

Rape Prevention and Awareness Information

1. PURPOSE: To provide rape prevention and awareness information for redeploying units.

2. FACTS:

- a. Rape is the second most reported felony crime in Europe.
- b. Most rapes involve a set of similar circumstances, mostly alcohol consumption and unlocked barracks rooms.
- c. Trend analysis and awareness training can help reduce the threat of rape victimization for redeploying personnel.

3. TREND ANALYSIS:

- a. Suspects tend to be:
 - E1-E4
 - 17-31 years old
 - married (51%)
 - assigned to combat arms units
- b. Victims tend to be:
 - Family member/wife
 - E1-E4
 - 17-31 years of age
 - married (58%) and spouse frequently deployed
 - assigned to support units
- c. Date/Time of occurrences: Mostly on weekends (Friday and Saturday); Early morning hours (0100-0500 hrs).
- d. Personal Security Issues:
 - Unsupervised barracks
 - Unlocked doors
 - Intoxicated state of victim (unable to resist, make rational decisions or consent)
 - Victim left alone (usually in a state of intoxication)
- e. Other Factors:
 - 74% of incidents involve alcohol
 - 51% involve no violence
 - 76% occur on-post (barracks or government quarters)

- 76% reported to CID by victim or chain of command
- 50% victim knew suspect
- 39% delayed reporting (two days to two months)

3. KEYS TO PREVENTION: Soldier awareness and education is a key step to prevention. Commanders can reduce the threat of rape victimization within their units by: 1) promoting rape and alcohol awareness training, 2) inculcating a sense of community responsibility and values in their soldiers, 3) implementing more stringent barracks policies, 4) place new female Soldiers in barracks areas with other female soldiers 5) and increasing unit leadership's presence during high-risk periods. Such initiatives are further enhanced by promulgating strong personal and team values, and by working with law enforcement and the legal system to vigorously address violations. Local CIDC offices can assist in this effort by providing awareness briefings, conducting crime prevention surveys, and investigating known or suspected rape incidents when personnel are involved.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INFORMATION

PURPOSE: To provide commanders the ability to conduct a Risk Evaluation and Detect the Characteristics of Potential Domestic Violence prior to redeployment and during reintegration.

DISCUSSION: Examining indicators and risk assessment factors that may predict domestic violence, committed by soldiers and family members, upon redeployment from theaters of hostile conflict operations may assist commanders in identifying Soldiers who are having difficulty coping. There are always a small percentage of soldiers who cannot psychologically readjust back to the pre-deployment environment, or cannot emotionally handle traumatic incidents and changes in their family structures. These individuals possess a high propensity to react in anger, usually directed against their own spouses and children. The following information was obtained from various sources about domestic violence intelligence.

SUMMARY: Domestic violence is most often identified as physically or emotionally harmful acts between family members and can occur as emotional or verbal abuse, denial of access to resources or money, restraint of normal activities or freedom (including isolation from friends and family), sexual coercion or assault, threats to kill or to

harm, and physical intimidation or attacks. In extreme cases, domestic violence may result in death. In addition to the personal pain and injury, there is the measurable loss financially to the family, and resources to the unit and post through courts, escorts, investigations, and administrative man-hours and costs.

ACTION(S) TO BE TAKEN: Identifying soldiers at risk is an invasive and always unwanted process, best accomplished at the lowest levels possible where the soldier is observed day to day. This is especially applicable during deployments where constant and extended contact between soldiers is unavoidable, and small escalating behavioral changes can be noted. Bad news always travels fast, and it is often "common knowledge" within individual units. Fellow soldiers frequently know who are having financial, marital, or disruptive child behavior problems back at home. Supervisors are hesitant to intervene into their soldier's affairs. The identification of certain indicators by a soldier who may be having family problems is critical in preventing an incident, violence, or injury upon redeployment.

Soldiers must be observed during duty and especially non-duty periods to determine if there are behavioral indicators placing them at risk for domestic violence. These indicators will include, but are not limited to:

a. Low Level Indicators:

1. Unusually possessive of their spouse or children.
2. Displays an unusual personality change; being excessively loud or withdrawn.
3. Believes in gender-specific supremacy, or strong stereotype of gender roles in the family.
4. Teasing or comments by fellow soldiers about another's family difficulties.
5. Noticeable decline or decrease of job performance or morale.

b. Medium Level Indicators

1. Loses temper frequently or easily aggravated or frustrated more than seems necessary.
2. Becomes withdrawn or evades conversations involving family back at home.
3. Expresses concern over, or, fails to receive mail or calls from home.
4. Has noticeable mood swings from being upbeat to being depressed.
5. Reports of domestic abuse or financial problems back at home.
6. Illness or psychological problems with spouse or other family members.

c. High Level Indicators:

1. Displays outbursts of unprovoked violence, physical contact, language against others.
2. Has teen or pre-teen children who have had unfavorable contact with law enforcement.
3. Severe financial difficulties, vehicle or appliance repossession.
4. Previous episodes of domestic violence by or against the soldier.
5. Dear "John" or "Jane" letter.
6. Rumors or reports of spouse infidelity.

Ensure that the lines of communication between NCO's, Commanders, and Soldiers are open and bilateral down to the lowest ranking soldier within each command. Supervisors must be alert to the indicators. Remember that even Commanders and staff officers have family members back home. Professional medical personnel should screen Soldiers (Officers, Warrants, Enlisted) exhibiting any High Level, or (depending on number or type) Medium Level characteristics, prior to redeploying. Require all supervisors to be aware of counseling options within the theater of operations and through the Department of Behavioral Health, MEDDAC, and the Post Chaplain's Office. Appropriate counseling and treatment may preclude the occurrence of domestic incidents. Additional information concerning domestic violence resources in can be found at the following websites:

www.acadv.org

www.cdc.gov/ncipc/factsheets/ipvfacts.htm

www.vaw.umn.edu/library/dv/

www.armycommunityservice.org/vacs_advocacy/data/modules/pbm/redirected/dom_violence_index.asp

www.army.mil/soldiers/HotTopics/spring03.pdf

POC & INVESTIGATIVE AGENCY: SA Christopher M. Nichols, Special Agent in Charge, Heidelberg branch Office (CID), 370-7541

DRUGS

Drug abuse by Soldiers is still a concern for Commanders and the Army. Drug offenses reduce the Army's force structure and affect our ability to accomplish our missions. Drug education, continued urinalysis testing, health and welfare inspections using a narcotics detector dog, and punishing the user is the only way to continue to battle drug abusers.

a. German Police cases have increased in amounts of drugs seized by 50% - this includes all drug cases within Central Region and at the borders. Though Ecstasy and cocaine are still popular, abusers of amphetamines and marihuana have increased.

b. Army CID drug cases in Central Region identify marihuana as the most popular drug of choice, followed by cocaine and ecstasy.

c. Drugs of choice in CONUS have gone from the rave-fashion of Ecstasy to Ketamine, GHB and Speed. Ecstasy is, however, still widely used. Ketamine, a drug used by veterinarians, is popular as a depressant and is widely used with alcohol. GHB is popular as a predator drug – used to immobilize or incapacitate a person; similar to known date rape drugs.

OFF LIMITS AREAS

Specific areas and establishments are placed off limits for various reasons that relate to the protection of all members of the US Forces. Usually areas are placed "Off Limits" because of safety factors such as an unguarded or dangerous swimming area. Establishments can be placed "Off Limits" because of numerous incidents that may have occurred there such as unfair business practices or treatment, or for other reasons that an Installation Commander may deem appropriate. Local "Off Limits" areas should be briefed to all new Soldiers and posted on unit bulletin boards as a reminder. "Off Limits" areas and establishments outside a unit's area can be found in AE Pam 190-24.

LTC Carol McKinney, Chief, Law Enforcement, USAREUR Provost Marshal's Office. DSN 381-7583