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Clearinghouse on Abuse and Neglect of the Elderly (CANE) Goes Online

In an important step toward making elder abuse reference works and articles more available to those who need them, the Clearinghouse for Abuse and Neglect of the Elderly (CANE) has made it possible to search its holdings via its website at <http://db.rdms.udel.edu:8080/CANE/index.jsp>.

CANE was founded at the University of Delaware in 1986 by Karen Stein and Suzanne Steinmetz to provide a searchable database and reference center devoted to articles and reports on elder abuse. CANE's primary initial and subsequent funding has been from the US Administration on Aging; in recent years, CANE has been part of the National Center on Elder Abuse (NCEA).

When appropriate materials are sent to or found by CANE, staff prepares bibliographic data that includes the author/s, title, journal or book the article appeared in, date of publication, and abstract and keywords. The material is also given a file number, and the original publication filed.

Until a few months ago, CANE users had to pay CANE staff a small fee to search the database to create an annotated bibliography of holdings that might be relevant to the user's needs. The user could then try to find local copies of the materials she or he wanted, or could pay CANE \$.20 per page to make and mail one photocopy of its file copy of the document or documents the user wanted to see.

Going online has shortened the processing time and cost for many users, in that about one-third of CANE's existing database of more than 4500 records can now be searched directly by the user. Additional advantages of being online is that users can more easily and immediately experiment with narrowing or changing their search parameters to get bibliographic data on materials that more closely meet their needs. Once these bibliographies are developed, however, users still must locate their own copies of the desired

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Male Victims of Elder Abuse: Their Experiences and Needs (book review)

By Jacki Pritchard
Jessica Kingsley Publishers
2001

Reviewed by Loree Cook-Daniels

The gendered nature of elder abuse is still a contested topic. While it is usually reported that women are more likely to be abused than men, some of the data on which such pronouncements are based -- including, most notably, the 1998 National Elder Abuse Incidence Study -- do not weight the data to account for the higher rate of abuse among the oldest cohorts, which are overwhelmingly female.

Be that as it may, it is clear that there *are* male victims of elder abuse, although some may argue they are given less attention than are female victims. That's one of the reasons why Jacki Pritchard, a United Kingdom researcher, chose to follow up a study she did of female elder abuse victims with one devoted solely to male victims. The slim (112-page) volume *Male Victims of Elder Abuse* reports on her findings.

As with many elder abuse research projects, Pritchard's sample is appallingly small. She analyzes the reports of 39 male elder abuse victims from three UK jurisdictions, and interviews at length 12 male victims, aged 60 to 80. Despite this limited sample, the depth of Pritchard's interviews and her analyses lead to some very interesting observations.

To begin with, Pritchard was startled by the men's eagerness to talk about the abuse that had happened to them: "It is generally thought that men find it difficult to admit that they have been abused. I was particularly struck by the way in which all the men talked openly about their lives and the abuse they had experienced" (p. 70). Indeed, the study itself grew out of men's requests to be included in what was originally designed as women-only focus groups on adult abuse that were held at senior day care centers.

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Adult Abuse Review is a free, monthly, online newsletter for the wide variety of professionals and community members involved in preventing and intervening in adult abuse. AAR tells you exactly what you need to know about new publications, research, services, policy efforts, web-sites, and more.

Readers are encouraged to photocopy and distribute copies to those who may be interested.

To be notified when a new edition is available on the Web, please email Loree@WordBridges.net or send a fax to 414-540-6489.

Hard copies of each edition are available by mail for \$10.00 each. Please make your check out to "WordBridges," specify which month and year edition you want, and mail your order to the address below.

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Successful Prosecutions

Although the tide is certainly shifting, it is still common to hear those working with abused vulnerable adults complain that it is difficult, if not impossible, to get prosecutors interested in pursuing such cases. To make it easier to show that such prosecutions *are* possible, AAR will periodically run summaries of cases that have been successfully prosecuted.

If you know of a successful prosecution, please send it to AAR at Loree@wordbridges.net. We *especially* welcome cases where the prosecutor and/or others involved in the case are willing to be contacted by other jurisdictions for further details and advice.

Mother Abuse, Neglect: 10 years

Pell City, Alabama Ottie and Patricia Stokes were sentenced to 10 years for the intentional neglect and abuse of Lois Smith, Patricia's mother. The judge ordered them to serve three years in prison and serve the remainder of the term on probation. Smith, who suffers from Alzheimer's disease, was found in a house with no running water or electricity and a refrigerator that had been duct taped shut. She weighed 64 pounds when found. (Source: www.dailyhome.com; December 28, 2002)

Financial Exploitation: 52 Weekends and Restitution

Arizona Allan Young, CPA, received a sentence of 52 weekends in jail, loss of his CPA certification, five years of probation, and was ordered to pay approximately \$80,000 in restitution for defrauding two elders. He would give "seminars" in local retirement communities, befriend elderly women who had no family, take over their

finances as trustee, charge enormous fees and make himself beneficiary of their wills. (Source: Email to the national elder abuse listserve, October 2002)

Financial Elder Abuse: 3 Years

Contra Costa County, California "Serial Sweetheart Swindler" Nick Adams was sentenced to three years in prison for financial elder abuse, securities fraud, and attempting to dissuade a witness by threats of force and violence. He pleaded no contest to one count of theft (of more than \$150,000) from a 70-year-old woman he dated between May 2000 and January 2001. (Sources: www.lancastereaglegazette.com; abclocal.go.com; December 2002)

Neglect: 8 Months

Prunedale, California James Hayes, whose relationship to the victim was not reported, was sentenced to eight months in jail and four years probation for neglecting Therese Driesbach, who died the day after she was found. Police arrested Hayes when neighbors' concerns led them to find Driesbach in poor condition, with Hayes under the influence of opium. Driesbach was known to have both alcohol and drug use problems. (Source: www.californianonline.com, January 2003)

Nursing Home Neglect: \$950,000

San Diego, California The owner of Cedar Manor Homes agreed to pay heirs of Angelo George \$950,000 to settle a lawsuit the family

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New Conferences Focus on Diversity, Forensic, Sexual Assault Issues

Sixty-five (65) new conferences have been added to the WordBridges list of elder abuse and related conferences at www.WordBridges.net/elderabuse/events/. Three themes emerged from the newest update: **forensic issues** (developing and presenting medical or scientific evidence suitable for court), **elder abuse and domestic violence among racial/ethnic minorities**, and **sexual assault**.

Forensic Conferences

April 7-8, 2003

Domestic Violence Clinical Training for Forensic Nurse -- Domestic violence for forensic nurses interested in expanding their clinical practice. Course is divided between one day of didactic teaching and a clinical day in which participants perform forensic examinations and take part in a mock trial. The course is limited to 20 participants.

Kent, Ohio

Jenifer Markowitz
330-379-5190
markowij@summa-health.org

April 23-25, 2003

International Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, and Stalking Conference 2003 -- Relevant topics include forensic photography; courtroom preparation; making media our allies; enhancing sexual assault cases for prosecution; rural communities and promising practices; sexual assault investigations; batterer programs.

San Diego, CA

Stop Domestic Violence, Inc.
858-679-2913 (phone)
858-679-2916 (fax)
www.mysati.com

June 9-13, 2003

Forensic Examiner Course -- Sexual Assault

Response Team Program

Escondido, CA

Jean Kellum
Palomar-Pomerado SART Program
760-439-3554

September 24-28, 2003

11th Annual International Association of Forensic Nurses Scientific Assembly -- Forensic Nursing: When the Stakes are High!

Las Vegas, NV

Registrar, IAFN
856-256-2425 (phone)
856-589-7463 (fax)
iafn@ajj.com
www.iafn.org/events

October 9-11, 2003

2003 National Conference of the American College of Forensic Examiners

Scottsdale, AZ

American College of Forensic Examiners, Inc.
417-881-3818
info@acfe.com
www.acfe.com

Racial/Ethnic Diversity and Elder Abuse/ Domestic Violence

May 5-7, 2003

Sovereign Women Strengthen Nations: Ending Rape and Domestic Violence Conference -- Conference will gather Northern Plains and Great Lakes Native Nations and those serving native peoples.

Rapid City, SD

Eileen Briggs, Sacred Circle
1-877-RED-ROAD or 605-341-2050

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Locating Training and Networking Opportunities

In a time when budget cuts and travel restrictions are growing everywhere, obtaining training and providing outreach and training to related professionals is difficult. Nevertheless, such opportunities abound everywhere. It's entirely possible that unbeknownst to you, a conference is being planned in your area that would provide an opportunity for you to present workshops to others, if not also to obtain additional training yourself.

What *Adult Abuse Review* does is monitor at least eight conference listings and numerous listserves to pick out the conferences that seem most relevant to our readers. However, there are literally hundreds of conference announcements we *don't* republish. If you'd like to occasionally review these yourself to make sure we didn't miss one that would exactly fill a need of yours, here are our current sources and some comments on their strengths and weaknesses. If you know of similar useful sites that are *not* listed here, please let us know!

Minnesota Center Against Violence and Abuse (MINCAVA) Events Calendar (www.mincava.umn.edu/Events/index.asp). MINCAVA's calendar is indispensable for anyone working in a field related to domestic violence. This is a very comprehensive listing covering domestic violence, child abuse, and elder abuse conferences sponsored by health care, law enforcement, and other professional organizations as well as those sponsored by advocates and government agencies. Those looking for training for rural law enforcement agencies, about minority groups, and about batterers' treatment programs are especially urged to monitor this compilation.

The Gerontological Society of America Conference Calendar (<http://www.geron.org/geron/calendar.htm>). This is the most comprehensive listing of ag-

ing-related conferences we've found. The chart highlights the date and location of conferences, and includes a very brief description of the event itself. The website usually includes at least one method of getting additional information on the event.

National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) Calendar of Events (<http://eventcalendar.ncjrs.org/>). This listing is the one AAR checks for law enforcement-related conferences. It is a very extensive compilation that presents, in grid form, the event title, starting and ending dates, and city/state location. Clicking on the event title will give you a full page of data on the event, possibly including how many people are expected, what topics will be covered, and the audiences the conference is geared toward. This list is also searchable by sponsoring organization, classification (nothing specific to elder abuse or domestic violence), state/territory, and country. Unfortunately, event titles frequently use acronyms that users may not recognize, forcing users to spend more time trying to sort through the events than is optimal.

American Society on Aging (ASA) Event Calendar (www.asaging.org/calendar/). ASA's listing focuses on aging-related training opportunities. A link within each listing takes you to a page with more details on the event. Traditionally a rather concise listing, this events calendar has recently been lengthening.

DND Press Disability Rights Calendar and Non-Advocacy Events Calendar (www.dndpress.com/calendar.htm/; www.dndpress.com/naevents.htm/). "Keep informed about what's

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New State Legislation – 2002

Many states enacted laws during 2002 that have a direct impact on abused and at-risk vulnerable elders. Some of the highlights include:

- Enhanced criminal penalties for theft from person age 65+ (Florida)
- Increased penalties for elder abuse and neglect (Maryland)
- Criminalizing using “undue influence” on a vulnerable adult (Maryland)
- Adding involuntary servitude and cruel discipline to the definition of elder abuse (Minnesota)

Here is a brief round-up. To get more information on any law, search the legislation tracking website listed by each state. If you know of other relevant state laws enacted in 2002, please email the information to Loree@wordbridges.net so we can share it with others.

Arizona (www.azleg.state.az.us)

HB. 2110 allows a court to discharge an attorney for an incapacitated person subsequent to appointment of a guardian with mental health treatment authority. Provides least restrictive living arrangements possible.

Florida (www.leg.state.fl.us)

S. 268 prescribes civil remedies for theft and certain other offenses in which the victim is an elderly person or disabled adult. Also requires registration of professional guardians.

H. 835/S. 992 provides enhanced criminal penalties for theft from persons age 65 or older.

H. 163 provides a change in ranking for a second degree felony conviction for lewd or lascivious battery upon an elderly or disabled person.

S. 952/H. 479 specifies a 5-year statute of limitations for exploitation of the funds, assets, or property of an elderly person or disabled adult.

Idaho (www.state.id.us)

S.B. 1315 prohibits visitor and guardian ad litem from being the same person or members or employees of the same firm.

Illinois (www.legis.state.il.us)

S. B. 1949 allows the transfer of cases from county to state public guardianship program when the estate is reduced, and provides for payment of public guardians in temporary guardianship cases.

Kansas

(www.kslegislature.org/cgi-bin/index.cgi)
H.B. 2469 comprehensively revised the guardianship code.

Kentucky (www.lrc.state.ky.us)

H. 381 ensures that searches will be undertaken promptly upon report of any lost, missing or overdue person, including those with Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias.

Maryland (<http://mlis.state.md.us>)

S. 516/H. 838 establishes the abuse or neglect of a vulnerable adult as a felony, adds specific penalties, and provides that there be an additional sentence.

H. 559/S. 646 makes it unlawful for any person to knowingly and willfully use deception, intimidation or undue influence to obtain or

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... CANE Goes Online (cont.)

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documents (although an increasing number of CANE holdings reference a website where the original document can be downloaded), or purchase copies from CANE.

Searching the database via the web is still not as easy as it could be. Most importantly, because of its size and the University of Delaware's technological limits, the database has been broken into three parts: materials published in the current calendar year, materials published from one to five years ago, and materials published from six to ten years ago. What this means is that unless you are looking for a specific article and know what year it was published, you must conduct the same search of the database up to three different times. Luckily, this is not too difficult if you remember to use your browser's "back" button so that you do not need to reenter all the search parameters, just change which database is checked.

Another drawback of the website is that there is still no easy way to browse through a list of CANE's newest additions. Although many people can meet their needs through carefully-worded searches, those of us who like to review all additions to make sure we haven't missed any new or old-but-newly-cataloged materials have no way to do so. Users can check CANE's "What's New" section to see a couple of selected highlights. You may also be able to get a list of recent acquisitions from the National Center on Elder Abuse (202/898-2586; ncea@nasua.org), which receives quarterly updates from CANE. You can also browse the entire contents of the three (current) databases, by entering no words in the search feature. At press time, there were only 9 articles published in 2003 (making review

of all of them simple), 860 in the 1998-2002 database, and 741 in the 1997-1993 database.

AAR has selected the following recently-acquired-by-CANE articles as being of potential interest to a large number of its readers. AAR will review many of these articles in more detail in future editions. In the meantime, you may see further details on any item by searching for it on the CANE website and clicking the file number to get the abstract. You may also order a copy of the full document from CANE; multiply the digits following the dash in the file number (i.e., the "9" in P5024-9) by 20 cents and send that amount plus an explicit request to:

Clearinghouse on Abuse and Neglect of
the Elderly
University of Delaware
Dept. of Consumer Studies
Alison Hall West -- Room 211
Newark, DE 19716
302-831-3525

Assessment Tools

File No: J4116-8

Fulmer, T., Paveza, G., Abraham, I., Fairchild, S.

Elder Neglect Assessment in the Emergency Room

Journal of Emergency Nursing

Vol. 26 No. 5 p436-p443 October 2000

Includes the Elder Assessment Instrument used in a Florida pilot study.

File No: P5063-27

Fulmer, T.

Elder Mistreatment

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... *CANE Goes Online (cont.)*

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Annual Review of Nursing Research
Vol. 20 p369-p395 2002

Reviews existing research on elder mistreatment, including 34 studies from nursing and related fields. A chart that summarizes the chief characteristics and properties of elder mistreatment measures such as the Conflict Tactic Scale and The QUALCARE Scale is included.

File No: P5100-11

Schofield, M & Mishra, G.

Validity of Self-Report Screening Scales for Elder Abuse: Women's Health Australia Study

The Gerontologist

Vol. 43 No. 1 p110-p120 2003

Studies the reliability and validity of the Vulnerability to Abuse Screening Scale (VASS). Also includes a review of existing elder abuse screening tools.

History of Adult Abuse Services and Efforts

File No: A95-4

Penhale, B.

International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse

Journal of Adult Protection

Vol. 4 No. 2 p28-p31 2002

This article provides a history of the development of the International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse (INPEA) since its inception in 1997. Affiliations with the World Health Organization (WHO), the European Network of Older Volunteers, and the U.N. International Institute on Aging are highlighted along with international research efforts.

Interventions

File No: P5101-10

Bergeron, L.R.

Family Preservation: An Unidentified Approach in Elder Abuse Protection

Families in Society: The Journal of Contemporary Human Services

Vol. 83 No. 5/6 p547-p556 2002

File No. N4909-74

Wisconsin Coalition Against Domestic Violence (WCADV), in collaboration with the Elder Law Center of the Coalition of Wisconsin Aging Groups
Financial Safety Planning for Older Women
Wisconsin Coalition Against Domestic Violence
1998

File No. N4911-21

Wisconsin Coalition Against Domestic Violence (WCADV), National Clearinghouse on Abuse in Later Life (NCALL)

Safety Planning: A Guide for Individuals with Physical Disabilities

Wisconsin Coalition Against Domestic Violence
2000

Mandatory Reporting

File No: P5051-8

West, K., Bledsoe, L., Jenkins, J., & Nora, L.

The Mandatory Reporting of Adult Victims of Violence: Perspectives From the Field

Kentucky Law Journal

2001-2002

Findings of a study of both health care professionals and victims show that 20 of 24 female victims in Kentucky said health care professionals should report incidents of family

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... *CANE Goes Online (cont.)*

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violence.

Prosecution of Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation

File No. J4117-6

Kapp, M.

Criminal and Civil Liability of Physicians for Institutional Elder Abuse and Neglect

Journal of the American Medical Directors Association

Vol. 3 No. 2 pS76-S81 March-April 2002

File No: P5102-21

Payne B., Berg, B. & Toussaint, J.

The Police Response to the Criminalization of Elder Abuse -- An Exploratory Study

Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management

Vol. 24 No. 4 p605-p625 2001

Survey results of 119 police chiefs from Alabama, California, Colorado and New York on how their departments handled allegations of elder abuse, and what difficulties they experience when implementing new policies.

File No: P5038-28

Dreher, K.

Note: Enforcement of Standards of Care in the Long-Term Care Industry: How Far Have We Come and Where Do We Go from Here?

The Elder Law Journal

2002

Includes the current status and shortcomings of state and federal initiatives and private causes of action (malpractice liability, negligence, res ipsa loquitur and negligence per se).

File No: P5052-37

Phan, J.

The Graying of America: Protecting Nursing Home Residents by Allowing Regulatory and Criminal Statutes to Establish Standards of Care in Private Negligence Actions

Houston Journal of Health Law and Policy
 2002

Includes an overview of the history of recognition of elder abuse in the U.S., particularly in the nursing home industry. After reviewing a history of pertinent legislation, the author explores legal remedies for victims of institutional abuse and neglect, including negligence per se and regulatory and administrative sanctions. Discussion follows regarding the duty owed to residents, breach of duty, the establishment of standards of care (by case law, statutes incorporated into contracts, experts, etc.), causation and damages. Consideration of the distinction between negligence per se and ordinary negligence is provided. Case law from California, Florida and Arizona is highlighted.

Research Agendas

File No: P5001-3

Voelker, R.

Elder Abuse and Neglect a New Research Topic

Journal of the American Medical Association

Vol. 288 No. 18 p2254-p2256 November 2002

This brief news update reviews recent efforts to develop national research initiatives on elder abuse. The National Institute on Aging (NIA) will be awarding grants to study the extent of mistreatment and to identify effective interventions. Interdisciplinary team approaches to elder abuse, adult protective services, the role of physicians, and global concerns are

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... *CANE Goes Online (cont.)*

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among issues described.*

Risk Factors for Abuse

File No: P5045-10

Williamson, G., Shaffer, D., and The Family Relationships in Late Life Project

Relationship Quality and Potentially Harmful Behaviors by Spousal Caregivers: How We Were Then, How We Are Now

Psychology and Aging

Vol. 16 No. 2 p217-p226 2001

A study of 144 spousal caregivers suggests that caregivers who were in highly communal (partners concerned about or attentive to each others' needs) relationships were less likely to become depressed and, in turn, less likely to treat care recipients in potentially harmful ways.

State-Specific Information

Multiple file numbers

Researchers at The University of Iowa Department of Family Medicine

Summary of the State Elder Abuse Questionnaire for [at least 44 states available] -- A Final Report

Funded by the Department of Health & Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

February 2002

The overall purpose of this University of Iowa-led project was "to evaluate the impact of state APS legislation on the implementation of the investigative system for elder abuse. One of the specific aims was to differentiate investigative structure and investigative characteristics at the reporting district level."

Training Allied Professionals

File No: L4394-9

Woodtli, M. & Breslin, E.

Violence-Related Content in the Nursing Curriculum: A Follow-Up National Survey

Journal of Nursing Education

Vol. 41 No. 8 p340-p348 August 2002

1999 study found 45% of baccalaureate nursing programs presented elder abuse content for two to four classroom hours, and 46% presented it for one hour.

File No: F3092-1

Staff

Geriatric Management -- Signs of Abuse

Journal of the American Chiropractic Association

Vol. 39 No. 4 p 29 April 2002

1-page tip sheet specifically for chiropractors includes list of physical, behavioral, social and financial indicators of elder abuse and neglect.

File No: A68-12

Tood, C.

Practitioners Must Consider Roles as Investigators, Reporters

ED Legal Letter

Vol. 13 No. 5 p49-p60 May 2002

A comprehensive overview of the roles emergency physicians and health care professionals play when treating (suspected) victims of abuse. Specifics include the handling of forensic evidence (including chain of custody) and documentation, including the recording of victims' statements.

File No: N4912-8

Brandl, B. & Horan, D.

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... *CANE Goes Online (cont.)*

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Domestic Violence in Later Life: An Overview for Health Care Providers

Women and Health

Vol. 35 No. 2/3 p41-p54 2002

Includes discussions of competency, documentation (written and photographic), confidentiality, safety planning, referral and reporting, and support. Also includes what NOT to do.

File No: N4913-5

Harrell, R. et al.

How Geriatricians Identify Elder Abuse and Neglect

The American Journal of Medical Sciences

Vol. 323 No. 1 p34-p38 January 2002

File No: N3986-7

Richardson, B., Kitchen, G., & Livingston, G.

The Effect of Education on Knowledge and Management of Elder Abuse: A Randomized Controlled Trial

Age and Ageing

Vol. 31 p335-p341 2002

This study compares the effectiveness of educational experience versus reading educational materials in improving the identification and management of elder abuse.

Training Curricula

File No: N4924-23

Southwestern Connecticut Agency on Aging, in conjunction with State of Connecticut

Department of Social Services

Law Enforcement Response to the Needs of Elderly Persons

Southwestern Connecticut Agency on Aging, in conjunction with State of Connecticut

Department of Social Services

2002

Curriculum (for four-hour training) and field guide from Connecticut pilot project.

File No: M31-00

Adult Protection Coordination Council Training Manual for the Investigation of Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation of the Elderly and Other Vulnerable Adults in South Carolina

April 2000

This manual was designed to incorporate techniques that are useful to law enforcement and social service agencies during the initial investigation of an allegation of abuse, neglect or exploitation of a vulnerable adult.

Types of Abuse

File No: N4916-4

FitzGerald, G.

A Bitter Pill

Action Points

Issue 13 p3-p6 July/August 2002

Looks at the abuse and misuse of medication in care homes.

Coming in February

Elder Justice Act

Emergency Medical Services Elder Abuse Curriculum

National Center on Elder Abuse Report Reviews

- ❖ Training Resource Inventory
- ❖ Institutional Abuse Packet
- ❖ Problems Facing State Adult Protective Services Programs and the Resources Needed to Solve Them 2003

... *Male Victims—Review cont.)*

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Types of Abuse

The stories the men told, and the observations Pritchard makes, strongly echo the stories told by women. Two of the men, for instance, had been sexually abused, one by his wife and the other by a male “friend.” Two men Pritchard classified as having “battered husband syndrome”: “They had previously been abused physically by their wives, but both of them maintained that they had had happy marriages. Mac saw having arguments as ‘just normal’” (p. 56).

“Sam” was confined to only one room of the house, kept from the television, and not talked to by his wife and daughter. “Jim’s” wife had several times attempted to pull out his tracheotomy tube when she became angry. When Jim attempted to leave her, “she became physically violent and had to be restrained by police” (p. 53). Eleven of the twelve victims had been financially abused (for periods ranging from 6 months to 13 years), and nine of them had been neglected. Pritchard was particularly appalled to learn that two of the “neglecters” were home care recipients.

On the day Gregory came into care, it was found that there was no water supply (the toilet was completely overflowing), electricity or cooking facilities and he had run out of coal for the fire. Fleas were found in the carpets and furniture; bedding was soiled and faeces were evident on the floor. Fred had been living in similar

conditions. One accepts that standards differ between individuals, but it is incomprehensible how trained home care staff could have failed to report the conditions these men were living in. (pp. 50-51).

She notes of these cases,

When these men were interviewed it was clear that they had not liked living in these conditions but had been unable to say this. Perhaps a fundamental form of abuse is that no one bothered to ask them how they felt and just assumed it was their choice to live this way. It is easy to stereotype men as not caring about how they live. (p. 51).

Women are often thought to take all “blame” for what happens in relationships, but these men also accepted what had happened: “All the men interviewed had a sense of resignation about what had happened to them, whether the abuse had been experienced in the past or very recently. None of them presented as embittered but rather with a sense of sadness” (p. 57). “None of the men apportioned blame [for their situation] to others” (p. 72). As with many other studies, including some of Pritchard’s, “the present study found that carer’s stress was not a causal factor in the abuse of the men” (p. 101).

What the Men Said they Needed

As it is with many women victims, “it was very important to most of the men to act in ways which protected the abuser. As noted above, none of the men showed malice towards the

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. . . *Male Victims—Review cont.)*

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abuser and did not want to take legal action, even when they were not related” (p. 77). When she asked them to talk about their past as well as current needs, “most of them tended to focus on the present as ‘nothing can be done about the past’” (p. 58). Interestingly, of the nine men who were admitted to emergency placements (only four of which were self-generated), only one wanted to return home.

Other needs the men had related primarily to housing, finances, and legal matters. In particular, Pritchard notes, “The men who had been financially abused had little knowledge what steps needed to be taken to safeguard their assets. There was little knowledge about freezing accounts or changing joint accounts” (p. 81).

Talking about what had happened seemed to be important to all the men: “what was important to them was that ‘someone is willing to listen,’” Pritchard reported (p. 71). “All of the men were isolated either physically or emotionally,” (p. 82), “Six of the men were widowed and welcomed the opportunity to talk about their wives,” (p. 84), and “Few of the men had ever been given the opportunity to vent their feelings, perhaps because it is not seen as a macho thing to do” (p. 84).

For the two men who chose to remain in abusive situations, talking was particularly important:

Colin refused help from professionals, who he felt were ‘taking sides’ with his [emotionally and financially abusive] son. Also because he had always been in control of his life and had had a ‘responsible’ job he wanted to sort things out for himself. His need was to be able

to talk; he did not want anyone to take action.... Vernon talked openly about his situation when he attended the day centre twice a week, but he also attended the survivors’ group which he found ‘good’ because ‘I can talk to you and you listen’” (pp. 71-72).

Social Services Clients

As would likely happen in any sample of elder abuse victims, Pritchard found that the “helping” system had treated some victims poorly. Two men were inaccurately labeled as having “severe dementia” when one only had a chest infection and the other was slightly confused from his alcohol abuse. Another suffered when his social worker brought him a Russian interpreter because it was “the nearest to his country”; this man had fled to England at age 20 when the Russians invaded his country. (p. 86). In another case, the victim’s pension and bank books remained for weeks in the house to which his abuser had a key, despite his requests to his social worker. Several other social workers, Pritchard suggests, “let things drift” even though the men were in emergency accommodations. “Few of the men,” she concludes, “received good service.” (p. 103).

The U.S.’s more developed system for addressing elder abuse may mean we have fewer poorly-treated victims. However, we are still well advised to remember Professor Robert Pinker’s (1978) definition of a social services client: “a person who receives what the social services call help and who lives with the consequences of that help” (p. 102).

(Continued on page 22)

INTERVENTION

... Successful Prosecutions (cont.)

(Continued from page 3)

brought after George's death. George, an Alzheimer's patient who had lived at the home for three months, had been brought into a local hospital with pneumonia, dehydration, malnourishment, septic shock, and wasted muscles. Most dramatically, ants -- both dead and alive -- were in George's eyes and mouth when he was admitted. The consulting company who had placed George at Cedar Manor has also been sued for reckless behavior. (Sources: www.signonsandiego.com; December 2002 and January 2003)

Assisted Suicide: 5 Years

Atlanta, Georgia In a case that garnered national attention, Carol Carr pled guilty to a reduced plea of assisted suicide in the shooting deaths of her two sons, who had Huntington's disease and lived in a nursing home. She received a sentence of five years in jail. Originally she had faced two counts of felony murder and two counts of malice murder. (Source: Associated Press, January 2003; see also October 2002 AAR news brief at <http://www.wordbridges.net/elderabuse/aar/vol1issue1/news.html>)

Neglect of Group Home Residents: Probation, Community Service, and Education

POA-Assisted Theft from Mother: Restitution, Diversion Program

Jefferson County, Kentucky In a case that is notable because the defendant held a Power of Attorney (POA) over and had a joint bank account with her victim, Kyra C. Anglin pled what amounted to guilty to stealing \$7,180 from her mother between August 2000 and May 31, 2001,

and allowing \$16,000 in nursing home bills for her mother to go unpaid between May 1 and December 19, 2001. She was ordered to make restitution and enter a three-year diversion program. If she meets those terms, her two felony charges of wanton exploitation of an adult by a caretaker -- but not her two misdemeanor charges of reckless abuse or neglect of a disabled adult -- will be erased from her record.

To talk to a prosecutor involved in the Anglin case, contact:

R. David Stengel

Commonwealth's Attorney for the 30th Judicial District or

F. Todd Lewis

Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney

514 W. Liberty Street

Louisville, Kentucky 40202

502-595-2300

caotlewis@hotmail.com

Silver Spring, Maryland A counselor at a group home for disabled adults was convicted of leaving five severely mentally disabled adults in a van in a parking garage on a hot day for at least 50 minutes while she went shopping. Shandell Nikki Matthews was sentenced to two years incarceration, but the judge suspended the sentence and instead ordered her to serve two years of supervised probation and perform 50 hours of community service. Matthews was also ordered to "receive 100 education hours in the field of working with vulnerable adults," according to Prince George's County's www.gazette.net. (No further details of what this means were published.) She cannot provide direct care to vulnerable adults for the next two years. (Source: www.gazette.net, January 2003)

(Continued on page 15)

... Successful Prosecutions (cont.)

(Continued from page 14)

Failure to Report: 1 Year, \$1,000

St. Charles, Missouri The president of a nursing home management company, American Healthcare Management, was sentenced to the maximum penalty -- a year in jail and a \$1,000 fine -- for failing to report the beating death of a resident in one of its nursing homes, Claywest Nursing Home. Charles B. Kaiser III had positive reviews from two pre-sentence investigations and more than 40 character references, but that didn't sway Senior Judge Ellsworth Cundiff, who said, "I've had rape cases, I've had death penalty cases. This was the maddest, angriest jury I've ever seen." The jury had deliberated for two hours. (Sources: www.stltoday.com; www.kansascity.com; www.guardian.co.uk.com; Nov. 2002 through February 2003)

Nursing Home Beating Death: 15 years

St. Charles, Missouri In the case reported above, nurse aide Karl Willard pleaded no contest to charges that he had beaten nursing home resident Marshall Rhodes so severely in August 1999 that he died a few days later. Willard was sentenced to 15 years in prison. (Sources: www.stltoday.com; www.kansascity.com; www.guardian.co.uk.com; Nov. 2002 through February 2003)

Nursing Home Deaths: \$60,000, Training, and Nursing Home Sale

Xenia, Ohio A manslaughter trial was averted when Integrated Health Services agreed to pay a \$60,000 fine, conduct a three-year training program for staff, and leave its Carriage-by-the-Lake nursing home in Bellbrook within a year and

a half. The charges resulted from the deaths of four residents when a nitrogen tank was mistakenly hooked up to an oxygen system. (Source: Associated Press, October 2002)

Nursing Home Beating: 5 Year Deferred Sentence, Anger Management Classes

Oklahoma County, Oklahoma Family members objected loudly when Shawn Herschel Smith was given a five-year deferred sentence in return for a guilty plea to beating and neglecting a nursing home resident in his care. Smith must also perform 100 hours of community service, attend anger management classes, and not be employed in any nursing homes. Smith had no criminal history. (Source: www.newsok.com, December 2002)

Theft from Residents: \$20,000 Restitution and Suspended Term

Lexington, South Carolina Two former employees of a facility caring for mentally retarded persons received three years in prison, suspended to five years probation contingent on them paying more than \$20,000 in restitution for funds they stole from residents and/or Medicaid patients' accounts. (Source: www.lexingtonchronicle.com, January 2003)

Nursing Home Slap: 18 Month Deferred Sentence

Westminster, Vermont Barbara Sisco, a licensed nursing assistant, was convicted of slapping a 91-year-old resident with Alzheimer's disease after the resident scratched her. Sisco pleaded guilty

(Continued on page 16)

INTERVENTION

... Successful Prosecutions (cont.)

(Continued from page 15)

as charged, although cited mitigating factors included: she had previously had a good relationship with the resident, she apologized immediately after the incident, she had “no relevant criminal record,” and the family agreed with the sentence. Along with her deferred sentence of 18 months, Sisco will perform 50 hours of community service and go through anger management counseling. Federal regulations bar her from working in a health-care facility that receives federal funds for at least five years, according to Assistant Attorney General Seth Steinzor. If Sisco complies with all the conditions, her criminal record will be expunged at the end of her 18 months. (Source: www.reformer.com; February 2003)

Father Imprisonment and Mistreatment: 2 Years

King County, Washington Only one of three children, Jack McKinney, was sentenced for keeping Maurice McKinney, who had Alzheimer’s disease, locked in a room, diapered in a garbage bag, and 50 pounds underweight. Jack, who got 2 years in prison, had become the primary caregiver and took money from his father’s estate to provide care. However, his sisters, who lived nearby and one of who controlled the father’s finances, were not prosecuted. “This kind of case shows the limitations of the law,” Judge Robert Alsdorf said as he berated the two sisters and sentenced Jack. (Source: www.seattletimes.nwsourc.com, email to the national elder abuse listserve; November 2002)

*To talk to a prosecutor involved in the McKinney case, contact:
Page Ulrey
Senior Deputy Prosecuting Attorney*

*King County Prosecutor’s Office
Elder Abuse Project
W554 King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 296-9539*

Theft from Mother: 44 Months

Waukesha, Wisconsin Thomas A. Rosche was sentenced to 44 months in prison for stealing \$368,000 from his mother’s trust fund, money he said was a “loan.” The case originally ran into problems because the son had a Power of Attorney that gave him gifting rights. However, the son showed up voluntarily at a hearing to appoint a guardian for his mother, admitted taking the money, refused to provide the court with financial records as ordered, and left the state. An APS worker reported, “We tipped Social Security off to the fact he had been keeping her SS checks each month and not paying the [facility where his mother resided]. He made it back into Washington County court on contempt charges and obviously the criminal courts picked up where probate had already laid the groundwork.” (Source: Email to Wisconsin elder abuse listserve, January 2003)

Related Resources:

- For information on subscribing to the National Elder Abuse Listserve, see <http://www.elderabusecenter.org/listserve/index.html>
- For information on subscribing to the Wisconsin Elder Abuse Listserve, contact Betsy Abramson at abramson@mailbag.com.

... Conferences (cont.)

(Continued from page 4)

May 17-18, 2003

Cultural Competency for Non-Native Advocates --

"This workshop begins with a discussion of the impact of colonization on the status of Native women. The herstory of the national anti-rape and battered women movements and their relationship to current efforts in Indian Country will be considered. Native women's experience in dealing with non-Native systems will be used to increase skills of non-Native advocates. Topics include: racism and how to address personal bias; elements of honorable advocacy; language and mannerism; jurisdictional issues; barriers for Native women negotiating criminal justice systems; and strategies for inclusion and recruitment of native women in local programs."

Great Falls, MT

Eileen Briggs

Sacred Circle, National Resource Center to End Violence Against Native Women

1-877-RED-ROAD or 605-341-2050

May 19-23, 2003

Ending Violence Against Native Women Training Institute -- Four workshops: role of law enforcement; role of criminal justice systems; role of batterers' programs; role of shelters and advocates.

Great Falls, MT

Eileen Briggs

Sacred Circle, National Resource Center to End Violence Against Native Women

1-877-RED-ROAD or 605-341-2050

May 19-20, 2003

Immigration Options for Survivors of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

Des Moines, IA

Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence,

Legal Assistance Providers TA Outreach Project
800-256-5853, ext. 3

June 11-13, 2003

Advocacy for Native Women Who Have Been Raped -- Includes discussion of the jurisdictional issues, crisis intervention, and establishing sexual assault teams in urban and rural areas.

Kansas City, MO

Eileen Briggs

Sacred Circle, National Resource Center to End Violence Against Native Women

1-877-RED-ROAD or 605-341-2050

July 20-22, 2003

Pursuing Truth, Justice and Righteousness: JWJ's First International Conference on Domestic Violence in the Jewish Community

Baltimore, Maryland

Jennifer Karotkin

jkarotkin@jwi.org

November 4-5, 2003

Office on Violence Against Women Training -- overview of the legal rights of immigrant victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and trafficking, and how programs can better serve diverse communities of immigrant victims.

Tucson, AZ

Harriet Lewis

NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund

202-326-0047

November 8-9, 2003

Cultural Competency for Non-Native Advocates -- "This workshop begins with a discussion of the impact of colonization on the status of Native women. The herstory of the national anti-rape and battered women movements and their relationship to current

(Continued on page 18)

TRAINING

... Conferences (cont.)

(Continued from page 17)

efforts in Indian Country will be considered. Native women's experience in dealing with non-Native systems will be used to increase skills of non-Native advocates. Topics include: racism and how to address personal bias; elements of honorable advocacy; language and mannerism; jurisdictional issues; barriers for Native women negotiating criminal justice systems; and strategies for inclusion and recruitment of native women in local programs."

Seattle, WA

Eileen Briggs

Sacred Circle, National Resource Center to End Violence Against Native Women
1-877-RED-ROAD or 605-341-2050

November 10-12, 2003

Legal Advocacy: Safety and Justice for Native Women Who Are Battered -- "The workshop will address various topics including legal advocacy in terms of women's sovereignty; tribal court practices and codes; assistance in civil and criminal proceedings; jurisdictional issues; child custody; and appropriate response to challenges to confidentiality and advocacy safety."

Seattle, WA

Eileen Briggs

Sacred Circle, National Resource Center to End Violence Against Native Women
1-877-RED-ROAD or 605-341-2050

November 10-14, 2003

Ending Violence Against Native Women Training Institute -- Four workshops: role of law enforcement; role of criminal justice systems; role of batterers' programs; role of shelters and advocates.

Seattle, WA

Eileen Briggs

Sacred Circle, National Resource Center to End Violence Against Native Women
1-877-RED-ROAD or 605-341-2050

Two other interesting workshops focus on women who are violent. Although these conferences are not billed as specifically focusing on minority women, they are sponsored by Sacred Circle, the National Resource Center to End Violence Against Native Women. Both conferences are scheduled to take place in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

April 17-18, 2003

September 25-26, 2003

Women Who Use Violence -- "This workshop is designed to increase an advocate's awareness and consciousness regarding women's use of violence and interviewing skills. Topics include: different types of violence women use against their partners and how they use it; self-defense versus retaliation, battering, and mental illness; individual and systems' advocacy issues; and civil and criminal justice system interventions that may or may not be helpful in stopping violence."

Minneapolis, MN

Eileen Briggs

Sacred Circle

1-877-RED-ROAD or 605-341-2050

Sexual Assault

April 3, 2003 -- noon to 2:00 p.m. EST -- satellite broadcast and webcast

Sexual Violence Prevention: Building Leadership and Commitment to Underserved Communities
Tara Balsley, Coordinator

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

(Continued on page 19)

... *Conferences (cont.)*

(Continued from page 18)

800-418-7246
dvpinfo@cdc.gov

April 7-9, 2003

Leadership Training on Sexual Assault -- This two and half day training is for sexual assault programs in local communities who are looking for ways to be more effective in collaborating with faith-based groups.

St. Louis, MO

Sandra Barone
Center for the Prevention of Sexual and Domestic Violence
206-634-1903 ext. 14

April 23-25, 2003

International Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, and Stalking Conference 2003 -- Relevant topics include forensic photography; courtroom preparation; making media our allies; enhancing sexual assault cases for prosecution; rural communities and promising practices; sexual assault investigations; batterer programs.

San Diego, CA

Stop Domestic Violence, Inc.
858-679-2913 (phone)
858-679-2916 (fax)
www.mysati.com

May 5-7, 2003

Sovereign Women Strengthen Nations: Ending Rape and Domestic Violence Conference -- Conference will gather Northern Plains and Great Lakes Native Nations and those serving native peoples.

Rapid City, SD

Eileen Briggs, Sacred Circle
1-877-RED-ROAD or 605-341-2050

May 20-22, 2003

Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs Annual Conference: Cultivate, Innovate, Activate

Olympia, WA

www.wcsap.org

May 21-23, 2003

Second National Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) Training Conference

New Orleans, LA

Sexual Assault Resource Service
612-347-5832
SARTconf@aol.com
www.sane-sart.com/info.htm

June 2, 2003

California Coalition Against Sexual Assault 2003 Statewide Leadership Conference and Annual Meeting

Los Angeles, California

Jennifer Aten
California Coalition Against Sexual Assault
916-446-2520, ext. 315
916-446-8166 fax
jennifer@calcasa.org

June 9-13, 2003

Forensic Examiner Course -- Sexual Assault Response Team Program

Escondido, CA

Jean Kellum
Palomar-Pomerado SART Program
760-439-3554

June 11-13, 2003

Advocacy for Native Women Who Have Been

(Continued on page 20)

TRAINING

... Conferences (cont.)

(Continued from page 19)

Raped-- Includes discussion of the jurisdictional issues, crisis intervention, and establishing sexual assault teams in urban and rural areas.

Kansas City, MO

Eileen Briggs

Sacred Circle, National Resource Center to End Violence Against Native Women

1-877-RED-ROAD or 605-341-2050

June 16-18, 2003

Promising Practices and Current Issues for Advocates-- showcasing domestic violence and sexual assault programs who are demonstrating innovative projects or approaches to advocacy for victims of sexual assault and/or battering.

Rhode Island

Stephanie Avalon or Connie Sponsor

Battered Women's Justice Project

612-824-8768

September 23-26, 2003

Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape's Mid-Atlantic Sexual Assault Conference

Valley Forge, Pennsylvania

Registrar, PCAR

800-692-7445 or 717-728-9740 (phone)

717-728-9781 (fax)

stop@pcar.org

www.pcar.org

November 17-19, 2003

Rural Sexual Assault Management Curriculum-- 12-hour, tuition free course available to rural law enforcement executives/managers.

Omaha, Nebraska

National Center for Rural Law Enforcement

Rita Davis, 501-570-8031, or

Mira Frosolono, 501-570-8072

... Training and Networking Opportunities (cont.)

(Continued from page 5)

going on in the disability rights/advocacy arenas" through these two calendars. A chart gives dates, description, and location of the events, usually including a link to the sponsoring organization.

Business Publishers, Inc. (BPI) Aging Conferences

Listings (www.bpinews.com/hr/pages/oarcalendar.htm). BPI issues the weekly *Older*

Americans Report, which used to sometimes

include conference listings. The website main-

tains the consolidated list and is available to the public.

National Center on Elder Abuse (NCEA) Upcoming Elder Abuse and Related Conferences

(www.elderabusecenter.org/conference/index.html/).

This site is in transition. Although both

an Administration on Aging (AoA) representa-

tive and NCEA Director Sara Aravanis said the

scope of the NCEA listing has not changed from

what it's been since 1998, Aravanis told AAR

that NCEA does not expect to maintain as com-

prehensive of a listing as it used to. However,

the listing has been growing almost daily. The

AoA list of elder abuse conferences, which for

several years had been based on the listing

compiled by NCEA, appears, at press time, to

have been discontinued.

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. . . *New State Legislation – 2002 (cont.)*

(Continued from page 6)

attempt to obtain certain property of a vulnerable adult.

Massachusetts (www.state.ma.us/legis/)
HB 3367 allows the court to appoint a certified psychiatric nurse clinical specialist as an examiner.

Minnesota (www.leg.state.mn.us)
S. 2692/H. 2757 modifies requirements for background checks and limits authority of commissioner of human services to set aside a disqualification.

S. 2433/H. 3304 defines criminal abuse of vulnerable adults to include involuntary servitude or cruel discipline. Defines financial exploitation of vulnerable adults to include swindling or other tricks. Defines crimes of sexual conduct in the third or fourth degrees.

New Hampshire

(<http://gencourt.state.nh.us/ic/>)
S. 413 establishes a committee to study background checks for nursing home employees.

S. 369 gives expenses of guardian priority over other debts in estate of the ward.

New York (www.senate.state.ny.us)
AB 8466/SB 4622 allows guardians of persons with mental retardation to make decisions to withhold or withdraw life-sustaining treatment in accordance with a specified process.

Oklahoma (www.lsb.state.ok.us)
SB 1560 establishes Court Appointed Advocates for Vulnerable Adults Program.

Vermont (www.leg.state.vt.us)
S. 224 protects elders and disabled adults whose

health and welfare may be adversely affected through abuse, neglect, or exploitation. Adds provisions regarding power of attorney.

Virginia (<http://legis.state.va.us>)
HB 1213 provides for the reimbursement of expenses of the petitioner from the estate of the respondent if guardian was not appointed but petition was brought in good faith and for benefit of the respondent.

This information was compiled from the Alzheimer's Association State Policy Clearinghouse *State Review 2002* (available at www.alz.org/GtInvolved/Advocate/StateReview2002.pdf) and from a "State Adult Guardianship Legislation: Directions of Reform -- 2002" report prepared by Erica Wood of the Commission on Law and Aging, American Bar Association, as sent in an email to the national elder abuse listserv in December 2002.

Prosecutor Named DSS Director

South Carolina got a new Department of Social Services Director in January, Kim Aydlette, the former head of the prosecution section of the state attorney general's office and of the Elder Abuse Protection Unit. Aydlette was specifically chosen in part because of her experience with elder and child abuse and domestic violence cases. "Kim is in a unique position to identify the bold systemic changes that will help turn this domestic violence around," Governor Mark Sanford said of her appointment.

(Source: www.thestate.com; December 2002)

... Male Victims—Review cont.)

(Continued from page 13)

Studying *Male Victims of Elder Abuse* is a step that can help keep us on the right road.

RELATED LINKS:

VAWnet, which provides online resources about domestic violence, maintains a “Resources for Male Victims & Advocates” page. Although there are some resources for male victims of abuse, most of the listings relate to men as survivors of sexual assault and to men’s groups that work to end men’s violence. http://www.vawnet.org/VNL.2/2002/_desc2.php?load=../library/Res_Room/Males.html&q=&where=/library/Res_Room&m=off

Stop Abuse for Everyone (SAFE) is a human rights organization that provides services, publications, and training to serve those who typically fall between the cracks of domestic violence services. These groups include male victims, gay and lesbian victims, teens, the elderly, and immigrants. <http://www.safe4all.org/index>

Battered Men.com is an extensive site that includes data, personal stories, critical analyses, and resources. <http://www.batteredmen.com/>

Rosalie Wolf Award Nominations Sought

The National Committee for the Prevention of Elder Abuse (NCPEA) and the Family Violence & Sexual Assault Institute (FVSAI) are seeking nominations for this year’s Rosalie Wolf Memorial Elder Abuse Prevention Award. “The award will be presented to an individual or organization who has demonstrated dedication and commitment to the ideals of Rosalie Wolf to prevent and reduce elder abuse and promote awareness through one or more of the following: research, education, policy, practice.”

Nominations must be received by **Thursday, April 17, 2003**. NCPEA would prefer the nominations be sent via email to ncpea@erols.com, although they will also accept them by fax to 202-682-3984. Nominations should include the following information:

- Name of individual or organization being nominated
- Title of individual
- Organization
- If organization nominee, name and title of lead person
- Telephone (with extension)
- Fax
- Email
- Brief description of work and its relevance to the criteria:
- Name of person making nomination
- Email of person making nomination

Highlighted Websites: Unusual Federal Sources of Elder Abuse Information

What's the federal government doing about elder abuse? The answers sometimes show up in unusual places, such as the following:

www.drugs.indiana.edu/publications/ncadi/radar/rguides/MS719.html

That's where you'll find an online copy of the **Substance Abuse Resource Guide "Violence Against the Elderly,"** published by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). This document (MS719), published in November 2000, is "currently out of stock" at the SAMHSA clearinghouse website at <http://store.health.org/catalog/results.aspx?h=publications&topic=95/>.

This guide notes that "elder abusers are twice as likely as non-abusers to drink heavily." After that introduction, the Resource Guide consists of an annotated list of publications (categorized by books; booklets, brochures, fact sheets and reports; magazines and newsletters; videos, posters, and other items; and studies and articles), and an unannotated list of organizations and Internet sites.

The listings are an eclectic mix of standard and not-so-standard elder abuse references on the one hand and substance abuse materials on the other. Many of the elder abuse items do not explicitly address substance abuse, and one or two of the substance abuse resources do not appear to address elder issues. Nevertheless, if you're looking at the intersection of substance abuse and elder abuse, this is a place to start.

The second website,

www.pavnet.org

contains the Partnerships Against Violence Network's "virtual library" of "information about violence and youth-at-risk, representing data from seven (unspecified) different Federal agencies. The website is divided into what's new, research database,

programs, funding, PAVnet mailing list, other resources, and conference calendar. The latter links to the NCJRS's "Calendar of Events" (see "Locating Training and Networking Opportunities" article elsewhere in this issue). Of the former, potentially the most useful for AAR readers are the research database and funding.

PAVnet says of its research database, "Research on violence-related issues - causes, prevention, treatment, and enforcement - cuts across agencies and disciplines. The PAVNET Research Database is designed to promote cross agency collaboration, reduce duplication of efforts, and provide a mechanism for sharing ideas and shaping research agendas. The PAVNET Research Database contains information about Federally-funded violence-related research culled from RaDiUS (Research and Development in the United States). RaDiUS was developed by RAND for the White House Office of Science and Technology as a one-stop source of information about all Federally-funded research and development. The PAVNET Research Database culls from this overall database only research related to violence."

Searching for "elder abuse" in this database produces eleven projects funded by the federal government between 1995 and 2002. None of these include the National Center on Elder Abuse or, it appears, other Administration on Aging funded projects. Instead, these were mostly funded through the National Institute on Aging, the Veterans Administration, and the National Institute on Justice. Unfortunately, none of the listings gives information on how to find the products or results of these projects, although the existence of a contact person might make it possible to track them down.

The funding section of the website includes a couple of eclectic lists of foundations and other agencies that may be willing to fund violence-related projects. It wouldn't be my first source of leads, but it's interesting to see who's here -- and not here.

Adult Abuse Review
WordBridges
6990 N. Rockledge Avenue
Glendale, WI 53209

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