300 is a necessary addition to the Law Department budget.

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Committee Briefing - HR&J
Page Three
March 31, 1975

384 C.F. 280926
C.B. 96142

When this item was last discussed by the Human Resources and Judiciary Committee, the members requested that the Fiscal Audit staff prepare an audit to determine the exact budget data approved by the Council for the Ombudsman's Office. The results of this audit are attached. To summarize -

1. The Council approved a budget of \$111,000 which included six full-time positions and no cost-of-living or merit increase.
2. An Emergency Fund appropriation of \$4,631 would pay the City's share.

OMB disapproves.

5. C.F. 280893

All Council members have received copies of letters of support for the proposal of Rory Veal to establish a Municipal Office for Promotion of Motion Pictures. Mr. Veal's proposal is basically as follows:

1. Establish again a Motion Picture Promotion Department in DCD.
2. Establish a director's position, through CETA at approximately \$5,000 per year.
3. Establish one part-time secretarial position through CETA at \$2,500.
4. Budget promotional expenses at approximately \$12,500, for a total budget of \$20,000. Mr. Veal believes that most benefits would be gained from well-placed advertisement, etc., rather than salaries.

Departmental Responses

DCD says that this is not a "basic City service" and was therefore dropped from the budget. They feel the program was successful, but do not recommend resumption unless there is a City commitment to continue the program after CETA has expired.

OMB says the project should more properly be a function of the Chamber of Commerce, but were unable to get the Chamber to fund it. They do not recommend re-establishing the office.

6. C.F. 280979

The Mayor has recommended that three benefits for manager-level employees be established.

1. Pay on Retirement for Accumulated Sick Leave

It is recommended that the sick leave ordinance be amended to allow exempt employees to accumulate six days of sick leave credit for each year worked (in exempt status) prior to passage of this amendment, and twelve days, less any days off for illness, from then on. Civil Service employees receive 12 days sick leave a year. This amendment is requested to enable exempt employees to receive payment equal to 25% of their accumulated sick leave on retirement.

It should be noted that exempt employees are already paid for days ill, so there is no immediate monetary impact. There are currently 142 exempt employees who may eventually receive 25% of their sick leave when they retire.

2. Work Out Of Class

Allow supervisory and administrative employees who assume the full responsibility of a higher paid position for two weeks or more, to be paid at the higher class if approved. This would not include vacation relief.

3. Overtime

Allow supervisors who work more than four hours per bi-weekly pay period to be paid time and one-half. This would only be allowed if approved by the Budget Director. This would mainly apply to crew chiefs who now occasionally work for less than their subordinates who receive overtime.

OMB was requested to indicate the dollar impact on the above items. They indicated there would be little impact from No. 1 above, and declined to indicate the dollar value for Items 2 and 3.

SF:sb

FACT SHEET

On the Feminist Coordinating Council's proposed Ordinance to establish:

A COMMISSION ON CRIMES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN & A SPECIAL PROTECTION UNIT

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS ORDINANCE?

**To secure equal protection under the law for women by providing meaningful protection from violent crimes such as rape and domestic assault.

HOW WILL THIS PURPOSE BE ACCOMPLISHED?

**By creating a Commission on Crimes of Violence Against Women and a Special Protection Unit within the Executive Department of city government.

**The Commission will:

**be recruited from feminist, minority, and community organizations;

**coordinate the efforts of the many groups and agencies responding to the problem;

**educate the community both as to the nature of the problem and to possible solutions;

**establish policy for the Special Protection Unit, the police, and all other city agencies involved in the area of violent crimes against women.

**The Special Protection Unit will:

**be trained in criminal procedure, investigation, human relations, community outreach, weapons and martial arts, and public health and first aid;

**respond to all reports of rape and domestic violence;

**perform the full law enforcement investigation;

**provide investigatory assistance to the Prosecutor's Office.

WHY ARE SUCH A COMMISSION AND UNIT NECESSARY?

**Because rape and domestic violence are rapidly increasing in our community (rape reports rose 420% in Seattle in 10 years!);

**Because, due to traditional views of women's roles and insensitive and judgmental attitudes toward female victims of violent crimes, the police and the courts are not effectively apprehending, prosecuting, and deterring those who commit such crime .

**In particular:

**Rape victims are treated more like criminals. A victim's reputation, life-style, and social worth is what is really being investigated and tried.

**Domestic assault victims can seldom get police protection. Their complaints are usually dismissed by the police as "lovers' quarrels."

**Because a fresh organizational structure in which traditional views and insensitive responses are not institutionalized can immediately and thoroughly attack the problem.

WOULD THE COMMISSION AND UNIT BE A DUPLICATION OF SERVICES ALREADY AVAILABLE?

**No. The ordinance is the first such proposal:

**to address the problems of domestic violence and rape together;

**to provide for the efficient coordination of all efforts in this area;

**to offer immediate protection on a large enough scale to be effective.

**As long as the incidence of domestic violence and rape is soaring and as long as women remain unprotected, "duplication" is merely a figment of bureaucratic imaginations.

WHAT ABOUT COST?

**For approximately 2% of the police budget, half of the citizens of Seattle could have realistic protection. Money presently allocated to the police who systematically refuse to protect us should be diverted to the Unit which would be fully committed to this task.

**Long run costs would be reduced by the coordination that this ordinance would provide.

For more information,

THE FEMINIST COORDINATING COUNCIL

6410 Brooklyn N.E.

Seattle, Washington 98115

Sheila Bayne, Coordinator, (206)525-0985; Val Carlson, Staffperson, (206)325-8258

ORDINANCE _____

AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING a Commission on Crimes of Violence Against Women and creating a Special Protection Unit in the Executive Department of the City of Seattle.

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Drafted by the Feminist Coordinating Council
6410 Brooklyn N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98115
phone: (206)525-0985

10/30/74
(labor donated)

ORDINANCE _____

AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING a Commission on Crimes of Violence Against Women and creating a Special Protection Unit in the Executive Department of the City of Seattle.

PREAMBLE

All citizens have a basic right to be protected from violent crimes against their persons and against their dignity, and all victims of such crimes have a basic right to fair and humane treatment.

Due to traditional views of women's roles and insensitive and judgmental attitudes toward female victims of violent crimes, the present criminal justice system is not functioning as effectively in apprehending, prosecuting, and deterring the perpetrators of crimes of violence against women as it should function in order to provide equal protection to female citizens. A fresh organizational structure in which traditional views and insensitivity are not institutionalized is therefore necessary.

Reports of both domestic assault and rape are significantly increasing. For example, FBI figures for 1972 show an 11% increase in reported rape from 1971 and a 70% increase since 1967. Law and Justice statistics for Seattle show a 420% increase between 1962 and 1972. Conviction rates for rape and domestic assault remain considerably lower than for most other crimes.

For the criminal justice system to effectively protect female citizens, immediate measures must be taken in all stages of law enforcement from prevention and initial response to victims through investigation and prosecution.

The Commission on Crimes of Violence Against Women is designed to set policy for the Special Protection Unit and other governmental agencies responding to violent crimes against women. The Commission will also coordinate the efforts of the various groups which are dealing with different aspects of the problem and will develop and implement programs to educate the community both as to the nature of the problem and to possible solutions.

The Special Protection Unit is designed to function in several law enforcement stages simultaneously. Unit members will be specifically trained to perform the full law enforcement investigation, to assist in prosecution, to respond to a victim's physical and psychological needs, and to approach all of these functions with an understanding of the larger historical and sociological context in which rape and other violent crimes against women occur.

The complexity of the problem demands comprehensive and interconnected solutions. This Ordinance is a response to qualitative as well as quantitative needs throughout the range of law enforcement and prosecution and is designed to operate in conjunction with already existing programs and law enforcement efforts.

SECTION 1. Commission on Crimes of Violence Against Women - Established

There is established a Commission on Crimes of Violence Against Women, to be composed of five (5) women appointed from names submitted by feminist, minority, and civil rights organizations, after a comprehensive recruitment effort among those communities. All Commissioners shall be appointed according to the following criteria for membership on the Commission:

1. Commissioner must have a commitment in philosophy and time to the goals and objectives of the Commission and the Special Protection Unit;
2. Commissioner must have an expressed interest in Women's Rights as exemplified by community and/or organizational involvement;
3. Commissioners shall be selected so that the Commission shall be composed of:

one lawyer or legal worker,
one doctor, public health nurse or community health worker,
one equal opportunity or civil rights worker,
two representatives at large.

Four members shall be appointed by the City Council with the fifth member appointed by the other four. Initially, the equal opportunity or civil rights worker and one of the representatives at large shall serve for a term of three years, the legal representative and the medical representative shall serve for two years, and the member at large appointed by the other Commissioners shall serve for one year. Subsequent appointments shall be for three years, and any vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term as provided in Section 7 of this ordinance. Selection shall ensure the inclusion of minority and low income women. No member shall serve more than two consecutive terms.

SECTION 2. Commission on Crimes of Violence Against Women - Childcare, Transportation, and Per Diem

In order to ensure the participation of low income Commission members, childcare and transportation costs shall be provided for Commissioners as well as for those asked to attend by the Commission. Commissioners shall also receive a \$10 per diem.

SECTION 3. Commission on Crimes of Violence Against Women - Ex-officio members

The Director of the Special Protection Unit, a representative from the Seattle Police Department, a representative from the Seattle Public Health Department, and a representative from the Prosecutor's Office shall be ex-officio (consultant, non-voting) members of the Commission.

SECTION 4. Commission on Crimes of Violence Against Women - Purpose, Responsibilities

The Commission shall be the policy-making board for the Special Protection Unit and for the Seattle Police Department in respect to matters concerning crimes of violence against women. It shall act in an advisory capacity to the Mayor, the City Council, and other City Departments and Offices with regard to crimes of violence against women. In furtherance thereof, the Commission shall assume responsibility for carrying out the following:

1. Establish qualification requirements and a job description for the Director of the Special Protection Unit;
2. Interview candidates for the position of Director of the Special Protection Unit, select the three most qualified, and submit those names to the Mayor who shall appoint the Director in accordance with Section 13 of this Ordinance;
3. Consult with and receive recommendations from feminist and minority organizations regarding policy, procedures, and impact;
4. Maintain a working relationship with local, state, and national law enforcement and law reform agencies, projects, and organizations regarding crimes of violence against women and related issues affecting women's welfare;
5. Plan and develop programs to assure public awareness and understanding of the purpose and operations of the Commission and the Special Protection Unit;
6. Develop and implement public education programs on the causes and solutions to criminal violence against women;
7. Establish liason among existing legal, medical, and social action projects and research concerning crimes of violence against women;
8. Collect statistics, provide for continual evaluation, and prepare an annual report.

SECTION 5. Commission on Crimes of Violence Against Women - Organization

The Chairperson of the Commission shall be elected by the members at their first meeting. The Commission shall adopt by-laws and administrative procedures, consistent with this Ordinance, as are necessary for the conduct of its affairs and performance of its duties. The Commission shall meet at least twice a month at such time and place as the Chairperson shall designate. All meetings shall be open to the public as prescribed by law.

SECTION 6. Commission on Crimes of Violence Against Women - Absenteeism

Any member of the Commission missing three regularly scheduled, consecutive meetings of the Commission, or any committee thereof without having been excused by the Commission shall be removed from the Commission. The position shall be declared vacant by the appointing entity and filled as provided in Section 7.

SECTION 7. Commission on Crimes of Violence Against Women - Vacancies

Interim vacancies shall be filled in not more than two months by appointment by the City Council, selecting from those original applicants who wish to re-apply, and any new applicants who qualify in accordance with the criteria for membership as outlined in Section 1 of this Ordinance.

SECTION 8. Commission on Crimes of Violence Against Women - Staff

A sufficient number of members of the staff of the Special Protection Unit shall be assigned to perform duties for the Commission.

SECTION 9. Special Protection Unit - Created

There is created a Special Protection Unit in the Executive Department, the purpose of which shall be to enforce all ordinances of the City and all statutes applicable therein, relating to crimes of violence against women, including but not limited to rape and domestic assaults. In furtherance thereof unit investigators shall:

1. Participate in public education and crime prevention programs set up by the Commission;
2. Receive and respond to all reports of rape and domestic violence from individuals and third parties;
3. Initiate emergency victim services and coordinate with all available medical, psychological, and survival service agencies equipped to deal with this problem;
4. Interview, arrest and detain suspects;
5. Perform the full law enforcement investigation;
6. Provide full cooperation with the Prosecutor's Office and whatever investigatory assistance to that office as is deemed necessary by the Director of the Special Protection Unit and the Prosecutor's Office;
7. Testify at trial and cooperate with judges, prison authorities, and parole officers.

SECTION 10. Special Protection Unit - Authority and Duties

Unit authority shall include but not be limited to the following:

1. The inquiry to be made while at the scene of the reported offense, including but not limited to: the questioning of witnesses, examination and questioning of the victim, the securing of proper statements and evidence from witnesses and victim(s), examination of physical environment, the securing of warrants and charges against the person(s) suspected of engaging in the illegal activity, all preliminary activities leading to further legal action, and all matters relating to the safety and comfort of the victim and victim's minor dependents, if any.
2. The nature and scope of all actions growing out of the original inquiry, including but not limited to: the identification and apprehension of person(s) suspected of committing the illegal act, and any and all investigative and legal proceedings resulting therefrom. All legal action will be in accordance with pertinent state and local legislation but will not be guided by social custom or procedural precedent where such custom or precedent is in conflict with the full execution of the laws as they pertain to apprehension of accused, identification and prosecution of suspected criminals, protection of the rights of victims, and civil rights laws.

SECTION 11. Special Protection Unit - Size and Composition

Initially the Unit shall be composed of a reasonable balance of investigators and support staff to carry out the duties mandated by this Ordinance. The exact number recommended to the City Council for budget allocations shall be determined by statistical analysis of the need as determined by number, frequency, and area concentration of present reports of rape and domestic violence. Recommended Unit size shall be increased or decreased as is determined to be necessary by the Director and the Commission based on annual statistical needs assessments.

SECTION 12. Special Protection Unit - Training

- A. All staff of the Unit shall participate in initial on-the-job training with intensive instruction in the following areas:
 1. Criminal procedures at both the pre-trial and trial levels, and laws relating to crimes against women, to be taught with a view to recognizing the limitations of the present laws. Trainees shall be taught to become advocates of legal reform in these matters.
 2. Investigation procedures and the specific steps presently followed within the Seattle Police Department and other law enforcement and investigative agencies, to include familiarization with all available

research, laboratory, and other resources that can be utilized in the apprehension and conviction of perpetrators of crimes against women.

3. Human Relations training, to be taught with a view toward the larger historical and sociological context in which violent crimes against women occur, and to be aimed at sensitizing the trainees to all aspects of oppression faced by women in contemporary American society.

4. Community Outreach, to include direct contact with community organizations and involvement with their activities, as well as instruction and practice in communications - public speaking, writing and editing, and mobilizing community support.

5. Weapons and Martial Arts and basic defense and disarming techniques, to include firearms training comparable to that received by members of the Seattle Police Department, and training in Karate and/or other martial arts.

6. Public Health and First Aid, to include instruction in emergency treatment, long range health care, and personal counselling.

B. The Seattle Police Academy will be used to the extent that training in the above areas is provided on a regular basis. For those aspects of training outlined in this Section which are not regularly provided by the Academy in the training of police officers, the training requirements of this Section will be met through the use of other existing City programs or the use of special consultants.

C. The full training program shall be continuing and ongoing in order to incorporate new personnel into the Unit. New employees shall function within the Unit on an apprenticeship basis, engaging in non-critical activities, to be defined by the Director, until completion of initial training.

SECTION 13. Special Protection Unit - Selection of Director

The Director of the Special Protection Unit shall be appointed by the Mayor from three names submitted by the Commission after it has conducted a comprehensive recruitment campaign in the feminist and minority communities and selected the three (3) most qualified applicants. The Director shall be responsible to the Commission which shall hold final authority for firing.

SECTION 14. Special Protection Unit - Director: Responsibilities

The Director of the Unit, in conjunction with the Commission, shall establish immediate priorities and basic operating policies and procedures for the Unit and, in furtherance thereof, shall assume duties including but

not limited to the following:

1. Establish qualification requirements and job descriptions for and hire Unit Investigators and clerical and support staff;
2. Determine training requirements and establish both initial and ongoing training programs for the members of the Unit;
3. Establish ongoing personnel policies and daily operating procedures including but not limited to: daily duties, schedules, individual reports, periodic reports, statistical accumulations, and filling of vacancies;
4. Propose an annual budget for the Unit;
5. Direct, coordinate, organize and monitor the processes and activities of the Unit.

SECTION 15. Special Protection Unit - Intelligence

The Unit shall work with appropriate Police Department Units to establish and maintain adequate intelligence systems for the identification and apprehension of rapists and other perpetrators of crimes of violence against women. All members of the Unit shall be subject to appropriate confidentiality requirements.

SECTION 16. Special Protection Unit - Public Information, Education

The Unit shall have funds designated in its budget for a public information and education function which shall be aimed at apprising Seattle citizens of the Unit's existence and purpose, and with the more general aim of deterring potential perpetrators of crimes of violence against women.

SECTION 17. Special Protection Unit - Relationship to Seattle Police Department

The Seattle Police Department is hereby mandated to act cooperatively with the Special Protection Unit and under the policy direction of the Commission on Crimes of Violence Against Women. Such cooperation will extend to the use of Police Department equipment, vehicles, technological facilities and instruments, and other materials, data, or technical assistance as may be necessary to achieve the Unit's mandate as established by this Ordinance.

SECTION 18. Special Protection Unit - Relationship to Seattle Health Dept.

The Seattle Health Department is hereby mandated to act cooperatively with the Unit in the areas of victim services and public information.

INTRA-DEPARTMENT COMMUNICATION

SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

FROM : Detective M.R. Germann, #2714; Morals Detail

DATE March 19, 1974

TO : Lieutenant P.W. Murphy, #1653; Commanding
Homicide, Sex, & Assault Section

SUBJECT : Comments relative to a proposed ordinance establishing a commission on Crimes
Against Women and creating a Special Protection Unit in the Executive Department
of the City of Seattle.

After reviewing an eleven page draft of this ordinance proposed by the Feminist Coordinating Council, it is my professional opinion that it is completely unworkable. The overriding reason for this opinion, aside from the monumental problems of implementation and coordination, is that there is a clear violation of the bureaucratic concepts of chain-of-command and span-of-control, in that functional authority of a separate agency virtually emasculates the Chief of Police and his subordinates of the control of services for which they are solely responsible.

The thrust of the ordinance seems to be the creation of a quasi women's police force which would have complete functional authority over all crimes of violence against women. The actual status of this force, designated as The Special Protection Unit, as far as police powers are concerned seems to be the equivalent of those powers conferred upon a sworn police officer. However, this is not spelled out in the ordinance, although the functional authority to formulate police policy and direct police operations is plain.

The provisions for the selection and training of personnel are very poor, in that personnel are designated as non-classified. This would seem to be unfeasible under current civil service regulations, which cover personnel with related work functions.

An overview of the entire scope of the functional activities designated by this proposed ordinance is a duplication of already existing police services. Obviously, in these times of severe budget constraints, economies of scale would dictate that either the existing police functions be eliminated, or the proposed ordinance not passed and enacted. If such an ordinance were to be enacted, it would mean the virtual elimination of the Homicide, Sex, and Assault Section as presently constituted.

Due to the secondary problems of the recruitment of personnel, training, and the development of expertise that can only come from years of work experience, plus the primary problem of control and responsibility, I can see no possible way that this proposed ordinance, if enacted, could enjoy even limited success.

As to the sociological and psychological aspects of the proposed ordinance, the City of Seattle's Rape Reduction Project, currently funded in the amount of \$146,960, is addressing itself to these needs.

Respectfully submitted,

Det. Michael R. Germann #2714

Detective Michael R. Germann, #2714



SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM

DATE: March 26, 1975
TO: All Councilmembers
FROM: Suzi Forbes
SUBJECT: F.C.C. proposed ordinance

The attached material was submitted at the hearing on the proposed ordinance for a Special Protection Unit and a Commission on Crimes of Violence Against Women. (The F.C.C. proposal)

The matter will be discussed by the Human Resources and Judiciary Committee again on Tuesday, April 1, 1975. You may wish to read this material over prior to that time. You will find the following statements attached:

- Statement by Detective German - S.P.D.
- Statements by the Feminist Coordinating Council
 - Sheila Bayne's
 - Carol Riddell's
 - Val Carlson's
- Statement by University of Wash. Law Women's Caucus
- Statement by United Workers Union
- Statement by Freedom Socialist Party
- Statement by Action Childcare Coalition

March 26, 1975
610 Third Avenue, Room 529
Seattle, Washington 98104

Mrs. Jeanette Williams, Chairperson
Human Resources and Judiciary Committee
Mr. Randy Revelle, Chairperson
Public Safety Committee
Seattle City Council
Seattle Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Mrs. Williams and Mr. Revelle:

As you know the Seattle Police Department is officially on record as being opposed to the proposal of creating a "Special Protection Unit" for victims of crimes against women. Without going into the policy and operational deficiencies of the proposal, I personally have reviewed the latest draft, dated October 30, 1974, and note that aside from a few structural changes, the latest draft of the proposed ordinance, is essentially the same as the original.

After reviewing the written proposal and hearing the testimony offered by proponents of the proposed ordinance appearing before your respective committees on March 11, 1975 and after evaluating their presentation I have come to the conclusion that the Special Protection Unit would essentially be a duplication of services already being provided by the Department and other community service agencies to women victims of crime and to women and children involved in domestic disputes.

Within the last two years, I have personally seen significant progress made in these areas and I am confident that through the cooperative efforts of all agencies involved, this trend will continue to be an established integral part of the assistance that the police, working with community service agencies, can provide to women victims and their children in need of help. I am including a copy of the Seattle Police Department Training Bulletin 75-2, dealing with Domestic Disputes. The Bulletin is a fairly comprehensive coverage of the subject explaining the law and discussing the options open to police officers in reaching a proper disposition in terms of meeting the needs of the individuals involved.

Respectfully Yours,

Michael R. Germann

DETECTIVE MICHAEL R. GERMANN
Sex Crimes Squad
Seattle Police Department

cc: Sheila Bayne, Feminist Coordinating Council

MRG:igb

STATEMENT MADE BY SHEILA BAYNE OF THE FEMINIST COORDINATING COUNCIL, March 11, 1975

Rape and domestic assault have reached alarming proportions in Seattle. A state of emergency exists in our city with regard to crimes against women, and action on this problem can be deferred no longer. The increase in rape reports from 1962 to 1972 was 420%. Police statistics for 1972 show 55 cases classified as wife-beating, all of which were reduced to other charges. In a six-week period in 1974, according to the Seattle Times (6/23/74), 70 women contacted the police because they were being beaten by men. We would like to see statistics on the increase in domestic violence in the past ten years. We fear the figure would be staggering. Possibly this is what the police fear also, because they refuse to release statistics on domestic violence.

It has been one and a half years since the Feminist Coordinating Council first contacted the City Council about the proposed ordinance to establish a Commission on Crimes Against Women and Special Protection Unit. During this year and a half, the local papers have continually carried stories of women accosted on the streets, attacked in their homes, and raped in the public library; and more mutilated bodies of women are being discovered every day.

It is becoming more and more clear to the women of Seattle that we are in danger of being attacked anywhere and at any time. Not just in wooded parks, but in public buildings; not just on deserted streets, but in our own homes; not just at night, but in the middle of the day. Rape and domestic violence present a serious threat to every woman in our city. For most of us, the fear of rape and violent attack has become a part of our daily lives.

We look to the logical source of protection, the Police Department, and what do we see? We see a policeman accused of rape and convicted of third-degree assault against a woman returned to the police force after a two-month period of probation. We see the head of the Seattle Police Department's Morals Division attributing the high increase in rape to the dress of women. And we constantly hear the police advising us to look out for ourselves by avoiding deserted streets and unpopulated areas, but taking an escort with us whenever possible, and by staying home after dark. They are advising us, in other words, to renounce any pretence at being independent human beings and citizens entitled to equal protection under the law, and to accept the role of an intimidated, helpless oppressed class.

The police advise us that if we are accosted, we should protect ourselves in a suitably feminine way, by screaming, blowing a whistle, fast-talking the attacker, or using our keys and combs as weapons. But we all know that if we really defend ourselves, we will find the police, the courts and the entire criminal justice system marshalled against us. Inez Garcia and Joanne Little know that.

Women who report rapes to the police often claim that the interrogations by police, prosecutor, and courts are like being raped a second time. Seattle's Rape Relief organization has a third-party reporting system, because so many women are unwilling to undergo the notoriously humiliating process of proving that they were raped. Rape victims report that they are treated as if they themselves had committed a crime.

Women asking protection from abusive husbands, ex-husbands, or male acquaintances find that the police refuse to intervene in almost any case where the woman knows her attacker. They regard such cases as "domestic squabbles" or "lovers' quarrels." A

woman seeking protection from an abusive husband or boyfriend can keep on asking the police department for protection until, as in one recent case, she is beaten to death.

Rape and violent assault present a threat to every woman in this city, regardless of age, race, social class, or lifestyle. But victims are treated differently according to their race and social class. When a rapist was operating in the upper-middle-class white Madrona district, the Police Department added special units in the area and continued the search until the attacker was caught. But when minority women in the Rainier Vista housing project are terrorized by a rapist, police advise the residents to "work up a better communications system" among themselves. (P-I, 10/13/74) When a woman is reported missing from a sorority house near the University of Washington, her picture is in the paper the day after her disappearance. But when a husband reports the disappearance of his wife, from their home in a working class district of South Seattle, the police refuse for two days to even list her as missing.

Crimes of violence against women are deeply rooted in our society's view of women as property--as objects to be used, shared, traded, abused--whatever is most convenient at a given time. This view is so built into our culture that practically everyone condones it.

Law enforcement agencies, the legal profession, the courts, and the prisons are increasingly unable to control, let alone solve, the problem of rape. This is precisely because, as the institutions which hold this society together, they embody this view of women as property. It is impossible for the present criminal justice system, in which sexism is institutionalized, to deal fairly with the victims of crimes which are the result of sexism.

The time for discussing the problem is long past. We need a realistic solution to crimes of violence against women, and we need it immediately. How many more women must be raped, beaten, and killed before the City Council will act on this ordinance?

CRIODGELL
FCC

Tuesday, March 11, 1975
City Council Hearing
FCC ORDINANCE ON RAPE & DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The ordinance that we are proposing is designed as an extra-ordinary measure to confront the problems just discussed. Rape and domestic violence have spiraled to the level of a crisis. And a crisis must be met with special and extra-ordinary efforts. Consequently, we propose the immediate establishment of the Commission on Crimes of Violence Against Women and the creation of the Special Protection Unit in the City of Seattle.

The Commission is the policy-making body and the Special Protection Unit is the enforcement agency. They are purposefully placed in the Executive Department so that they may be quickly established and efficiently respond to the emergency before us. We are providing for the most direct access to the Mayor, who serves as the civilian director of the Police Department. Furthermore, we are establishing a working and coordinating relationship between the Commission and the Special Protection Unit and the two key city departments involved most directly with crimes of rape and domestic assault--public health and the police.

The technical resources and skills scattered throughout the city must be channeled into an all-out attack on rape and domestic assault. This requires cooperative efforts mandated from a high level, as proposed in the ordinance. The Commission will provide leadership, focus, and direction to meet the challenge. Our proposal offers a dynamic and aggressive approach to destroying the social prison we women live in.

The Commission's five voting members will come from the community as illustrated on this chart. The Public Health Department, the Prosecutor's Office, the Police Department, and the Special Protection Unit are also designated. They will each send one representative to comprise the ex officio membership of the Commission. They will serve as consultants and non-voting members.

The Commission must be a body of advocates who can develop effective policy and programs geared to the dissolution of this crisis. We need strength and direction for programs that can eliminate this crisis. Accordingly, we have set forth special criteria for determining the community membership of this Commission. Our strength will come from community control. Since the crimes we are here to discuss affect women, and disproportionately affect ethnic minority and poor women, the City Council will appoint Commissioners from names submitted by feminist, minority, and civil rights organizations. Four Commissioners will be appointed by the City Council and the fifth will be appointed by the other four.

The community has declared an emergency. Therefore, the Commissioners must be committed in philosophy and time to our goals and objectives as they are outlined in the ordinance. In order to safeguard a comprehensive approach to confronting rape and domestic assault crimes, the Commissioners will represent a variety of skills and backgrounds that are needed. They will be selected so that the Commission will be comprised of one legal worker or attorney, one individual experienced in physical or mental health care, one civil rights worker, and two representatives at large. In addition, childcare costs, transportation costs, and nominal per diem are provided to make the participation of individuals from low income groups possible.

One of the Commission's functions is to advise the Mayor, the City Council, other city departments, and the Seattle community in such key areas as local and national efforts to overhaul outdated legislation, ineffective enforcement systems, and the creation of support services for rape and domestic assault victims so that their rights and needs will be protected.

The Commission is directed to consult with local and national groups so that such efforts can be channeled into this community for consideration and action. On the local level, the Commission is to consult with and receive recommendations from feminist, minority, and civil rights organizations. This is to ensure the development of policies and procedures for the Special Protection Unit that will be effective and responsive to community concerns. Such consultation is also necessary so that the Commission can assess the impact of its programs.

In addition, the Commission is to maintain a working relationship with local, state, and national law enforcement and law reform groups. It will establish liaison with existing legal, medical, and social action projects, concentrating on rape and domestic assault crimes. These will include the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, the National Center for the Prevention and Control of Rape, Rape Reduction and other such rape projects, and government-sponsored commissions and other groups on women's rights.

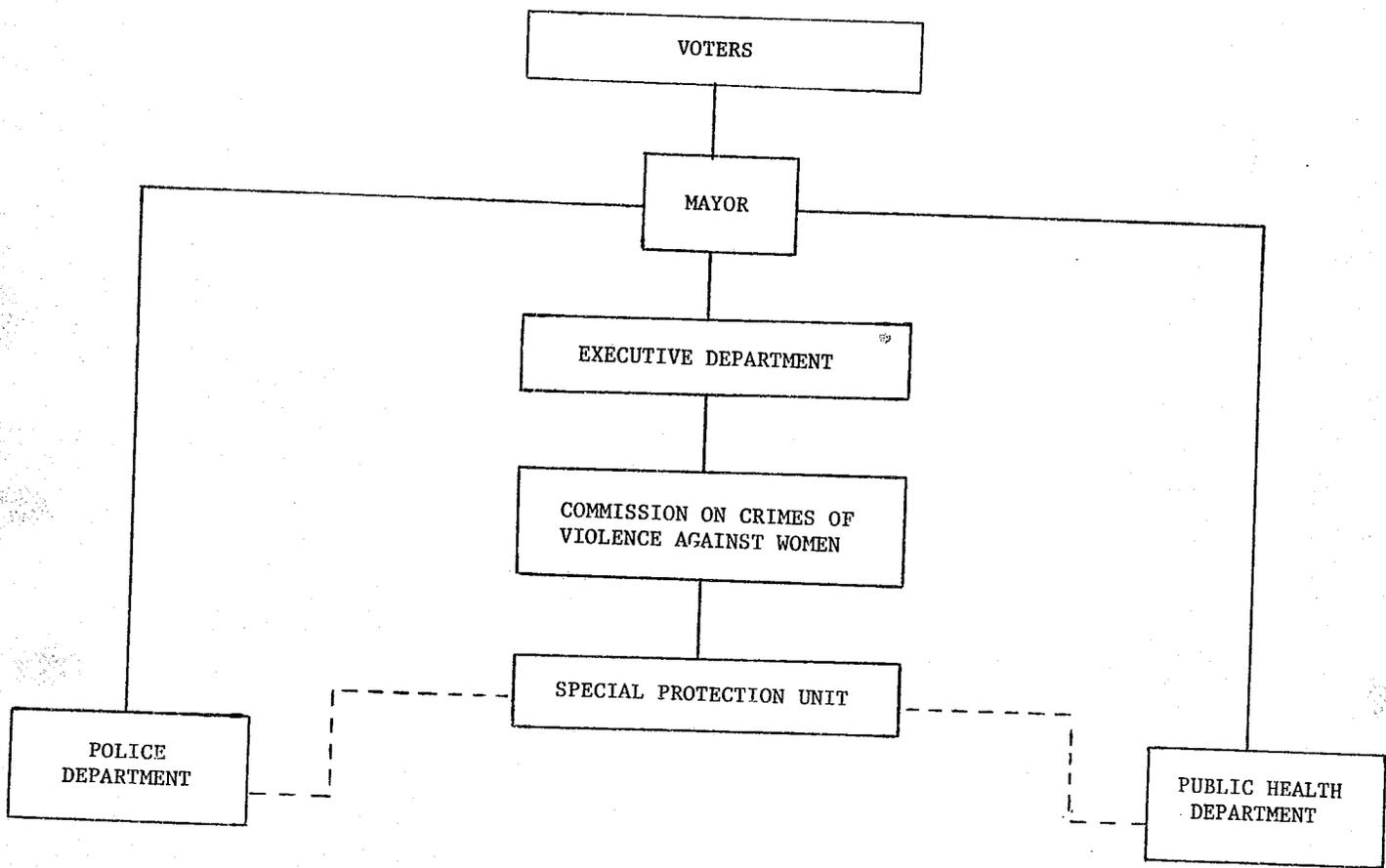
All of this is necessary background for planning programs that will promote effective public awareness of the actions taken to eliminate rape and domestic assault crimes from our lives. We can only confront this overwhelming crisis through aggressive actions. These include channeling research and developments throughout the country into bold new projects in our local community. By doing so we will guarantee women the right to live in this community without fear and we will set a precedent for the country.

The Special Protection Unit, itself, will be comprised of staff who have the necessary training for a solid confrontation with these crimes. Our final chart illustrates the training and functions of the Unit's staff.

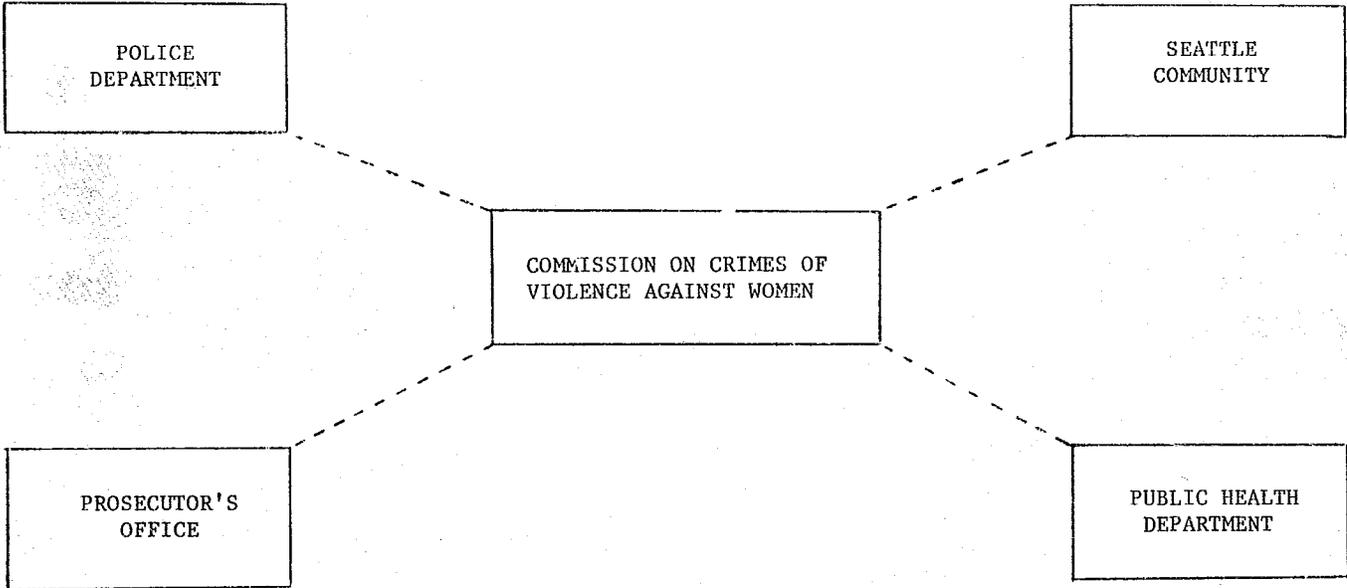
Personnel will be trained in criminal procedures and laws relating to crimes against women so that they can recognize limitations in our present laws and advocate legal reform. They will learn methods of investigation used by law enforcement agencies, including familiarization with technical resources that can assist in apprehension and conviction of criminals. They will receive human relations training, to be taught with a view toward the historical and sociological contexts in which violent crimes against women occur. They will learn techniques of community outreach so that they can effectively work with community organizations. They will be trained in the use of weapons and the skills of martial arts, including basic defense and disarming techniques. And finally, they will receive instruction in the principles of public health care and first aid for the purpose of providing emergency treatment.

Comprehensive training is essential to carrying out the fivefold functions of the Special Protection Unit, which are listed on the righthand side of this chart. Unlike our present law enforcement system, Unit staff will respond immediately to all reports of rape and domestic violence. They will perform the full law enforcement investigation. They will be able to arrest and interrogate suspects and they will provide investigatory assistance to the Prosecutor's Office. Finally, in conjunction with and through direction from the Commission, they will promote public education on the enforcement of present laws, the reform of inadequate laws, and the prevention of crimes of rape and domestic assault.

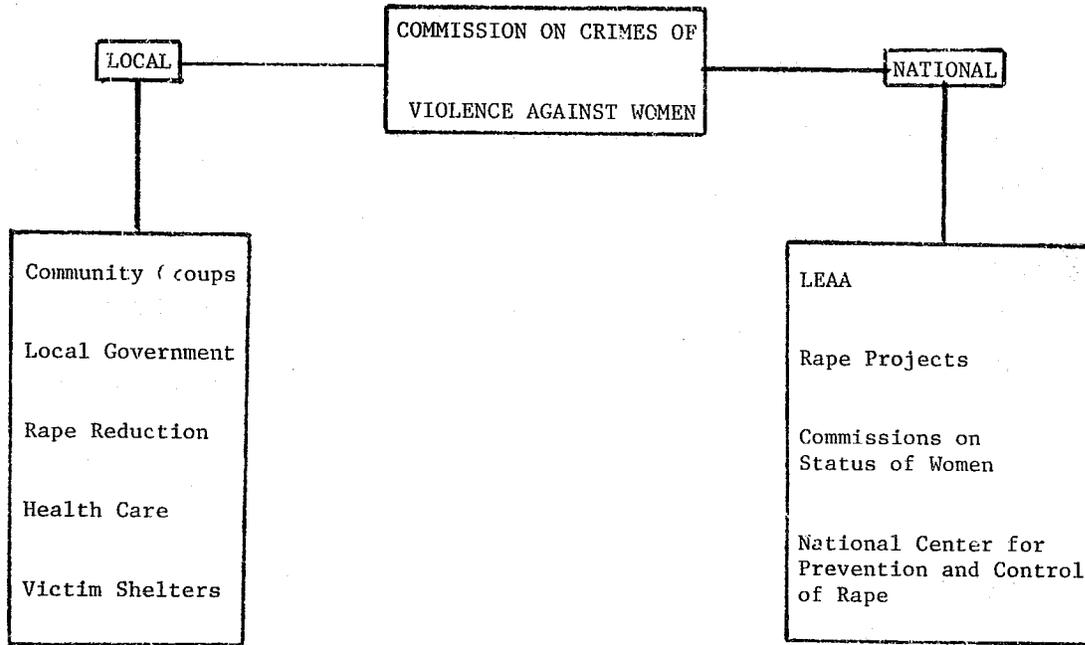
The Commission on Crimes of Violence Against Women and the Special Protection Unit will simultaneously provide sensitive treatment of victims, more thorough investigation of cases, and the means for legal reforms and public education. The Feminist Coordinating Council ordinance is not just another study, it is not another discussion. It is a solution.



COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP



COORDINATING CAPACITY



STAFF

SPECIAL PROTECTION UNIT

TRAINING

Criminal Procedure

Investigations

Human Relations

Community Outreach

Weapons and Martial Arts

Public Health

First Aid

FUNCTIONS

Immediate Response

Full Investigation

Arrest and Interrogation

Assist Prosecutor

Public Health

STATEMENT MADE BY VAL CARLSON OF THE FEMINIST COORDINATING COUNCIL - March 11, 1975

There have been some objections raised to the ordinance before you tonight which I would like to address.

The first objection is that THE COMMISSION ON CRIMES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND THE SPECIAL PROTECTION UNIT WOULD BE A DUPLICATION OF SERVICES ALREADY AVAILABLE IN THE CITY OF SEATTLE.

Not so!

There are, finally, some services available in this community for victims after they are raped or beaten. We were glad to see the Rape Reduction Project established 2 years ago. It has provided funds for Rape Relief to counsel some of the victims of rape. It has established the Sexual Assault Center at Harborview Hospital. The project has gathered statistics which reveal to us the massive extent of rape in this city.

The SWC's proposed shelter may have some services available for victims of domestic violence.

HOWEVER, in the most crucial area---that of law enforcement itself---the Police Department remains systematically incapable of dealing with the crisis of rape and domestic violence, and the women of this city have no alternative, no place else to turn. In this key area of law enforcement, the FCC ordinance proposes an alternative --not DUPLICATION but the CREATION of desperately needed services.

The ordinance clearly would not eliminate all other services. Rather it would provide a means to improve, expand, and coordinate them.

Until real and immediate protection is in fact available for all women;

Until rape and domestic assault are treated as brutal and degrading crimes against women as individuals--and not as violations of male property rights or as sex crimes or as vice crimes;

Until rape and domestic violence are decreasing as fast as they are now increasing;

UNTIL THEN, DUPLICATION is merely a figment of bureaucratic imaginations.

2. A second objection is that THE ORDINANCE WOULD JUST CREATE ANOTHER LEVEL OF BUREAUCRACY.

This argument is untrue and deceptive. It presumes that every agency that is structured is necessarily bureaucratic.

Whether an agency is bureaucratic is not a question of its structure, but of how it operates:

Whether it is really providing services or just high paid jobs for administrators;

Whether it is so attached to the prevailing political power and so entrenched in traditional views and attitudes that it is impervious to the needs of the community.

The problem with the existing bureaucracy is that it is not accountable or accessible to the community. It seeks only to protect and perpetuate itself and endlessly

shuffles people needing vital services from one place to another. The fact that city government is having trouble with its bureaucracy is another problem---one that we will definitely take up with the City Council, - at another time.

BUT TO POSE THIS PROBLEM with the present system as a reason for not changing that system, is ridiculous.

The Commission proposed by this ordinance would be a directly accountable and accessible, service-oriented agency, mandated to continually adapt both its size and functions to changing community needs. It would centralize rather than further disperse all responses to rape and domestic violence. At the same time it would de-centralize and return both responsibility and authority to the community.

IF ANYTHING, a great deal of bureaucratic inefficiency would be ELIMINATED by this ordinance.

3. ALL WE NEED TO DO IS SENSITIZE THE POLICE.

The proposition that the police can easily be sensitized into gentle, compassionate, and insightful experts in sociology, psychology, and psycho-pathology is absolute tokenism.

These are not the qualities for which police are hired!

These are not the qualities inculcated into them in their training.

The police, like all of us have grown up in a society that defines women as the sexual property of men.

THAT, indeed, teaches men to find their very identity as men through aggression toward women.

On top of this, the police have as their job: protecting and defending and maintaining that very system.

How can the police do preventative work on rape and domestic violence when their prevailing attitudes and the prevailing attitudes of the system which they service, ARE THE SOCIAL CAUSE OF THESE CRIMES?

Can women really be expected to turn to the police department when that department's policy is to return an officer to duty after being charged with rape and convicted of a lesser offense?

Our criticism has nothing to do with insulting the police as individuals. It has everything to do with challenging the policies and the nature of the institution.

For the police to be sufficiently sensitive, the whole police system would have to be 100 years advanced over American society today. No 2-hour, 2-day, or 2-month sensitivity session with experts can magically bring about this transformation.

Human relations experts function in an extremely tenuous position these days. Institutions highly resistant to change do not hire--and certainly do not re-hire them if they blast too hard or criticize too much. In order to function at all they must surrender a great deal to the norms of the people they are working for.

The process of Human Relations and sensitivity training is therefore---necessarily--- a long term process.

WE CANNOT WAIT THAT LONG FOR PROTECTION!

The emergency measures proposed by this ordinance must be enacted now! We must begin now with individuals who are already sensitized, with investigators who already understand the absolute revulsion mixed with terror that every woman feels when her life is viciously threatened, when her total being is violated.

We must begin now with a Unit that does not see the victim as a criminal!

4th Objection: THE ORDINANCE WILL COST TOO MUCH

The cost question is a question of priorities and of who determines those priorities.

For approximately 1% of this city's budget, over ½ of its citizens could have immediate and real protection. But, not only could women finally have protection from rape and domestic violence---all of us could have better protection from a police department relieved from major responsibility in this area, PROVIDED THAT, the police focus their attention on the other forms of violence and destruction that we face, and GET OUT of the business of harassing prostitutes, the gay community, and the poor and other minority communities.

WHAT IS OUTRAGEOUSLY EXORBITANT, is the price we are paying to be without the Special Protection Unit! This price, we, the women of this city, are paying with our very lives. And we are paying it in our daily---24-hour subjugation to the fear of unrestrained violence against us. How much longer must we live in constant terror before you prioritize our existence?

What good is the improved appearance of this city if we cannot live in it? What good are our publicly funded arts and entertainment, our parks and recreational facilities, if we cannot safely enjoy them?

NO!! THE ORDINANCE WOULD NOT COST TOO MUCH!!

Finally, there is an unspoken objection which I would also like to address--That a unit comprised predominantly of women cannot do this job.

I submit to you that women could not do as poor a job as is being done now.

It has been a year and a half since the Feminist Coordinating Council first proposed this ordinance.

We told you - a year and a half ago - that the rise in violent crimes against women would not just go away with a few token reforms. The headlines have piled up - murder after murder - rape after rape - beating after beating.

The objections raised against this ordinance are spurious and unrealistic, and they are certainly insignificant when placed beside the problem that now exists.

There are either underlying political reasons for not acting on this ordinance that you are not telling us about, or you are willing to become accessories to the crimes committed against us and unwilling to take responsibility as our elected representatives to act upon what we need FIRST AND FOREMOST.

UW. Law women's Caucus

We welcome this hearing as a positive first step toward the passage of the FCC Ordinance. It is important to keep in mind, however, that this hearing is only a first step - In order to deal effectively with rape and domestic violence we very much need the comprehensive solution the Ordinance offers.

As law students we are acutely aware that while the current laws concerning rape and domestic violence are inadequate, even the laws such as we have are not generally enforced. In a recent local television program, a police officer discussing prostitution, stated that the department was obliged to arrest women for offering and agreeing simply because it was against the law as ~~enacted~~ legislated and that the police department's only duty was to enforce the law. When we turn to consider the victims of rape and particularly domestic violence, however, the police department declines to offer women any protection by enforcing the laws against assault. The connection between the enforcement of prostitution law, on the one hand, and the lack of enforcement of rape and assault against women is that in both the police treat only the women as the criminals. Neither male-customers of prostitutes nor wife-beaters are to be criminally prosecuted. Their actions are condoned by the police because of the sexist attitudes of the department and its officers -- not because of the law.

Two months ago the Law Women's Caucus began to research the problem of domestic violence in an attempt to locate the various agencies that are committed to assisting women by providing counseling, a place to stay or other kinds of help. We spent a lot of time floundering around because there was no one place that provided any comprehensive service for women. In our

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conversations with N.Y.C. agencies, that do provide some assistance, we did find one consensus. Not one of them referred women to the police because of a common view that the police would do nothing to help the women.

And what do the police offer to counter these charges? They tell us that there is no need for this type of ordinance, citing as evidence the improvement they've made this year in the number of rapists apprehended and brought to trial. But let us examine these statistics - First, they tell us nothing about the handling of domestic violence - the logical inference from this lack of information is that there has been no improvement in that area. Secondly, to look at the numbers themselves - 81 rape suspects were apprehended; in 68 cases women were willing to prosecute but only 49 were actually prosecuted and of these a mere 26 found or pleading guilty. Besides the total inadequacy of the number of rapists and domestic assailants brought into the criminal justice system, we see the sluffing off of a large percentage of those who are at every step in the process.

The extent to which the Rape Relief program has worked strengthens rather than weakens the argument for passing this Ordinance. As the enforcement system becomes less sexist, women can increasingly be protected from rape and domestic violence. Small gains may be made this way but only small gains because re-education is a complex and long-term process. The problem is so urgent that we cannot afford to wait. We must deal seriously with it today because every 11 minutes nationwide a woman is raped. We cannot ask those women to wait until the police become sensitized. The only present solution is the implementation of the Fcc Ordinance which we call upon you to pass.

United Workers Union - Independent

5629 University Way N.E. Seattle, Washington 98105
Phone: (206) 523-0407



STATEMENT TO THE SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL
On the Proposed Ordinance to Establish
A Commission on Crimes of Violence Against Women
& A Special Protection Unit
March 11, 1975

United Workers Union - Independent, mainly organized at the University of Washington, strongly supports the Feminist Coordinating Council's proposed ordinance. As a union of primarily women, minorities, and low-paid people - who are the most frequent victims of violent crimes - we are particularly in favor of a Commission on Crimes of Violence Against Women and A Special Protection Unit. It is a reasonable proposal designed to do something about rape, domestic assault and other crimes of violence against women. It is written by women for women.

No police department has ever proved that it can or will act effectively to stem these crimes. Why? Because police departments are male departments; and men, who are almost never the victims, do not acknowledge the real violence, the real crime of rape. Though any man can see the nature of such an assault on a child, when it happens to a woman it is considered an "acceptable or normal burden for a grown woman to bear." Rape, domestic or otherwise, is an assault that attacks the very being of a woman and must be seen as exactly that. As the economic condition has worsened, domestic crimes have increased. Women are beaten and then afraid to press charges because they know the courts will release the men to come back and do it all over again.

Women who defend themselves against rape and assault, domestic or otherwise, are often charged with "taking the law into their own hands". Two recent victims of this charge are Inez Garcia and Joanne Little, both who killed in self-defense. Both have been charged with murder, Inez has already been convicted. Both are third-world women.

The bones of 6 women have been found in Issaquah. And, where was their protection? If they had been men, intensive search efforts for their murderers would have been underway long ago. One of these women lived on the University of Washington campus. Women on campus are outraged.

The protection of women from violent crimes has not been a priority of this society. This must be reversed. Women, who are the majority of the population, are now insisting the City provide the kind of protection we must have. The proposed ordinance is an absolutely essential beginning for resetting the priorities where they belong. The responsibility of the Seattle City Council is clear. We cannot and will not wait any longer.

FREEDOM SOCIALIST PARTY
3815 5th Ave NE
Seattle, Washington 98105
632-7449

The Freedom Socialist Party joins the Feminist Coordinating Council and other supporting organizations and individuals in the call for a Commission on Crimes of Violence Against Women. The rising incidence of violent crimes against women must be stopped.

To do this, it is critical that the women of Seattle have dependable protection, have a unit capable of handling such crimes free of institutionalized sexism and racism.

The discovery of more victims of rape and murder point out the seriousness and urgency of this situation, yet the police are routinely unresponsive, particularly to working class and minority women. This attitude is further displayed in the recent series of beatings of gay women by men waiting outside the women's bars. One woman was left bloody and unconscious on the street, two more were beaten with chains. When and if the police show up, they do nothing.

It's useless to try and get responsible protective services from the Police Department. The police are notorious for their sexist, degrading treatment of female victims of violent crime. Women seeking help are simply further victimized.

Consideration of this ordinance has been avoided by the City Council for a year and a half, while crimes against women have increased, and lack of adequate protective services has become more and more apparent. The two committees hearing this testimony tonight are duty bound to respond to the urgency of the situation. The Human Resources and Judiciary, and the Public Safety Committees have a clear responsibility to insure protection to the citizens of this city. We can't afford to wait any longer, protection of women against such assaults must be given top priority.

The proposed ordinance before you would provide for a Commission which would set policy independent of the Police Department, direct a Special Protection Unit, and coordinate efforts in City Government and the community. It is the only plan broad enough, powerful enough, and responsive enough to offer a comprehensive solution to the situation, a solution the women of this city desperately need.

This hearing is only the first step. This ordinance must be officially sponsored by the City Council, put through the proper legal proceedings and enacted into law.

The women of this city need adequate, reliable protection from assault and domestic violence, and it is your responsibility to insure that protection. It is your responsibility to act now.

March 11, 1975

STATEMENT TO THE SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

March 11, 1975

Equal protection under the law - an important right for all people and for women, it is a long overdue right and necessity. The papers, radio reports, T.V. newscasts are filled with stories of the violence that is daily happening to women. And that is only a small portion of the day to day violence that women are subjected to. The response of city government, the police, and of most elected officials has been to express horror at these crimes but to plead powerlessness to stop these crimes. Women are told to stay home at night or move to another neighborhood, or buy another lock or chain for their door. Or other officials blame women for these crimes. Women should lengthen their skirts or give in a little and settle that quarrel with their husband. Or we can wait and wait until the police force is sensitized. Our response to the City Council tonight is to tell you that none of these are solutions. Violent crimes happen to women in their homes, in grocery stores, at noon on a street corner. The problem is pervasive and growing. The solution must be progressive and comprehensive. The Feminist Coordinating Council's proposed ordinance is a major step towards a comprehensive solution.

Most of the arguments against the ordinance sound familiar. When we've gone to government bodies to demand our rights, the same excuses have been made to deny our rights. Money is always an excuse. 2% of a large police budget is a minimal investment of city funds. This provides protection to 50% of the city population who face a 200% rise in the violent crimes committed against them. Duplication of services is another argument. The growing number of women who have been raped can testify that this is not duplication of services. Beaten women who have begged the police for help will show that there will be no duplication of services. The friends and relatives of murdered women who have been sexually assaulted or killed by a husband will say that there will be no duplication of services.

MORE

Another argument that we often hear is that the ordinance will take control away from the police. What this ordinance does is to give back to women control over their own lives and the possibility that someday we can live safe from the violence that often brutalizes and kills us. This ordinance is a commitment by the City Council to use the resources of this city to assure women equal protection under the law.

The members of Action Childcare Coalition say to the City Council that we can demand no less that equal protection under the law and comprehensive solutions to accomplish that. Our elected officials must be demanding the same for the women of Seattle. Passage of this ordinance will provide a solution.

*Statement made by the Council of the
Women's Commission, 1/11/76* 11

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The first objection is that THE COMMISSION ON CRIMES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND THE SPECIAL PROTECTION UNIT WOULD BE A DUPLICATION OF SERVICES ALREADY AVAILABLE IN THE CITY OF SEATTLE.

Not so!

There are, finally, some services available in this community for victims after they are raped or beaten. We were glad to see the Rape Reduction Project established 2 years ago. It has provided funds for Rape Relief to counsel some ^{of the victims of rape.} ~~rape victims.~~ It has established the Sexual Assault Center at Harborview Hospital. The project has ~~examined police and prosecution procedures and~~ gathered statistics which reveal to us the massive extent of rape in this city.

The SWC's proposed shelter may have
~~There may soon be some services available for victims of domestic violence through the Women's Commission's proposed shelter.~~

HOWEVER, in the most crucial area---that of law enforcement itself--- the Police Department remains systematically incapable of dealing with the crisis of rape and domestic violence, And the women of this city have no alternative, no place else to turn. In this key area of law enforcement, the FCC ordinance proposes an alternative--not DUPLICATION but the CREATION of desperately needed services.

The ordinance clearly would not eliminate all other services. Rather it would provide a means to improve, expand, and coordinate them, ~~through a Commission dedicated in philosophy and practice to eliminating crimes of violence against women, and through a Special Unit dedicated to treating the victims and potential victims of these crimes with the respect and dignity that we have a right to receive.~~

Until real and immediate protection is in fact available for all women;

Until rape and domestic assault are treated as brutal and degrading crimes against women as individuals--and not as violations of male property rights or as sex crimes or as vice crimes;

Until rape and domestic violence are decreasing as fast as they are now increasing;

UNTIL THEN, DUPLICATION is merely a figment of bureaucratic imaginatons.

2. A second objection is that THE ORDINANCE WOULD JUST CREATE ANOTHER LEVEL OF BUREAUCRACY.

This argument is untrue and deceptive. It presumes that every agency that is structured is necessarily bureaucratic.

Whether an agency is bureaucratic ~~or not~~ is not a question of its structure, but of how it operates: high paid
Whether it is really providing services or just jobs for administrators;
Whether it is so attached to the prevailing political power and so entrenched in traditional views and attitudes that it is impervious to the needs of the community.

The problem with the existing bureaucracy is that it is not accountable or accessible to the community. It seeks only to protect and perpetuate itself and endlessly shuffles people ^{needing} ~~who desperately need~~ vital services from one place to another. The fact that city government is having trouble with its bureaucracy is another problem---one that we will definately take up with the City Council, + at another time.

BUT TO POSE THIS PROBLEM with the present system as a reason for not changing that system, is ridiculous.

The Commission proposed by this ordinance ~~offers a clear alternative.~~
It would be a directly accountable and accessible, service-oriented agency, mandated to continually adapt, ^{both its size + functions} to changing community needs. It would centralize rather than further disperse all responses to rape and domestic violence ~~on a city-wide basis.~~ At the same time it would de-centralize and return both responsibility and authority to the community.

LS

IF ANYTHING, a great deal of bureaucratic inefficiency would be
ELIMINATED by this ordinance.

3. ALL WE NEED TO DO IS SENSITIZE THE POLICE.

The proposition that the police can easily be sensitized into gentle, compassionate, and insightful experts in sociology, psychology, and psycho-pathology is absolute tokenism.

These are not the qualities for which police are hired! 
These are not the qualities inculcated into them in their training.

The police, like all of us have grown up in a society that defines women as the sexual property of men,
THAT, indeed, 'teaches men to find their very identity as men through aggression toward women.

On top of this, the police have as their job: protecting and defending and maintaining that very system.

How can the police do preventative work on rape and domestic violence when their prevailing attitudes and the prevailing attitudes of the system which they serve, ARE THE SOCIAL CAUSE OF THESE CRIMES ?

Can women really be expected to turn to the police department when that department's policy is to return ^{an} officer to duty after being charged with rape and convicted of a lesser offense.?

Our criticism has nothing to do with insulting the police as individuals. It has everything to do with challenging the policies and the nature of the institution.

For the police to be sufficiently sensitive, the whole police system would have to be 100 years advanced over American society today. No 2-hour, 2-day, or 2-month sensitivity session with ~~psychologists, sociologists, group dynamics~~ experts can magically bring about this transformation.

[4]

Human relations experts function in an extremely tenuous position these days. Institutions highly resistant to change do not hire-- and certainly do not re-hire them if they blast too hard or criticize too much. In order to function at all they must surrender a great deal to the norms of the people they are working for.

The process of Human Relations and sensitivity training is therefore--- necessarily---a long term process.

WE CANNOT WAIT THAT LONG FOR PROTECTION :

The emergency measures proposed by this ordinance must be ^{enacted} taken now !

We must begin now with individuals who are already sensitized, with investigators who already understand the absolute revulsion mixed with terror that every woman feels when her life is viciously threatened, when her total being is violated.

We must begin now with a Unit that does not see the victim as a criminal.!

4th Objection: THE ORDINANCE WILL COST TOO MUCH

The cost question is a question of priorities and of who determines those priorities.

For approximately 1% of this city's budget, over 1/2 of its citizens could have immediate and real protection. But, not only could women finally have protection from rape and domestic violence---all of us could have better protection from a police department relieved from major responsibility in this area, PROVIDED THAT, the police focus their attention on the other forms of violence and destruction that we face, and GET OUT of the business of harassing prostitutes, ~~massage parlors, painting establishments~~ the gay community, and the poor and ~~racial~~ minority communities.

WHAT IS OUTRAGEOUSLY EXORBITANT, is the price we are paying to be without the Special Protection Unit : This price, we, the women of this city, are paying with our very lives. And we are paying it in our

LS

daily---24-hour subjugation to the fear of unrestrained violence against us.
~~We are tired of paying this price. We are through paying this price!~~

How much longer must we live in constant terror before you prioritize our existence ?

What good is the improved appearance of this city if we cannot live in it ?

What good are our publicly funded arts and entertainment, our parks and recreational facilities, if we cannot safely enjoy them?

NO !! THE ORDINANCE WOULD NOT COST TOO MUCH !!

Finally, there is an unspoken objection which I would also like to address--

That a unit comprised predominantly of women cannot do this job.

I submit to you that women could not do as poor a job as is being done now.

It has been a year and a half since the Feminist Coordinating Council first proposed this ordinance.

We told you - a year and a half ago - that the rise in violent crimes against women would not just go away with a few token reforms.

The headlines have piled up -
murder after murder
rape after rape
beating after beating

The objections raised against this ordinance are spurious and unrealistic, and they are certainly insignificant when placed beside the problem that now exists.

There are either underlying political reasons for not acting on this ordinance that you are not telling us about,, or you are willing to become accessories to the crimes committed against us and unwilling to take responsibility as our elected representatives to act upon what we need FIRST AND FOREMOST.

Statement made by Sheila Coyne of the
Feminist Coordinating Council, Nov 11, 1975

-1-

Rape and domestic assault have reached alarming proportions in Seattle. A state of emergency exists in our city with regard to crimes against women, and action on this problem can be deferred no longer. The increase in rape ~~from~~ reports from 1962 to 1972 was 420%. Police statistics for 1972 show 55 cases classified as wife-beating, all of which were reduced to other charges. In ⁹ a six-week period in 1974, according to the Seattle Times (6/23/74), 70 women contacted the police because they were being beaten by men. We would ~~like~~ like to see ~~the~~ statistics on domestic violence. We fear the ~~increase~~ figure would be staggering. Possibly this is what the police fear also, because they refuse to release statistics on domestic violence.

It has been one and a half years since the Feminist Coordinating Council first ~~contacted~~ ^{approached} the City Council ^{about} with the proposed ordinance to establish a Commission on Crimes Against Women and Special Protection Unit. ~~During this year and a half, the local papers have~~ ^{NEARLY EVERY DAY} ~~carried stories of women accosted on the streets, attacked in their homes, raped in the public library; and many more mutilated bodies of women are being discovered every day.~~ ^{continually} During this year and a half, the local papers have/carried stories of women accosted and on the streets, attacked in their homes, /raped in the public library; and ~~many~~ more mutilated bodies of women are being discovered every day.

It is becoming more and more clear to the women of Seattle that we are in danger of being attacked anywhere and at any time. Not just in wooded parks, but in public buildings; not just on deserted streets, but in our own homes; not just at night, but in the middle of the day. Rape and domestic violence present a serious threat to every woman in our city, regardless of her age, social class, or lifestyle. For most of us, the fear of rape and violent attack has become ~~as~~ a part of our daily lives.

We look to the logical source of protection, the Police Department,

and what do we see? We see a policeman accused of rape and convicted of third-degree assault against a woman returned to the police force after a two-month period of probation. We see the head of the Seattle Police Department's Morals Division attributing the high increase in rape to the dress of women. And we constantly hear the police advising us to look out for ourselves by avoiding deserted streets and unpopulated areas, but taking an escort with us whenever possible, and by staying home after dark. They are advising us, in other words, to renounce any pretence at being independent human beings and citizens entitled to equal protection under the law, and to accept the role of an intimidated, helples^{oppressed}s class. X

The police advise us that if we are accosted, we should protect ourselves in a suitably feminine way, by screaming, blowing a whistle, fast-talking the attacker, or using our kezy's and combs as weapons. But we all know that if we really defend ourselves, we will find the police, the courts and the entire criminal justice system marshalled against us. Inez Garcia and Joanne Little know that.

Women who report rapes to the police often claim that the interrogations by police, prosecutor, and courts are like being raped a second time. Seattle's Rape Relief organization has a third-party reporting system, because so many women are unwilling to undergo the notoriously humiliating process of proving that they were raped. Rape victims report that they are treated as if they themselves had committed a crime.

Women asking protection from abusive husbands, ex-husbands, or male acquaintances find that the police refuse to intervene in almost x any case\$ where the woman knows her attacker. They regard such cases as "domestic squabbles" or "lovers' quarrells." A woman seeking protection from an abusive husband or boyfriend can keep on asking the police

it immediately. How many more women must be raped, beaten, and killed
~~for~~ before the City Council ~~would~~ ~~act~~ ~~on~~ ~~this~~ ~~ordinance?~~ will act on this
ordinance?

WILLIAMS, BEASON, LAMPHERE, SMITH, REVELLE

H.P. J. 3/1/75

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Carl Riddell

Director of Police Against Women

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Sept. of this year report on Seattle
work on page

Class Subject

Cheryl Jones - N.S.C.W.
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John Saboty
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William Ingram - Dept. Training
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Neil Anderson - S.T.O.P.

Paul Duke -

Samuel Sequester - Fulford, Vermont
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Francis Whiting
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Ed. Hill -

Samuel Butler
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for Citizens Service Bond

Charles Kavin
this is a very excellent, published

Raymond

David Hoff - Bay Comm. Center

Raymond
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Samuel Campbell -

John Brown -

John Brown
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in letters and testimony, are
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Human Resources and Judiciary
Public Safety and Health Committee

March 11, 1975 Date

SPEAKERS ROSTER

NAME	ADDRESS	ORGANIZATION (ADDRESS)	AGENDA ITEM	PRO	CC
C a Fraser ✓				X	
Cheryl Lopez ✓		ASUW Women's Commis		X	
Todd Stugh		Committee of Family and Friends of Missing Persons		X	
Jean Rietschel ✓		U of W Law School Caucus		X	
Jill Schultz ✓		Unitarian Feminist Alliance		X	
Wilma Figures ✓		ASUW <i>Individual</i>		X	
Dick Snediger ✓		<i>S.T.C.P.</i> North Seattle Community College Women's Coalition		X	
M Parker ✓		Radical Women		X	
Laura Teague ✓				X	
Yolanda Alaniz ✓		Freedom Socialist Party		X	
Ed Rader ✓		Legal Services		X	
Laurie Morton ✓				X	
Charna Koein ✓				X	
Mary Morrison ✓		Action Child Care Coalition		X	

06-12-73
JEM:gem

CITY AGENCIES, ETC. SPEAKERS

1. Hilke Faber - Women's Commission
2. Detective German - Police Department
3. Delores Ettress - Rape Reduction Project
Delores Ettress - OMB
4. Donna Schram - Battelle
5. Tom Wolfenden - Prosecutor's Office

United Workers Union - Independent

5629 University Way N.E. Seattle, Washington 98105
Phone: (206) 523-0407



STATEMENT TO THE SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL On the Proposed Ordinance to Establish A Commission on Crimes of Violence Against Women & A Special Protection Unit March 11, 1975

United Workers Union - Independent, mainly organized at the University of Washington, strongly supports the Feminist Coordinating Council's proposed ordinance. As a union of primarily women, minorities, and low-paid people - who are the most frequent victims of violent crimes - we are particularly in favor of a Commission on Crimes of Violence Against Women and A Special Protection Unit. It is a reasonable proposal designed to do something about rape, domestic assault and other crimes of violence against women. It is written by women for women.

No police department has ever proved that it can or will act effectively to stem these crimes. Why? Because police departments are male departments; and men, who are almost never the victims, do not acknowledge the real violence, the real crime of rape. Though any man can see the nature of such an assault on a child, when it happens to a woman it is considered an "acceptable or normal burden for a grown woman to bear." Rape, domestic or otherwise, is an assault that attacks the very being of a woman and must be seen as exactly that. As the economic condition has worsened, domestic crimes have increased. Women are beaten and then afraid to press charges because they know the courts will release the men to come back and do it all over again.

Women who defend themselves against rape and assault, domestic or otherwise, are often charged with "taking the law into their own hands". Two recent victims of this charge are Inez Garcia and Joanne Little, both who killed in self-defense. Both have been charged with murder, Inez has already been convicted. Both are third-world women.

The bones of 6 women have been found in Issaquah. And, where was their protection? If they had been men, intensive search efforts for their murderers would have been underway long ago. One of these women lived on the University of Washington campus. Women on campus are outraged.

The protection of women from violent crimes has not been a priority of this society. This must be reversed. Women, who are the majority of the population, are now insisting the City provide the kind of protection we must have. The proposed ordinance is an absolutely essential beginning for resetting the priorities where they belong. The responsibility of the Seattle City Council is clear. We cannot and will not wait any longer.

STATEMENT TO THE SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

March 11, 1975

Equal protection under the law - an important right for all people and for women, it is a long overdue right and necessity. The papers, radio reports, T.V. newscasts are filled with stories of the violence that is daily happening to women. And that is only a small portion of the day to day violence that women are subjected to. The response of city government, the police, and of most elected officials has been to express horror at these crimes but to plead powerlessness to stop these crimes. Women are told to stay home at night or move to another neighborhood, or buy another lock or chain for their door. Or other officials blame women for these crimes. Women should lengthen their skirts or give in a little and settle that quarrel with their husband. Or we can wait and wait until the police force is sensitized. Our response to the City Council tonight is to tell you that none of these are solutions. Violent crimes happen to women in their homes, in grocery stores, at noon on a street corner. The problem is pervasive and growing. The solution must be progressive and comprehensive. The Feminist Coordinating Council's proposed ordinance is a major step towards a comprehensive solution.

Most of the arguments against the ordinance sound familiar. When we've gone to government bodies to demand our rights, the same excuses have been made to deny our rights. Money is always an excuse. 2% of a large police budget is a minimal investment of city funds. This provides protection to 50% of the city population who face a 200% rise in the violent crimes committed against them. Duplication of services is another argument. The growing number of women who have been raped can testify that this is not duplication of services. Beaten women who have begged the police for help will show that there will be no duplication of services. The friends and relatives of murdered women who have been sexually assaulted or killed by a husband will say that there will be no duplication of services.

MORE

Another argument that we often hear is that the ordinance will take control away from the police. What this ordinance does is to give back to women control over their own lives and the possibility that someday we can live safe from the violence that often brutalizes and kills us. This ordinance is a commitment by the City Council to use the resources of this city to assure women equal protection under the law.

The members of Action Childcare Coalition say to the City Council that we can demand no less than equal protection under the law and comprehensive solutions to accomplish that. Our elected officials must be demanding the same for the women of Seattle. Passage of this ordinance will provide a solution.

FREEDOM SOCIALIST PARTY
3815 5th Ave NE
Seattle, Washington 98105
632-7449

The Freedom Socialist Party joins the Feminist Coordinating Council and other supporting organizations and individuals in the call for a Commission on Crimes of Violence Against Women. The rising incidence of violent crimes against women must be stopped.

To do this, it is critical that the women of Seattle have dependable protection, have a unit capable of handling such crimes free of institutionalized sexism and racism.

The discovery of more victims of rape and murder point out the seriousness and urgency of this situation, yet the police are routinely unresponsive, particularly to working class and minority women. This attitude is further displayed in the recent series of beatings of gay women by men waiting outside the women's bars. One woman was left bloody and unconscious on the street, two more were beaten with chains. When and if the police show up, they do nothing.

It's useless to try and get responsible protective services from the Police Department. The police are notorious for their sexist, degrading treatment of female victims of violent crime. Women seeking help are simply further victimized.

Consideration of this ordinance has been avoided by the City Council for a year and a half, while crimes against women have increased, and lack of adequate protective services has become more and more apparent. The two committees hearing this testimony tonight are duty bound to respond to the urgency of the situation. The Human Resources and Judiciary, and the Public Safety Committees have a clear responsibility to insure protection to the citizens of this city. We can't afford to wait any longer, protection of women against such assaults must be given top priority.

The proposed ordinance before you would provide for a Commission which would set policy independent of the Police Department, direct a Special Protection Unit, and coordinate efforts in City Government and the community. It is the only plan broad enough, powerful enough, and responsive enough to offer a comprehensive solution to the situation, a solution the women of this city desperately need.

This hearing is only the first step. This ordinance must be officially sponsored by the City Council, put through the proper legal proceedings and enacted into law.

The women of this city need adequate, reliable protection from assault and domestic violence, and it is your responsibility to insure that protection. It is your responsibility to act now.

March 11, 1975



SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM

DATE: March 8, 1975
TO: Members of the City Council
FROM: Jeanette Williams
SUBJECT: Human Resources and Judiciary and Public Safety and Health Hearing
on the Feminist Coordinating Council's Proposal for a Special
Protection Unit.

In order to provide you with adequate background material for the hearing Tuesday, March 11, 1975, at 7:30 pm, I am attaching the following material.

1. Letter from the Women's Commission requesting a hearing.
2. Proposed ordinance and fact sheet prepared by the F.C.C.
3. Review of the ordinance by various City departments including:
 - a. November 14, 1973 letter from Law and Justice Planning
 - b. January 21, 1975 letter from Law and Justice Planning
 - c. January 13, 1975 letter from Police Department, including a first year progress report on Seattle's Rape Reduction Project.
 - d. January 27, 1975 letter from the Police Department.
 - e. February 5, 1975 letter from OMB
4. Letters received from the general public.

A number of resource people will be available from the F.C.C. and from City Departments in order to answer your questions. If there is any additional material you would like before the hearing, please let Suzi know.

March 6, 1975

To: Jeanette Williams
Randy Revelle
Members, City Council

Re: March 11th hearing, Commission on Crimes
Against Women and Protection Unit
Copyle # 280067

Greetings:

I have, for a long time, felt that the Seattle Police Department should have a highly-trained, specialized Special Protection Unit. This unit would be trained to do with crimes that are violent and emotional - i.e., rape, domestic violence, and crimes such as the "sniper" who was firing at invisible enemies.

Although there has, at times, been a lack of sensitivity on the part of police officers in these areas - I feel it is not because they want to be insensitive, but because they have little training.

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Ms. Thea Moisio-50
1404-3rd N, #13,

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Thank you
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Ms. Thea Moisiu-Saeger
1404-3rd N, #13,

March 6, 1975

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City Council

2nd hearing, Commission on Crimes
Against Women and Protection Unit
Case # 280667

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Ms. Thea Moisiu-Saeger
1404-3rd N, #13, Seat

March 6, 1975

Commission on Crimes
and Protection Unit
280667

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reluctant to respond and act
upon domestic violence reports.

As a woman, I would be more
willing to report the crime of
rape if I knew a specially trained,
sensitive police officer would be
available.

I feel there is a great deal of
validity to the Feminist Coordinating
Council's request. It should be
considered carefully and seriously.

I believe there is room for
compromise between the opposing
parties.

Lastly, I would like to
re-emphasize the need for the
Special Unit to deal with not
only rape, but domestic violence.

Thank you, Ms. Williams, for
notifying me of this hearing.

Sincerely,

Thea Moisio-Saeger

Ms. Thea Moisio-Saeger
1404 3rd N, #13, Seattle 98109

Seattle City Council NEWS RELEASE

1106 Seattle Municipal Building
Jeanette Williams, Chairman
Human Resources & Judiciary Committee
Tel. 583-2366

Randy Revelle, Chairman
Public Safety & Health Committee
Tel. 583-2359

Further Info: Lois Hauptli, 583-2609

600 Fourth Avenue, Seattle, WA 98104

February 28, 1975

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

(Mar. 11 Hearing: Commission on Crimes Against Women and Protection Unit)

A proposal establishing an independent Commission on Crimes Against Women and a Special Protection Unit will be considered at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday, March 11 before a joint meeting of the City Council Human Resources and Judiciary Committee and the Public Safety and Health Committee, chaired by Council Members Jeanette Williams and Randy Revelle.

The Seattle Women's Commission requested the hearing to discuss the Feminist Coordinating Council's proposed ordinance establishing authority independent of the police department to deal with rape and domestic violence.

The proposed Commission on Crimes Against Women would establish policy for the Special Protection Unit, the police and all other city agencies involved in the area of violent crimes against women. It would coordinate the efforts of the groups and agencies responding to the problem and conduct a public education campaign. The Special Protection Unit would respond to all reports of rape and domestic violence, perform full enforcement investigation and provide investigatory assistance to the King County Prosecutor's office.

The FCC pointed out that rape reports rose 420 percent in Seattle in 10 years and stated that "domestic assault victims can seldom get police protection."

The women's group stated in a fact sheet that the commission and unit are necessary, "Because, due to traditional views of women's roles and insensitive and judgmental attitudes toward female victims of violent crimes, the police and the courts are not effectively apprehending, prosecuting and deterring those who commit such crimes."

(more)

Crimes Against Women
add one

The Seattle Police Department and the Office of Management and Budget are opposed to the proposal, stating that the establishment of such a commission would duplicate a service already provided by the Police Department and the Seattle Rape Reduction Project.

The Police Department quoted statistics of the Rape Reduction Project produced after its first year of operation during which staff members cooperated with efforts of the Police Department and the King County Prosecutor's Office.

The department cited the success of current programs in the following statistics: An increase of 20 percent in the number of rape cases reported over the preceding year, a 16 percent increase in the number of suspects apprehended by the police (from 70 to 81), an 89 percent increase in the number of cases presented for prosecution (from 36 to 68), a 63 percent increase in the number of cases accepted for prosecution (from 30 to 49), and a 63 percent increase in the number of persons found guilty or pleading guilty (from 16 to 26).

All interested persons are invited to participate in the hearing which will be held in the City Council Chambers, 1101 Municipal Building, 600 Fourth Avenue. Those unable to attend may submit written comments to Council Members Williams and Revelle no later than Friday, March 7.

The matter is officially referenced as Comptroller File No. 280667.

###

Abortion Action Coalition
5269 16th N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

American Civil Liberties
Union Women's Rights
2101 Smith Tower
Seattle, Washington 98104

ASUM Women's Commission
4224 University Way N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98195

Childbirth Education Assoc.
P.O. Box 522
Seattle, Washington 98103

Democratic Women's Club
2217 S.W. 12th
Seattle, Washington 98146

Gay Mother's Union
4224 University Way N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

Harborview Medical Center
325 9th Ave.
Seattle, Washington 98122

Executive Sec. Inc.
801 Spring St.
Seattle, Washington 98104

Graduate and Pro. Student
Senate (Men & Women)
304G Student Union
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98195

Highline Community College
240th & Pac. Hiway So.
Seattle, Washington 98031

Feminist Karate Union-701
701 N. 76th
Seattle, Washington 98103

Harborview Maternal & Infant
Care Program
25 9th Ave.
Seattle, Washington 98104

It's About Time
5502 University Way N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

Women's International League
for Peace and Freedom
c/o G.S. Stimpson
2009 N.E. 102 st.
Seattle, Washington 98125

Abortion Referral
University YWCA
4224 University Way N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98125

Business and Professional
Women's Club of Wash. St.
8430 S.E. 72 Pl.
Mercer Island, Washington 98040

Toastmistress Club
c/o Lillian Gibbs
105 N.W. 54th
Seattle, Wash. 98107

Seattle Women Act for Peace
500 Terminal Sales
Seattle, Washington 98101

Washington Women Lawyers
2000 IBM Building
Seattle, Washington 98101

Wash. State Press Women
6th and Wall
Seattle, Washington 98121
ATTN: HILDA BRYANT

Grassroots Assembly of
Women
822 6th Ave. N.
Seattle, Wa. 98109

Puget Sound Republican
Women's Club
18424 16th NW
Seattle, Wa. 98177

Women's Institute of the
Northwest
PO Box 157 University Stati
Seattle, Wa. 98105

Unitarian Feminist Alliance
6556 35th NE
Seattle, Wa 98115

Wash. State Women's Political
Caucus
PO Box 11134
Tacoma, Wa.

Special Counseling and
Continuation School
1700 East Cherry
Seattle, Wa. 98122

Stuart Hall
902 15th E.
Seattle, Wa. 98112

Third World Women's Coalition
University of Washington
Minority Commission 207 HUB
Seattle, Washington 98195

Third World Women's Resource
Center
4224 University Way N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

University Hospital's Women's
Clinic
1959 N.E. Pacific
Seattle, Washington 98195

University Women's Forum
University Christian Church
4415 43rd N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

University YWCA
4224 University Way NE
Seattle, Washington 98105

Unitarian Women's Alliance
6556 - 35th NE
Seattle, Washington 98105

Womens Divorce Cooperative
Divorce Clinic
4224 University Way N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

Women's Guidance Center
1209 N.E. 41st
Seattle, Washington 98195

Women's Judo Club
IMA Building
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98195

Women's Law Caucus
University of Washington
Law School
Seattle, Washington 98195

Women's Studies
C21 Padelford
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98195

YMCA Action for Women
909 4th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104

East Side Y.W.C.A.
2820 E. Cherry
Seattle, Washington 98122

North Area Y.W.C.A.
13305 1st N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98125

Y.W.C.A. of Greater Seattle
1113 5th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101

West Seattle Y.W.C.A.
4800 40th S.W.
Seattle, Washington 98116

WJ Y.W.C.A.
4224 University Way N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

Associated Women Students of
Seattle Pacific College
Seattle Pacific College
3307 3rd West
Seattle, Washington 98119

American Association of
University Women
2041 S. 320th, #22 Fed. Way
Seattle, Washington 98148

Job Start
150 John St.
Seattle, Washington 98109

Insurance Women's Assoc.
of Seattle
P.O. Box 3
Seattle, Washington 98111

Indian Women's Service League
Seattle Indian Center
119 Cherry St.
Seattle, Washington 98104

The I.D. Center
1020 E. John
Seattle, Washington 98112

Las Chicanas
5317 15th N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98112

League of Women Voters
of Seattle
1402 18th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98122

Lesbian Resource Center
4224 University Way N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

Lower Campus Women's Caucus
c/o Jane Fantel, Chairperson
RR501 Health Sciences RG-20
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98195

Margaret Manor
103 17th Avenue E.
Seattle, Washington 98112

Marycrest Villa
701 Summit
Seattle, Washington 98122

Mary Mahoney Registered
Nurse's Club
c/o Mrs. Maxine Haynes, Pres
Seattle, Wa. 98144

Mechanics Committee
4224 University Way N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

Mercer Inn
1743 E. Boylston
Seattle, Washington 98122

National Council of Jewish W
c/o Mrs. Jack Faghin
4117 W. Berton
Seattle, Washington 98199

National Organization for
Women
YWCA of Seattle King County
1118 Fifth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101

North Seattle Community
College Women's Coalition
9600 College Way N.
Seattle, Washington 98125

Office of Equal Opportunity f
Women, 219 Sieg Hall FR-30
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98195

Open Door Clinic
5012 Roosevelt Way N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

Planned Parenthood
202 16th Avenue S.
Seattle, Washington 98144

Pregnancy Aid Inc.
1408 N.E. 43rd
Seattle, Washington 98105

Lawrence G. Gunn
Law & Justice Planning Office
600 Arctic Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Law Women's Caucus
U of W School of Law
Seattle, Washington 98195

Val Carlson
1136 31st Avenue South
Seattle, Washington 98144

Norene Scott
301 East Roy #38
Seattle, Washington 98102

Chris Young
1605 17th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98102

Dolores Ettress, Coordinator
Rape Reduction Project
610 Arctic Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

The Feminist Coordinating
Council
6410 Brooklyn N. E.
Seattle, Washington 98115

Elizabeth Lefebvre, M.D.
President, Seattle Women's
Commission
2200 Rainier Avenue South
Seattle, Washington 98144

Elaine Labourelle, Coordinator
Task Force on Justice for
Women
Seattle-King County N.O.W.
1118 5th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101

Jackie Griswold
2011 14th East
Seattle, Washington 98102

Shelly Yapp
Office of Policy Planning

Marie Chevrier
Ginny Crow, Project Director
PE RELIEF
224 University Way N. E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

Doris Stevens
Sexual Assault Center
Harborview Medical Center
325 9th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104

Ron Clark, Sr. Deputy
Criminal Division
Office of Prosecuting Attorney
King County Courthouse
Seattle, Washington 98104

Olaf Kvarne
Seattle Public Schools
815 4th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98109

Judge Barbara Yanick
Municipal Court
City of Seattle

Roz Woodhouse
10347 48th N. E.
Seattle, Washington 98125

Rod Chandler
Washington Mutual Savings Bank
Post Office Box 834
Seattle, Washington 98111

Lucille Fuller
Institute of Governmental
Research
3935 University Way N. E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

John McShane
FOES
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98195

Don Kruman
6323 16th N. E.
Seattle, Washington 98115

Thea Moisio-saeger
Post Office Box 46461
Seattle, Washington 98146

Mrs. M. E. Weston
5517 Ravenna Blvd. N. E.
Seattle, Washington 98115

YMCA METROCENTER
909 Fourth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104

S.T.O.P.
3321 37th South
Seattle, Washington 98144

Sylvia Baron-Moore
630 13th East, #3
Seattle, Washington 98102

Mexine Fischer
424 North 67th Street
Seattle, Washington 98103

Monica Hill, Coordinator
United Workers Union -
Independent
5629 University Way N. E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

Mary E. Morrison
Gwen Wicker
Action Childcare Coalition
2611 Boylston East
Seattle, Washington 98102

Judith Patterson
309 16th Avenue East #201
Seattle, Washington 98112

Wanda Adams
1136 31st South
Seattle, Washington 98144

Inga K. Kelly, Chairperson
Washington State Women's Council
Office of the Governor
Olympia, Washington 98504

Carol Durch
4126 12th N. E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

Radical Women
2940 35th Avenue S
Seattle, Washington 98144

Rape Relief
University YWCA
4224 University Way N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

Seattle Archdiocesan Council
of Catholic Women
22320 1th Avenue South
Des Moines, Washington 98138

Seattle Church Women United
3448 11th Avenue W.
Seattle, Washington 98119

Seattle Counseling Service for
Sexual Minorities
1720 16th
Seattle, Washington 98112

Seattle Federation of Teachers
c/o Marjorie Stern
825 E. Denny Way
Seattle, Washington 98122

Seattle Third World Women
725 23rd E.
Seattle, Washington 98112

Seattle University Women's
Commission
Student Union Building
Seattle University
Seattle, Washington 98122

Pandora Newspaper
P.O. Box 94
Seattle, Washington 98105

Save Our Sisters (S.O.S.)
YWCA of Seattle King County
1118 Fifth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101

Seattle Women's Commission
2200 Rainier Ave. S.
Seattle, Washington 98144

Theresa de Shepro
Vice Provost for Spec. Prog.
116 Administration AF-65
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98195

Sidney Miller Clinic
169 19th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98112

Group Health Women's Caucus
115 15th East
Seattle, Washington 98112

Crisis Clinic
1701 17th Ave. E.
Seattle, Washington 98112

Equal Employment Opportunity
Commission
414 Olive - 4th Floor
Seattle, Washington 98104

Country Door Clinic
402 15th East
Seattle, Washington 98102

Abortion-Birth Control
Referral Service
4224 University Way N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

American Women in Radio & TV
9600 College Way N.
Seattle, Washington 98103

Black Women's Forum
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98195

Coalition Task Force on Women
and Religion
4731 15th N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

Era Enterprises
P.O.Box 1301
Capitol Hill Station

The Ark
2318 Ballinger Way
Seattle, Washington 98117

Divorce Cooperative
1617 Republican
Seattle, Washington 98102

Feminist Therapists
2218 3rd North
Seattle, Washington 98109

American Library Assoc.
Task Force for Women
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98195

Ad-Hoc Committee on Menopause
4224 University Way N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

Aradia Clinic
4224 University Way N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

Central Area Group Home
1310 E. Union
Seattle, Washington 98101

Daycare Referral
Dept. of Social & Health Serv.
2809 26th Avenue S.
Seattle, Washington 98126

Conbela
712 North 34th
Seattle, Washington 98103

El Central De La Raza
2425 16th Avenue S.
Seattle, Washington 98144

Fremont Women's Clinic
6817 Greenwood Ave. N.
Seattle, Washington 98117

Eugene T. Kord, Director
Wage and Hours Division
U.S. Department of Labor
506 2nd Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104

University of Washington
Ethnic Cultural Center
3931 Brooklyn NE
Seattle, Washington 98105

U.W. Office of Equal Oppor-
tunity for Women
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98195

Washington State Human Rights
Commission
1411 4th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101

Washington State Nurses Assoc.
1117 2nd Avenue
Room 200
Seattle, Washington 98101

Women's Equity Action League
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98195

Western Washington Women's
Medical Association
16746 37th NE
Seattle, Washington 98155

Wintonia
1431 Minor
Seattle, Washington 98122

Women's Coffee Coven
Little Bread Company
8050 - 15th NE
Seattle, Washington 98125

Women's Commercial Club
P.O. Box 12
Seattle, Washington 98111

Women's Council
c/o Ruth Robinson, Chairperson
University Relations
400 Administration

Women's Council
c/o Ruth Robinson, Chairperson
University Relations
400 Administration AI-10
Seattle, Washington 98195
Women's Craft Cooperative
1413 N.E. 43rd
Seattle, Washington 98105

Tamara A. Turner
Radical Women
3815 Fifth Avenue N. E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

R. W. Wilkinson, Director
Office of Policy Planning
City of Seattle

Robert Hanson
Chief of Police
City of Seattle

Honorable Patrick Corbett
Presiding Judge
Seattle Municipal Court

Walter Hundley, Director
Office of Management and
Budget
City of Seattle

Jack Driscoll, Director
Personnel/Civil Service
City of Seattle

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT DISTRIBUTION ORDER SHEET

ORDERED BY: Suzi F. for J. Williams & R. Revelle DATE Feb. 26, 1975

CHECK ONE: News Release () Memo to Editors () Other

SUBJECT: Mar. 11 Hearing: Commission on Crimes Against Women and Protection Unit

ENCLOSURES (for mailing): _____

FOR OUTSIDE MAILING:

- () All News Media (1st Class) (Includes Dailies, Weeklies, Radio-TV) 79 X
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- () Other Outside Mailing (Attach Lists) 175 X

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 - { } Comptroller File No. _____ (1)
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 - { } Reception Desk (20)
 - { } Supervisors (5)
 - { } Central Staff (13)
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Please return to Information Coordinator TOTAL _____

February 19, 1975

Randy Revelle
Seattle City Council
Seattle Municipal Building
Seattle, WA. 98104

Dear Mr. Revelle:

"Radical Women urges the immediate consideration and sponsorship of the Feminist Coordinating Council's Ordinance which proposes the establishment of a Commission on Crimes Against Women and the creation of a Special Protection Unit."

Does this sound familiar? It should. One year ago Radical Women wrote the City Council in support of the above Ordinance. To date, the City Council has done nothing to give the Ordinance normal consideration through normal channels--namely, to sponsor it, discuss it, and hold hearings on it in the evening when the public can attend and give testimony.

Surely the City Council knows that rape and crimes of domestic violence are increasing. According to statistics gathered by the Seattle Law and Justice Planning Department, rape reports have increased 420 % in Seattle in 10 years (to say nothing of the probable number of rapes that go unreported).

Yet, the City Council is stalling attempts of citizens to get a hearing on the possible solution that the Feminist Coordinating Council's Ordinance represents. The City Council's continued refusal to sponsor the Ordinance amounts to tacit approval of the brutal realities women face day after day.

Once again we urge the immediate sponsorship of the Feminist Coordinating Council's Ordinance and demand the Seattle City Council demonstrate that the requirement of sponsorship is not designed to destroy the access of citizens to those whom they have elected to serve their needs.

Sincerely,

Tamara A. Turner

Tamara A. Turner
Radical Women

3815 - 5th N.E.
Seattle, WA. 98105

February 19, 1975

Jeanette Williams
Seattle City Council
Seattle Municipal Building
Seattle, WA. 98104

Dear Ms. Williams:

"Radical Women urges the immediate consideration and sponsorship of the Feminist Coordinating Council's Ordinance which proposes the establishment of a Commission on Crimes Against Women and the creation of a Special Protection Unit."

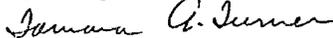
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Sincerely,



Tamara A. Turner
Radical Women

3815 - 5th N.E.
Seattle, WA. 98105

Ms. Jeanette Williams
1106 Seattle Municipal Building
600 4th Ave
Seattle, Wash. 98155

Feb. 10 '75

Dear Ms. Williams,

I strongly urge you to present the Feminist Coordinating Council's proposal to the members of the City Council. I understand that the City Council has not even yet considered the proposal or establishment of a Commission Against Women. In all fairness, the proposal must be heard and considered.

I support the establishment of a commission and of a special protection unit for women. Crimes against women are overlooked by the majority of people in the legal system. Women are beginning to fight back - rape reports have increased at least 10% in Seattle over the last year; police are beginning to see the need for some kind of intervention in domestic fights.

We need to hear the proposal and consider it immediately!

Thanks you,
Chris Dancy



CITY OF SEATTLE

Wes Uhlman, Mayor

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS

2200 RAINIER SOUTH ■ SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98144 ■ 206/583-6830

December 18, 1974

Mr. Sam Smith, President
Seattle City Council
Municipal Building, 11th Floor
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Mr. Smith:

The Seattle Women's Commission was established by ordinance as an advisory body to the City Council, concerned about the needs of women and the special problems that might prevent them from living full and active lives in our community.

It is in this advisory capacity that the Commission writes to you, recommending that the City Council give a more complete airing and response to the proposed ordinance on Commission on Crimes of Violence Against Women which has been drafted and presented to the Council by the Feminist Coordinating Council. Crimes of violence are of very serious concern to the women of Seattle; not only do they exist, but their incidence is increasing. The group which drafted this proposed ordinance have put significant effort into it, feeling that its enactment would help stem the increase in these crimes.

At our meeting of November 18, 1974, the Seattle Women's Commission passed the following recommendation: that the City Council grant full and realistic consideration to the proposed ordinance of the Feminist Coordinating Council and that this consideration should include a full and proper public hearing to be held in the evening.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth B. Lefebvre, M.D.

Elizabeth B. Lefebvre, M.D., President
Seattle Women's Commission

EBL:cmh

cc: Feminist Coordinating Council

3a

November 14, 1973

Law and Justice Planning Office
600 Arctic Bldg.
Seattle, Washington 98104
583-6592

Honorable Jeanette Williams
City Council
City of Seattle
11th Floor Municipal Bldg.
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Mrs. Williams:

A meeting was convened on the afternoon of November 8, 1973, with representatives of the Feminist Coordinating Council and staff of the Law and Justice Planning Office. The purpose of this meeting was discussion of the proposed ordinance to establish a Commission on Crimes of Violence Against Women and creation of a Special Protection Unit in the Executive Department of the City of Seattle.

The staff of the Law and Justice Planning Office have carefully reviewed the content of this ordinance. Despite the fact that we agree that the criminal justice system has not always been sensitive to violent crimes against women (rape, domestic violence, etc.), we do not recommend passage of such an ordinance for a variety of policy and operational considerations.

Since you are already familiar with the content of this ordinance, it is not necessary to enumerate the functions and powers which would be entrusted to such a Commission and Special Protection Unit. Instead, we wish to focus (in summary form) on our reasons for not recommending this enabling legislation.

Policy Considerations

1. Police Powers. Police powers of cities are defined by Charter.

Those agencies charged with exercise of such powers are created by ordinance. By ordinance, therefore, the Seattle Police Department, the Municipal Courts and the Municipal Jail were created to implement the police power of the State provided by the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. The proposed ordinance would add an additional agency with police powers parallel to those invested exclusively with the Seattle Police Department.

2. Administrative Powers and Responsibilities. Adoption of the proposed ordinance would result in a major revision in responsibility for the exercise of police powers. This ordinance would subjugate sworn police personnel to the authority of civilian investigators who would be empowered to interrogate witnesses, investigate crimes and supervise officers in a way which is in violation of current City Charter provisions.
3. Special Interests. The criminal justice system is far from perfect. At various times, elements within the criminal justice system have been criticized for unfair or unjust treatment of ethnic and racial minority persons, the poor or indigent, and the political radical. Although the system has been slow to correct many injustices, it has assiduously avoided delegating police powers to any special interest group in an effort to rectify insensitivity or legal abuses. Thus, despite the problems created by injustices, the provision of special interest police forces would seem to create more problems than they would solve. If a special protection unit for women were implemented, it would seem equally logical to provide independent police units for Blacks, American-Indians, Protestants, Jews, vagrants, etc.
4. Multiplication of Services. This ordinance would seem to provide services which already exist within the City. A sample list of duplicated services would include:
 - a. Women's Commission (advisory capacity to Mayor and City Council)
 - b. Women's Rights
 - c. Seattle Police Department (interrogation, evidence and arrest)
 - d. Prosecutor (evidence, interrogation)
 - e. Public Defender (unit on domestic relations, requests for restraining orders)
 - f. Rape Reduction Project
 - g. Legal Aid
 - h. Community Service Officer
5. Right to Privacy and Secrecy. Both victims and the accused have rights to privacy and secrecy. These rights are presently safeguarded by law, i.e., access to criminal justice information is severely restricted. Only in the case of courts of public

record is information made available to non-criminal justice personnel. The more agencies or groups with access to police information, the greater the potential for abuse of those rights.

6. Needs Assessment. The proposed ordinance is not based upon an adequate assessment of needs. Without such an assessment, it is impossible to determine whether the ordinance would, in fact, properly address those needs.
7. Affirmative Action. The City of Seattle is committed to a policy of affirmative action. An all-woman investigatory unit would seem to contradict the intent of affirmative action, despite the fact that the unit would bring more sexual balance to persons charged with law enforcement.

Operational Considerations.

1. Relationship to Other Criminal Justice Elements. The ordinance fails to specify the relationship between the Commission/Special Protection Unit and other elements of criminal justice, i.e., Police Department, Prosecutor's Office.
2. Relationship to Executive and Legislative Branches. Poorly defined focus of administrative responsibility. The sole Council function would be appointment of four Commissioners without implementing legislation to also remove Commissioners. The Commission and Special Unit, however, would be housed in the Executive Department. The administrative role of the Executive branch is not defined.
3. Finally, a preliminary estimate of the costs associated with this proposal are enormous. Minimum costs would probably exceed \$500,000 and might run as high as \$750,000/year.

I hope that the reasons for not recommending this ordinance are clear and concise. If you have additional questions, I am prepared to discuss them with you or Ms. Forbes at any time.

Sincerely,

Donna D. Schram, Ph.D.
Researcher and Evaluator

DDS:tc



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR—CITY OF SEATTLE

Wes Uhlman, Mayor

January 21, 1975

Law & Justice Planning Office
600 Arctic Building
Seattle, Washington 98104
583-6592

The Honorable Jeanette Williams
Chairman, Human Resources and
Judiciary Committee
Seattle City Council
1106 Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Mrs. Williams:

The Law and Justice Planning Office reviewed the November, 1973, draft of the ordinance proposed for "Establishing a Commission on Crimes Against Women, and Creating a Special Protection Unit in the Executive Department of the City of Seattle." In a letter to you dated November 14, 1973, we recommended against passage of the ordinance, and set forth policy and operational reasons for our recommendation.

The current draft, dated October 30, 1974, of the ordinance "Establishing a Commission on Crimes of Violence Against Women and Creating a Special Protection Unit in the Executive Department of the City of Seattle" is noticeably different from the November, 1973, draft. For example, sections 2 and 10 of the current draft are entirely new; sections 14 and 15 of the previous draft have been deleted; sections 9, 11, 13, and 17 of the current draft have been expanded, and section 18 has been reworded.

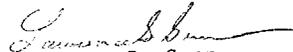
Those differences notwithstanding, the current ordinance is essentially the same as the previous draft, and thus is

Page 2 -- Proposed Ordinance on Crimes of Violence Against
Women (10-30-74 draft)

still deficient with regards to the policy and operational
points delineated in our previous letter of review.

In light of this situation, the Law and Justice Planning
Office again recommends against passage of the ordinance as
it is currently presented. Nonetheless, we agree with the
Seattle Women's Commission recommendation that the ordinance
be given the benefit of a Council hearing.

Sincerely,


Lawrence G. Gunn
Acting Director

LGG:jn

30

ROBERT L. HANSON
CHIEF OF POLICE

THE CITY OF SEATTLE

DUPLICATE
RECORD

DEPARTMENT OF

POLICE

January 13, 1975

The Honorable Jeanette Williams
Seattle City Council
Municipal Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Ms. Williams:

The Seattle Police Department cannot support the Feminist Coordinating Council's proposal for an ordinance which would create a Special Protection Unit for women. We view such a unit as neither necessary nor economically feasible.

Some of the reasons behind our objections were discussed in a letter to you from Doctor Donna Schram--then employed by the City's Law and Justice Planning Office--in November, 1973. In that letter she opposed a similar ordinance. We think Doctor Schram's reasoning is as valid today as it was in 1973.

Since that time we have had an opportunity to study Seattle's Rape Reduction Project, Grant #1159. I have included a copy of their latest report for your review. That report illustrates the progress made during the past year in the field of rape investigations, and tends to contradict the traditional picture of women rape victims versus an insensitive criminal justice system.

In addition to that, our officers now receive a minimum of forty hours instruction in psychology and sociology in their basic academy training. A major portion of that time is given to increasing their understanding and appreciation of the emotional trauma of victims of crimes. That training is then augmented by in-service programs dealing with both the technical and psychological aspects of rape investigations.

Also, Seattle will soon enter into a study, in conjunction with the Battelle Institute, of this Department's rape investigative techniques. We hope that study will assist us in some way to assess our weaknesses and needs in this field.

Ms. Jeanette Willia
Page Two
January 13, 1975

In light of all this, and at least until we see the results of these new programs, we think any further consideration of the Feminist Coordinating Council's proposal should be deferred.

Yours truly,



R. L. HANSON
Chief of Police

RLH:WFM:hdw
Enclosure

Seattle Rape Reduction Project - The First Year

The broad purpose of the Seattle Rape Reduction Project is to reduce the number of rapists in our community, and thus to reduce the crime of rape, by increasing the reporting, apprehension and prosecution of alleged rapists.

That purpose is to be accomplished through the cooperative efforts of the Seattle Police Department, the King County Prosecutor's Office, the volunteer advocates at Rape Relief and the medical staff and social workers at the Sexual Assault Program located in Harborview Medical Center.

Through the efforts of those organizations, the Rape Reduction Project succeeded in accomplishing its objectives during the first 12 months of operation. Those objectives, their respective accomplishment and the goals to which they relate are noted below.

1. The long-range goal of the Project is to reduce the incidence of rape in Seattle by increasing the number of alleged rapists who are removed from the community for treatment or incarceration.

RESULT: During the first year of the project, the number of persons sentenced to the Sexual Psychopath Program at Western State Hospital for treatment, or sentenced to jail or prison terms increased from 16 to 26, or 63%.

2. ~~The short-range goal of the Project is to increase the willingness of rape victims to report and prosecute their assailants by providing those women with post-rape services: medical care, information about reporting and prosecution procedures, crisis counseling and advocacy. That goal was to be reached by achieving the following specific objectives:~~

- a. Demonstrating a significant increase in the instances of reported rape.

RESULT: As compared with the 12-month pre-period, prior to the project, there was a significant increase in reports to the Seattle Police Department: from 273 to 327, or 20%.

- b. Demonstrate a significant increase in the number of instances in which rape victims indicate a willingness to prosecute an identified offender.

RESULT: Prosecutions increased from 43 to 74, or 72%.

- c. Demonstrate a significant increase in the number of apprehensions of suspected rapists.

RESULT: The number of suspects apprehended by the Seattle Police increased from 70 to 81, or 16%.

- d. Demonstrate a significant increase in the number of rape cases presented and accepted for prosecution.

RESULT: The number of cases presented for prosecution by the Seattle Police Department increased from 36 to 68 or 89%.

RESULT: The number of cases accepted for prosecution from the Seattle Police Department increased from 30 to 49 or 63%.

5. Demonstrate a significant number of persons who plead guilty or are found guilty on charges of rape or carnal knowledge.

RESULT: The number of persons found guilty or pleading guilty to rape or carnal knowledge increased from 16 to 26, or 63%.*

~~Accomplishment of the above objectives required general day-to-day cooperation among the police, prosecutors and members of the project. In addition, it required that project members successfully complete the following tasks:~~

1. Establishing a 24-hour Rape Crisis Line to which victims of rape could find access to all project services.
2. Establishing at Rape Relief a capacity for training women volunteers to answer the Crisis Line and to provide counseling and advocacy on a 24-hour basis.
3. Establishing at Seattle's major emergency room facility, a capacity among its OB-GYN and Pediatrics physicians and its social work staff to respond on a 24-hour basis to rape victims and to examine them and collect physical evidence in a routine and sensitive manner.
4. Establishing a Third Party Reporting System which provided women an opportunity to make confidential reports to the police that could be useful in supplementing information on official reports and could be helpful in identifying and apprehending multiple rapists.
5. Developing model medical procedures to be used in examining victims sensitively and in gathering physical evidence of rape systematically.
6. Developing a data base for recommendations to the Seattle Police Department and King County Prosecutor's Office on procedural changes which could further enhance their ability to identify, apprehend and prosecute suspects; and recommending/participating in training designed to make police officers and deputy prosecutors aware of the need to be sensitive in interviewing rape victims and witnesses.

* ON AUGUST 31, 1974, 16 cases were pending entry of plea or selection of a trial date and 8 cases were set for trial.

7. Establishing an information-education campaign that would publicize the availability of post-rape services and contribute suggestions for rape prevention based upon information about rape gathered from victims through Rape Relief, Harborview, and the Seattle Police Department data.

Further details about the above tasks, objectives, goals or data can be obtained by contacting:

Dolores Ettress, Coordinator
Rape Reduction Project
610 Arctic Building
Seattle, Washington 98104
(206) 583-4328

PROGRESS REPORT
to
Law and Justice Planning Office
Planning and Community Affairs Agency
Office of the Governor
Olympia, WA 98504

1. Contractor: THE CITY OF SEATTLE
2. Project Title: Rape Reduction Project
3. Grant Award No. 1159
4. This Progress Report is for the Period
From 9/1/73 To 8/31/74
- CHECK HERE IS THIS IS A FINAL REPORT

The Progress Report (LJPO-4) provides an organized presentation of information relative to all significant events, negative as well as positive, occurring since the initiation of the project or the last interim report. The following information should be furnished as a minimum. The report should be of sufficient length to fully describe interim progress for a two to three month period.

The following format is offered by the City of Seattle Law and Justice Planning Office as a means of organizing and reporting information in a manner consistent with both State Law and Justice Planning Office and City Law and Justice Planning Office requirements and expectations.

The attached progress report is certified to as an accurate statement of progress of the described project for the period indicated.

Program Coordinator
City of Seattle

M. Delores Ehlers
Project Coordinator or Director

Date _____

LJPO-4

A. GENERAL

The purpose of the Seattle Rape Reduction Project is to reduce the number of rapists in the community, and thus the crime of rape in Seattle, by increasing the reporting, apprehension and prosecution of alleged rapists. That purpose is to be accomplished through the cooperative efforts of the Seattle Police Department, the King County Prosecutor's Office, the volunteer-advocates at Rape Relief and the medical-social work staff at Harborview Hospital's Sexual Assault Center.

At the conclusion of our first year of operation, the Project had successfully accomplished its broad purpose. Reports to the Seattle Police increased as did the number of suspects apprehended in connection with those reports. Prosecutions, pleas of guilty and convictions resulting in sentences to a treatment facility or to jail or prison also increased. Statistical details and other evaluative information are reported below in GOALS & OBJECTIVES and RESULTS, and in a separate evaluation report from the Seattle Law and Justice Planning Office.

B. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

1. The Project's long-range goal is to reduce the incidence of rape in Seattle by increasing the number of rapists who are removed from the community for treatment or incarceration.

RESULT: During the course of the project year, the number of persons incarcerated or sentenced to the Sexual Psychopath Program at Western State Hospital for treatment increased from 16 to 26, or 63%. That increase existed as of August 31st even though 16 cases were still pending the entry of a plea or selection of a trial date, and 9 cases were scheduled for trial in October and November.

Page 2--Rape Reduction Project

2. The Project's short-range goal is to increase the willingness of rape victims to report and prosecute their assailants. That goal was to be facilitated by providing victims with post-rape services: medical care, information about reporting and prosecuting procedures, crisis counseling and advocacy. During our first year, this short-range goal was reached as we achieved the specific objectives listed below:

OBJECTIVE: Demonstrate a significant increase in the instances of reported rape.

RESULT: As compared with the 12-month pre-period, prior to the project, there was a significant increase in reports to the Seattle Police Department: from 273 to 327, or 20%.

OBJECTIVE: Demonstrate a significant increase in the number of apprehensions of suspected rapists.

RESULT: The number of suspects apprehended by the Seattle Police Department increased from 70 to 81, or 16%.

OBJECTIVE: Demonstrate a significant increase in the number of rape cases presented and accepted for prosecution.

RESULT: The number of cases presented for prosecution by the Seattle Police Department increased from 36 to 68, or 89%.

RESULT: The number of cases accepted for prosecution from the Seattle Police Department increased from 30 to 49, or 63%.

OBJECTIVE: Demonstrate a significant increase in the number of instances in which rape victims indicate a willingness to prosecute an identified offender.

RESULT: Prosecutions increased from 43 to 74, or 72%.

(See RESULTS for Criminal Justice Flow Chart).

II. OPERATIONS

A. General

Accomplishing the foregoing objectives required continuous interaction among police officers, investigating detectives, deputy prosecutors, and members of the Project. As a direct consequence of those contacts, important changes in "the system's" response to both rape victims and the Project resulted. Those changes were observed and reported from Rape Relief and the Sexual Assault Center:

"In the early months of the Project, rape and Rape Relief were treated with animosity or indifference by the Police and Prosecuting Attorney's Office. Reports from advocates showed consistent problems with patrol officers and prosecutors. Numerous cases of insensitivity were noted as 'typical'. . . [However,] As the police and prosecutors became familiar with [us] they also became more sensitive to the problems of rape. More and more reports of sensitive police personnel began to come [from advocates and] several attorneys in the prosecutor's office have been mentioned as excellent in their treatment of rape victims. . ."

"There continues to be identifiable discriminatory and judgmental behavior toward patients by members of the SPD and Prosecuting Attorney's Office. These incidents are lessening greatly, but they are still present. By way of contrast, however, care and advocacy of prostitutes by SPD officials has been exceedingly upgraded with measurable change of attitude by physicians as well as criminal justice officials."

Favorable changes such as these also permitted us to complete our operational tasks more easily. Those tasks are listed and evaluated below.

1. Establishing a 24-hour Rape Crisis Line to which victims of rape could find access to all project services.

The Project began by providing its services to victims through an array of daytime and evening telephone numbers for Rape Relief and the Sexual Assault Center. That procedure was ended when, in December, 1973, we instituted a Rape Crisis Line. Through a single

telephone number a rape victim is now directed to whatever project services she requires. Our Crisis Line is answered during the day, 5 days a week by Rape Relief Advocates. During the evenings and on weekends it is answered by an answering service which connects the calling victim directly to an on-duty advocate. The answering service technique makes our services more efficient and less troublesome to victims.

2. Establishing at Rape Relief a capacity for training women volunteers to answer the Crisis Line and to provide counseling and advocacy on a 24-hour basis.

During the first year of the Project, Rape Relief attracted and trained 80 volunteer-advocates. Bi-monthly meetings were held to exchange information and insights in dealing with rape victims' problems. Through occasional meetings with SAC staff, police officers and deputy prosecutors, advocates kept abreast of medical, evidentiary and trial matters which enabled them to better serve victims and provide better advocacy at hospitals and within the criminal justice system.

Rape Relief provided project services to 271 rape victims during the first year. Of that total, 41% were able and willing to report to the police directly.

Victims whose cases were presented for prosecution involved Rape Relief volunteers in 302 hours of advocacy:

- a. 221 hours were spent providing medical, police and pre-trial assistance.

- b. 81 hours were spent providing assistance at trials, most of which began to occur during the last quarter of the Project; (See RESULTS for victim profile data and other details of Rape Relief activities.)

Rape Relief's efforts to assist rape victims caught the attention of a local resident who provided a bequest in her will to aid in continuing their activities.

3. Establishing a 24-hour medical-social work team in Harborview Hospital's emergency room which could:

- a. Minimize examination delays
- b. Offer counsel about reporting and prosecuting
- c. Gather medical evidence of rape sensitively and systematically
- d. Provide advocacy during the victim's criminal justice contacts.

During the project year, 391 rape victims were seen by the medical-social work team at SAC. That total includes:

- a. 150 victims who were given counseling, referrals or advocacy
- b. 40 who were referred to SAC from other health care facilities, for counseling and/or advocacy
- c. 201 victims who were provided Project services through the emergency room.

Of the 391 total rape victims contacting SAC, 204 (52%) reported to police departments in the area, and 169 (43%) reported to the Seattle Police.

Of the 169 reports to the Seattle Police, 34 reports resulted in arrests, and 102 hours of individual, family or group counseling were provided to those victims who reported. Also, countless hours were spent providing detective, pre-trial and trial advocacy.

At the outset of the project, OB-GYN residents responded to rape victims in the evening and early morning hours on an on-call basis. That procedure, while immensely beneficial to medical residents and victims as well, meant that residents often worked extremely long hours, and that victims were delayed awaiting the arrival of the resident from home. That procedure was abandoned near the end of the project-year. Victims are now seen in the emergency room on a first priority basis by the first available resident on duty. The new procedure is more beneficial to everyone involved but could not have been a feasible alternative until (1) the SAC staff had developed its protocol, (2) had established in-service training in rape procedures for all emergency room personnel, and (3) had introduced the "care of rape victims" into the curriculum of the Nursing and Medical Schools at the University of Washington.

4. Developing model medical procedures to be used in examining victims sensitively and in gathering physical evidence of rape systematically. The Sexual Assault component of the Project successfully developed a medical-social work protocol. With the assistance of SAC's OB-GYN and Pediatric physicians, the Project's Social Worker has also developed and maintained protocol-training for all emergency room physicians, residents, nurses and social workers. Indeed, the Rape Protocol is now recognized as standard operating procedure at Harborview. It has been adopted as a model in a few local hospitals, and has been requested by some private physicians, as well.

As noted above, the existence of this protocol means that on-call medical specialists (OB-GYN physicians) are no longer required to insure that rape victims are examined sensitively and thoroughly and quickly whenever they arrive in the Emergency Room.

Although the Porotcol is a completed procedure, it will continue to be revised as police and prosecutors find a need to preserve different kinds of physical evidence and as medical science develops different techniques for preserving evidence and detecting the existence of VD and pregnancy.

5. Establishing a Third Party Reporting System which provides women an opportunity to make confidential reports to the police that could be helpful in identifying and apprehending multiple rapists.

The format for taking Third Party information, the methods for using it to supplement official reports to the police and techniques for interviewing victims were all substantially delayed. Indeed, the system which was expected to be operational by December wasn't operational until late January and wasn't completely useful to Rape Relief interviewers or police detectives until late March.

Those delays notwithstanding, once the Third Party Reporting system was in effect, Rape Relief received 50 reports of incidents, circumstances and descriptions of assailants from women who otherwise would have communicated that information to no one. One of the Third Party Reports proved extremely useful to the Seattle Police in preparing a case for prosecution against a multiple rapist. Once that person was arrested, the victim, who initially sought the anonymity of the Third Party Reporting system, decided to reveal her identity and subsequently participated in the trial as a witness for the prosecution. (The case was decided in August and the defendent sentenced to prison in September).

6. Developing Model Criminal Justice Procedures from first police report through trial.

During the first year of the Project, a detailed description of existing Seattle Police and Prosecutor's procedures were compiled, and a review was made of innovative police and prosecution procedures in effect elsewhere in the country. From those informational sources primarily, recommendations for model procedures were made.

Recommendations are directed at four major problems: (1) physical evidence (2) victims and witness contacts (3) delays between reporting and detective investigation (4) record-keeping.

Those recommendations which are listed below have been discussed with our liaison in the Police Department and the Prosecutor's office; where a recommendation has been agreed to or implemented an asterisk appears.

(1) EVIDENCE: Four Recommendations

- * a. That explicit instruction be given on pertinent evidence in a rape case -- for I.D., support victim's allegation of force, corroborate intercourse. This instruction to be given through IN-SERVICE training to all patrol officers.
- b. That special investigation seminars be given on rape evidence.
- c. That a check list of usable physical evidence be made part of or attached to the offense report.
- d. That a separate statement be made on the existing offense report of what physical evidence was sought and if not found, why not.

(2) VICTIM AND WITNESS CONTACTS: Nine Recommendations

- * a. That SPD patrol and detectives be instructed in sensitive ways of interviewing victims and witnesses at IN-SERVICE training sessions.

b. That special interviewing sessions be given in conjunction with rape investigation seminars.

* c. That prosecutors routinely request a MOTION in LIMINE.

d. That prosecutors develop an interview form to ensure continuity among the experienced and inexperienced staff and to enable advocates and victims to review prior to the actual interview.

*e. That a letter be sent to victims informing them that their case is inactive (uninvestigatable) and explaining what that means in terms of future SPD contacts.

f. That a letter be sent to victims informing them of reasons for prosecution delays.

*g. That the services offered by RR and SAC advocates be explained at IN-SERVICE training sessions.

h. That advocacy services be reiterated at fixed intervals at ROLL-CALL sessions.

i. That patrol, detectives and deputy prosecutors advise victims of the availability of advocacy services or ask whether they can contact RR on the victim's behalf.

(3) DELAYS: Four Recommendations

a. That on-call detectives respond to rape scenes at which physical evidence, or I.D. evidence is obtained by the patrol officer.

*b. That all patrol officers be trained to carry out the basic investigation of a rape case to determine whether there are investigatable leads or no leads.

*c. That the Morals Unit expand its coverage beyond the day shift and beyond 5 days a week.

d. That persons specially trained in rape investigations be assigned to all shifts to answer calls from officers acknowledging that physical evidence is present at a rape scene.

4) RECORD KEEPING: Three Recommendations

a. That a system for correlating pieces of I.D., M.O. or geographical information be developed to make the patterns of multiple rapists more readily recognizable for purposes of investigation and community prevention campaigns.

b. That victims refusing to continue with either investigation or prosecution be advised of the Third Party Reporting system.

c. That a notation system be used for the Moral log which would clearly distinguish cases cleared by arrests and charges from those cleared by the putative M.O. of an already arrested person.

7. Establishing an information-education campaign that would publicize the availability of post-rape services and contribute suggestions for rape prevention based upon information about rape gathered from victims through Rape Relief, Harborview, and the Seattle Police Department data.

Publicity and rape prevention discussions have been carried out simultaneously in most instances since most of our publicity has been through speaking engagements. Undoubtedly our largest audiences have been high school and college age women and men. Between March and May, members of the Project provided information about the Project and discussed rape prevention with pupils in Health Education classes in all 10 Senior High Schools and 2 Junior High Schools.

Through the Project office, group presentations were arranged for the following:

Providence Heights Rape Workshop for non-Seattle police officers
YWCA Rape Workshop (West Seattle)
Washington State Psychological Association Panel
FOC panel on Rape and Domestic Violence
Seattle Public School Counselors, Regions I and II (Seattle area)
Mad Woman's Book Store Rape Seminar
Seattle City Council Hearing on Rape (televised)
Seattle Police Academy In-Service Training Program
KYAC AM-FM Sunday Forum
Seattle School District Health Education Supervisors

An additional 106 speaking engagements were arranged through SAC or Rape Relief individually:

SAC (64)

Seattle Police Precincts (2)
University Organizations, University of Washington, Seattle University, Seattle Pacific College and Free University (12)
University Classes, University of Washington, Seattle University (4)
Community College Organizations (3)
Community College Classes (7)
Professional Hospital Staff (10)
Social Service Organizations (18)
Seattle High School staff (4)
Seattle High School Classes, other than Health Ed. (4)

Rape Relief (42)

Police (2)

Superior Court Judges (1)

University Classes (2)

University Organizations (2)

Community College Classes (2)

Seattle High School Classes, other than Health Ed (4)

Social Service Agencies (15)

Hospital Groups (5)

Civic Organizations (9)

In addition to speaking engagements, our publicity was furthered through radio and TV public service announcements, three radio talk shows, a TV audience participation show and TV news segments. Further publicity was promoted through:

All Seattle Junior High School newspapers

All Seattle Public and Private High School newspapers

All Seattle area Community College and University newspapers

23 Community bi-weekly newspapers

15 Trade Union newsletters

Both major daily newspapers

The Seattle Crime Prevention Commission's newsletter

Seattle City Light newsletter

Pacific Northwest Bell newsletter

University of Washington staff bulletin

Boeing News

Information describing the Project was mailed to school counselors and nurses along with all social service agencies in the city to whom a victim of rape might turn for assistance. The nurses and counselors also received an in-person presentation of the Project's significance and were encouraged to refer rape victims to Rape Relief or SAC for assistance in reporting, prosecuting or otherwise attempting to manage their lives after a rape.

The single most impressive publicity technique used during the year was 30" x 144" exterior bus signs. Those signs were displayed on 1/2 of the buses in the city for about 3 months.

8. Other tasks were completed as expected, and are listed below with brief comments:

- (1) FILM - The Project funded the production of a 16 mm documentary film: LET'S TALK ABOUT RAPE.
- (2) Linda McGuire, SAC's psychologist conducted a patient survey and a survey of emergency room capacity to care for rape victims. The latter survey enabled SAC to develop a schedule for implementing its rape protocol in other Seattle area hospitals.
- (3) Linda McGuire also conducted a survey among private physicians to determine their procedures for caring for rape victims, gathering medical-legal evidence, their attitudes and knowledge about rape in Seattle, their willingness to encourage women to report and the number of victims they'd seen during the previous year. This survey enabled SAC to develop strategies for victim consultations and distributing their protocol to private physicians.

- (4) Through discussions with the SPD Morals Unit and the Prosecutor's office, SAC developed a streamlined form for recording medical information about victims. Prior to that development, SAC was concerned (1) that Harborview recorded the information on one form while SPD detectives used another, and (2) that neither form adequately resolved problems with patient confidentiality. With the new form both those problems have been resolved.

B. Personnel

All personnel specified in the grant proposal were employed during the year, and all remained except four:

1. Shirley Schneider, Chief social worker at SAC, terminated because of her health and was replaced by Doris Stevens in March.
2. Linda McGuire, Psychologist at SAC, terminated by mutual agreement with the SAC director in May.
3. Dr. Louis Vontver, OB-GYN physician, left Seattle for other employment and was replaced in July by Dr. Barbara Sneiderman.
4. Virginia Crow, Director of Rape Relief, terminated to complete graduate studies and was replaced in June by Marie Chevrier.

C. Policy Decisions

Several policy decisions which directly affected the Project's ability to serve our target population more efficiently were instituted during the year:

Project Office:

1. Because of the time demands on the Project Coordinator and Project assistant, a consultant was hired to aid in organizing and implementing our initial publicity campaign. His assistance resulted in an immediate increase in inquiries about the Project and an increase in requests for speakers, information for news stories, school term papers and the like.
2. Because of the increasing requests for speakers being received by each element of the Project, we have decided that Rape Relief and Harborview will respond to specialized requests only and that the Project Office staff will respond to general inquiries about the Project, rape in Seattle, pending rape legislation, and the like. We also decided that in some instances, a team approach would be best, e.g., in our presentations to public school students, nurses, and counselors. Team appearances have been coordinated by Roxanne Park, who assists the Project Coordinator on a part-time basis. These decisions should permit the Project to maximize the number of audiences it can reach with the limited personnel available for service delivery, advocacy and other responsibilities.

RAPE RELIEF

The decision to request full time status for the Rape Relief Director and a Third World advocate grew out of facts indicating that the Director was working more than full time on Project activities, and that our general publicity efforts were not resulting in significant responses from minority women.

The third World advocate will concentrate on Housing Projects, Ethnic Community Centers and minority clinics and will attempt to raise the level of awareness there of Project services and hopefully interest women there in becoming Rape Relief advocates or liaisons for Project services.

The long-range impact of this decision will be to broaden our present population base, to involve more Third World Women as advocates and to extend Project services to communities now rarely reached by Rape Relief.

Harborview

1. SAC immediately decided to have OB-GYN residents see all patients in the emergency room. That decision represented a significant change in the medical-care approach to victims. During the initial months of the Project, Dr. Louis Vontver saw all victims on-call. That procedure was announced as policy within the Medical School by the chairman of the Department of OB-GYN. SAC's director reported the results of that policy decision as "dramatic in terms of expertise available to victims and smoother functioning of the entire project... [and observed] that better educational input and output has been noticed of an interdisciplinary nature."

D. Collateral Contacts

During the year members of the Project engaged in numerous collateral contacts with local agencies and offices in addition to the Seattle Police, the Prosecutor's office and organizations contacted through speaking engagements, including the following:

Seattle Women's Commission
ACLU Women's Rights Committee Studying Rape
League of Women Voters' Women's Rights Committee
Washington State Women's Council
Sea-King Community Coordinating Council
Community Service Officer's Program
Public Defender's Office
Crisis Clinic
Office of Legal Services
The Ark
Aradia Clinic
United Methodist Women
Kiwanis Clubs of Seattle
Presbyterian Women's Education Association
Council of Churches
Environmental Protection Agency—Women's Caucus
Washington State Judiciary Committee
32nd District Democratic Precinct—Rape Inquiry
New Hope Baptist Church
Luther Memorial Church
Department of Labor and Industries—Victims Compensation Act
Human Resources Center
Battelle Memorial Institute—Human Affairs
Seattle Housing Authority
Seattle Indian Center
King County Medical Association
King County Home Health Service
Traveler's Aid
Jewish Family Society
St. James Cathedral
Community Mental Health Centers

Each element of the Project received numerous requests from out-of-state for information about the Project. Of special importance are the following such contacts, received from persons or organizations seeking details of the service portions of the Project:

County General Hospital, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Omaha Mayor's Commission on Status of Women - Committee on Rape
Metropolitan Dade County Florida, "Women in Crime Study"
Kapiolani Hospital, Honolulu, Hawaii
Rape Crisis Center, Sashatoon, Saskatchewan
Tri-County Comprehensive Health Planning Agency, Saginaw
Medical Center, Saginaw, Michigan
Presbyterian Intercommunity Hospital, Klamath Falls, Oregon
Daniel Seaverns, Medical College of Virginia
Little Company of Mary Hospital, Evergreen Park, Illinois
Christ Community Hospital, Oak Lawn, Illinois
Director of Social Work, Richmond, Virginia
Meridian Park Hospital, Tualatin, Oregon
Department of Sociology, Boston College, Boston Massachusetts
Harrisburg Hospital, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Mease Hospital, Dunedin, Florida
Georgia State University, Department of Medical Technology
St. Mary's Hospital, Decatur, Illinois
Rape Documentary, Charleston, South Carolina SCSC TV
Open Door Clinic, Anchorage, Alaska
Assault Crisis Center, Tempe, Arizona
Office of Chief Medical Examiner, Charleston, South Carolina
Baltimore City Council, Baltimore, Maryland
Stevens Clinic Hospital, Welch, West Virginia
Doris Johnson, M.D., Tustin, California
Albuquerque Pediatric Associates Ltd., New Mexico
University of Alabama in Birmingham - The Medical Center
North Carolina Memorial Hospital, Chapel Hill North Carolina
Garbersen Clinic, Miles City, Montana
Johns Hopkins Medical Institute, Baltimore, Maryland
Mary Bridge Children's Hospital, Tacoma, Washington
Santa Barbara General Hospital, Santa Barbara, California

Rape Relief

Poppy Northault, Women's Advocate, Houston, Texas
Western Michigan University, Police, Kalamazoo, Michigan
Betsy Karl, Rape Crisis Service, Hartford, Connecticut
Rape Hot Line, Portland, Oregon
Montana University
Rape Crisis Center, Madison, Wisconsin
Women Against Rape, Dallas, Texas
Association for New Women, Mobile, Alabama
Maryann Mahaffey, City Council, Detroit, Michigan
Center for Correctional Psychology, Rape Research Group,
University of Alabama
Weems Community Mental Health Center, Meridian, Mississippi
Task Force on Rape, San Bernardino, California
ACLU, Boston, Massachusetts
Boston City Council
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor Michigan
YWCA, New Orleans, Louisiana
Planned Parenthood, Salt Lake City, Utah
YWCA Rape Workshop, Des Moines, Iowa
Papillion High School, Papillion, Nebraska
Open Door Clinic, Anchorage, Alaska

III. EVALUATION

A. Measurement Tools

The methods used to measure each project objective is described below following a re-statement of each objective.

OBJECTIVE: Demonstrate a significant increase in the instances of reported rape to the Seattle Police Department.

METHOD: Tabulate pre-period reporting and compare with post-period reporting. Data for both periods to be obtained from official police offense reports as reported by SPD Data Processing Division and checked against SPD Moral's unit Log.

OBJECTIVE: Demonstrate a significant increase in the number of suspects apprehended for rape.

METHOD: Tabulate pre-period apprehensions and compare with post-period apprehensions. Data for both periods to be obtained from SPD Moral's Log and verified by the Log of Detective Interviews (LODI) maintained by the Prosecutor's office.

OBJECTIVE: Demonstrate a significant increase in the number of rape cases presented and accepted for prosecution.

METHOD: Tabulate the pre and post periods for cases presented and cases accepted. All data to be obtained from the SPD Moral's Log Book, Prosecutor's LODI and case files.

OBJECTIVE: Demonstrate a significant increase in the number of instances in which rape victims indicate a willingness to prosecute identified offenders.

METHOD: (a) Tabulate the number of times the police or prosecutors call Rape Relief or Harborview into cases in which the victim has refused to go forward and the prosecution is salvaged as a result.
(b) Tabulate pre-period prosecutions and compare with post-prosecutions.

Profile Data was gathered from victims calling or visiting Rape Relief or SAC through in-person or telephone interviews.

Data for evaluating our long term goal, i.e., reducing the incidence of rape in Seattle by increasing the number of adjudged or confessed rapists who are removed from the community for treatment or incarceration, was obtained from the Prosecutor's case files and cross-checked against the Judge's Judgement and Sentence kept in the Superior Court files.

B. Target Population

The assumptions upon which the Project is founded dictate that rape victims are our target population. Those assumptions are: That rape in Seattle could only be reduced by catching rapists and removing them from the streets for incarceration or treatment, and that the criminal justice system would be aided in those apprehension and prosecution efforts if rape victims could be encouraged to report and prosecute their assailants. All services of the Project are directed toward encouraging victims to report and prosecute.

In general, the "actual" population served by the Project has been essentially the same as the "defined" population. Where the two have differed, the actual population has included numerically fewer non-white women than was generally anticipated.

The profile of the actual population served by the Project is this: A female between 15-25 years of age, raped in her home, by a stranger or casual acquaintance who used physical force to commit the crime. Details of that general profile are set out below:

AGE:	Sexual Assault Center	Rape Relief	Third Party Reports
Under 15	24	15	14
16-19	72	66	14
20-24	51	72	8
25-29	25	37	3
30-39	11	19	3
40+	17	15	0

RACE:	Sexual Assault Center	Rape Relief	Third Party Reports
Asian American	6	2	0
Black	30	33	4
Caucasian	156	192	40
Native American	6	2	0
Spanish American	1	1	0

	Sexual Assault Center	Rape Relief	Third Party Reports
RAPE LOCATION:			
Victim's Home	71	83	15
Other's Home	15	5	1
Assailant's Home	24	26	8
Auto	13	25	6
Public Place	62	45	9

	Sexual Assault Center	Rape Relief	Third Party Reports
RELATIONSHIP:			
Stranger	107	63	17
Acquaintance	74	56	13
Friend	11	33	10
Relative	2	9	0

	Sexual Assault Center	Rape Relief	Third Party Reports
FORCE:			
Threat without weapon	64	72	--
Weapon	44	67	--
Physical Force without weapon	106	105	--

Victim data on "actual population" was also reported from Rape Relief and SAC with regards to neighborhood and day/hour of the assault, as well as employment and marital status. Because that information was not gathered from all victims at either Rape Relief or SAC it is reported in the following manner and is not extrapolated into a profile:

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MARITAL STATUS	Sexual Assault Center	
Married	30	
Divorced	32	
Separated	6	
Widowed	3	
Never Married	128	
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
Employed	66	
Unemployed	68	
Student	52	
NEIGHBORHOOD OF ASSAULT	Rape Relief	Third Party Report
University District	21	2
Capitol Hill	23	7
Ballard	5	—
Fremont	4	2
Madrona	6	2
South End	34	5
North End	18	3
Central Area	22	—
Queen Anne	4	—
Downtown	3	6
West Seattle	9	3
Outskirts of city	33	10

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HOUR OF ASSAULT	Rape Relief	Third Party Report
2AM - 8AM	34	8
8AM - 2PM	37	0
2PM - 8PM	40	20
8PM - 2AM	54	15

DAY OF ASSAULT	Rape Relief (5 mos. - April thru August)
Sunday	15
Monday	14
Tuesday	14
Wednesday	10
Thursday	12
Friday	14
Saturday	24

Of the 271 victims who contacted Rape Relief, 110 choose not to report to the police and 53 elected to use the Third Party Reporting System (TPRS). Reasons for electing either are set out below; where the frequency of a listed response was tabulated, it appears in parenthesis:

Rape Relief: Reason for Not Reporting

- Afraid of publicity (15)
- Afraid of a particular person finding out -- without naming the person (26)
- Afraid of mother finding out (13)
- Afraid of father finding out (14)
- Afraid of husband finding out (3)
- Afraid of lover finding out (1)
- Afraid of rapist finding out (27)

Rape Relief: Reason for Not Reporting (continued)

- Afraid of police hassle (25)
- Disbelief in efficacy or morality of penal system (6)
- Not a good enough case — without more specificity (17)
- Can't identify rapist (2)
- Relationship might cast suspicion on the victim (8)
- Drunk or using illegal drugs when raped (0)
- Hitchhiking (0)
- Incestuous rape (2)
- Leaving town (2)

Rape Relief: Reason for Using TPRS

- Raped more than one year ago
- Rape occurred elsewhere in U.S.
- Rapist close personal friend or relative
- Rape experience "too bad" — wants to forget it
- Fear parent finding out

Of the 291 victims who contacted the Sexual Assault Center, 187 did not report to the police. Reasons for that choice were not collected in all cases, but were recorded in 31 instances as "personal" and in 2 instances as "system related."

Sexual Assault Center: Reasons for Not Reporting

System Related (2)

- Victim didn't want to send anyone to jail (2)
- Feared that "accepting a ride" with the rapist would be interpreted against her

Sexual Assault Center: Reasons for Not Reporting (continued)

Personal (31)

Fear of publicity

Fear of retaliation

Fear that "accepting a ride" with the rapist would be interpreted against her

In addition to noting the number of victims who did or did not report, the Sexual Assault Center (SAC) and Rape Relief (RR) recorded specific instances in which their assistance was instrumental to a victim's willingness to report or prosecute.

SAC

1. SAC saw 20 victims who subsequently reported to SPD and followed through on prosecution after advocacy was promised.
2. SAC called the SPD to the hospital to take reports from two (2) victims who hadn't considered either reporting or prosecution until after talking with SAC social workers.
3. SAC received two (2) calls from prosecutors to assist with two (2) victims who had decided to withdraw from prosecution. Those cases went forward because of Harborview's assistance: one case was subsequently set for trial, the other was subsequently set for preliminary hearing.
4. Two (2) victims recontacted SAC for assistance in 2 instances in which case processing was deficient. In one case, an official police report was lost. In another case, the arrest warrant had been lost and the rapist continued to bother the victim. In both instances the victim's frustration with "the system" was overcome by assistance from SAC social work personnel.

5. In fifteen (15) cases, SAC victims expressed a willingness to prosecute but their cases were terminated short of trial:
 - Case declared unfound (2)
 - Assailant apprehended and court revoked parole without trial (1)
 - Case prosecuted to preliminary hearing only (5)
 - Case prosecuted to a plea of guilty (2)
 - Case declared inactive (2)
 - Prosecutor declined prosecution (3)
6. SAC assisted victims who expressly requested advocacy and support in eleven (11) trials or preliminary hearings.

RR

1. RR received 2 calls from SPD patrol for assistance with victims who changed their minds about reporting and prosecuting after calling 911. Both cases stayed in the system.
2. RR received a call from a teenager whose step-parent was trying to persuade her to withdraw from prosecution. That case was prosecuted after RR contacted the step-parent and explained the procedures involved in prosecution and offered to provide advocacy for his step daughter.
3. RR received two calls from victims who were wary of dealing with the criminal justice system alone. RR provided advocacy for both victims.
4. Morals detectives requested RR assistance when a victim wanted to withdraw from further investigation. RR efforts resulted in continued investigation and prosecution.
5. One victim decided to discontinue investigation because of her treatment by police. After talking with the victim and the police, the victim decided to continue prosecution.

6. A jurisdictional problem arose between the Kent and King County Police Departments. The victim called RR for help; RR became involved in the matter, the problem was resolved, the victim reconsidered prosecution and the case went forward.
7. A deputy prosecutor called RR about two victims who were reluctant to go through trial after seeing the film "Cry Rape." RR advocates talked with those women, offered advocacy and subsequently each was willing to let the prosecution of her case continue.

C. RESULTS

A detailed evaluation of the project is contained in a separate report prepared by the Evaluator in the Seattle Law and Justice Planning Office.

36

Seattle Police Department

Robert L. Hanson, Chief of Police
Wes Uhlman, Mayor



January 27, 1975

The Honorable Jeanette Williams
City Council
City of Seattle

Dear Mrs. Williams: Re: Comptroller's File No. 280667

We have reviewed the proposed ordinance from the Feminist Coordinating Council which would establish a Commission on Crimes of Violence Against Women and a Special Protection Unit. We believe that the proposed ordinance would cause massive duplication of the efforts and activities of the police department by establishing a separate "police agency" with concurrent jurisdiction and responsibility. Additionally, the proposed ordinance would establish a "Special Police Unit" within the Mayor's Office. We believe this is unwise, and a responsibility I doubt the Mayor would care to undertake.

If our interpretations are correct, it appears that the goals of the proposed ordinance are to increase the communication between the police department and the female victims of violent crimes. We believe this can be more than adequately realized through cooperation and interaction with already established city agencies, such as the Office of Women's Rights, and outside agencies, such as Rape Relief and the Sexual Assault Unit at Harborview Medical Center, and others.

Accordingly, we are opposed to the suggested ordinance.

Very truly yours,


R. L. HANSON
Chief of Police

RLH/rh

3.e
Your City, Seattle

Executive Department-Office of Management and Budget

Walter R. Hundley, Director
Wes Uhlman, Mayor



February 5, 1975

Mrs. Jeanette Williams
Chairperson
Human Resources and
Judiciary Committee
City of Seattle

Subject: C.F. 280667

Dear Mrs. Williams:

The Office of Management and Budget has reviewed C.F. 280667 - "Request of Seattle Women's Commission for a more complete airing and response to the proposed Ordinance on Crimes of Violence Against Women" - and the related materials attached thereto.

The fiscal impact of this Ordinance cannot be firmly established without more specific information on staffing requirements. One of the draft bills does mention a staff of twenty. Based on this figure and some arbitrary assumptions about salaries and overhead, the estimated cost of implementing this Ordinance would be \$480,000.

While the fiscal impact is major, the policy and operational issues raised by this proposal are even more significant. An analysis of these issues has been submitted by the Law and Justice Planning Office in a letter to you dated November 14, 1973. We concur in that analysis, and in the resulting recommendation that this Ordinance not be passed.

Sincerely,

Walter R. Hundley
Walter R. Hundley
Budget Director

WRH:MN:mr

Attachment

OF 380667

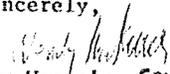
Law Women's Caucus
U of W School of Law
Seattle, Washington
February 13, 1975 #

Seattle City Council
1106 Seattle Municipal Bldg.
600 4th Ave.
Seattle, Washington 98104

We, the Law Women's Caucus of the UW feel strongly that the delay tactics of the Seattle City Council with regards to the proposed F.C.C. ordinance establishing a Commission on Crimes Against Women, and a Special Protection Unit have gone on long enough.

As women and as future members of the legal profession we definitely feel a need for improved response to female victims of violent crimes. Statistics presented in connection with the ordinance make it clear that such crimes go consistently unreported and unpunished and continue to increase. Traditional means of dealing with such crimes are what lead to this lack of reporting and allow the perpetrators to go unpunished. The Unit proposed by the F.C.C., cooperating with the police department, would go a long way towards approaching a very frustrating problem.

We urge that the Council finally take some definite action in considering the proposal. The Council need not necessarily agree with the proposal in its entirety, but in our system of government is such unanimity necessary before an issue can even be discussed? As a matter of principle, rather than for pragmatic considerations, we request that the Ordinance at least be allowed to get out on the floor.

Sincerely,

Law Women's Caucus

4
301 E. Roy # 38
Seattle, Wa., 98102
Feb. 11, 1975

Dear City Council Member,

I am writing to you to ask that you take action against the increased incidence of domestic violence and rape. I urge you to learn about, discuss, & implement the Feminist Coordinating Council's plans to set up a Commission on Crimes of Violence Against Women and a Special Protection Unit independent of the police department. This ordinance will most effectively provide the immediate protection and the long range solution which we so urgently need and desire. On behalf of your voting constituency, I ask for your immediate action on this ordinance.

Thank you for working to improve safety conditions for the majority of the voting public.

Sincerely,

Joseph Scott

Mrs. Joseph Scott

Ms. Jeanette Williams
1106 Seattle Municipal Building
600 4th Ave
Seattle, Wash. 98155

Feb. 10 '75

Dear Ms. Williams,

I strongly urge you to present the Feminist Coordinating Council's proposal to the members of the City Council. I understand that the City Council has not even yet considered the proposal or establishment of a Comities Against Women Commission. In all fairness, the proposal must be heard and considered.

I support the establishment of a commission and of a special protection unit for women. Comities against women are overhauled by the majority of people in the legal system. Women are beginning to fight back - rape reports have increased at least 10% in Seattle over the last year; police are beginning to see the need for some kind of intervention in domestic fights.

We need to hear the proposal and consider it immediately!

Thank you,
Chris Young

To A
Date 10/9 Time 5:10

While You Were Out

M Val Lutton
of FCC
Phone 325-9258 / 323-6580

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TELEPHONED	<input type="checkbox"/> PLEASE CALL
<input type="checkbox"/> CALLED TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/> WILL CALL AGAIN
<input type="checkbox"/> WANTS TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/> RUSH
<input type="checkbox"/> RETURNED YOUR CALL	

Message: Please call when
date is set for
this proposal.

1136 31st Ave South
98144

Operator

Lawrence G. Gumm
Law & Justice Planning Office
660 Arctic Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Law Women's Caucus
U of W School of Law
Seattle, Washington 98195

Val Carlson
1136 31st Avenue South
Seattle, Washington 98144

Norene Scott
301 East Roy #38
Seattle, Washington 98102

Chris Young
1605 17th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98102

Dolores Ettress, Coordinator
Rape Reduction Project
610 Arctic Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

The Feminist Coordinating
Council
6410 Brooklyn N. E.
Seattle, Washington 98115

Elizabeth Lefebvre, M.D.
President, Seattle Women's
Commission
2200 Rainier Avenue South
Seattle, Washington 98144

Elaine Latourelle, Coordinator
Task Force on Justice for
Women
Seattle-King County N.O.W.
1118 5th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101

Jackie Griswold
2011 14th East
Seattle, Washington 98102

Shelly Yapp
Office of Policy Planning
City of Seattle

Ginny Crow, Project Director
RAPE RELIEF
224 University Way N. E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

Doris Stevens
Sexual Assault Center
Harborview Medical Center
325 9th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104

Ron Clark, Sr. Deputy
Criminal Division
Office of Prosecuting Attorney
King County Courthouse
Seattle, Washington 98104

Olaf Kvamme
Seattle Public Schools
815 4th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98109

Judge Barbara Yanick
Municipal Court
City of Seattle

Roz Woodhouse
10347 48th N. E.
Seattle, Washington 98125

Rod Chandler
Washington Mutual Savings Bank
Post Office Box 834
Seattle, Washington 98111

Lucille Fuller
Institute of Governmental
Research
3935 University Way N. E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

John McShane
KCTS
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98195

Don Krumm
6323 16th N. E.
Seattle, Washington 98115

Thea Moisiö-saeger
Post Office Box 46461
Seattle, Washington 98146

Mrs. M. E. Weston
6517 Ravenna Blvd. N. E.
Seattle, Washington 98115

YMCA METROCENTER
909 Fourth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98104

S.T.O.P.
3321 37th South
Seattle, Washington 98144

Sylvia Baron-Moore
630 13th East, #3
Seattle, Washington 98102

Maxine Fischer
424 North 67th Street
Seattle, Washington 98103

Monica Hill, Coordinator
United Workers Union -
Independent
5629 University Way N. E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

Mary E. Morrison
Gwen Wicker
Action Childcare Coalition
2611 Boylston East
Seattle, Washington 98102

Judith Patterson
309 16th Avenue East #201
Seattle, Washington 98112

Wanda Adams
1136 31st South
Seattle, Washington 98144

Inga K. Kelly, Chairperson
Washington State Women's Council
Office of the Governor
Olympia, Washington 98504

Carol Burch
4126 12th N. E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

Tamara A. Turner
Radical Women
3815 Fifth Avenue N. E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

R. W. Wilkinson, Director
Office of Policy Planning
City of Seattle

Robert Hanson
Chief of Police
City of Seattle

Honorable Patrick Corbett
Presiding Judge
Seattle Municipal Court

Walter Hundley, Director
Office of Management and
Budget
City of Seattle

Jack Driscoll, Director
Personnel/Civil Service
City of Seattle

Special Counseling and
Continuation School
1709 East Cherry
Seattle, Washington 98122

✓ Washington State Human Rights
Commission
1411 4th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101

Women's Law Center
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98195

Stuart Hall
902 15th E.
Seattle, Washington 98112

Washington State Nurses Assoc.
1117 2nd Avenue
Room 200
Seattle, Washington 98101

✓ Women's Law Center
University of Washington
School
Seattle, Washington 98195

✓ Third World Women's Coalition
University of Washington
Minority Commission 207 HCC
Seattle, Washington 98195

✓ Women's Equity Action League
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98195

✓ Women's Studio
621 Pacific
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98195

Third World Women's Resource
Center
4224 University Way N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

Western Washington Women's
Medical Association
10746 37th N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98155

✓ W.C. Action for Women
939 4th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101

University Hospital Women's
Clinic
1959 N.E. Pacific
Seattle, Washington 98195

Victoria
451 Minor
Seattle, Washington 98122

Victoria
2820 W. Union
Seattle, Washington 98106

✓ University Women's Forum
University Christian Church
4415 43rd N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

Women's Coffee Cover
Little Broad Company
8050 15th N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98125

North Seattle Community
1907 1st N.W.
Seattle, Washington 98107

✓ University Y.W.C.
4224 University Way N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

Women's Commercial Club
P.O. Box 12
Seattle, Washington 98111

Y.W.C.A. of Greater Seattle
1117 5th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101

Unitarian Women's Alliance
6556 25th N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

✓ Women's Council
c/o Ruth Robinson, Chairperson
University Relations
400 Administration AI-10
Seattle, Washington 98195

West Seattle Y.W.C.A.
4301 40th S.W.
Seattle, Washington 98148

Eugene T. Young, Director
Wage and Hours Branch
U.S. Department of Labor
506 2nd Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101

Women's Craft Cooperative
1413 N.E. 43rd
Seattle, Washington 98105

✓ Women's Craft Cooperative
402 University Way N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

✓ University of Washington
Ethnic Cultural Center
3931 Brooklyn
Seattle, Washington 98105

✓ Women Divorce Cooperative
Divorce Clinic
4224 University Way N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

✓ Association of Students
Southern Pacific College
Southern Pacific College
3307 1st St.
Seattle, Washington 98112

U.W. Office of Equal Opportunity
for Women
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98195

✓ Women's Guidance Center
1209 N.E. 41st
Seattle, Washington 98195

American Association of Univer-
sity Women
2041 E. 320th, 922 Federal Way
Seattle, Washington 98108

Job Start 160 John St. Seattle, Washington 98109	Mechanica Committee 4224 University Avenue N.E. Seattle, Washington 98105	Seattle Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women 2220 11th Avenue South 335 Malass, Washington 98188
Insurance Women's Association of Seattle P.O. Box 3 Seattle, Washington 98111	Mariner Inn 1743 E. Boylston Seattle, Washington 98122	Seattle Church Women United 3413 11th Avenue N. Seattle, Washington 98119
✓ Indian Women's Service League Seattle Indian Center 110 Cherry St. Seattle, Washington 98104	National Council of Jewish Women c/o Mrs. Jack Foghin 4117 N. Dartona Seattle, Washington 98199	✓ Seattle Counseling Service for Sexual Harassment 1720 15th Seattle, Washington 98112
The I.O. Center 1020 E. John Seattle, Washington 98112	✓ National Organization for Women YWCA of Seattle King County 1118 Fifth Avenue Seattle, Washington 98101	✓ Seattle Federation of Teachers c/o Marjorie Stern 825 E. Denny Way Seattle, Washington 98122
✓ Las Chicanas 3317 15th N.E. Seattle, Washington 98112	North Seattle Community College Women's Coalition 9500 College Way N. Seattle, Washington 98125	✓ Seattle Third World Women 725 23rd E. Seattle, Washington 98112
✓ League of Women Voters of Seattle 1102 10th Avenue Seattle, Washington 98122	✓ Office of Equal Opportunity Women, 219 Sieg Hall FR-29 University of Washington Seattle, Washington 98195	✓ Seattle University Women's Commission Student Union Building Seattle University Seattle, Washington 98122
✓ Lesbian Resource Center 4224 University Way N.E. Seattle, Washington 98105	Open Door Clinic 5012 Roosevelt Way N.E. Seattle, Washington 98105	X Pioneer Newsletter P.O. Box 24 Seattle, Washington 98105
Lower Campus Women's Caucus c/o Jana Fantal, Chairperson 28301 Health Sciences RG-20 University of Washington Seattle, Washington 98195	Planned Parenthood 202 16th Avenue S. Seattle, Washington 98144	✓ Live Our Sisters (S.O.S.) YWCA of Seattle King County 1118 Fifth Avenue Seattle, Washington 98101
Marjorie Mander 1423 11th E. Seattle, Washington 98112	Pregnancy Aid Inc. 1423 11th E. Seattle, Washington 98112	Seattle Schools Commission 202 16th Avenue S. Seattle, Washington 98144
Laryneest Villa 331 Summit Seattle, Washington 98122	✓ Radical Women 2949 36th Avenue S. Seattle, Washington 98144	Theresa de Shabro Vice Provost for Spec. Progra 116 Administration AF-65 University of Washington Seattle, Washington 98195
University of Washington 1423 11th E. Seattle, WA 98112	University YWCA 1423 University Way N.E. SEATTLE, WA 98105	Miller Miller Clinic 130 15th Avenue Seattle, Washington 98112

Group: Black Women's Caucus
175 15th E.
Seattle, Washington 98112

Seattle Feminists
2218 3rd N.
Seattle, Washington 98109

Black Women's Commission
1224 University Way N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

Crisis Clinic
1701 17th Ave. E.
Seattle, Washington 98112

American Library Assoc.
Task Force for Women
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98195

Childbirth Education Assoc.
1224 University Way N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

Equal Employment Opportunity
Commission
114 Pike - 4th Floor
Seattle, Washington 98104

Equal Committee on Menopause
1224 University Way N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

Democratic Women's Club
1224 University Way N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

James J. Becker (Clinic)
100 E. 15th
Seattle, Washington 98102

Seattle Clinic
1224 University Way N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

Seattle Clinic
1224 University Way N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

Maternal-Birth Control
Counseling Service
1224 University Way N.E.
Seattle, Washington

Maternal Health Group Home
1312 E. Pike
Seattle, Washington 98101

Maternal Health Group Home
1312 E. Pike
Seattle, Washington 98101

Seattle Women in Radio & TV
1100 15th Ave. N.
Seattle, Washington 98103

Seattle Rape Relief
Dept. of Public Health Serv.
1500 - 26th Avenue N.
Seattle, Washington 98108

Seattle Rape Relief
1500 - 26th Avenue N.
Seattle, Washington 98108

Task Force on Women
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98195

Concha
112 N. 34th
Seattle, Washington 98107

Concha
112 N. 34th
Seattle, Washington 98107

University Task Force on Women
and Religion
1401 15th N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

Dr. Central De La Raza
1425 18th Avenue S.
Seattle, Washington 98144

Dr. Central De La Raza
1425 18th Avenue S.
Seattle, Washington 98144

W. J. Longbrides
1100 15th Ave. N.
Seattle, Washington 98103

W. J. Longbrides
1100 15th Ave. N.
Seattle, Washington 98103

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1100 15th Ave. N.
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1100 15th Ave. N.
Seattle, Washington 98103

W. J. Longbrides
1100 15th Ave. N.
Seattle, Washington 98103

98102

2101 Smith Tower
SEATTLE, WA 98104

98105

✓
Women's International League
for Peace and Freedom
c/o G.S. Stimpson
2009 N.E. 102 St.
Seattle, Washington 98125

✓
Unitarian Feminist Alliance
6555 35th NE
Seattle, WA 98115

Abortion Referral
University YWCA
1224 University Way N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

✓
Wash. State Women's Political
Caucus
PO Box 11104
Tacoma, WA

✓
Business and Professional
Women's Club of Wash. St.
8130 S.E. 72 Pl.
Mercer Island, Washington 98040

Teasemistress Club
c/o Lillian Gibbs
105 N.W. 54th
Seattle, Wash. 98107

✓
Seattle Women Act for Peace
500 Terminal Sales
Seattle, Washington 98101

✓
Washington Women Lawyers
2000 IBM Building
Seattle, Washington 98101

✓
Wash. State Press Women
5th and Wall
Seattle, Washington 98121
ATTN: HILDA BRYANT

Grassroots Assembly of
Women
322 6th Ave N
Seattle, WA 98109

North Sound Republican
Women's Club
3121 15th NW
Seattle, WA 98177

Women's Institute of the
Northwest
PO Box 137 University Station
Seattle, WA 98105

February 14, 1975

Norene Scott
301 East Roy #38
Seattle, Washington 98102

Dear Mrs. Scott:

This is to acknowledge and thank you for your recent letter in which you express your support for the Feminist Coordinating Council's proposal for the establishment of a Crimes Against Women Commission and a Special Protection Unit.

The F.C.C.'s proposal has been filed with the City Council and referred to the Human Resources and Judiciary and Public Safety and Health Committees. My Human Resources and Judiciary Committee is presently gathering comments and recommendations from various city departments. As soon as this information is received, a public hearing will be scheduled by these two committees.

Your letter has been attached to the official Comptroller's File and will remain a part of the permanent record. Again, I do appreciate the time you have taken to forward your views on this issue.

Sincerely,

Jeanette Williams
City Council Member
Seattle City Council

JW:lm

February 13, 1975

Chris Young
1605 17th Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98102

Dear Ms. Young:

This is to acknowledge and thank you for your recent letter in which you express your support for the Feminist Coordinating Council's proposal for the establishment of a Crimes Against Women Commission and a Special Protection Unit.

The F.C.C.'s proposal has been filed with the City Council and referred to the Human Resources and Judiciary and Public Safety and Health Committees. My Human Resources and Judiciary Committee is presently gathering comments and recommendations from various city departments. As soon as this information is received, a public hearing will be scheduled by these two committees.

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Sincerely,

Jeanette Williams
City Council Member
Seattle City Council

JW:lm



SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM

DATE: January 16, 1975

TO: Robert Hanson
Chief of Police

FROM: Jeanette Williams

SUBJECT: Comptroller's File 280667

On December 26, 1974, I sent you a copy of a proposed ordinance establishing a Commission on Crimes of Violence Against Women and a Special Protection Unit. Since that time, I have received a revision to that proposal. I would like to request that the revised proposal, which I am attaching, be reviewed by your office in lieu of the one I previously sent.

Thank you for your assistance.

JW:SF:lm

COMMITTEE

AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING a Commission on Crimes Against Women, and creating a Special Protection Unit in the Executive Department of the City of Seattle.

PREAMBLE

All citizens have a basic right to be protected from violent crimes against their person and against their dignity, and all victims of such crimes have a basic right to fair and humane treatment.

Due to traditional views of women's roles and insensitive and judgmental attitudes toward female victims of violent crimes, the present criminal justice system is not functioning as effectively in apprehending, prosecuting, and deterring the perpetrators of crimes of violence against women as it should function in order to provide equal protection to female citizens. A fresh organizational structure in which traditional views and insensitivity are not institutionalized is therefore necessary.

Statistics reveal that the incidence of rape is significantly increasing, both nationally and locally. FBI figures for 1972 show an 11% increase in reported rape from 1971 and a 70% increase since 1967. Law and Justice statistics for Seattle show a 420% increase between 1962 and 1972. Conviction rates for rape are considerably lower than for other crimes.

In order for the criminal justice system to effectively protect female citizens, immediate measures must be taken in all stages of law enforcement from initial response to victims, through investigation and prosecution.

The Special Protection Unit is designed to function in several law enforcement stages simultaneously. Unit members will be specifically trained to perform the full law enforcement investigation, to assist in prosecution, to respond to victims' physical and psychological needs, and to accomplish all of these functions with an understanding of the larger historical and sociological context in which rape and other violent crimes against women occur.

The complexity of the problem demands comprehensive and interconnected solutions. The Special Protection Unit is a response to quantitative as well as qualitative needs throughout the range of law enforcement and prosecution and is designed to operate in conjunction with already existing programs and law reform efforts.

SECTION 1. Commission on Crimes Against Women - Established

There is established a Commission on Crimes Against Women, to be composed of five (5) women appointed from names submitted by feminist, minority, and civil rights organizations, after a comprehensive recruitment effort among these communities. All Commissioners shall be appointed according to the following criteria for membership on the Commission:

1. Commissioner must have a commitment in philosophy and time to the goals and objectives of the Commission and the Special Protection Unit.
2. Commissioner must have an expressed interest in Women's Rights as exemplified by community and/or organizational involvement.
3. Commissioners shall be selected so that the Commission shall be composed of:

One lawyer or legal worker

One doctor, public health nurse or community health worker

One equal opportunity or civil rights worker

Two representatives at large

Four members shall be appointed by the City Council, with the fifth member appointed by the other four. Initially, two members shall serve for a term of three years, two members shall serve for two years, and one member shall serve for one year. Subsequent appointments shall be for three years, and any vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term as provided in Section 7 of this Ordinance. Selection shall insure the inclusion of minority and low income women. No member shall serve more than two consecutive terms.

SECTION 2. Commission on Crimes Against Women - Ex-officio Members

The Director of the Special Protection Unit, the Director of the Office of Women's Rights, the President of the Seattle Women's Commission, the Director of the Department of Human Rights or the President of the Seattle Human Rights Commission, and a representative from the Criminal Investigation Division of the Seattle Police Department to be appointed by the Chief of Police shall be ex-officio (consultant, non-voting) members of the Commission.

SECTION 3. Commission on Crimes Against Women - Purpose, Responsibilities

The Commission shall be the policy-making board for the Special Protection Unit and for the Seattle Police Department in respect to matters concerning crimes of violence against women. It shall act in an advisory capacity to the Mayor, the City Council, and other City Departments and Offices with regard to crimes of violence against women. In furtherance thereof, the Commission shall assume responsibility for carrying out the following:

1. Establish qualification requirements and a job description for the Director who will be non-classified personnel;
2. Interview candidates for the position of Director, select the three most qualified, and submit those names to the Mayor who shall appoint the Director in accordance with Section 9 of this Ordinance;
3. Consult with and receive recommendations from feminist and minority organizations regarding policy, procedures, and impact.
4. Maintain a working relationship with local, state, and national law enforcement and law reform agencies, projects, and organizations regarding crimes of violence against women and related issues affecting women's welfare.

5. Direct and maintain public relations with women and the public on the functions, capacities, and services of the Special Protection Unit;
6. Collect statistics, provide for continual evaluation, and prepare an annual report.

SECTION 4. Commission on Crimes Against Women - Organization

The Chairperson of the Commission shall be elected by the members at their first meeting. The Commission shall organize, elect officers, and adopt such rules and administrative procedures, consistent with this Ordinance, as are necessary for the conduct of its affairs and performance of its duties as prescribed in Section 3, and shall meet at least twice a month at such time and place as the Chairperson shall designate. All meetings shall be open to the public as prescribed by law.

SECTION 5. Commission on Crimes Against Women - Absenteeism

Any member of the Commission missing three regularly scheduled, consecutive meetings of the Commission, or any committee thereof without having been excused by the Commission shall be removed from the Commission, and the position declared vacant by the appointing entity.

SECTION 6. Commission on Crimes Against Women - Vacancies

Interim vacancies shall be filled within one month by appointment by the City Council, selecting from those original applicants who wish to re-apply, and any new applicant who qualify in accordance with the criteria for membership as outlined in Section 3.

SECTION 7. Commission on Crimes Against Women - Staff

A sufficient number of members of the staff of the Special Protection Unit shall be assigned to perform duties for the Commission as necessary.

SECTION 8. Special Protection Unit - Created

There is created a Special Protection Unit in the Executive Department, the purpose of which shall be to enforce all ordinances of the City and all statutes applicable therein, relating to crimes of violence against women, including but not limited to rape and domestic assaults. Unit investigators shall respond to all reports of rape, domestic violence and other crimes of violence in which a woman is the victim and shall perform the full law enforcement investigation. Unit members shall direct the Police Department in the apprehension of suspects in this area. Investigatory assistance by members of the Unit shall be rendered to the Prosecutor's Office as deemed necessary by the Director of the Special Protection Unit and by the Prosecutor's Office.

SECTION 9. Special Protection Unit - Selection of Director

The Director of the Special Protection Unit shall be appointed by the Mayor from three names submitted by the Commission after it has conducted a comprehensive recruitment campaign in the City within the feminist and minority communities and selects the most qualified applicant from among those communities.

SECTION 10. Special Protection Unit - Director: Responsibilities

The Director of the Unit, in cooperation with the Commission, shall establish immediate priorities and basic operating policies and procedures

for the Unit and, in furtherance thereof, shall assume duties including but not limited to the following:

1. Establish qualification requirements and job descriptions for and hire Unit investigators and clerical and support staff who will be non-classified personnel;
2. Determine training requirements and establish both initial and on-going training programs for the members of the Unit, consistent with Section 12 of this Ordinance;
3. Establish ongoing personnel policies and daily operating procedures including, but not limited to: daily duties, schedules, individual reports, periodic reports, statistical accumulations, and temporary filling of vacancies;
4. Propose an annual budget for the Unit;
5. Direct, coordinate, organize and monitor the processes and activities of the Unit.

SECTION 11. Special Protection Unit - Size and Composition

Initially the Unit shall be composed of a staff of twenty (20) with a reasonable balance between investigators and support staff. Its size shall be increased or decreased as is determined to be necessary by the Director and the Commission based on use of statistics compiled quarterly.

SECTION 12. Special Protection Unit - Training

A. All staff of the Unit shall participate in initial on-the-job training with intensive instruction in the following areas:

1. Criminal procedures at both the pre-trial and trial levels, and laws relating to crimes against women, to be taught with a view to

recognizing the limitations of the present laws. Trainees shall be taught to become advocates of legal reform in these matters.

2. Investigation Procedures and the specific steps presently followed within the Seattle Police Department and other law enforcement and investigative agencies, to include familiarization with all available research, laboratory, and other resources that can be utilized in the apprehension and conviction of perpetrators of crimes against women.
3. Human Relations training, to be taught with a view toward the larger historical and sociological context in which violent crimes against women occur, and to be aimed at sensitizing the trainees to all aspects of oppression faced by women in contemporary American society.
4. Community Outreach, to include direct contact with community organizations and involvement with their activities, as well as instruction and practice in communications--public speaking, writing and editing, and mobilizing community support.
5. Weapons and Martial Arts and basic defense and disarming techniques, to include firearms training comparable to that received by members of the Seattle Police Department, and training in Karate and/or other martial arts.
6. Public Health and First Aid, to include instruction in emergency treatment, long range health care, and personal counselling.

B. The Seattle Police Academy will be used to the extent that training in the above areas is provided on a regular basis. For those aspects of training outlined in this section which are not regularly provided by the Academy in the training of police officers, the training requirements of this Section will be met through the use of other existing City programs or the use of special arrangements.

C. The full training program shall be continuing and ongoing in order to incorporate new personnel into the Unit. New employees shall function within the Unit on an apprenticeship basis, engaging in non-critical activities, to be defined by the Director, until completion of initial training.

SECTION 13. Special Protection Unit - Arrest Warrants

Based upon information gained from investigations of the Special Protection Unit, the Director may apply for arrest warrants which shall then be directed to the Chief of Police for service as specified by City Charter.

SECTION 14. Special Protection Unit - Authority and Duties: Calls

Involving Immediate Response

A. A representative of the Special Protection Unit shall accompany or join police officer(s) on each call responded to by the Seattle Police Department relating to rape, domestic violence, or other violent crimes in which a woman is the victim, and shall direct all activities relating to and growing out of the incident. Unit authority shall include but not be limited to the following:

1. The inquiry to be made while at the scene of the reported offense, including but not limited to: the questioning of witnesses, examination and questioning of the victim, the securing of proper statements and evidence from witnesses and victim(s), examination of physical environment, the securing of warrants and charges against the person(s) suspected of engaging in the illegal activity, all preliminary activities leading to further legal action, and all matters relating to the safety

and comfort of the victim and victim's minor dependents, if any.

2. The nature and scope of all actions growing out of the original inquiry, including but not limited to: the identification and apprehension of person(s) suspected of committing the illegal act, and any and all investigative and legal proceedings resulting therefrom. All legal action will be in accordance with pertinent state and local legislation but will not be guided by social custom or procedural precedent where such custom or precedent is in conflict with the full execution of the laws as they pertain to apprehension of accused, identification and prosecution of suspected criminals, protection of the rights of victims, and civil rights laws.

E. Where calls are placed directly to the Unit, immediate contact shall be made with the Police Department. Further action shall be in accordance with Section 14, Subsection A of this Ordinance.

SECTION 15. Special Protection Unit - Authority and Duties: Calls Involving Delayed Response

A. In instances where calls are placed to the Police Department involving rape, domestic violence, or other violent crimes of which a woman is the victim, but where immediate response by a Police Officer is not deemed appropriate by the Officer in charge at the time the call is received, the call will be referred immediately to the Unit, and a report of said call will be prepared by the Police Department. Upon referral, the Unit will respond immediately and will act in accordance with the circumstances demand. At the end of the reporting period which will start from the beginning of the Unit's operation, a review shall be made of all delayed response calls,

and a determination made as to whether adequate criteria has been used by the Police Department in determining whether immediate or delayed response is to be employed. Such determinations will constitute the basis for changes in police procedures.

B. In instances where calls are not immediately placed to the Police Department or the Unit, and where suspects are no longer apprehendable at the scene, the investigative process may be initiated by the victim, a third party, or an advocate on the victim's behalf by placing a call directly to the Unit or to the Police Department which will then immediately refer the call to the Unit.

SECTION 16. Special Protection Unit - Intelligence

The Unit shall work with appropriate Police Department Units to establish and maintain adequate intelligence systems for the identification and apprehension of rapists and other perpetrators of crimes of violence against women. All members of the Unit shall be subject to appropriate confidentiality requirements.

SECTION 17. Special Protection Unit - Public Information, Education

The Unit shall have funds designated in its budget for a public information education function which will be aimed at apprising Seattle citizens of the Unit's existence and purpose, and with the more general aim of deterring potential rapists.

SECTION 18. Special Protection Unit - Relationship to Seattle Police
Department

The Seattle Police Department is hereby mandated to act cooperatively with and under the guidance of the Unit Director and Commission to establish all guidelines, policies and procedures necessary for them to perform the duties outlined in Sections 10 through 17 of this Ordinance. Such cooperation will extend to the use of Police Department equipment, vehicles, technological facilities and instruments, and other materials or assistance as may be necessary to achieve the Unit's mandate as established by this Ordinance.

SECTION 19. Special Protection Unit - Relationship to Seattle Health
Department

The Seattle Health Department is hereby mandated to act cooperatively with the Unit, and to assign Public Health Nurses to be available at all times to work with the Unit on calls involving immediate or delayed response.

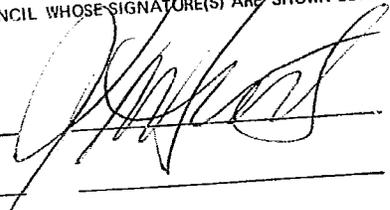
Drafted by: Feminist Coordinating Council

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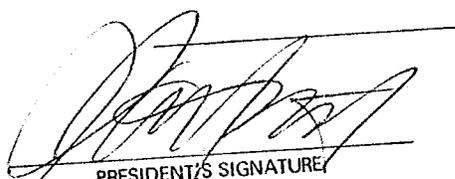
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COMMITTEE(S) REFERRED TO: HR 19



PRESIDENT'S SIGNATURE