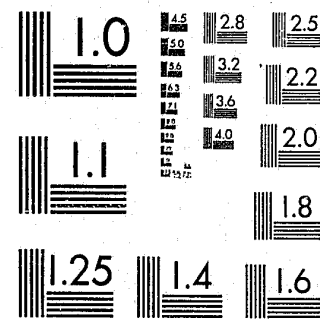


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JUL 6 1979

RAPE

ACQUISITIONS

The Crime and Its Prevention

59572

OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
CRIME PREVENTION UNIT



This pamphlet is one in a series of publications prepared for distribution to the public by the California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General.

For further information, contact:

Crime Prevention Unit
555 Capitol Mall, 8th floor
Sacramento, California 95814
(916) 322-2574

Crime Prevention Unit
350 McAllister Street, Room 1096
San Francisco, California 94102
(415) 557-1150

Crime Prevention Unit
Headquarters Office
3580 Wilshire Boulevard, 9th floor
Los Angeles, California 90010
(213) 736-2366

Crime Prevention Unit
110 West "A" Street, Room 792
San Diego, California 92101
(714) 236-7757

or

Information Services
3580 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90010
(213) 736-2298

Information Services
350 McAllister Street
San Francisco, California 94102
(415) 557-1150

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INTRODUCTION

In 1977, 10,715 rapes were reported in the state of California alone. Only 3,064 resulted in felony arrests and 573 resulted in juvenile felony arrests.¹ It is estimated that only one out of every ten rapes is reported, and even fewer cases are prosecuted.² Statistics indicate that rape victims range in age from infancy to the elderly; age is no barrier. The age group most frequently in danger of attack is from the ages ten to twenty-nine. In the great majority of cases, the victim is usually the same age or a little younger than her attacker. Women who reside in lower income neighborhoods or in urban areas with high crime rates are most vulnerable to attack. Added attention has been focused recently on the increased incidence of rape on college campuses. Hitchhiking, alcohol and drug abuse also appear to be closely linked to the crime.³

The goal of this pamphlet is to help people become aware of the extent of the crime, the reasons behind the act, the legal remedies, treatment and prevention. Through proper education on rape, both men and women may become increasingly aware of alternatives available for the rape victim, may better understand some of the motivations behind the crime, and will be more informed and prepared to deal with the situation should it arise. It is also designed to encourage people to become involved in active community participation for effective rape prevention. Involvement and awareness are two important tools that, when used effectively, can decrease the opportunity for rape.

THE CRIME

Legal Definition

In California Penal Code section 261.5, rape is broadly categorized as "unlawful sexual intercourse with female under age 18." The definition of rape, as stated in California Penal Code section 261, is as follows:

"Rape is an act of sexual intercourse, accomplished with a female not the wife of the perpetrator, under either of the following circumstances:

1. Where she is incapable, through lunacy or other unsoundness of mind, whether temporary or permanent of giving legal consent;
2. Where she resists, but her resistance is overcome by force or violence;
3. Where she is prevented from resisting by threats of great and immediate bodily harm, accomplished by apparent power of execution, or by any intoxicating narcotic, or anesthetic substance, administered by or with the privity of the accused;
4. Where she is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the accused;
5. Where she submits under the belief that the person committing the act is her husband, and this belief is induced by any artifice, pretense, or concealment by the accused, with intent to induce such belief."

A crime that does not fall under the strict legal interpretation of rape may be admissible under the broader category of sexual assault. If a victim is under the age of 18, it constitutes illegal sexual intercourse and may be within the child abuse statutes. There has been considerable controversy over the legal definition of rape as evidenced by the difficulty that exists in obtaining substantial evidence for conviction. Another crime has often been committed in addition to the rape and conviction can be obtained from all or some of these charges, such as assault, assault and battery, assault with a deadly weapon, kidnapping, robbery, murder, and other crimes against persons.

In some instances, civil remedies are also available for the victims of such crimes. The victim should contact a lawyer, legal aid service, or the local district attorney's office to find out if these remedies apply to her case. The state of California also provides compensation to victims of violent crimes through its Victim of Violent Crimes Statute (California Government Code section 13959), and a victim of rape may be qualified to receive such compensation. A victim must contact her local law enforcement agency for forms and applications. Under state law, basic information must be conveyed to the victim by the responding law enforcement agency.

Although legally and traditionally rape is thought of as a crime against women, men and children are frequently victimized. Homosexual and lesbian "rape" in prisons is not uncommon. Statistics show an increase in reported cases of sodomization of young boys as well as incestuous relationships.⁴ A woman may become the victim of her own husband's assault, but the charge of rape cannot be made because of the legal definition. However, a victim can file a complaint and seek prosecution under the legal definition of aggravated assault, among others. Children are protected either under child abuse statutes or other relevant penal code sections.

While we acknowledge that men, women and children can be victims of sexual assault and that not all sexual assault occurs outside the family, this pamphlet will be directed toward the parameters of the current legal definition of rape -- female victim raped by a male assailant not the husband of the victim.

Rape Situations

Research indicates that rape is a planned act in most instances; however, the actual choice of a victim is based on opportunity. The offender frequently picks a victim who appears easily approachable and, therefore, more vulnerable to attack. Vulnerability may be due to a variety of factors, i.e., living arrangements, personality traits or lifestyles. There are some situations that can increase the probability of rape. These situations are not necessarily causes of rape and are not mutually exclusive. They may appear together as contributing factors or they may not appear at all. Studies of rape incidents have found the following sample situations to be among the contributing factors:

1. when offenders are of the same race and age level as their victims, and the individuals meet on weekends in warm months and/or during the evening and night hours;
2. when alcohol is present in either the victim or the offender, or both;
3. when a female is perceived to have a "bad" reputation;
4. when the initial meeting of a victim and an offender occurs at the victim's residence (or any place which allows or encourages the development of an acquaintanceship); and/or

5. where friendship is encouraged (or a friendship already exists) between close neighbors who are of the same race and age level, particularly if they have been drinking together before the rape.⁵

CAUSES OF RAPE

Rape may arise out of the social environment, and resulting in part from the ideas and opinions of our parents, friends, neighbors or society in general. A society which projects men as "studs" and women as persons harboring secret desires to be raped, encourages the acceptability of sexual assault. A society which appears to pride itself on aggression and dominance, and tolerates high levels of violence, can produce a rapist. When individuals feel that they have failed to live up to societal expectations, they experience frustration and feelings of inadequacy. In many cases, this may lead to aggressive and violent behavior which may be manifested by the act of rape.

Reasons Behind the Act

The characteristic of rape which sets it apart from other crimes of violence is that the sex act is involved; however, the reasons behind the sexual assault are much more extensive than mere lust or sexual gratification. Research indicates that the act of rape is a violent means of obtaining power and domination. In 50% of all rapes, ejaculation does not occur.⁶ Rapists receive momentary satisfaction from the psychological effect of supreme control over another person, and through this act, they can alleviate feelings of inadequacy.

There are several recognized motivations behind the crime of rape. Similar acts of violence may be performed for a variety of reasons. But, according to studies of forcible rape cases, three factors are usually present: power, anger, and sexuality. The degree of intensity, the type of threat, and mode of expression may vary. Power and/or anger are usually dominant factors and the sexual act is simply a means of expression. Listed below are the basic types of rape and the characteristics of the rapists who commit them:

1. Power Rape- Physical force and/or the threat of bodily harm (either verbal or through the use of a weapon) is used to subdue the victim. The offender seeks power and control over his victim and sexual intercourse simply becomes the final act of domination.

- a. Power-assertive Rape- The rapist regards his act as an expression of virility and mastery. He feels it is necessary to "keep women in line". He has an inadequate sense of his own identity and effectiveness as a person.

- b. Power-reassurance Rape- This rapist tries to resolve disturbing doubts about his masculinity and sexual adequacy through the act of rape. He needs to place women in a controlled position in order to alleviate his own insecurities.

2. Anger Rape- The rapist manifests his anger, using more force than necessary while committing the rape. He releases his hate, rage and contempt for a woman by beating, sexually assaulting and forcing her to submit to other degrading acts. The rapist may be striking back for wrongs or rejections he perceives himself to have suffered at the hands of women.

- a. Anger-retaliation Rape- Harboring a basic hostility toward women, the rapist's motive is revenge and his aim is degradation and humiliation.

- b. Anger-excitation Rape- (Sadistic pleasure and excitement is experienced by the rapist through the suffering of his victim. His aim is to punish, hurt, and torture his victim.⁷

Myths and Realities

The following are some of the most common myths concerning rape in our society:

MYTH: Women secretly desire to be raped.

FACT: Fantasy is far different than the real thing. Women who fantasize about rape usually think of it as aggressive sex; they do not fantasize it as a violent, brutal and dehumanizing crime. Fantasies are controlled whereas reality has no controls.

MYTH: Women are "asking for it" by their actions or dress.

FACT: No form of dress or provocative behavior is justification for assault. The real message behind this myth appears to be that women are "asking for it" because they are women. Again, most rapists choose their victim because of their vulnerability rather than their demonstrated sexuality. Approximately 4% of all rapes are perpetrated because of suggestive behavior or dress.

MYTH: Rapes are committed in dark alleys by sexually obsessed strangers.⁸

FACT: Of all rapes, 48% are perpetrated by someone known to the victim and 51% of all rapes occur in the home of the victim or the rapist.⁹

MYTH: Rape is motivated by sexual needs.

FACT: Psychologists, psychiatrists, and rapists themselves indicate that it is the desire to dominate and humiliate that causes rape. Most rapists are married or have a sexual partner. What they really desire is the feeling of power that comes from momentarily controlling another person's life.

MYTH: Black men as rapists are to be feared by white women.

FACT: Most rapes are intra-racial and intra-cultural. When intra-racial rapes occur, statistics show that more white men rape black women than black men rape white women.¹⁰

The need to eliminate these myths is clearly evident. So long as we continue to consciously or subconsciously re-enforce them, rape will tend to be perceived as less than the violent crime it is in reality and not be properly understood.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM -- RESPONSE AND SUPPORT

Options and Procedures

After a rape occurs, the victim needs to make some important decisions. This comes at a time when she may be least able, psychologically, to make such decisions. In many cases, her

decision is to do nothing. This may not be to her best advantage personally. It can never be a good decision for other women who may subsequently fall victim to a rapist who is allowed to remain at large. But to do nothing is one option to the victim. Other options will require immediate action, for example, if apprehension and prosecution are desired.

Below are some aspects of various decision/options. It may be better to weigh them in advance so that should a woman become a rape victim, she will have already decided her probable course of action in advance.

1. Do Nothing

This is a choice that many women make out of fear and shame. If a rape has been committed, a woman may help herself by taking action to ensure her future physical and mental well-being, and will help society by taking the necessary steps to report the rape.

2. Medical Examination

A complete medical examination, which includes a pelvic examination, is necessary for a successful prosecution in rape cases. After a rape, the initial reaction of the victim is to clean herself. It is critical that the victim does not shower or bathe, douche, change clothes, rinse her mouth, eat or drink anything, straighten up or clean the crime scene. Valuable evidence such as semen, pubic hairs, fingernail scrapings or other material left by the rapist may be lost through these actions. This evidence may be valuable in identifying the rapist. Without such evidence, it is usually not possible to obtain a conviction for rape, or perhaps to even file a case of rape at all.

A medical examination is necessary for the victim's health and well-being even if she decides not to file a complaint leading to prosecution. Medical authorities will report the crime to the police if the victim is physically injured and goes to the hospital. It is up to the victim to decide if she wishes to file complaint and seek prosecution.

Tests for venereal disease will not be valid for four to six weeks after the rape since it takes that long for syphilis and gonorrhea tests to be productive. Follow-up treatment is available, as well

as abortion clinics which will, upon request, perform safe abortions should the victim become pregnant. At the time of the medical exam, the doctor will explain the use of the "morning after" pill to prevent pregnancy. These decisions are never easy, but every woman must be responsible for her body and herself. She should take all the necessary steps to assure her health and well-being.

3. File a "Third-party" Report

Some women feel that they are unable to report the crime to law enforcement, yet feel the responsibility to do something about it. Rape crisis centers and hotlines can make reports in this situation. Law enforcement will be contacted to let them know that there is a possible rapist in the area. The victim is not involved in any way and her information is kept confidential.

4. Make a Report Without Prosecution

This alternative is available to women who wish to make a report themselves to at least identify or describe the rapist but, for various reasons, do not wish to file a complaint and seek prosecution. If the victim chooses to take this action, she may go to a local law enforcement agency to make a report. This alternative, as well as a third party report, is not fully satisfactory. It fails to force the rapist to take responsibility for his actions, and allows him to remain free and unpunished. There is the possibility that he may continue to repeat his actions, placing the victim and others in danger.

5. Report With Intent to Prosecute

Legal Procedures

When the victim makes the decision to seek prosecution, there are some basic steps or procedures in reporting the crime.

When the victim calls the police, a patrol officer will respond at the victim's location. The officer will ask necessary questions about the rape in order to determine what type of crimes, in addition to rape, have been committed. The officer will need as complete a description of the suspect as possible, as well as a description and license number if possible of any vehicle that may have been involved. This is necessary for apprehension and any future investigation.

Secondly, as previously mentioned, a medical exam is necessary to collect any physical evidence and to ensure that the victim receives all necessary medical aid. In some hospitals, a social worker may be available to speak with the victim and suggest further counseling. The law states that the victim has the right to have an advocate present during the medical examination if she so chooses. The victim is to be advised of this right and, if requested, the exam will not take place until the advocate's arrival.

Photographs should be taken in order to show injuries, but these may not be taken for twenty-four hours in order for the full effect of the bruises to develop. The victim can determine who will take the pictures -- social worker, doctor, nurse or police officer.

Investigation

After the examination, the victim will be requested to sign a release of evidence collected. If a victim is confused or doesn't understand the document, she should ask questions. They will be carefully answered by the attending physician and/or police officer.

After the examination has been completed and the report made, the victim will meet with an investigative detective. Many departments assign specially trained women officers in an attempt to alleviate the tension for the victim and her family. These officers are specially trained to handle rape cases. A meeting is held to obtain all the facts necessary to complete the report. The victim may find some of the questions embarrassing; however, all information relevant to the case must be disclosed for proper investigation and subsequent prosecution if and when the offender is caught. The victim will be asked to identify and/or describe the rapist. Every bit of information she can remember will be helpful, even though it may seem irrelevant.

The victim may be asked to take a polygraph test to help firmly establish the validity of her statements. The victim should not be apprehensive; she did not commit the crime. The test can only lend strength to her report. The polygraph test is not allowed in court as evidence and the decision to take it is up to the victim.

The district attorney will review the report that has been completed by the detective. It is up to the district attorney to decide if there is enough evidence to support a prosecution. If it is felt

that the case lacks sufficient evidence for conviction, the district attorney may choose to dismiss the action. On the other hand, if the decision is made to proceed with the court action, the victim will be given an appointment with the district attorney to review the case before trial.

Trial Proceedings

Court procedures include a preliminary hearing and a Superior Court hearing. The preliminary hearing is held to determine if there is enough evidence to go to trial. The judge, district attorney, defendant, defense attorney, court reporter and the marshal will be present at the hearing, and there is no jury involved.

The victim is presented as a witness, and is questioned by the district attorney and cross-examined by the defense attorney. The victim's past sexual history cannot be introduced, except in certain situations where a judge determines it is relevant to establishing her credibility as a witness. This could happen in cases which involved prior consent to sexual relations with the defendant, especially if he was her ex-husband or boyfriend. If the judge decides there are enough facts and the suspect pleads "not guilty", the case will then go to trial in Superior Court.

Based on the defendant's wishes, there may be a jury in the court trial or the trial may be solely determined by the judge. The victim will be called as a witness again. After the trial in which a defendant is found guilty, the judge will set a date for sentencing.

Corrections

Sentences for the crime of rape depend on the individual circumstances of a case and sentencing is determined by the judge. The crime of rape is a felony. The alternatives which a judge may consider are incarceration in state prison followed by parole, time in county jail and/or probation. If a defendant is found guilty of a felony but sentenced to jail and/or probation, the crime is reduced to a misdemeanor. Stiffer penalties are usually given to repeated offenders. It is important to note that recent changes in the law are making it more difficult for convicted rapists to obtain probation. The California State Legislature has demonstrated a growing concern that there be punishment for those convicted of rape. (Penal Code 1203.09 requires that probation be denied where the rape is forcible or by threat, results in great bodily injury, and the victim is 60 years or older, or the victim suffers from specified disabilities.)

Convicted rapists are also placed on a list of registered sex offenders, and must register with the law enforcement department having jurisdiction of the area in which the offender lives. The offender may be contacted at any time as a possible suspect for rape or other sex-

related crimes being investigated in the area. Additional in-depth information regarding legal procedures is available in the handbook, "Rape -- What Happens Now", which was developed by the Ventura County Office of District Attorney.¹¹

TREATMENT

What to do if Rape Occurs

Should a woman become a victim of rape and is conscious, her first concern should be to care for herself. If badly hurt, a victim may need to prevent lapsing into shock before any other action can be taken. To do this, it is important to keep warm and lie still for a moment. Then she should lock all doors and windows if at home and call for help and support. The victim should next write down all the details that she can remember. If the rape should occur outdoors, the victim should attempt to get to the nearest residence, store or other place where someone can assist her to prevent shock, give emergency medical aid and call for help. Remember, however, the caution in the medical examination section relative to the need to preserve evidence by not cleaning up or re-arranging the physical environment.

Rape Hotlines

In conjunction with legal remedies, there are various community services available to the victims of rape. The easiest and most accessible may be rape hotlines. These are phone numbers that anyone may call at any time to receive or give information about rape. The staff of these hotlines provide referral numbers for legal aid services, psychological counseling services, and can provide help to the victim in weighing the alternatives available. The caller may remain anonymous and, therefore, may feel more free to ask questions than she might during an in-person confrontation. Rape hotlines provide a useful function in dealing with the aftermath of the crime, and stimulating fostering community action for rape prevention. There are hotlines available in most communities. They can usually be found listed in the telephone book under "Rape". Refer to page 17 in this pamphlet for a directory of various hotlines and rape crisis centers in California, current at the time of printing. It is advisable for women to keep the phone number with them, and to periodically check for any change in the number.

Rape Crisis Centers

Rape crisis centers also provide victims with information and services. Many crisis centers have hotlines of their own and work together with other hotlines in providing services to callers who express a desire to be helped. Volunteers or staff personnel are there to assist victims either by providing services after the crime has occurred, or whenever the victim feels she needs aid. Crisis center personnel provide referral services, as well as peer and professional counseling. Personnel are often available to support a victim throughout investigative, medical, and judicial proceedings should the victim decide to seek prosecution.

Public speakers and printed information about rape are provided whenever possible to interested community groups. Most centers are non-profit, volunteer agencies, and may also be listed in the telephone book under "Rape".

VICTIM, FAMILY, FRIENDS, AND COMMUNITY REACTION

Psychological and emotional trauma follow a rape. Left untreated, the repercussions can be far more damaging to the victim in the long run than the physical assault itself. The traumas that all victims endure vary in degree. Symptoms may include insomnia, anxiety, depression, fear of being alone and/or fear of men.¹²

The reactions of family, friends and community to rape, particularly if the crime is publicized, may be confused and negative in their impact. The family reaction to children who have been raped is often extremely emotional, and may be manifested in a variety of responses which are disruptive to the lifestyle of the entire family. Adult members of the family often lose sleep, and react with insecure feelings about reoccurring acts of violence. The initial response may be a need to blame either the child, the assailant, or the parents themselves. Following these reactions is the long-term process of reorganizing their children's lives, as well as their own. Rape will also cause a family to have to deal with the issue of sexuality, and the parents may feel thrust into situations they feel unable to handle. Often professional counseling is an appropriate way to resolve these conflicts.¹³

Community reaction is changing as public agencies, rape crisis centers and women's rights groups educate the public about rape; however, a long social history perpetuates attitudes that change slowly.

Throughout history, conquering armies have, as a matter of course, raped the vanquished armies' women as an act of dominance and aggression. After such defilement, many of these abused women would never again be accepted by their husbands despite the fact that they were unwilling participants. The acceptance of the raped women by their husbands, or men in general, was determined largely by the availability within the community of other women who had not been similarly assaulted.¹⁴

Males who feel the shadow of guilt placed on them by the act of rape often tend to view the crime in a sexual rather than in a violent or power sense. The inability of many husbands to adjust to the rape of their wives has led to emotional and sexual problems, as well as divorce. (This is also a problem for couples living together.) It is encouraging to note, however, that more men are becoming supportive toward their wives in the recovery period following the crime.

The reaction of the victim, her family, friends and the community at large are all issues which must be dealt with on an individual basis. Choices must be made, but the victim needs to realize that, above all, she must retain control over her life and lifestyle. She must be able to resolve her personal conflicts, hopefully with adequate and positive assistance, so as not to feel victimized for the rest of her life.

PREVENTION

Every woman can and should take precautions to prevent victimization. Half of the rapes occur within the framework of women's interpersonal relationships. Additionally, there are environments within our society that heighten the likelihood of the crime. To decrease the probability of victimization, a woman can and should increase her knowledge potentially dangerous situations, avoiding them when possible and being prepared to deal with them when necessary. Below is a checklist of do's and don'ts:

At home:

1. Lock your doors and windows.
2. Install a peephole.
3. List only your first initial and last name in the phone directory and on the mailbox if you live alone.

4. Don't let any unidentified stranger or anyone (friend or acquaintance) you may feel apprehensive about in your home.
5. Set up an exchange system of phone numbers with close neighbors you can trust in case of an emergency.
6. Leave a light on when you go out.

Driving:

1. Check the back seat and floor of your car before you get in.
2. Always lock your doors and close your windows.
3. Park your car in a well-lighted and easily accessible area.
4. If it is dark, have someone accompany you to your car.

Hitchhiking:

If you do not have your own transportation, try to use cabs or buses. You should not hitchhike, but if you do, at least observe the following precautions:

1. Try to accept rides only from elderly couples or women.
2. Before you get in, ask the driver his or her destination before giving yours.
3. While talking to and assessing the driver, stand far enough away from the car to avoid getting pulled in.
4. While riding, keep your hands on the door handle.

Walking:

1. Try not to walk alone at night.
2. Try to walk only along busy well-lighted streets and avoid shortcuts through alleys or empty streets.
3. Carry your keys in your hand (they may be used for self-defense).

4. If you feel you are being followed, reverse direction and try to get away as fast as possible. Head for a well-lighted, populated area and approach a residence to ask for help. Don't waste time knocking on a door if you are being chased. Scream "fire", or throw a rock through a window to get attention.

Remember, it is illegal to carry a gun without a permit. Further, it is better not to carry a weapon unless you have been properly trained in the use of it and are prepared to do so. Remember -- the victim is the surprised party. Any protective reaction will be after the initial assault and perhaps expected by the rapist. For that reason, the use of a weapon is potentially dangerous. Your attacker may take your gun or knife and use it on you. Classes in self-defense are available at many YMCA's and community colleges to teach you ways you can fight back, increase your reaction time, and improve your self-confidence in case of attack. These techniques may take long periods of time to perfect. The best defense you may have is your own mental attitude.

The environment is a difficult factor to control, yet an individual must feel free to live securely. A positive mental approach, and feelings of assurance and self-reliance can be the essential factors in preventing a rape. Try to keep your head. Do not lose your self-control. Evaluate the situation and do whatever appears to be the best course of action. If possible, try to get away as fast as you can, and fight back if necessary and advisable. Many experts agree that your best chance of getting away is in the first 60 seconds. If, however, the victim is immediately threatened by a gun at the head or a knife at the throat, attempting to escape or fight back initially may not be possible or advisable. In such case it may necessary to go along or even cooperate until a safer opportunity for escape presents itself -- but escape may not be possible till after the act. Remember staying alive is the top priority.

Community Action

Community education on rape prevention is available through various service organizations. Involvement in programs such as these, as well as in rape crisis centers and neighborhood watch programs, contribute to a larger group effort and a much stronger force in the prevention of rape.

Some of the social mores that create ambivalence about rape are still, to an extent, reflected in the laws and the operating of the criminal justice system. It is still extremely difficult to convict a rapist, due primarily to evidentiary problems.

Effective crime prevention requires education about the facts as opposed to myths about rape. It also means that women must cast aside their fears and be willing to seek prosecution. Women can lobby for stronger laws and can help to change the laws by reporting the crime in order that the law enforcement agencies and legislators can perceive needs for changes in law and procedures. Community resources and public concern, combined with informed personal prevention efforts by women, will do much to prevent and control this crime.

RAPE CRISIS CENTERS - NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Auburn Area	(916) 885-5571
Berkeley/East Bay (BAWAR)	(415) 845-RAPE
Concord	(415) 798-RAPE
Davis	(916) 758-8400
El Cerrito	(415) 233-2141
Fairfield	(707) 422-RAPE
Fresno Area	(209) 222-RAPE
Hayward/Alameda County	(415) 582-RAPE
Humboldt County	(707) 445-2881
Marin County	(415) 924-2100
Mendocino County	(707) 468-4303
Merced Area	(209) 722-9249
Modesto/Stanslaus County	(209) 829-8444
Pacific Grove/Monterey Peninsula	(408) 373-6991
Pacifica	(415) 359-3647
Palo Alto/Mid Peninsula	(415) 493-RAPE
Placer	(916) 885-5571
Redwood City	(415) 366-7010
Sacramento	(916) 447-3223
San Diego REAL (Rape Emergency Assistance League)	
San Francisco (W.A.R.)	(415) 647-RAPE
Trauma Center	(415) 588-3824/25
Project Rape Response	(415) 982-3910
San Jose	(408) 287-3000

San Mateo (CAPTURE)	(415) 349-RAPE
Santa Cruz Area	(408) 426-RAPE
Santa Rosa Area	(202) 527-4375
Sonoma County	(707) 545-RAPE
Stockton	(209) 465-4997
Visalia	(209) 383-2818
West Contra Costa County	(415) 236-RAPE
Woodland	(916) 662-1133
Yolo County	(916) 758-0540

RAPE CRISIS CENTERS - SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Canoga Park	(213) 888-6515
El Cajon	(415) 466-RAPE
El Cajon REAL (Rape Emergency Assistance League)	(415) 466-7273
Long Beach	(213) 597-2002
Long Beach Now	(213) 434-8922
Los Angeles Commission on Assaults Against Women	
East Los Angeles (Bilingual)	(213) 262-0944
Southeast Los Angeles	(213) 868-3783
Los Angeles (All other calls in city)	(213) 677-8116
South Bay	(213) 545-2111
Los Angeles Rape Response Hotline	(213) 855-3506
Pasadena	(213) 383-6919
Pomona (Sister)	(213) 626-HELP
Ocean Beach	(714) 225-1243
Orange County	(714) 831-9110

Oxnard	(805) 647-1101
Pacific Grove	(408) 375-4357
San Fernando	(213) 620-0144
San Luis Obispo	(805) 544-6162
Santa Barbara	(805) 962-5777 (805) 963-1696
Simi Valley	(805) 522-SWRC
Venice	(213) 938-1097
Ventura	(805) 647-1101 (805) 648-2326

FOOTNOTES

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- ²Menachem, Amir. Patterns in Forcible Rape. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1971, p. 51.
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- ⁶Storaska, Frederic. How to Say No to a Rapist - and Survive. New York: Random House, Inc., 1975.
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- ⁸Griffen, Susan. "Rape: The All-American Crime". Ramparts, September 1971, p. 28.
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- ¹⁰Menachem, Amir. Patterns in Forcible Rape. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1971, pp. 44-45.
- ¹¹Raped -- What Happens Now? Ventura County Office of the District Attorney, Courthouse -- Room 511, 501 Poli Street, Ventura, CA 93001. Copies may be obtained in English and Spanish.
- ¹²Rape Crisis: Your Rights -- Los Angeles County Commission on the Status of Women, January 1978, pp. 5-8.
- ¹³Burgess, Ann Wolbert, R.N.S.C. and Holmstrom, Lynda Lytle, Ph.D., Rape: Victims of Crisis. Maryland: Prentice Hall Co., 1974.
- ¹⁴Brownmiller, Susan. Against Our Will. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1975, pp. 31-40.

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For further information, contact:

Information Services
California Department of Justice
3580 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90010
(213) 736-2298

END