



Minutes Tempe Family Justice Commission December 18, 2018

Minutes of the TEMPE FAMILY JUSTICE COMMISSION held on Tuesday, December 18, 6:00 p.m., at the Tempe, Public Library, 2nd Floor Board Room 3500 South Rural Road, Tempe, Arizona.

(MEMBERS) Present:

Karyn Lathan, Chair
Margaret “Peggy” Tinsley, Vice-Chair
Angel Carbajal
Ilene Dode
Patrick Foster
Beatrice Kastenbaum
Mary O’Grady

(MEMBERS) Absent:

William Graham
Jill Oliver
Kristen Scharlau

City Staff Present:

Paul Bentley, Deputy Human Services Director

Agenda Item 1 – Call to Order

Chair Karyn Lathan called the meeting to order at 6:09 p.m.

Agenda Item 2 - Attendance

Agenda Item 3 – Public Appearances

No public appearances

Agenda Item 4 – Review and Approval of November 20, 2018 Minutes

MOTION: Commission Member Beatrice Kastenbaum moved to APPROVE the November 20, 2018 minutes.

SECOND: Motion Seconded by Commission Member Ilene Dode; Motion passed on a 6-0 Vote

AYES: Commission Members Angel Carbajal, Ilene Dode, Patrick Foster, Beatrice Kastenbaum, Chair Karyn Lathan, and Vice-Chair Margaret “Peggy” Tinsley

NAYS: None

ABSENT: Commission Members William Graham, Mary O’Grady, Jill Oliver and Kristen Scharlau

Agenda Item 5 – Chair Remarks

Chair Karyn Lathan announced the passing the of Commission Member Judith Homer and observed a moment of silence.

Karyn shared a story with the Commission on #MeToo and asked the Commission to consider a social media presence in order to support this movement. ([attachment](#))

Commission Member Mary O’Grady arrived at 6:18 p.m.

Agenda Item 6 – Review and Update Strategic Plan Accomplishments

Staff will send the accomplishment sheets in word document format. The following updates were provided:

1.0 Access to Justice/Safety

- 1.1 Family Justice Center (Tinsley) – No update
- 1.2 Less Fear More Reporting (Scharlau) – No update

2.0 Wrap Around Services

- 2.1 An EMS Liaison - like A. Carbajal (Carbajal)
 - Commission Member Angel Carbajal reported that Chief Greg Ruiz supports having a representative from Fire Medical Rescue on the Commission and will assign a designee
- 2.2 Supporting Next Steps: Re-Entry Program (Lathyn)
 - Chair Karyn Lathan provided general outline of the program
- 2.3 Trauma Informed Department Champions (Scharlau) – No update
- 2.4 Better Use of Existing Resources / Identify Partners / Identify Other Agencies Doing Trauma Informed Care in Tempe [Combined Accomplishments] (Dode)
 - Commission Member Ilene Dode is meeting with representatives at EMPACT in January

3.0 Training

- 3.1 Simulation Strategies (Kastenbaum)
 - Commission Member Beatrice Kastenbaum would like to establish a way to share information gathered with other Commission Members (ex. DropBox, etc.)
 - Beatrice has not found an existing simulation for Trauma Informed Care and will follow up with Commission Member Kristen Scharlau for further direction
- 3.2 Outreach and Training for Justice, Health Community, Public Officials (Oliver/O’Grady) – No update
- 3.3 All Departments Use Organization Assessment Tool (Scharlau) – No update
- 3.4 Supervisor Trained to Recognize and Respond to Traumatized Staff (Oliver) – No update

4.0 Education & Opportunity

- 4.1 Education and Outreach – No update
- 4.2 Outreach, Networking and Training Activities – Community Member (Graham) – No update
- 4.3 Identify the Populations that are Vulnerable – Where do we engage with them? – Includes the Offenders – No update

Agenda Item 7 – Commission Member Updates

Commission Member Patrick Foster:

- Arizona State University (ASU) will be launching a diversion program for students cited by campus police for Underage Consumption in the Spring

Commission Member Angel Carbajal:

- Tempe Police does not have any backlog of sexual assault kits
 - A contracted detective has been assigned to these cases, some dating back 20 years

Chair Karyn Latham:

- Recently participated in ride-a-long’s

Agenda Item 8 – Future Agenda Items – January 15, 2019

- Review and Update Strategic Plan Accomplishments

Agenda Item 9 – Adjournment

MOTION: Vice-Chair Peggy Tinsley moved to ADJOURN.

SECOND: Motion Seconded by Commission Member Beatrice Kastenbaum; Motion passed on a 7-0 Vote

AYES: Commission Members Angel Carbajal, Ilene Dode, Patrick Foster, Beatrice Kastenbaum, Chair Karyn Lathan, Mary O’Grady and Vice-Chair Margaret “Peggy” Tinsley

NAYS: None

ABSENT: Commission Members William Graham, Jill Oliver and Kristen Scharlau

Meeting adjourned at 7:10 p.m.

Next meeting will be on January 15, 2019

Minutes Prepared by: Melissa Placencia

Reviewed by: Paul Bentley

Karyn Lathan, Chair

The “MeToo” movement



Much has been said recently about women who have suffered from the sexual assaults of men.

It is true that the conduct of some men is deplorable in this regard, but it is also true that the conduct of some women is deplorable as well.

The 1960s produced a sexual revolution unheard of in the history of the world, which in turn caused a revolution in family life from which we are still reeling, and the end of which is nowhere in sight.

The trend began over one hundred years ago, and gained momentum in World War I. Before the war, for example, women covered their entire bodies with clothing. After the war, the hemlines came up and the necklines came down.

Never in the history of women’s dress, up to about 1918, did women wear skirts above their ankles. It was considered immodest. Even in the eighteenth century, where the necklines were low, women covered their arms to at least three-quarter length, and wore skirts to their ankles. To show one’s bare arms or to wear a skirt higher than the ankles was a sign of a prostitute.

By the 1920s women's clothing had undergone a radical transformation. So did their behavior. With the advent of the cinema, and especially that of Hollywood, the "glamor girl" look became fashionable, as well as the flirtatious activity which accompanied it. Nevertheless the average respectable woman wore a dress that came to mid-leg length, and was otherwise modest in clothing. The skirts gradually made their way higher during the 1940's and 1950's, but in general a woman's dress was within the norms of modesty.

I say "in general," because even the 1930s saw the dawn of tight-fitting dresses on women, which were immodest inasmuch as they were too revealing. Later this gave way to a full skirt in the 1950's, much more modest. But the 1960's saw the return of the tight dress, and with it the miniskirt, something that the human race had never seen on decent women since the dawn of mankind.

Hollywood became extremely immodest in both dress and behavior in the 1950s. It was the prelude of the sexual revolution of the 1960s. Marilyn Monroe was a typical example of this degenerate tendency.

Up to about 1965, most women were married, not divorced, had five or six children, at times more, and were devoted to their homes. With the appearance of the birth control pill in the 1960s, the role and attitudes of women would change radically, and with these changes, family life would suffer immeasurably.



Betty Friedan

"Freed" from the burden of having and raising children, and urged on by the radical feminists such as Betty Friedan, women left their homes and went out into the workplace. This change was concurrent with the general attitude of sexual freedom in the 1960s, by which people abandoned the inhibitions of previous times, and felt no restraints in pursuing the inclinations of their lower nature. Movies and television took ever greater liberties in this regard. This decline in morals could easily be seen if one were to trace, little by little, the modesty of television in the 1950s to the immodesty of television in our own time. The doses came in small spoonfuls, just as Vatican II did. Little by little decent people were asked to tolerate more and more immodesty.

The effect of all of this revolution in sexual mores, as well as the role of women, is that men and women have been thrown together into situations which are very dangerous. Women are daily interacting with men in the workplace. In many cases they are dressed in such a way as to be immodestly attractive to men. The inevitable result is that, unless the men in the office are very vigilant about the virtue of chastity and fidelity to their wives, some very bad things take place.

The reason why there was, in past times, so much modesty in women's dress, and the reason why women stayed mostly in the home, is precisely that men have a very hard time controlling their sexual desires.



Women operating stock market board and a ticker tape machine at the Waldorf in 1918, during World War I.

Although men are principally guilty, the women are partially if not equally guilty. In many if not most cases their dress is sexually enticing, and their conduct with men often invites sexual advances.

Most of these assaults upon women are seen in show business, an environment which is notably loose and never known for its observance of chastity and fidelity. Most of the "victim" ladies in these cases look like lascivious women, and probably did much to cause the assault.

Other cases of assault occur in situations in which men enjoy much power and influence. Sports figures are often guilty of this as well as politicians. There seems to be an aggression that occurs in men as they advance in power and/or fame. Women should not be close to any environments such as these.

While women should not look odd by returning the mode of dress in 1912, they should nonetheless take all the steps necessary, even difficult, expensive, and inconvenient, in order to avoid being an occasion of sin to men, and thereby inviting upon themselves outrages by unscrupulous males.

Saint John Chrysostom, who died in 404, summed it up:

You carry your snare everywhere and spread your nets in all places. You allege that you never invited others to sin. You did not, indeed, by your words, but you have done so by your dress and your deportment. When you have made another sin in his heart, how can you be innocent Tell me, whom does this world condemn? Whom do judges punish? Those who drink poison or those who prepare it and administer the fatal potion? You have prepared the abominable cup, you have given the death dealing drink, and you are more criminal than are those who poison the body; you murder not the body but the soul. And it is not to enemies you do this, nor are you urged on by any imaginary necessity, nor provoked by injury, but out of foolish vanity and pride.

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