
Notes

1. The State of Pennsylvania has codified this privilege in 42 Pa. C.S.A. § 5945.1, "Confidential communications to sexual assault counselors."
 2. U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *Pretrial Release: A National Evaluation of Practices and Outcomes* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981); John S. Goldcamp, *Two Classes of Accused* (Cambridge: Ballinger Publishing Co., 1979); U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections, *Bail Decision-making: A Study of Policy Guidelines*. (Washington, D.C. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981).
 3. Elizabeth Gaynes, "Typology of state laws which permit the consideration of danger in the pretrial release decision." Paper available from the Pretrial Services Resource Center, Washington, D.C. (May 1982).
 4. *People v. De Fore*, 242 N.Y. 13, 150 N.E., 585, 587 (1926).
 5. *United States v. Janis*, 428 U.S. 433, 449 n. 21 (1976); Malcolm Richard Wilkey, "The constitutional alternatives to the exclusionary rule," *South Texas Law Journal*, vol. 23, no. 3, p. 5 (December 1982).
 6. U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Institute of Education, *Violent Schools—Safe Schools: The Safe School Study Report to the Congress* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978).
 7. We are well aware that this recommendation may conflict with existing state and federal laws concerning the maintenance and dissemination of arrest histories as these laws are presently drafted. We firmly believe, however, that it is necessary to create exceptions in these statutes to provide for this information to be collected and dis-
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seminated to private organizations or governmental entities that will be hiring adults to supervise or work near children. This is a very narrow exception and potential employees who fear disclosure of their records always have the option of not applying for jobs in child-related fields. The safety of children is paramount; every reasonable step to protect them must be taken.

8. American Bar Association, Section of Criminal Justice, *Victim/Witness Legislation: Considerations for Policymakers* (U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration Grant #80-CJ-AX-0099). See especially chapter 2.
 9. Title II of Public Law 91-616, "Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcohol Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970," as amended by Public Law 93-282; Title IV of Public Law 92-255, "Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972," as amended by Public Law 93-282.
 10. We are indebted to the Attorney General's Task Force on Violent Crime for recommending that a thorough update of American crime victim compensation programs be conducted. The completed study has served as the cornerstone of our inquiry in this area. (U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *Compensating Victims of Crime: An Analysis of American Programs*, report prepared by Abt Associates Inc., October 1982).
 11. Ronald Zweibel, President of the National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Programs, testified that "virtually all state crime victim compensation programs have financial problems. . . ." (Boston hearing, September 21, 1982).
 12. *Compensating Victims of Crime*, p. 92.
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13. *Ibid.*, p. 86.
 14. Testimony of Amy Singer, Boston hearing, September 22, 1982.
 15. *Compensating Victims of Crime*, pp. 135–136.
 16. *Ibid.*, p. 136.
 17. Testimony of a crime victim (name withheld on request), San Francisco hearing, September 30, 1982.
 18. *Compensating Victims of Crime*, p. 87
 19. David A. Lowenberg, “An integrated victim services model,” in *Perspectives on Crime Victims*, Burt Galaway and Joe Hudson, eds. (St. Louis, Missouri: The C.V. Mosby Company, 1981).
 20. The United States Attorney’s Offices in Washington, D.C., and Colorado currently have victim/witness assistance programs. The D.C. program, however, is based in the District of Columbia Superior Court, which handles local, not federal, prosecutions.
 21. *Payton v. United States*, —F.2d— (5th Cir. July 1, 1982) (*en banc*), 51 U.S.L.W. 2028 (July 13, 1982); *Rieser v. District of Columbia*, 563 F.2d 462 (D.C. Cir. 1977), *aff’d en banc*, 580 F.2d 647 (1978); *Semler v. Psychiatric Inst.*, 538 F.2d 121 (4th Cir. 1976); *Grimm v. Arizona Bd. of Pardons & Paroles*, 115 Ariz. 260, 267, 564 P.2d 1227, 1234 (1977) (*en banc*); *Martinez v. California*, 444 U.S. 277 (1980); *Pate v. Alabama Bd. of Pardons & Paroles*, 409 F. Supp. 478 (M.D. Ala. 1976); *Thompson v. County of Alameda*, 27 Cal. 3d 741, 614 P.2d 728, 167 Cal. Rptr. 70 (1980); *Lloyd v. State*, 251 N.W. 2d 551 (Iowa 1977).
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22. *Payton v. United States, supra.*
23. Martin Symonds, "The 'Second Injury' to Victims," *Evaluation and Change*, Special Issue 1980. Dr. Symonds developed training programs for police entitled, "Psychological first-aid for victims of crime."
24. Several law enforcement agencies across the country have already instituted training programs emphasizing stress management and crisis intervention. These programs not only assist the officer in developing more sensitive treatment of victims, they also are intended to help the officer develop more cooperative and satisfied witnesses who are able to give more complete and accurate information. (Testimony by James Ahrens, Washington hearing, September 15, 1982, and by Robert Owens, San Francisco hearing, September 30, 1982).
25. Testimony by Rev. H. A. Hunderup, Washington hearing, September 15, 1982.
26. American Bar Association, Section of Criminal Justice, *Reducing Victim/Witness Intimidation: A Package and "How to do it" Suggestions for Implementing the ABA Victim/witness Intimidation Recommendations* (Washington, D.C., 1981); Robert C. Davis, Victor Russell, and Frances Kunreuther, *The Role of the Complaining Witness in an Urban Criminal Court* (New York: Victim Services Agency, 1980); Elizabeth Connick, *Witness Intimidation: An Examination of the Criminal Justice System's Response to the Problem* (New York: Victim Services Agency, 1982).
27. Testimony by Bea McPherson and Irving Prager, Denver hearing, October 5, 1982. Escalation of behavior occurs as molesters learn that they can victimize children with impunity, because official sanctions are imposed so infrequently.
28. "Prison Industry: No longer Only So Much Soft Soap," *Corrections Compendium*, Vol. V., No. 6 (December 1980).

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29. Testimony by Joyce Thomas, Washington hearing, September 15, 1982.
 30. Testimony by Bea McPherson and Irving Prager, Denver hearing, October 5, 1982, as well as numerous discussions with other experts in this area.
 31. *The State of Wisconsin v. Snodgrass*, Circuit Court of Crawford County, Wisconsin, Case No. 80CF51.
 32. Testimony by Irving Prager and Bea McPherson, Denver hearing, October 5, 1982. Therapists report that one of the major reasons for therapy's failure to modify this behavior is an unwillingness on the part of molesters to change their conduct.
 33. *Bradley v. Fairfax*, 634 F.2d 1126 (8th Cir. 1980); *United States ex. rel. Sperling v. Fitzpatrick*, 426 F.2d 1161 (2d Cir. 1970); *Lewis v. U.S. Parole Commission*, 448 F. Supp. 1327 (E.D. Mich. 1978); J. Cole, "The Exclusionary Rule in Probation and Parole Revocation Proceedings: Some Observations on Deterrence and the 'Imperative of Judicial Integrity.'" 52 *Chicago-Kent L. Rev.* 21 (1975).
 34. Beth Israel Hospital in Boston, for example, provides training to emergency room staff, interns, and other hospital personnel on the special needs and appropriate treatment for rape victims. The medical interns spend several months providing counseling to rape victims.
 35. For example, 24-hour crisis intervention for crime victims is provided by psychiatric nurses at Boston City Hospital, Boston, Mass.
 36. Many cities have initiated multi-agency coordinating committees to address the needs of victims
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of sexual violence. Hospital personnel have been active members of these committees. A noteworthy achievement of such coordination is the development of a specialized treatment center for all victims of sexual assault at St. Louis City Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

37. In Portsmouth, Va., for example, a corps of 15 area clergy work with the police department to assist crime victims. They are on 24-hour call and respond with the police to the crime scene. The police in turn contribute some funds and a vehicle to the chaplaincy corps, allowing the corps to provide emergency assistance to victims in need.
 38. The Bedford Park Multi-Service Center for Senior Citizens in the Bronx, N.Y., is run by Sister Annunciata Bethell and staffed by volunteers from the church and from the local community. The center combines crime prevention for seniors with 24-hour services for those who have been victims of crime.
 39. U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Households Touched by Crime, 1981* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982).
 40. The St. Louis, Mo., public school district includes instruction on the needs and legal interests of crime victims as part of its law-related education curriculum.
 41. American Psychiatric Association; *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, Third Edition (1980).
 42. The San Francisco Public Health Department provides immediate and long-term psychological treatment for crime victims, staff training, and research on criminal victimization.
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43. American Society for Industrial Security report on private sector efforts to assist victims of crime, submitted to the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime, November 1982.

 44. Victim/witness assistance programs are receiving support from the private sector in many areas throughout the country. For example, the circuit attorney in the city of St. Louis, Mo., sets an annual minimum amount to be raised from local businesses to pay for services he provides through his victim/witness assistance unit. The business community has responded positively. The Dade County, Fla., government accepts private contributions for the local victim/witness program. In Pima County, Ariz., the countywide victim/witness assistance program receives contributions for its public education materials. For example, a recent booklet on the particular needs of bank robbery victims was paid for by local banks. In Clark County, Nev., the Citizens Committee for Victim Rights is made up of local businesses and community organizations. This committee raises funds for victim/witness services and also makes decisions on how the money should be spent. The Victim/Witness Assistance Service of Chester County, Pa., receives almost its entire budget from private contributions.

Some national organizations have encouraged their local membership groups to use their money to support existing victim/witness programs or to develop new programs. These organizations include the National Council of Jewish Women, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the Kiwanis, and the Association of Junior Leagues.

Many victim/witness programs rely heavily on volunteers from the private sector. The Colorado Springs Police Department's Senior Victim Assistance team for elderly crime victims is staffed by volunteers, many of whom are senior citizens themselves; the Victim Services Council in St. Louis County, Mo., relies heavily on local volun-

teers; and in Minneapolis/St. Paul, Minn., the Crime Victims Center recruits and trains volunteers to answer the 24-hour crisis hotline for crime victims in need.
