



NSU Criminal Justice News



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THE POLICE BEAT

Stalking Investigation Techniques and Victim Safety Issues Part III of VI



safety and for the investigation. Ask questions covering the following issues to determine the “emotional investment.” How long have they known each other? How long have they been together? Has he maintained a monogamous relationship throughout? Has he elicited support of his family for the relationship? Has he elicited support of her family for their relationship? The more significant his emotional investment in the relationship, the harder it will be for him to “let go.”

The Police Investigation Continued

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(See Volume 2, Issue 2, Criminal Justice News for Part I)

In order to prove the element of stalking that requires a reasonable person to be alarmed or suffer emotional distress, the history of abuse in the relationship prior to the breakup should be documented. Establish the levels of abuse that he has used in the relationship. Begin with the emotional or psychological abuse that occurred during the relationship. **Appendix A** has two very good emotional abuse inventories to use to determine the levels of emotional abuse. Next, establish the levels of physical and sexual abuse that occurred during the relationship. **Appendix B** has an effective violence inventory.

In order to prove the element of stalking that requires the reasonable person to be alarmed or suffer emotional distress, we should establish the history of abuse in the relationship prior to the breakup. Establish the levels of abuse that he has used in the relationship. Begin with the emotional or psychological abuse that occurred during the relationship. The level of economic dependence on him should be explored. Next, establish the levels of physical and sexual abuse that occurred during the relationship.



http://www.youthink.com/quiz_images/quiz117outcome3.jpg

After establishing the history of abuse in the relationship, the current status of the relationship should be discussed. This is necessary to prepare for any possible defense issue concerning any court-ordered custody, visitation, or child support.

Try to determine the level of emotional investment in the relationship. (Gross 120) The length of the relationship may give some idea, but more importantly, his commitment to her and maintaining the relationship can give us some idea of his future intentions. While the best predictor of future behavior is past behavior, (Jacobson 174) establishing how emotionally invested he is in the relationship can be helpful in deciding a strategy for her

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Stalking Investigation Techniques, Part III, continued

These issues include:

- Legal status of marriage
- Pre-nuptial agreements
- Number of children, age and sex of each
- Where do the children go to school
- Child custody, visitation, and support arrangements
- Is he on parole or probation; who is his probation officer

Then, the existence of any temporary restraining orders, protective orders, divorce degrees, child custody, support, or visitation orders must be explored. Copies of any of these documents, even orders that have expired, should be put in the master case file jacket. This information is used to help the investigator determine what legally permissible contact the court, particularly in divorce and custody matters, permits or even requires. Talk about instances when he violated the terms of these court orders. Ask if she reported the violations to her attorney, the police, a counselor, friends or family.

*[This article generally refers to victims as female and perpetrators as male. That is simply for convenience and because in domestic violence stalking, law enforcement reports that more than 90% of the domestic violence stalking reported to police is perpetrated by males against females.]

APPENDIX A: EMOTIONAL ABUSE INVENTORIES

(Jacobsen 156)

SCORING: 1=never; 2=rarely; 3=occasionally; 4=frequently

ISOLATION

- * Do you have to do things to avoid his jealousy?
- * Does he control who you spend time with?
- * Does he disapprove of your friends?
- * Does he not believe when you tell him where you have been?
- * Does he complain that you spend too much time with other people?
- * Does he accuse you of flirting with other people?
- * Does he complain that you ignore him in social situations?
- * Is he suspicious that you are unfaithful to him?
- * Does he act like a detective, "searching" for clues that you have done something wrong?
- * Does he check up on you?
- * Does he keep you from going places you that

- * want to go?
- * Does he keep you from doing things you want to do?
- * Does he say you act too seductively in public?
- * Does he keep you from spending time doing things you enjoy?
- * Does he threaten to take the car keys if you don't do as you are told?
- * Does he threaten to take (or withhold) money if you don't do as you are told?
- * Does he threaten to take the checkbook if you don't do as you are told?
- * Does he prevent you from leaving the house when you want to?
- * Does he disable the phone to prevent you from using it?
- * Does he disable the car to prevent you from using it?
- * Does he threaten to pull the phone out of the wall?
- * Does he try to forcibly restrict your movements?
- * Does he act jealous?
- * Does he keep you from spending time with people you choose?

Scoring: 51 & above indicates emotional abuse through degradation.

68 and above indicates severe levels of emotional abuse through degradation.

DEGRADATION

- * Does he try to catch you at inconsistencies to prove you are lying?
- * Does he try to convince others you are crazy?
- * Does he tell other people that something is wrong with you?
- * Does he say things to hurt you out of spite?
- * Does he tell you that you are sexually unattractive?
- * Does he tell you that you are sexually inadequate?
- * Does he insult your religious background or beliefs?
- * Does he insult your ethnic background or national origin?
- * Does he insult your family?
- * Does he talk you into doing things that are wrong or make you feel bad?
- * Does he tell you that no one would ever want you?
- * Does he humiliate you in front of others?
- * Does he make you do degrading things?

Continued on page 3

Stalking Investigation Techniques, Part III, continued

- * Does he question your sanity?
- * Does he tell others personal things or secrets about you?
- * Does he swear or curse you?
- * Does he verbally attack your personality?
- * Does he call you incompetent?
- * Does he ridicule you?
- * Does he force you to do things against your values?
- * Does he question your love of him?
- * Does he compare you unfavorably to former partners or the partners of his friends?
- * Does he do things to intentionally frighten you?
- * Does he threaten you physically during arguments?
- * Does he warn you that violence will follow your actions?
- * Do your arguments escalate out of control?
- * Are you fearful when your partner is quiet?
- * Does he drive recklessly when he is angry?

Scoring: 73 and above indicates emotional abuse through degradation.

95 and above indicates severe levels of emotional abuse through degradation.

APPENDIX B: LETHALITY ASSESSMENT (Author Unknown)

Threats of homicide or suicide

- Has he talked about killing himself or others even if he later says he was just kidding?
- Has he ever threatened to kill you?

Fantasies of suicide or homicide

- Has he ever talked specifically about how he would kill himself or others
- Has he talked about the method or weapons he would use?
- Has he said where he would do it?
- Has he discussed how it would feel to die?
- Has he asked you what you do without him?
- Has he asked you who would take care of the kids when you were dead?

Depression

- Does he work or have outside activities or hobbies?
- Does he stay at home all the time?
- Can he deal with stress?



- Does he have a routine he cannot deviate from?
- Does he have hope for the future?
- Does he belittle himself saying he has no reason to continue?

Accessibility of weapons

- Does he have access to firearms of any kind?
- Has he ever threatened to use a firearm on you?
- Has he talked about getting a firearm?
- Has he recently purchased a firearm?



Obsessiveness about or ownership of partner and/or family

- Has he ever said he can't live without you?
- Has he ever said if he can't have you, no one else can?
- Has he ever threatened to track you down if you leave him?
- Has he ever said no one else would raise his kids?
- Does he demand obedience and loyalty from you?

Centrality of the battered woman

- Has he ever said you were the only thing in his life?
- Is there anything else that has meaning to him such as a job, hobbies, friends, or children? Does he have problems on his job?
- Has he recently been disciplined at work or fired?
- Circumstances that threaten his job have been present in many domestic violence homicides and suicides; if he has serious job problems or recently lost his job, be particularly wary of lethality.

Rage or separation violence

- Has he shown extreme rage towards you?
- Does he demonstrate rage against anyone else?
- Does he overreact in anger to minor problems?
- Does he use violence against others?
- How did he react to police at domestic violence calls in the past?
- Did he threaten or become violent when you left him?

Hostage taking

- Has he held you, your children, or family members against their will for any period of time?
- Has he forced you to stay someplace you did not want to stay?
- At least 75% of all hostage incidents are domestic in nature.

Pet abuse

- Has he ever mutilated, hurt, or killed a pet?
- Has he ever threatened to kill a pet?

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Stalking Investigation Techniques, Part III, continued

Access to the battered woman and/or family members

Is he in jail?

Can he make bond?

Do you have a protective order?

If not, will you get one?

Are you in a safe place (where he cannot find you)?

Do you have a place to go where he will not know where you are?

Do you have a safety plan?



<http://abclocal.go.com/images/wtvd200.shootinggun.jpg>

Behaviors that increase risk to the batterer

Has he violated a protective order?

Does he call you from jail after he is arrested for being violent with you?

Has he threatened you in public?

Has he been violent with you in public?

Has he left you alone somewhere in public?

Does he act without regard to legal or social consequences of his actions?

Repeated calls to police from victim

How many times have the police been to your house because of his abuse?

Has he been arrested for abusing you?

Partner homicide usually occurs in a context of historical violence.

The greater the number of previous calls greater the risk of lethality.

Sources For Part III

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Appendix B, Author unknown. Lethality Assessment. Sample Lethality Assessment found in file from Faith House, a Lafayette, Louisiana Battered Women's Program.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Joe Morris

Associate Professor

A taxi driver of Arabic descent suspected of having terrorist ties was interrogated by the police at the Los Angeles International Airport after being involved in a minor traffic accident. During the investigation it was discovered that he had several aliases. A person is denied entry to the United States after arriving on a flight to New York's LaGuardia Airport after his name is found on a list of suspected terrorists. Both individuals asserted that they are not terrorists and are both legally in the United States.

What is going on? Are these just two of many examples of terrorists operating freely in this country? Possibly. Or can there be another reason?

Consider this: English names consist of first name, middle name, and last name. When a child is born in the United States, the parents give the newborn baby two names: first name and middle name. The last name or family name becomes the father's last name.

- U.S.
 - First Name
 - Middle Name
 - Last Name
- Association with father's name is designed to establish ties to father's family

It is possible in the United States to have individuals with the same three names. Only the Social Security Number, which is a unique number, can determine explicit identity.¹

The various forms, applications, etc. in the United States that citizens and visitors have to complete are designed for three names accompanied with the Social Security Number. The Social Security Number or its equivalent does not exist in the Arabic world therefore Arabic individuals are easily mistaken for others with the same name.

The Arabic name structure consists of four names: the given name, the father's given name, the grandfather's given name, and the family name. The father and grandfather given names are included in the person's name in addition to the last name so people can immediately identify the person's position in society or to immediately provide information about the family identity.²

- Arabic
 - Given Name
 - Father's Name
 - Grand Father's Name
 - Last Name

Some names include the word "bin" or "ibn" for masculine names or "bint" for feminine names. *Bin* or *ibn* means "son of." The word *bin* or *ibn* is included in the name between ancestral names. The name Osama bin Laden means "Osama son of the Laden tribe."³

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What's In A Name, continued

- "bin" – means "son of"
- "bint" – means "daughter of"
- "umm" – means "the mother of"

Because the first name is the only name that is chosen for a person, Arabs from the moment they are

introduced, use the first name as opposed to last name or full name.

So how do we explicitly identify an Arabic identity? The only technique to ensure exact, implicit and error

Mohammed Omar Ahmad Naser

- Mohammed – First name
- Omar – Father's name
- Ahmad – Grandfather's name
- Naser – Family name

proof identification of an Arabic identity, other than biometric characteristics is to obtain the following eight personal characteristics for an individual:

- 1) Given name
- 2) Father's name
- 3) Grand-father's name
- 4) Last name
- 5) Mother's first name
- 6) Mother's maiden name
- 7) Place of birth
- 8) Date of birth.⁴

This should establish their identity with absolute certainty.

From this brief description of name construction, it is easy to see how a person with four names can unknowingly have several "aliases" by unwittingly using a different combination without evil intent. Which names should they use when completing the paper work required obtaining licenses: drivers license, business license, etc? When completing a form designed for three

names, which names do they use? If they use the first, second and third name on one form, their second name, third name and fourth name on another form, their first name, third name and fourth name on an additional form, it can easily cause confusion for law enforcement that come in contact with them.

What should the United States or more specifically, law enforcement officers do when attempting to positively identify the people? Should the forms in the United States be redesigned to accommodate the four names? Or is there another remedy for the street officer to use to assist in identifying individuals of Arabic descent?

Until a national system is in effect, we should continue to take a close look at the person in question using the criteria set forth above. This will ensure that those illegally in this country are apprehended and legal residents and visitors are treated with the dignity and respect they deserve.

Sources

¹ First Capital Technologies, LLC, [A Law Enforcement Guide to Understanding Islamic Terrorism: The Driving Force Behind Terrorist Motivations: The History, Culture and Islam](#). 1st ed., First Capital Technologies, LLC, Baton Rouge, LA., 2003. Page 83.

² Ibid, 84.

³ Ibid, 84-85.

⁴ Ibid, 90.

COUNTER-POINT

Don't Panic—Part IV

Bill Shaw
Assistant Professor

[The past three installments have dealt with past moral panics that have cause social harm through the Criminal Justice System. It has examined the roles of the public, the media, politics, and law enforcement's roles in perpetuating the hysteria that costs lives, energy, capital, and the quality of life of the societies in which the panic occurs. A more recent example from south Louisiana was discussed. Part IV will discuss the mechanics of panics and the recent concern over Internet social networking sites.]

The reasons that a panic begins and dies are multiple. There is no one reason. There are some commonalities.

The complexities, however, are the subject of book-length examinations, not newsletter articles. But, the ultimate outcome is the same, the exaggeration of the harm of the subject of the panic far out of proportion to its actual individual and social harm.

Take our current, somewhat minor panic over Internet social networking sites. It has some of the ingredients of a really great panic but is lacking that certain something that would drive it to biblical proportions. It has concerns over novel events or things. In this case it's technology. It also has fears for children, always a great impetus. If a panic is going to happen, that'll get it going every time. We've even had the media on board sounding the alarm. There have been three [NBC Dateline](#)¹ shows called, "To Catch a Predator," in which the

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Don't Panic, Part IV, continued

NBC reporter Stone Phillips teamed up with members of Perverted-Justice, an organization devoted to catching online pedophiles. The



<http://www.misterclip.com/predator/>

Perverted-Justice members go onto *MySpace.com* pretending to be minors. They soon hook up with adult men who are hunting teens for sex and arrange to meet them at a house. Once the adults show up, they are confronted by Philips and his network's cameras. In the last installment, Philips was also joined by deputies from the Riverside County Sheriff's Department and the men who showed up were arrested for attempting to have sex with minors. In addition, we learn that some of the men are priests, rabbis, teachers, and other authority figures. One of them is even an agent of the Office of Homeland Security! A federal officer is caught trying to have sex with kids; caught on TV! You must admit that's a cool story! Who wouldn't love this story (other than other men desiring to have sex with minors)? Kids are protected and the bad guys go to jail.

NBC isn't alone in the clarion call, either. According to an article in the *New York Times*, during the week of March 1, 2006, forums were held in schools by police, school officials, the FBI and federal prosecutors in Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Michigan, California, New York, Georgia, Florida, Alaska, Kansas, Texas, and Maine.² The purpose of these was to warn parents of the dangers of *MySpace.com*, *Livejournal.com*, *Xanga.com* and other social networking



<http://www.myspace.com/>

sites where teens can post their profiles and pictures, hook up with other teens across the world and blog their little hearts out. The fear communicated to parents in these meetings, of course, is that adults are lurking in a cyberspace alley with a bag of candy (or drugs or alcohol) wanting to hook up, too. And, unlike the satanic panic, there really are some of these individuals and some kids have actually been lured into harmful situations. However, the relative danger is about the same as letting your kids go to the mall by themselves. Probably, more teens are likely to wind up having sex with an adult as a result of a trip to the mall than due to a web site. Why aren't we screaming about malls? Because they aren't new and scary.

A quote from the above mentioned *New York Times* article says it all. "Experts say that fear of the networking sites has grown disproportionately to actual demonstrated threats, and that there is an unjustified paranoia about the sites." This is the very definition of a moral panic. Parry

Aftab, the director of Wired Safety, a nonprofit group of volunteers who conduct safety meetings for parents, says, "Everyone is freaked out. They are convinced the Internet Bogeyman is going to come into their window. To date, that has not happened."

True, as indicated above, some kids have hooked up with adults through *MySpace*. The article lists three such cases. One involved a 15-year-old girl and 21-year-old man. Another involved a man of unspecified age and a 14-year-old girl and an 11-year-old girl. So, isn't that proof that the danger is real? Sure, it's real, but perspective is everything. There are 60 million registered *MySpace* users. Even if there were a hundred of these cases across the country (and there aren't), that's a very small figure in proportion to the numbers of kids (and adults) using the site.

The best evaluation of all of this came from 14-year-old Sam Lester who was interviewed for the *New York Times* article while attending one of these forums with his mom. "Parents are going to panic," Sam said. "They are going to overreact. They went on wild rampages about online chat rooms two years ago, and now they're doing the same with *MySpace*. Suddenly, somebody, some random person in Illinois or somewhere, gets kidnapped, and then it's a problem."³

But what about all those predators who were arrested on the *Dateline* show who had "hooked up" with what they thought were minors? The fact is, they hadn't hooked up with minors. They hooked up with adults who wanted to trap them. The "minors" they found on line were very willing and very provocative, a pedophile's dream. The reality is that the vast majority of teens aren't willing meet someone they don't know and they surely aren't willing to get personal with someone who is a decade (or more) older than they are. As Sam told his mother when she asked him about this very thing, "Most teens know enough limit personal information, just as they know not to accept a ride from a stranger."⁴

With all of the hoopla, why hasn't this blossomed into a more active panic since it seems to have all of the components of a really great one? It's hard to say. The creation of really big, nation-wide panic requires a number of elements. I mentioned two of them above that this one possesses: fear for children and fear of new, little understood things.

However, the panic may not be able to really take off right now because the public has too much on its plate at the moment.

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Don't Panic, Part IV, continued

With the war in Iraq, world terrorism, nuclear proliferation in dangerous countries, and other scary issues, there may be too many real problems about which to worry without having to invent any. Truly great panics seem to surface when society is fairly stable in other respects. The 80s is a good example. We weren't at war. The economy (despite the media's insistence to the contrary) was fairly good. Inflation had been tamed or was being tamed. Unemployment was down. Drugs had fallen off the public radar (at least until the crack scare in the late 80s). Things were just too quiet, perhaps. We don't have that problem right now. It's more likely that, unless one is directly impacted by Internet social networking sites "problem" (i.e., one has a teenage son or daughter), there probably isn't mental energy left to devote to this issue.

Moral panics serve a number of purposes in any culture (they aren't confined to our society or time). They allow the public to attach any free-floating anxieties that the culture may have to an identifiable threat. Vague, unidentifiable fears for children or about children can be attached to child molesters or web surfing. Fears about working mothers can be attached to daycare scares (remember, in the early 80s, mothers were only a decade out of the kitchen). Uneasiness about all of our new technology, its rapid change, and "information overload" can be attached to fears of tumors from cell phones, or, earlier, computers themselves, or chat room predators. I recall a sermon in the 80s in which a preacher actually said that all these new personal, home computers were satanic. You could tell because the symbol of the home computer was (this was before IBM even made a PC) an apple with a bite out of it! It was Satan's taunting us, laughing behind his hand, fooling us just as he did Eve in the garden! Fear of the new is always a give-me for panic material.



<http://images.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http://www.Orange.cc/icon/computer/img/>

Panics also allow complex problems to seem simple. Like the Salem witch-hunts, evil becomes identifiable

and can be disposed of with a hanging or a quick fire. Dust off your hands and go home. The problem has been handled.

Additionally, a panic provides people who normally wouldn't have a platform the opportunity to gain nationwide notice. All of those recovered-memory therapist, trainers, and "victims" were suddenly in the limelight. Additionally, the media does pretty well. Panic topics make for great shows and generate big ratings. Every time I watch *Indictment*, an HBO docudrama about the McMartin trials, I'm amused by an aside at one point in the movie. Reporters are gathered in the courthouse by the dozens waiting for the first hearings and you can hear one of them in the background say, "Yeah, and all of this in sweeps week!" Ratings are everything.

Politicians, too, can profit from panics by making dogmatic speeches and new laws. The bureaucrats get a boost as well. During the peak of any of the drug scares, the DEA gets a real shot in the arm. After all, someone has to get out and protect us from the latest major drug threat. It's often occurred to me how beneficial it would be to the all drug-enforcement entities were drug panics actually generated in the propaganda cellars of the DEA. The local and state law enforcement agencies certainly wouldn't object. They get their share of increases of money, manpower, training, and equipment as they, too, must enter into the fray to save the public from drugs. And not just from drugs; from Internet predators, Satanists, child kidnappers, yada yada. Name your panic.

Meanwhile, useless, perhaps even harmful, laws are enacted, wasting the time of lawmakers who could better spend our time and money. People run and hide from monsters that don't exist. Even though crime is lower than it was in the 1960s, people still live as if it is at all time highs. Even though kids are safer now than then, parents still will not allow their kids the kind of freedom enjoyed by those of us who grew up in 50s and 60s. They don't even allow themselves that level of freedom. The quality of life has still not changed to reflect the realities of the world in which we actually live. Rather, it reflects the ungrounded fears of the 80s and 90s.

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READER FEEDBACK

The NSU Criminal Justice News provides a medium for news of interest to our readers. For issues you would like to see addressed or comments about articles, please contact us with your feedback. We would love to hear from you. Please contact the Criminal Justice Program at: NSU Criminal Justice News, Criminal Justice Program, 343C, Keyser Hall, N.S.U., Natchitoches, La 71497; or Email us at: crim_justice@nsula.edu.

Don't Panic, Part IV, continued

Panics do serve purposes in cultures. Unfortunately, they don't serve useful purposes. In fact, they are the purveyors of great social harm. It's important to be informed and watch for the signs of the next one. The next time you hear that the sky is falling and all hope is lost, take time to do a bit of research and, more importantly, some critical thinking. And sometimes, as with Mr. Sullun, a little math doesn't hurt either.



www.wrl.unsw.edu

Sources

¹ *Dateline NBC*. The first of the series aired November 11, 2004, the second aired November 10, 2005, and the third on February 3, 2006. (See <http://msnbc.msn.com/id/11152602/>, for information about the shows). (Last accessed March 6, 2006).

² Bahney, Anna. "Don't talk to invisible strangers". *The New York Times*. *NYTimes.com*. March 9, 2006. <http://www.nytimes.com/2006/03/09/fashion/thursdaystyle/09parents.html?ex=1299560400&en=47648e1cc1de66f8&ei=5088&partner=rssnyt&emc=rss>. (Accessed March 22, 2006).

³ Bahney, n.p.

⁴ *Dateline NBC*, n.p.

THE GRAB BAG

Date Rape: NO means "NO"!



Sherrie Carter
Assistant Professor



<http://www.pvc.maricopa.edu/studentlife/blog/?p=317>

Most people think of rape as a sexual attack committed by an armed stranger who "jumps out of the bushes" or breaks into their home in the middle of the night. Seldom do they allow themselves to think that someone they know could violate their trust and bodies by committing such a violent act. Unfortunately, about half of the rapes reported are committed by people the victim knew. When forced sex happens between two people who already know

one another, it is known as date rape or acquaintance rape. Date and acquaintance rape can happen to, or be perpetrated by, anyone.

Date rape and acquaintance rape are forms of sexual assault involving coercive sexual acts and are usually committed by males. However, men are raped by other men and are also victims of sexual violence. It is harder to track the number of male victims because males are less likely to report the crime. Male victims of "date rape" account for approximately 7% to 10% of the "date rapes" reported to police.

It's unfortunate but date rape is the most common form of rape among women between the age of 15 and 25. It has been reported that one in three females will be the victims of a sexual assault in their lifetime. Date rapes are devastating both physically and mentally. The betrayal and sexual violation by a friend or acquaintance

may cause the victim to lose trust in most people and cause them to seek counseling just to learn to trust again.

Date rape is not a new issue but has gained a lot of media press in recent years due to the increased use of illicit drugs in the drinks of unwitting victims. Some of the most common "date rape" drugs are Rohypnol ("roofies"), Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid, (GHB), and Ketamine. Any of these drugs can be used to reduce the victim's ability to resist or even remember what has happened. One other drug we usually do not consider to be a "date rape" drug is alcohol. However, it is important to remember that too much alcohol can affect judgment and behavior, which could put a person at risk for unwanted or risky sexual activity especially if the victim is too intoxicated to knowingly resist.⁵

Rohypnol is NOT legal in the United States, but Rohypnol may be prescribed for insomnia or used as an anesthetic during surgery in Mexico and Europe.



Rohypnol tablets are white. 'Roche' and an encircled '1' or '2' appear on one side; the other has a cross-score.

<http://StopViolence.com>



Photo © Erowid.org

Ketamine is legal in the U.S. for use as an anesthetic for humans and animals. Veterinary clinics are often burglarized for their Ketamine supply. GHB was recently made legal in the U.S. to treat problems caused by narcolepsy, but can only be obtained through a Doctor.⁶

Now that we know little about what "date rape" is, let's look at some ways to reduce our chances of being a victim. The following is by no way all-inclusive but it is a place to begin.

Continued on page 9

NO means “NO”!, continued

Prevention Tips:

1. Never leave a drink unattended. If you are drinking water, a soda, alcohol or any type of liquid, always have your glass in sight.
2. When possible, choose a drink that is in an individual container and that is sealed.
3. Always remember you can say NO to sex even if you have had sex with your partner prior to this event. NO means NO!
4. Watch out for one another when you're out and if a friend or acquaintance shows symptoms of possible “date rape” drug exposure, stay with them and seek medical attention. Some symptoms may be: Dizziness, nausea, memory loss, breathing or motion problems, and appearing too intoxicated for the amount of alcohol consumed. (These are only a few of the symptoms that may be noticeable).
5. Communicate your sexual limits firmly and directly if the issue is brought up.
6. Trust your intuition. If the situation makes you feel uncomfortable, leave or take whatever action you feel is appropriate and necessary.
7. Guys, this one is for you. Be aware of your date's ability to consent to sexual activity – you may become guilty of committing rape if the other person is not in a condition to resist or even know what is happening.
8. Don't drink anything that tastes or smells strange. Sometimes, GHB has a salty taste.⁷

The Internet is full of “date rape” prevention tips and I urge each of you to do some research as anyone can be a victim and anyone can be a perpetrator. Date or acquaintance rape means being forced or pressured into having sex by someone you know – against your will, without your consent.⁸ One thought I want to close with is to remind victims, it is not your fault, you did nothing to deserve what happened to you and “date rape” is still rape, it should be reported and prosecuted.



courses.wb.psu.edu/
.../group5/
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http://kidshealth.org/teen/your_mind/problems/date_rape.html, p. 1. (Last visited: 1/12/07).

² Ibid. p.1.

³ “Date Rape”. Eliminating Racism Empowering Women. YWCA.

<http://www.ywca.org/site/pp.asp?c=djlSI6PIKpG&b=297535>, p. 1. (Last visited: 1/12/07).

⁴ TeensHealth, p. 1.

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⁸ “Sexual Assertiveness Questionnaire & Date Rape Prevention.” Counseling Services. Student Affairs. University of Buffalo. The State University of New York. Page 2. <http://ub-counseling.buffalo.edu/rapreprevent.shtml>. (Last visited: 1/12/07).

WHAT THE COMMISSARY SHOULD AND SHOULD NOT BE!

Jack Atherton,
Assistant Professor
PART II OF II

Part I of this article shared what a commissary should be. (See Volume II, Issue 3) Now we will examine what a commissary should not be.

First, it should not be a burden to the taxpayer. The commissary is a privilege for the inmates and should not

be a financial obligation to the taxpayer. Profits from sales should be used to cover costs of inventories, operations, salaries of employees and all costs associated with the business.

While a commissary should not be a burden to the taxpayer, it also should not be profit center for the prison. Significant revenues can be realized, especially when telephone calls/minutes are being sold. Many correctional facilities support the concept of continued communications between inmates and their loved ones. This is often accomplished through telephones and the sales of telephone credits. For some smaller facilities, the best price available for the service is compromised for a provider

Continued on page 10

What The Commissary Should Be, continued

yielding a higher profit margin. When profits are realized, those profits should be returned to the inmates in the form of programs and supplemental activities beyond those required by statute. Legislative mandates should be funded by the legislature, not the collective "sweet teeth" of inmates.



<http://www.blacktable.com/gillin030901.htm>

Commissaries should sell snacks, not groceries. No product larger than a single serving should be sold. Selling larger quantities creates storage and sanitation issues within the prison, and supports the prison's underground economy, thus it supports the exploitation of inmates by other inmates. Quantities of the single serving items sold should also be limited. Having large quantities of food can also lead to food poisoning and the possibility of insect and rodent infestations. Today's market place supports a plentiful supply of single serving nutritious and nourishing snacks, along the time tested traditional junk food regime. A variety of snack offerings is no problem.

Commissaries should not be compared to free enterprise. A commissary, while the store for a prison community, is not a store in your community. Inmates often want to compare the price they pay for an item, which is usually higher, with the price they read in a newspaper advertisement. The advertised price is just that, a low price used to entice customers into a place of business for further sales. The advertised special is for a business with tens of thousands of potential customers. The prison commissary serves the inmate population only, and their sales are limited to the inmate population. Commissaries have a monopoly, and they also have security and clientele concerns not faced in the free world.

Finally, commissary operations should not be hidden from the public. Public scrutiny of these operations is needed. Local non-for-profit groups can find legitimate opportunity for fund-raising through the operation of a local jail commissary. Citizen review boards should scrutinize trust fund operations to assure accountability for and appropriate use of funds. This oversight is virtually non-existent, and would only serve to benefit the public and the inmate populations.

ALUMNI NEWS

Criminal Justice Distinguished Alumni Award



The Criminal Justice Program at Northwestern State University has established a Distinguished Alumni Award that acknowledges the accomplishments in the field of Criminal Justice of two of its' Alumni per year. These Alumni are honored at the Liberal Arts Spring Awards Banquet each year. We are looking for Alumni who have distinguished themselves. Nominations for this award will be accepted through **February 15, 2007**.

To nominate yourself or another individual for this award please submit the following to Joe Morris, Coordinator of the Criminal Justice Program, Northwestern State University, Rm. 343C, Kyser Hall, Natchitoches, LA 71497.
Email: morrisj@nsula.edu.

MANDATORY

Alumnus name

Year of graduation

Current address/contact information

Paragraph describing why you think the individual should be recognized as a distinguished alumnus

****IF AVAILABLE**

1. Current Employer including address/contact information; Immediate Supervisor
2. Updated copy of Resume' including Academic and/or Continued Education; Employer history if more than one employer; Awards/commendations received; and Professional and civic associations

PEOPLE ON THE MOVE

The NSU Criminal Justice News provides a forum for news about alumni of the Criminal Justice Program at Northwestern State University. Alumni of our program can provide information of your jobs and locations so that we might celebrate your successes with you and share those successes with other individuals interested in keeping up with the people, programs, and places of our NSU alumni. Please write or contact the Criminal Justice Program by one of the forums: [Mail-Criminal Justice Program, 343C, Keyser Hall, N.S.U., Natchitoches, La 71497](mailto:justice@nsula.edu); [Email-crim_justice@nsula.edu](mailto:justice@nsula.edu), or snyders@nsula.edu; Telephone- 318-357-5505 or 318-357-6967.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE CAREER FAIR—March 13, 2007

The Criminal Justice Program at Northwestern State University of Louisiana is hosting a career fair for Criminal Justice majors and other individuals and groups interested in this field, on Tuesday, March 13, 2007, from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. in the Student Union Building on the Natchitoches campus.

Law enforcement and correction organizations, state and local governments, law schools and university graduate programs, and other prospective employers are invited to represent their organization and to present that organization's career options to interested individuals and



have them begin the application process for available positions in law enforcement, law, and associated fields. **There is no fee** for this Fair for prospective employers nor attendees.

Please contact our Criminal Justice office at 318-357-6967 for more information and/or request a reservation form, or download from our website <http://www.nsula.edu/criminaljustice>. This fair is open to the public as well.



2nd ANNUAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCHOLARSHIPS GOLF TOURNAMENT

Date: April 14, 2007



The Criminal Justice Program at Northwestern State University of Louisiana is hosting our 2nd Annual Memorial Scholarship Golf Tournament, to raise scholarship funds for

the *Frank C. Kyle & Glen Denning DeVanie Memorial Scholarships*. The Frank C. Kyle Memorial Scholarship was established to recognize the professionalism in Criminal Justice that embodied the character of Assistant Professor Frank Kyle, a deceased member of the Northwestern State University criminal justice program faculty. The Glen Denning DeVanie Memorial Scholarship was established to honor the legacy of Glen Denning DeVanie, a criminal justice major and an Alexandria deputy marshal killed in the line of duty. All interested men and women are invited to come play in the tournament on that date!

Persons interested in playing in this golf tournament are invited to join us. We encourage you to enter your team and challenge your friends and colleagues to do the same. You are invited to represent your university or professional organization, friends, co-workers, golf enthusiasts, and all others interested in the challenges of the game and enjoying the day while giving to an N.S.U. charitable cause. You are also invited to support this charity, representing your own particular business, group, or organization, by providing donations and prizes toward these worthy scholarship charities in addition to playing in the tournament. These generous donations are greatly appreciated for the continued funding of these memorial scholarships. Organizations, businesses, and individuals desiring to donate funds, door prizes, prizes for longest drive, closest to

the hole, 1st or 2nd place, ditty bag items, and/or food and drink, are invited to *contact the Criminal Justice Program*.



GOLF TOURNAMENT INFORMATION:

Date and Time: Saturday, April 14, 2007, 8:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. (Rain date: 4/21/07).

Entry Fee: \$50.00 per person w/teams of two (2). (Lunch the awards program are provided as part of the entry fee.)

Location: Northwestern Hills Golf Course, Hwy 1 Bypass, Natchitoches, Louisiana. Golf Course #: 318-357-3207.

To Compete in the Tournament: Please complete the entry form, found online at <http://www.nsula.edu/criminaljustice/>, at the Criminal Justice Office on the N.S.U. campus, or at the N.S.U. Golf course. Please return that form by mail or in person, along with the entry fee of \$50.00 per person to the Criminal Justice Program, N.S.U., 343C Keyser Hall, Natchitoches, La 71497 (or) Northwestern Hills Golf Course. ***It is best to send in your entry forms early to reserve your team's position in the golf tournament.***

For further information, please contact the Criminal Justice Program at 318-357-5505, 318-357-6967 or by email at: crim_justice@nsula.edu or snyders@nsula.edu. See you on Saturday, April 14, at 8 am!! Be ready to swing that club!



**Public Safety
Training**

Gulf States Regional Center for Public Safety Innovations

GSRCP is Proud to Announce the **Technology in Support of Emergency Response - Gulf Coast Summit 2007** being held February 26-28, 2007 in Baton Rouge, LA. GSRCP is coordinating this conference with funding from the USDOJ Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) and co-sponsorship by the SEARCH Institute.

Communication has always been an issue for first responders. September 11th demonstrated this. So did Katrina and Rita. Lack of planning, policies and coordinated technology during emergency response costs lives, property, and causes prolonged suffering for victims, emergency responders and their families. The goal of this summit is to bring key stakeholders together from the Gulf States Area to discuss the issues pertinent to emergency response such as: Voice, Data and Video Interoperability, cutting edge technology, best practices, multi-state drills exercises and mutual aide. This is the

ONLY multi-state regional initiative in the United States!

Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama are committed to becoming a National Model for Interstate communication, coordination and mutual aide. This relationship will enhance response for events as complex as hurricanes and terrorist attacks or as daily as crime prevention, investigation and response. The summit is designed for Police and Fire Chiefs, Sheriffs, EMS, Public Safety Supervisors, Emergency Managers/Responders, Information Technology Managers/Purchasers, Elected Officials, Government Representatives responsible for learning more about Emergency Technology, Policies, Best Practices and Funding.

For more information on this summit, please visit <http://summit.gsrcpi.org>.



If you would like to receive an electronic copy of the **NSU Criminal Justice News** please send an email with your name, address, and phone number to: crim_just@nsula.edu or visit the Criminal Justice website at <http://www.nsula.edu/criminaljustice>.




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