

2011 Campaign HURTS ONE. AFFECTS ALL.



REAL WINGMEN ACT



U.S. AIR FORCE
Poster Facilitator's Guide

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the SAAM 2011 Air Force posters:

- Explain the toll sexual assault has on mission readiness,
- Reinforce the idea of acting as a team,
- Demonstrate bystander intervention,
- Stress collective responsibility for prevention,
- Provide educational tools for SARCs and/or SAPR Victim Advocates (SAPR VAs),
- Identify SARCs and/or SAPR VAs, provide their contact info, and
- Provide information for additional resources.

This facilitator's guide is meant to assist Air Force Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) and/or SAPR Victim Advocates (SAPR VAs) who use the DoD 2011 Air Force posters in trainings and briefings.

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Use the posters as training aids to help reinforce what people may have only briefly seen and read. People need to see a message as many as seven times before they fully capture the information.
2. Start by communicating that when discussing sexual assault, it is possible that people might feel uncomfortable or even offended. Stress that changing attitudes and behaviors requires open discussion.
3. Explain the range of actions that fall under sexual assault. Also, acknowledge that given the statistics, it is likely that there are people in the room who are survivors of sexual assault or who know survivors (you can ask those who know people who have been sexually assaulted to raise their hands; it is valuable for participants to see). Make it clear that if the training distresses anyone, they should feel free to leave the room as long as needed.
4. Start discussion of a poster by first addressing elements at the top of it and then moving down, ending at the bottom of the page. (This guide follows that format.)
5. Ask the questions below to get your audience started. The bullets following the questions can be used to explore topics and facts, prompt participants, or validate their responses.

PRIMARY CAMPAIGN THEME



HURTS ONE. AFFECTS ALL.

QUESTION: WHAT DOES A TYPICAL SEXUAL ASSAULT LOOK LIKE IN THE AIR FORCE?

- Sexual assault usually involves a junior enlisted victim and junior enlisted perpetrator—but can happen to anyone.
- The victim and perpetrator usually know each other as friends, co-workers, or acquaintances.
- Most interactions that lead to sexual assault begin in social settings.
- Many sexual assaults occur after the victim and/or perpetrator have been drinking.
- While the majority of sexual assault *reports* are made by women, the sexual assault of men actually occurs in greater numbers in the Department than the sexual assault of women.

QUESTION: HOW DOES A SEXUAL ASSAULT HARM AN INDIVIDUAL?

- Physical injuries and sexually transmitted infections can sometimes occur.
 - While some sexual assaults can result in very serious injury, many involve minor or non-visible injuries to victims.
- Psychological injuries may occur immediately following the assault and/or several weeks or months later. They often do not resolve without treatment—victims can't just “get over it”—rather victims often suffer in silence.
 - Fear, irritability, confusion, and sleep disruption, may often occur during or immediately following the assault.
 - In about one third of cases, victims may experience post-traumatic anxiety symptoms that interfere with their work, social or home life. Some victims may also experience serious depression or problems with alcohol and substances as they try to reduce the intensity of the symptoms.

QUESTION: WHAT DO YOU THINK THIS THEME MEANS IN RELATION TO SEXUAL ASSAULT?

- Sexual assault happens directly to an individual, but can indirectly affect everyone in a unit, as well as the victim's family and friends.
- Sexual assault can have a long term impact on our fellow Airmen and on the military as a whole.
- Sexual assault is a readiness issue because it diminishes the Air Force's ability to function proficiently at all levels: individual, unit, and command.

- Almost daily there is an article on sexual assault in the military in the media, and so sexual assault damages the reputation of the institution we are a part of and care about.

QUESTION: LET'S EXPLORE MISSION READINESS MORE. WHAT'S YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF MISSION READINESS?

- A unit is "mission ready" when it can deploy quickly and efficiently, determining its competence to intervene in combat situations.
- DoD's mission is to provide the military forces needed to deter war and to protect the security of our country.
- The Air Force's mission is to fly, fight, and win...in air, space, and cyberspace.
- Our mission not only includes national defense, but the defense and safety of the Americans who voluntarily risk their lives for our country.

QUESTION: WHAT ARE ALL THE WAYS SEXUAL ASSAULT HAS AN IMPACT ON MISSION READINESS?

- The mention of mission readiness together with the toll sexual assault takes on the victim is not meant to be callous, but we all need to understand the far reaching impact a sexual assault can have on the victim and everyone else.
- Sexual assault might not have happened in someone's unit, but unfortunately if an Airman sticks around long enough, he or she is likely to see it at some point in their career, and we want everyone in the Air Force to be prepared to respond or prevent it from happening in the first place.
- There is a connection between sexual assault and mission readiness:
 - There is a possible loss of trust in the victim, unit members, or leaders.
 - Victims and subjects may not be available to do their jobs in a unit that already does not have enough people.
 - Victims and subjects may be permanently unable to fulfill their obligation to the military due to their physical condition, mental state, or incarceration.
 - A sexual assault can undermine strategic good will. Examples include:
 - Japan's hesitation to renew bases in Okinawa and
 - Strained relations in Iraq because of incidents of sexual assault and murder of foreign nationals.
 - International problems caused by the actions of a few are often preventable if people act when they see questionable behavior.
- Sexual assault diminishes leadership's ability to focus on the mission because the seriousness of the crime and the safety issues involved appropriately demand a commander's full attention.
- There may be a larger issue of mistrust in peers and leadership that keeps a Service member from reporting the incident, either Restricted or Unrestricted.

AIR FORCE SLOGAN



QUESTION: WHAT DOES THIS SLOGAN MEAN TO THE AIR FORCE AND TO YOU?

- It means Wingmen act with courage. They do what is right, act on their conviction, even when no one is looking.
- It means that no Wingmen shift the blame to others or take credit for the work of others. Real Wingmen step up to challenges and take responsibility—even when it means having to have difficult conversations or make unpopular, but honorable choices. “The buck stops here” says it best.
- Wingmen always act, on duty or off, in the certain knowledge that all persons possess fundamental worth as human beings.
- Wingmen act to achieve community excellence by working together successfully to reach a common goal in an atmosphere free of fear from one another.
- Wingmen selflessly dedicate themselves to maximizing the Air Force team effort.
- Wingmen act on the Air Force core values of integrity first, service before self, and excellence in all we do.

QUESTION: HOW DOES THE SLOGAN RELATE TO SEXUAL ASSAULT?

- If all Wingmen understand their duty to do the right thing at the right time—to live by the motto, “The buck stops here”—they will assume responsibility for positively intervening when someone is starting to cross the line with another Airman.
- If all Wingmen intervene when someone is starting to cross the line with another Wingman, they will play a vital role in creating an Air Force culture in which sexual assault is not tolerated.
- Perpetrators of sexual assault rely on your INaction to ensure they can have their way with a victim.
 - Your quick action is not meddling — it is rescuing a fellow Airman.

BYSTANDER INTERVENTION MESSAGES

Each of the four Air Force posters includes an action statement that is a bystander intervention message:

- Poster A: Intervene when someone keeps pushing drinks on your fellow Airman.
- Poster B: Intervene when someone crosses the line with your fellow Airman.
- Poster C: Intervene when someone inappropriately touches your fellow Airman.
- Poster D: Watch out for each other so no Airman stands alone.

QUESTION: WHAT IS BYSTANDER INTERVENTION?

- Bystander intervention is a strategy the Department of Defense has launched in an all out effort to get its people to engage in preventing sexual assault.
- It is part of what all members of the Air Force can do to stand by their fellow Airmen.
- Active bystanders take the initiative to help someone who may be targeted for a sexual assault. They do this in ways that are intended to avoid verbal or physical conflict.
- Active bystanders also take the initiative to help friends who aren't thinking clearly from becoming perpetrators of crime.
- Intervention does not mean that you directly intervene to stop a crime in progress; rather, these steps are "early intervention" – before the crime begins to occur.
- There are three important components to Active Bystander Intervention we refer to as the ABCs:
 - **A**ssess for safety. Ensure that all parties are safe, and whether the situation requires calling authorities. When deciding to intervene, your personal safety should be the #1 priority. When in doubt, call for help.
 - **B**e with others. If it is safe to intervene, you are likely to have a greater influence on the parties involved when you work together with someone or several people. Your safety is increased when you stay with a group of friends that you know well.
 - **C**are for the victim. Ask if the victim of the unwanted sexual advance/attention/behavior is okay – does he or she need medical care? Does he or she want to talk to a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) or SAPR Victim Advocate (SAPR VA) to see about reporting the matter? Ask if someone they trust can help them get safely home.

QUESTION: WHAT ARE SOME RESPONSE STRATEGIES FOR INTERVENTION?

- As you read through the facilitator's guide, you will see several response strategies that will be introduced during the discussion of bystander intervention. If we are going to help someone who may be targeted for a sexual assault or help friends from becoming perpetrators of sexual assault, having some non-violent strategies on hand for intervening makes taking action easier.
- Here is a quick reference list of all the strategies that will be covered in reference to the posters:
 - **DISRUPTION AND REMOVAL:** disrupting the situation with a reason or excuse that allows you to remove the potential victim or perpetrator from the scene.
 - **WE'VE ALL NOTICED...:** speaking as a group to someone about their troubling

behavior.

- **MISSION READINESS:** appealing to a sense of team and the effect on the team crossing the line has.
- **APPEAL TO AUTHORITY:** reaching out for assistance from someone in authority to help a potential victim or stop a potential perpetrator.
- **WE'RE FRIENDS, RIGHT...:** taking a friend aside and expressing in a caring way that you want what is best for him or her and are worried he or she is going to get in trouble.
- **BRING IT HOME:** comparing how a potential perpetrator might want someone close to him treated (a sister, mother, etc.) with how he or she is treating a potential victim.

POSTER A: BYSTANDER INTERVENTION MESSAGE



**MESSAGE:
INTERVENE WHEN SOME-
ONE KEEPS PUSHING
DRINKS ON YOUR FELLOW
AIRMAN.**

QUESTION: WHAT ARE THE CONNECTIONS BETWEEN ALCOHOL AND SEXUAL ASSAULT?

- Many sexual assaults in the Department of Defense involve the use of alcohol by the victim, the perpetrator, or both parties.
- According to the 2006 DoD Gender Relations Survey, about one third of sexual assaults involve alcohol. Other data suggests the actual number of alcohol-facilitated sexual assaults may be much higher.
- According to the 2010 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey, about 51% of incidents at the U.S. Military Academy, 65% of incidents at the U.S. Naval Academy, and 48% of incidents at the U.S. Air Force Academy involving women, involved the use of alcohol.
- Alcohol lowers inhibitions—it makes it easier to force sex on an unwilling partner and to ignore “No.”
- Alcohol impairs the ability to recognize potentially dangerous situations. When drinking, victims may not notice someone’s persistent attempts to get them to an isolated location or to get them to consume more alcohol.
- Intoxication also makes it more difficult to successfully resist a sexual assault.
- The majority of sexual assaults are planned—even those that occur between people who know each other. The use of alcohol to facilitate a sexual assault may at first appear a coincidence — but the perpetrator often tries to ensure that alcohol is available.
- The goal of an outing is not to “get lucky” or “to score.” Hitting on inebriated people is predatory behavior.

QUESTION: WHAT IS THE BYSTANDER SITUATION?

- Someone is trying to get a fellow Airman in the group drunk, possibly to lower his or her inhibitions to sexually assault him or her.
- Be especially suspicious of someone's behavior when he or she keeps buying drinks for a person who is already intoxicated.
- A perpetrator may try to "corner" the person he is targeting with drinks; that is, keep the potential victim away from friends, co-workers or others who might come to assist.
- Perpetrators may try to put drugs in alcoholic beverages; if you see this happen, you need to alert the victim, the bartender, or an authority. Do not try to confront the perpetrator by yourself.
- If one Airman is pushing drinks on another to lower his or her inhibitions, this is what he or she might be risking:
 - A reputation as someone who is not concerned about the well-being of Airmen.
 - Responsibility for compromising mission readiness in his or her unit.
 - Demotion or expulsion.
 - Prosecution for sexual assault.
 - Imprisonment.

QUESTION: WHAT ARE POSSIBLE BYSTANDER INTERVENTIONS?

- It is important *not* to use strategies that escalate into conflict. An intervention is successful when:
 - Someone is safely removed and/or behavior and attitudes are changed or disrupted, which will not happen if conflict is the end result.
 - The safety of the intervener is also considered.
- The **DISRUPTION AND REMOVAL** strategy is particularly valuable for this situation. Examples:
 - Disrupt the situation by saying that there's something important you have to talk to the Airman about.
 - Disrupt the situation by saying that everyone's headed somewhere else, so the Airman's ride is leaving.
- In some situations it is best to separate an Airman from the potential perpetrator but remain on the scene. In other situations, it is best to remove an Airman from the scene altogether.
 - If the Airman is not drunk, he or she should decide whether to leave, although urge the Airman to stick with the group to avoid having to deal with the person pushing drinks.
 - If the Airman is noticeably drunk, it would be best to take him or her home for reasons of safety.

QUESTION: WHY SHOULD A FELLOW AIRMAN INTERVENE?

- Airmen do what is right—at the right place and time, even when no one is looking. "The buck stops here," says it best.
- Airmen understand that their missions will be more successful, and they will work better as a team if no sexual assaults occur.
- Intervening is part of the Air Force's core values of integrity first, service before self, and

excellence in all we do.

- Every Airman can play a positive role in preventing sexual assault.

POSTER B: BYSTANDER INTERVENTION MESSAGE



**MESSAGE:
INTERVENE WHEN SOME-
ONE CROSSES THE LINE
WITH YOUR FELLOW
AIRMAN.**

QUESTION: WHAT IS THE BYSTANDER SITUATION?

- Someone is behaving inappropriately with an Airman. Some examples of crossing the line include:
 - Refusing to take “no” for an answer—as in he or she doesn’t want to have sex with him, go somewhere with him, or talk to him anymore.
 - Making an unwanted sexual advance or touching inappropriately.
 - Trying to pressure someone by using rank or fear to do something he or she does not want to do.
 - Making a sexually harassing comment or joke.
 - Trying to get someone off in a corner away from friends or others.
 - Trying to ply someone with too many drinks to get him or her drunk.
 - Trying to pressure someone by alluding that something is wrong with him or her if he or she doesn’t enthusiastically agree.
- Training participants might assume that the line would be crossed only with a woman. It is possible the potential victim of a sexual assault might be a man:
 - Sexual assault of men actually occurs in greater numbers in the Department than the sexual assault of women.
 - According to the Defense Manpower Data Center’s 2006 Gender Relations Survey, 2% of men reported that in the past year they had experienced at least one incident of “Unwanted Sexual Contact” (USC) - behavior that would have likely been a crime under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. (A similar 2008 Reserve Component survey found 3.5% of women and 1% of men in the Reserve and Guard experienced USC, while the 2010 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey found 1.2% of men and 9.1% of women at the U.S. Military Academy, 3.4% of men and 16.5% of women at the U.S. Naval Academy, and 1.1% of men and 11.9% of women at the U.S. Air Force Academy experienced USC.)

- 2% of men in the Department of Defense on Active Duty. Do the math—what does that equate to? (The number turns out to be approximately 20,000 men each year, based on 2006 force size).
- Ask what 2% of men on this installation is.
- In comparison, 6.8% of women reported they had experienced “Unwanted Sexual Contact.” What does that equate to? About 13,000 women.
- Ask what 6.8% of women on this installation is.
- Approximately 20% of these sexual assaults are reported to the Department.
- Some facts to share about male-on-male sexual assault:
 - Department surveys indicate that men are victimized in equal proportions by female perpetrators and male perpetrators.
 - Most perpetrators of male-on-male sexual assault identify as heterosexual and have sexual relationships with women.
 - Men can be victims of sexual assault, especially when they have become incapacitated by drugs or alcohol.
 - Being a male victim of sexual assault does not “make” you gay or mean that you are weak.
 - Some male-on-male sexual assaults occur during hazing incidents. While some think that hazing is a rite of passage, it is a form of group-sponsored abuse that is illegal. It has no place in our Air Force. Groups engaged in this kind of assault are dangerous. Call for help or wait until you can safely alert the authorities.
- Airmen should pay attention to their “gut feeling.” If they are uncomfortable with the way someone is paying attention to a male or female Airman, their discomfort should lead them to action—just in the same way it would in a duty situation.

QUESTION: WHAT ARE POSSIBLE BYSTANDER INTERVENTIONS?

- Below are some ways Airmen might intervene:
 - The **WE’VE ALL NOTICED...** strategy relies on a group sometimes being more influential than one individual. Example: “We’ve all noticed that it looks like you’re about to cross the line with our Airman.” This is more effective if several people in the group speak up and if the person crossing the line is not part of a group. If the person is part of a group, it could lead to an escalation of conflict.
 - The **BRING IT HOME** strategy prevents a person from dehumanizing someone. Example: “What if somebody treated your sister that way?”
 - The **DISRUPTION AND REMOVAL** strategy, described in the “Poster A: Bystander Intervention” section, might be useful.
- Interventions should not lead to conflict.
- There are strategies other than **WE’VE ALL NOTICED...**, **BRING IT HOME**, and **DISRUPTION AND REMOVAL** that might work in this situation.

QUESTION: WHY SHOULD A FELLOW AIRMAN INTERVENE?

- The points made in reference to the first poster should be reinforced:
 - Airmen do what is right—at the right place and time, even when no one is looking. “The buck stops here” says it best.
 - Airmen understand that their missions will be more successful, and they will work better as a team if a sexual assault does occur.

- Intervening is part of the Air Force's core values of integrity first, service before self, and excellence in all we do.
- Every Airman can play a positive role in preventing sexual assault.

POSTER C: BYSTANDER INTERVENTION MESSAGE



**MESSAGE:
INTERVENE WHEN SOME-
ONE INAPPROPRIATELY
TOUCHES YOUR FELLOW
AIRMAN.**

QUESTION: WHAT IS THE BYSTANDER SITUATION?

- Someone has crossed a line with a fellow Airman by touching him or her in ways that are inappropriate.
- Inappropriate touching is sexually suggestive **UNWANTED** contact, and can take different forms:
 - Suggestively brushing against someone.
 - Patting and rubbing someone suggestively.
 - Suggestively hugging someone.
 - Pinching someone suggestively.
 - Suggestively giving someone a shoulder rub.
 - Touching the breasts or genitals of another under the guise of a “joke” or “game” or “just playing around.”
- It is possible that the person who is inappropriately touching the Airman is grooming him or her for a sexual assault.
- Grooming is intended to “set up” someone for sexual assault. It involves both winning the trust of the potential victim and seeing how far inappropriate behavior can be pushed with the potential victim.
- There are other warning signs of grooming:
 - Undue, unwelcome, and persistent verbal and physical attention, especially of a sexual nature.
 - Inappropriately discussing sexual material and sexual acts.
 - Not recognizing clear boundaries set by another person.
 - Pushing drinks on someone to get the person drunk.
- Airmen should pay attention to their “gut feeling.” If they are uncomfortable with the way someone is touching an Airman, their discomfort should lead them to action—just as it would in a duty situation.

- If Airmen complain about not being able to tell if touching is inappropriate, stress the following:
 - As people progress in a relationship, they often learn when someone wants to be touched and there may be less need for verbal confirmation. Until you reach that point, you should **ASK** whether they want to be touched.
 - In a professional capacity, you must be especially vigilant about avoiding potentially inappropriate touching, especially if you hold a position of power. Your Airmen may feel obligated to quietly endure actions which make them uncomfortable.
 - The bottom line: If you're in doubt as to whether the person wants to be touched, then **ASK**, and make it clear that you are comfortable with "no" as an answer.

QUESTION: WHAT ARE POSSIBLE BYSTANDER INTERVENTIONS?

- There are different interventions Airmen might be able to use with someone who is a senior in the chain of command, someone who is at the same level in the chain of command, and a civilian.
- Here are some intervention strategies that might be useful with a senior in the chain of command:
 - The **MISSION READINESS** strategy appeals to the senior leader's responsibility and desire to have high morale and maintain mission readiness. Example: "(Sir or ma'am), I know you're here to support us and have our best interests in mind, but I'd like to respectfully say that when you touch AMN Smith like that, it has the potential to be taken the wrong way."
 - The **APPEAL TO AUTHORITY** strategy entails talking to another senior leader you trust and ask for advice or talk to the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) or the SAPR Victim Advocate (VA) to request resources and assistance.
- Here are some intervention strategies that might be useful with an Airman at the same level in the chain of command:
 - The **WE'VE ALL NOTICED...** strategy described earlier.
 - The **WE'RE FRIENDS, RIGHT...** Strategy reframes the intervention as caring and non-critical. Example: Take a friend off to the side and say, "Hey Roger, as your friend, I'm worried you're going to get yourself in trouble here, and I don't want that to happen. Can we talk about it?"
- Here are some intervention strategies that might be useful with a civilian:
 - If the Airman does not know the civilian who is behaving inappropriately and is unlikely to see him again, the **DISRUPTION AND REMOVAL** strategy described earlier can be useful.
 - The **BRING IT HOME** strategy personalizes the issue. Example: "Amanda is a fellow Airman and I can see how uncomfortable she is when you touch her that way. It makes me uncomfortable. Is there a woman you care about in your life? Your mother, a sister? Would you be uncomfortable if someone treated them that way?"
- Interventions should not escalate into verbal or physical conflict.
- Intervention situations often need multiple strategies, and one attempt will most likely not be enough to prevent an assault, but repeated attempts by multiple people will have an effect.

QUESTION: WHY SHOULD A FELLOW AIRMAN INTERVENE?

- The points made in reference to the first two posters should be reinforced:
 - Airmen do what is right—at the right place and time, even when no one is looking. "The buck stops here" says it best.

- Airmen understand that their missions will be more successful, and they will work better as a team if a sexual assault does occur.
- Intervening is part of the Air Force's core values of integrity first, service before self, and excellence in all we do.
- Every Airman can play a positive role in preventing sexual assault.

POSTER D: BYSTANDER INTERVENTION MESSAGE



**MESSAGE:
WATCH OUT FOR EACH
OTHER SO NO AIRMAN
STANDS ALONE.**

**QUESTION: WHAT DOES THIS HAVE TO DO WITH
PREVENTING SEXUAL ASSAULT?**

- Airmen are a team and understand that the team is diminished by sexual assault.
- Part of the day-to-day duty of every Airman is to maintain the team by intervening in situations leading to sexual assault or in situations contributing to a culture in which sexual assault is more likely to occur.
- Every Airman knows that when it comes to preventing sexual assault and bystander intervention, other Airmen have got his or her back.
- When every Airman assumes responsibility for preventing sexual assault, the Air Force will be a place where sexual assault is not tolerated, where Air Force personnel from the top down speak out against problematic attitudes and behaviors, and where female and male Air Force personnel feel safe around their colleagues. "The buck stops here."

SECONDARY CAMPAIGN THEME



**PREVENTING SEXUAL ASSAULT
IS EVERYONE'S DUTY.**

QUESTION: WHY DO YOU THINK THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE NEEDS YOUR HELP TO PREVENT SEXUAL ASSAULT?

- Most sexual assaults occur between people who know each other—friends, acquaintances, co-workers, etc.
- Very few sexual assaults are committed by “strangers” in dark alleys.
- Most sexual assaults are never reported to police.
- DoD estimates that 20% of sexual assaults are reported to law enforcement, SARCs, or SAPR VAs.
- Police rarely have a chance to “prevent” a sexual assault.
- Interactions between people that might eventually lead to a sexual assault often begin in social settings—parties, gatherings, clubs, etc.
- You might have the opportunity to say or do something that keeps events from escalating.
- You can make a difference in someone’s life by preventing them from becoming a victim or a perpetrator.
- If you do not intervene and a sexual assault occurs, you will remember it for the rest of your life.

QUESTION: WHAT IS MEANT BY DUTY?

- We are talking about what duty is in the broad sense—not your daily chores or “to do” list. Example: Duty means something that we are expected or required to do by moral obligation.
- According to the 2009 Status of Forces survey, 95% of all active duty members agree that it is their duty to stop a fellow Service member from doing something potentially harmful.
- There are many factors that go into our deciding if we will act on our duty:
 - Social psychology research has shown that it’s hard for people to take the initiative and act on their own when they believe the group or the social expectations are to “stay out of it.”
 - One experiment placed a person into a situation where a group of people were waiting in a room. The group of people was in on the experiment and was told not to react when fake smoke was pumped under a door into the room. When the person who did not know about the experiment saw the group not react to the smoke, that person often did nothing about the smoke and just sat with the group, or waited a lot longer to react to it.
 - This is what we mean when we say social expectations influence how we will react in certain situations.

- There is a cost to not acting, to not doing our duty. If we choose not to act in some way, what impact does that have on someone's life?
- Preventing sexual assault is a MORAL duty. A duty we should do because "it is the right thing to do." These are your brothers and sisters in arms—what would you do to protect your family?
 - NOTE: Do not engage attorneys in your audience on "moral" versus "legal" duty to act. If you have attorneys that ask about this situation, let them know that it is up to them to decide if a legal duty exists. This is not a trial advocacy class. As a SARC or SAPR VA, you are not here to debate the legal issues, just to motivate people to do the moral thing – which is prevent a sexual assault in the safest way that they can. Right now, the Department is speaking to the moral duty that we owe each other to keep each other out of harm's way.

RED DOG TAG



QUESTION: WHAT DO YOU THINK THIS RED DOG TAG MEANS, "READINESS=RESPECT"?

- Readiness refers to how prepared we are to perform our duty or accomplish our mission.
- Respect, in this context, refers to how we treat our fellow Service members.
- Readiness and Respect relate to each other in many ways:
 - Readiness goes way beyond just combat capability. We are talking about the total person.
 - If one of your fellow Airmen is out or unable to concentrate on the job because he or she has been assaulted, you may have lost a very important member of your team. If there are any medical or psychological problems or injuries, the person may be off duty for quite awhile. Losing fellow Airmen degrades mission readiness.
 - The person accused of committing the crime might also be in the unit. Rumors, "side-talking," and misunderstandings might all distract from the mission. If the person is convicted, they may be sent to prison or put out of the service. Losing a fellow Airman will degrade mission readiness.
 - If someone in the unit witnessed some part of the assault and failed to intervene, that person may be unable to fully concentrate on his or her job.
 - Unit cohesion is negatively impacted when unit members are witnesses against each other.
 - Commanders and unit leadership are taken away from the mission when they have to deal with military justice system issues, safety planning, and other matters relating to the assault.

WRAP UP

IN CLOSING:

1. Training attendees can visit MyDuty.mil or sapr.mil for more information:
 - Myduty.mil is intended for our victims and Service members who want to know how to prevent sexual assault.
 - Sapr.mil is meant for our professionals or those who want to know more about our policies.
2. Attendees can call SARCs and SAPR VAs to discuss questions they might have about prevention or reporting.
3. Attendees can step up and do something when they see a fellow Airman getting into trouble.