

**RAPE: MYTH OR REALITY**

**A Study on Rape -**

**Prepared by: The Edmonton Social Planning Council  
For the Rape Crisis Committee of Edmonton**

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One would think that an initial look into the subject of rape would be simply a matter of studying one small aspect of the Canadian Criminal Code and a few medical reports. This study has revealed, however, that rape is not such a simple matter as it has opened a Pandora-like box. As the box opens, many issues come forth. Spirits representing the law come forth indicating that rape is a unique crime. Spirits representing societal values come forth and show that rape is perceived as a sexual act rather than an assault. Spirits of past rape victims surface and tell how the condemning environment of friends and professional people had made them suffocate and feel guilty for the rape forced upon them twenty years ago. Academic spirits surface showing different and conflicting interpretations of the rape situation. Also coming out of this Pandora box are new spirits -- women attempting to solve the problems which affect them by establishing rape crisis centres. The integration of these spirits is producing a new public consciousness about the issues of rape. The result of knowing and becoming familiar with such spirits is a new awareness of the vulnerability of women within our society to rape. The knowledge that the treatment in the courts is unjust to the rape victim has the effect of undermining our faith in seeking justice through the courts. The physical dangers of rape bring the rape victim into contact with the medical profession which we find is steeped in the mythology which surrounds rape. We find that not only is the rape victim faced with the possibility of venereal disease and/or pregnancy, but also that she might get only hostility and punitive attitudes from the medical staff. We find that the values in our society are heavily oriented towards blaming the victim rather than the offender.

Women who have studied rape or worked with rape victims often go through a period of feeling paranoid. A feeling of suspicion as they walk down the streets, fearful listening as they lie in bed at nights attempting to sleep, a depression due to recognizing that women, as perceived in our society, are not as valuable as males. This beginning awareness can have the effect of women simply wanting to drop the entire subject. A return to the mythology occurs which states "that rape only happens to bad girls; I'm good so I don't have to worry about it", etc. This has been identified as pushing the fears into the subconscious level. While this type of reaction might be legitimate in some ways, a conscious deliberation on the rape topic can have positive effects; it can bring a sense of power to women in that they can become familiar with attitudes of the legal and medical professions; they become aware of the mythology which surrounds rape; and they can know what to do if the rape situation arises. Women who

have gone through this process can surface more in tune with reality and hence themselves. This initial feeling of paranoia may result in her working towards changing the laws and attitudes which surround rape. It might make us realize that certain aspects that we have incorporated into our own self-identity are the very aspects which are conducive to rape, that is which are in conflict with the values that we see needed. Becoming socialized sex stereotyping familiar with the issues even has the effect of reducing one's likelihood of being raped.

The Violence Research Unit at Denver General Hospital . . . found the resisters scored higher on measures of dominance, sociability, social presence and communality. Their scores indicated they felt more socially competent . . . they could express themselves better, both verbally and physically. The resisters were more self-accepting and had a greater sense of well-being.

RAPE: JUSTICE UNBALANCED

A: THE LEGAL ASPECT OF RAPE

"Assuming that the rape complaints are valid, a man who rapes a woman, who reports the rape to police, has roughly seven chances out of eight of walking away without any conviction. Assuming only one woman in five reports the rape, his chances increase to 39 out of 40. If these figures take into account the high percentage of those who receive probation or suspended sentences, his chances of escaping incarceration are in the vicinity 98 to 99 out of 100. Forcible rape has a lower conviction rate than any other crime listed in the Uniform Crime Report."(1).

The above cited source is referring to the situation of rape in the United States. Canada reflects a similar pattern. For Edmonton, in the year 1974, of the 129 rapes reported, only 31.8% of the cases were cleared by charge or otherwise.(2). For Canada in 1973, of the 2,530 rapes reported, only 40.4% of the cases were cleared by charge or otherwise. This is very low clearance rate. When we compare rape to the offence of assault with bodily harm, we find for the same year that 75.5% were cleared by charge.(3). Rape then in Canada is a crime in which the probability of the case being successfully dealt with, by the law, is negligible.

Rape is also one of the least reported crimes. Various studies point out that the rate of unreported rapes versus reported rapes is very high. The estimated ranges are one in ten(4) to one in four(5) rapes reported to the police. Of those rapes which are reported, 37% in 1973 were classified as

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- (1) Legrand, Camille E., "Rape and Rape Laws: Sexism in Society and Law", California Law Review, p. 93.
  - (2) "Rape Case Proof Rate Under 50%", Edmonton Journal, March 24, 1975.
  - (3) Canada, Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics, 1972-73.
  - (4) President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, Washington, D.C., 1967.
  - (5) Medea, Andra and Thompson, Kathleen, Against Rape.

"unfounded". The category of "unfounded" does not reflect the question as to whether or not a rape in fact did occur; but only that the police and/or the victim decided not to prosecute. This could be due to the lack of evidence, a delay in reporting, the victim being intoxicated, the lack of physical conditions supporting the claim or the victims are too upset or are unwilling to proceed with prosecution. Hence, of all rapes that occur, very few make their way through the judicial process.

The question to be asked in light of this information is: Why is rape under-reported and why is the conviction rate extremely low? Part of the answer lies in the legal framework within which rape occurs.

Although rape is a highly emotionally charged act, the source which clearly distinguishes what it is and how it is committed is defined in the Criminal Code of Canada; Section 143 of the Criminal Code of Canada which states:

- A male person commits rape when he has sexual intercourse with a female person who is not his wife,
- a) without her consent,
  - b) with her consent if the consent
    - i) is extorted by threats of fear of bodily harm,
    - ii) is obtained by personating her husband,
    - iii) is obtained by false and fraudulent representation as to the nature and quality of the act.
- (1953-54, c. 51, s. 135)

Thus we see that rape has essentially four aspects which define an act as rape. First, a male can only commit rape upon a female. This excludes forcible penetration by a female upon a male or forcible penetration by a male upon a male. Secondly, a male cannot legally commit rape with his wife -- even though the individuals may be separated and the psychological, medical and biological effects may be the same. Thirdly, rape must be sexual intercourse, which is defined for the courts as penetration of the vagina by the penis to the slightest degree.(6). This excludes penetration by the penis of the mouth and anus which occurs in 25% of social defined rapes. The fourth and most confusing aspect of legally defined rape is the lack of, or type of, consent to the act.

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(6) Section 3(b), Criminal Code of Canada.



It is the issue of consent that is the primary focus of judicial proceedings if a rape case does go to trial. It is fairly easy to establish the sex of the accused and the victim, somewhat easy to establish whether or not intercourse in fact did occur and fairly easy to establish the marital status of those involved; hence the crux of the issue is the question of consent. The Criminal Code states that rape is "when a male has sexual intercourse with a female . . . without her consent (or) with her consent if the consent is obtained by threats or fear of bodily harm".(\*)

In order to obtain an understanding of the legal implications of rape, it is necessary that we know the difference between intent of the law versus implementation of the law.

On the one hand, we see that the punishment for rape is very serious.

Section 144, Punishment for Rape:

Everyone who commits rape is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for life.

(1953-54, c. 51, s. 136; 1972, c. 13, s. 70)

Yet the conviction rate(\*\*) and the degrees of punishment given to those convicted(\*\*\*) do not reflect the intended seriousness of the crime. The reasons for such discrepancy are complicated: the legal and social attitudes about rape have produced an intricate network of formal and informal restraints on the actions of the victim, the accused, the police, the crown prosecutor, the defense council and the judges, which result in hindering the serious prosecutions of forcible rapes.

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(\*) Other actions which are defined by the Criminal Code as rape are acts which obtain consent of the woman by:

a) personating her husband, or

b) is obtained by false and fraudulent representation as to the nature and quality of the act. This aspect is often interpreted by lay persons as an agreement to intercourse due to the promise of marriage which later is unfulfilled. This is not the case; it could refer to such an incident as a doctor stating "that in order to cure your headache, we will have intercourse -- this intercourse is not sexual in nature, but a medical procedure".

(\*\*) See Appendix 1.

(\*\*\*) See Appendix 2.

The intention or purpose of the written law is to: 1) designate those activities which are not considered acceptable in our society; 2) provide preventive measures by designating punishments for those committing those actions and hence 3) protect the innocent from the guilty. In other words, the law is to act in such a way as to protect persons from becoming victims of non-acceptable social behaviour.

The law has defined that forcible intercourse is a non-acceptable act within our society. It also provides a penalty for carrying out such acts. But, in the case of rape, there are aspects of the law which prevent all persons from becoming victims to such non-acceptable behaviour. This can be seen in the legal exception of the "wife" being raped by her husband. A wife is not offered the legal protection by the law from forcible penetration by her husband.

The physical definition of rape in the law also prevents a group of people from being victims to non-acceptable behaviour. The law designates the vaginal area as warranting a more serious maximum punishment (life imprisonment) than the anal or oral area (sexual assault - 5 years). This delineation does not reflect the degradation of forcible penetration, but rather the value placed on one part of the body over other parts.

As has been stated earlier, the crux of the courtroom decision is based upon the issue of consent to the rape on the part of the victim. For the most part, the sworn testimony of the victim serves as sufficient evidence in prosecuting criminal cases, i.e., a victim is not asked "Did you agree to be robbed or assaulted?". A rape victim on the other hand has to prove that she did not agree to the rape. The fact that the sworn testimony of the victim is insufficient reflects once again that the law is not oriented towards protecting the victim's right to sexual self-determination.

These aspects bring one seriously to question the purpose of the rape laws. Are they for the purpose of protecting women's rights to sexual self-determination, or another purpose? Lord Chief Justice Hales' often quoted adage that rape is a charge "easily to be made and hard to be proved, and harder to be defended"(7) gives an insight into the possible intent -- and is reflected in the practical enforcement - and

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(7) I. M. Hale, The History of the Pleas of the Crown, p. 635, 1778.

that is that the rape laws are for protecting men by making it extremely difficult to obtain convictions. Since men have historically made the laws, the rape laws are for protecting themselves from possible conviction rather than protecting women's sexual self-determination.

With the understanding that rape laws, as they presently exist, are made for protecting innocent men, we can discuss court/rape proceedings, understand what and why proceedings occur as they do, how rape victims can utilize the existing laws to carry charges through to their conviction, and how the laws can be changed to better reflect the right of women's right to sexual self-determination.

#### THE LEGAL PROCESS

After a person has been raped, the legal proceedings can either be initiated by the police laying a charge for the Crown, or the victim laying a charge. In nine out of ten times, it is the police who lay the charge.

Since rape is a criminal offence, it is a crime against the state and not the victim. The legal proceedings are in the form of "Regina" (public interest government) acting on behalf of the victim, versus the alleged rapist. Hence the onus is placed upon the Crown (government) and not the victim to prove the guilt of the accused. In attempting to prove this guilt, it is the police who have the responsibility to gather evidence in order to substantiate the claims made, and the prosecutor to present this evidence to the judge, so that the accused is shown to be guilty.

The discretionary powers of the police can influence whether or not they will lay the charges. Factors such as the victim being intoxicated or drugged, a delay (months - years) in reporting by the victim to the police, the lack of physical conditions showing strife, or a previous intimate relationship of the victim to the rapist can influence the police not to lay the charge. If the victim lays a charge, then it still is the responsibility of the complainant and crown attorney to gather evidence which will substantiate the claims made. If the victim lays the charge, the judge will issue a summons for the accused, and a crown prosecutor will take up the case.

After a charge is formally laid and a summons issued, then the next proceeding is a bail hearing held for the accused. This hearing, held before a justice within 48 hours, evaluates the likelihood of the accused appearing for his trial, and the likelihood of the accused committing further anti-social (criminal) behaviour prior to trial. Unless the prosecutor can indicate evidence that will show the accused will not likely attend trial or will commit future anti-social behaviour, then the accused is released upon his own recognizance with a summons.

A victim might be in fear of what the accused rapist will do to her, during this period of being out on bail. If the accused rapist has given the victim any reason to believe that he will harm her, she should bring this to the attention of the prosecutor prior to the bail hearing. (S)he will then introduce this information to the judge, who in turn will decide if the accused should be released into the community while awaiting trial.

At the first or second appearance in court (in response to the summons issued) the selection of the court and the setting of the trial date occurs. In Canada, it is the accused who has the right to select the judicial process, i.e., court by Provincial Judge, judge and jury, District Court Judge or the Alberta Supreme Court. The selection of the court by an accused can be an important point. Although all the courts work to ensure that justice is implemented, the different courts offer unique positive and negative aspects and affect the likelihood of choice by the accused.

#### Provincial Court

It is within the Provincial Courts that almost all of the crimes (except murder) involving violence are judged. The fact that this court frequently deals with violent crimes has two implications for the accused. Either 1) the courts will view rape less outrageously, since the court is familiar with the violence within our society, or 2) the courts will be stricter in that they are experienced with ascertaining the guilt of a violent criminal, and less hesitant to judge a person whom they believe has committed the crime. These two factors, while seemingly contradictory, reflect a basis for choice of court, especially when the personality of the judge is known.

Another practical factor which influences the choice of the type of trial (and indicates the economic discriminatory factors of the law towards the poor) is that since you do not have a preliminary hearing in Provincial Court, the cost to the accused is less. There is less payment to lawyers for the one hearing. Another factor is that District Court sits in more centres than does the Alberta Supreme Court. The Provincial Court sits in even more centres than either of the other courts.

#### District Court

In District Court, it is necessary first to have a preliminary inquiry. If there is a strong possibility of conviction, then reviewing the evidence before the trial can help the defence counsel build a better case. Although more expensive and time consuming, the District Court appears to offer a better chance for acquittal than a trial in the Provincial Court.

#### Alberta Supreme Court

Alberta Supreme Court is presided over either by a judge and jury, or a judge, sitting alone. Very few rapes are heard by juries because of the common belief (not necessarily valid) that juries will be more likely to convict than judges.

If the decision has been made to proceed in a District Court, or Alberta Supreme Court, there is a requirement that a preliminary inquiry be held. Preliminary inquiries are not held for those cases tried in Provincial Court. At the preliminary inquiry, the evidence that the Crown has gathered is presented to the courts. The defence counsel can review the evidence which s(he) can use to better prepare his/her defence. A determination is then made by the presiding judge as to whether or not there is sufficient evidence to proceed with courtroom hearings.

It is at this point that charges may be dismissed. The reasons for such dismissal could be due to lack of penetration or insufficient evidence to identify the accused. The victim can be, and most likely would be, called upon to be a witness at this point. If the crown counsel would like to have the courts ban the media's publication of the preliminary trial, it can be done by a request from the crown counsel to the judge of the court.

## The Trial

Many persons have either seen a rape trial on television or read an account of one in a book or magazine. While any criminal trial is an unsavory affair, it is important for those raped or working with rape victims to be able to distinguish the fictionalized version of rape and the actual courtroom proceedings.

Initially, it is important to realize that rape is a crime with unique legal aspects, one of which is that if the trial is to be held by judge and jury, then the judge must comply with Section 142, which says in part:

. . . if the only evidence that implicates the accused is the evidence, given under oath, of the female person in respect of whom the offence is alleged to have been committed and that the evidence is not corroborated in a material particular by evidence that implicates the accused, the judge shall instruct the jury that it is not safe to find the accused guilty in the absence of such corroboration, but that they are entitled to find the accused guilty if they are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that her evidence is true.

(Section 142 - Criminal Code of Canada)

Rape and other types of sexual assault on a female are the only crimes which need this warning given to the jury by a judge. This warning has the effect of indicating to the jury that it is more dangerous to convict without corroborative evidence for rape than other crimes. It isolates the female sexual victim's testimony under oath, and in doing so, makes it seem less reliable, thus more questionable.

There is a group of crimes which requires evidence beyond that of the witness (or victim). These crimes are for the most part sexual crimes against females, with a few additional crimes such as treason. The law states not that you can convict without corroborative evidence, but that it is dangerous to convict without corroborative evidence. It is essentially upon the quality of corroborative evidence that rape cases are lost or won.

In order to present corroborative evidence, the evidence offered must be:

- 1) independent testimony affecting the accused by connecting or tending to connect him with the crime in confirming in some material particular that:

- a) a crime has been committed, and/or
- b) that the accused was the person who committed it.

The period of time between the actual rape and the time of its completion by the courts can be anywhere from six to eleven months. Forgetfulness over this period of time can present enormous problems in court. At the time of the incident, the procedure is for the victim to tell the police what happened. The police take notes and then type up a report, which is given to the victim to authorize (sign). This is technically correct, but can present problems at the trial. If there is a statement made at the preliminary which contradicts what is said at trial, then the likelihood of the defence counsel using that contradiction to question the victim's entire statement is high, even if it seems insignificant (i.e., "You said he hit you ten times as you were trying to open the door; now you say he hit you twice"). There is a strong propensity to assume that the police, from their notes on what you told them, have transcribed your comments accurately. Often the victim will read the statement quickly, thinking that generally everything is there, and sign it without realizing the importance of the statement's most minute details. It is for this reason that it is important for the victim to take the time to carefully write out in her own hand writing everything that had transpired. This is usually a very painful process because it essentially calls for reliving the incident, but the failure to do so makes the likelihood of conviction less. The value of the handwritten statement is that:

- 1) you can later compare the police's typed summary sheet to ascertain whether or not there were inaccuracies, and state them to the crown counsel,
- 2) you can refer to these notes before the preliminary and the trial. This handwritten statement becomes especially helpful if there is a long delay in the trial proceedings.

Identity of the accused is a matter between the police and the victim. In 57.7 percent of reported rapes the accused is known; in the other 42.3 percent the problem is more difficult. The most commonly known procedure is for the victim to go through picture albums presented by the police. The onus is upon the victim to identify the person and if there is some question between the head photos of several persons, then the request for a line-up identity is valid in order to ensure the right identity. Another method used by the police is the composite drawing made by the police artist based on the victim's description. This is often used to find the accused and then have the victim identify him.

In the actual courtroom, there are essentially three issues which are the focal point of the discussion:

- 1) that intercourse (vaginal) did occur. It is at this point that medical evidence is introduced. Although mere penetration is sufficient, the presence of seminal fluid presents supportive evidence.
- 2) that it was the accused who performed the offence. This could be substantiated by the accused having scratches or bruises on him.
- 3) that the witness did not consent to the penetration; medical evidence of bruises and lacerations again presents supportive evidence.

The requirements for a rape conviction, on the one hand, can seem feasible and not exceedingly demanding. If one looks, however, at the reality of the courtroom proceedings (as indicated by their history), then one may understandably ask "Why bother going through the legal proceedings at all?". At present, the courtroom proceedings are structured in such a way as to "try" the victim, rather than the accused; and while the courtroom is an unsavory place at any time, it is worse in the case of sexual offences.

When faced with the question of "Why should I go through the rape proceedings in the court?", one can find an answer by looking at the options available to the victim if she does not. The courts are the only legal way of attempting to obtain some form of censorship of the accused. The days of "the family protecting their own" are over. If no form of censorship takes place, then the accused is allowed, and in fact encouraged, to commit rape again, on other victims. Not to attempt going through the courtroom proceedings is to encourage the lack of conviction of rapists, and encourage further rapes.

Although a comparison of the psychological effects on those victims who take their rape cases to the courts versus those who do not has not yet been done; one can see the potential damage to the psyche of the victim if she does not have the opportunity to obtain a sense of a wrong righted. The rape itself takes away from the woman the sense of control over her being. If the victim attempts to ignore the sense of injustice that has been forced upon her, then she could be placing herself, again, in the passive position of being affected by external forces -- and it is this lack of control which is said to be the most humiliating part of rape. If the victim can be made aware that the courts will not necessarily reflect whether or not she was raped, but that it can be a place in which justice might be done, then she



can become a valuable instrument (by going through the exercise of justice) of bringing to the attention of the court and to the public attention: 1) that rapes do occur, 2) that the present legal procedures are unjust, and 3) that the rapist might be treated so that he will not commit further rapes.

#### SUMMARY

In many areas of life, women are beginning to articulate their pains and correspondingly their need for changes in the existing legislation which caused their pain. The recognition that laws and legislation do not treat women fairly is discouraging; but the only way that these laws and legislation can be changed is if the victims of such legislation work to change it. For the rape victim, it adds another problem to the already existing trauma of having been raped, but reality points to the fact that unless something is done, then women will be continually raped. If the victim is knowledgeable about what she can do - if there is a support system for the victim to help her through, and - if people work to change the present laws and legislation, then perhaps the victim's role in the courtroom proceeding can be that of helping the prevention of rape of other women and the victim herself.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data collection processes to ensure the validity of the results.

3. The third part of the document describes the different types of data that are collected and how they are used to inform decision-making. It notes that a combination of quantitative and qualitative data is often used to provide a comprehensive view of the organization's performance.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the challenges and limitations of data collection and analysis. It identifies common issues such as data quality, bias, and incomplete information, and offers strategies to mitigate these risks.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions. It reiterates the importance of data-driven decision-making and the need for ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure the organization's success.

B: THE POLICE

In times of crisis, it is often the police who are first called. Although many incidents of rape are not reported to the police, when they are reported the machinery of justice is made available to the rape victim.

The police have the legally defined responsibility of investigating complaints and gathering evidence in the case of court hearing. In cities and large towns, this is done by the City Police Department. In the rural areas, it is the responsibility of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

When a rape has been committed, it is very important that the police be contacted. This contact can be made by a friend or relative, by the first person the victim comes upon, or by the victim herself. It is essential to state that a rape has been committed, and to identify the location to which the police can come to gather information. If the rape occurred in a remote area, and the victim has had to walk a considerable distance in order to get to a telephone, then the location of the rape should be given to the police in addition to the location of the victim so that a police car could be dispatched to that area as well.

The initial call to the police will spark off the procedure by which the nearest police car will be sent to the given address. The person(s) who would arrive would be a "constable". The constable will be primarily concerned with ascertaining the need for immediate medical attention, the identity of the man involved and the location. This is needed in order to attempt to find the suspect as soon as possible. He/she will then attempt to ascertain whether rape (penetration of the vagina by the penis) did occur. If this is the case, then (s)he will call the Morality Squad of the Police Department to carry out the investigation. If the victim would prefer dealing with a female police officer, then a request should be made at this point. If rape did not occur (as legally defined), then (s)he may take information so as to lay a charge of gross indecency or sexual assault.

Upon the arrival of the Morality Squad (who are specially trained in the investigation of crimes such as rape), they will need to be brief on the information obtained thus far. This can be done either by the victim or by the constable. The police officer from the Morality Squad will have to ask the victim questions surrounding the incident in greater detail. The police will be taking notes, and although this

can be disconcerting to the victim, such information could be vital to the judicial process if the case goes to court.

If the victim has been seriously harmed, then the initial questioning period will be delayed while arrangements are made to take the victim to the hospital. If the victim is not seriously harmed, then the police will utilize this situation to obtain the basic facts.

After obtaining these facts, the police will encourage the victim to go to the hospital for a medical examination. The decision as to whether or not the victim wants to do this is left to the victim; she might prefer to see her family physician. It should be noted however that a medical examination at this point is very important. A medical examination can provide evidence of intercourse (the presence of semen), record evidence of lack of consent (bruises, scratches, cuts) and provide an early opportunity to prevent pregnancy or venereal diseases. If the victim has to wait to see the family physician, then these aspects might not be covered to the extent required by the courts.

In Edmonton, the Police Department takes the victim to the Misericordia Hospital, the General Hospital or the Royal Alexandra Hospital where there is, under contract, a doctor who handles rape cases. The police will wait for the examination to be completed, and, since most rape victims are discharged from emergency right away, provide transportation back to the place of the victim's choice.

At one point, the police will have to have the victim tell her view of the incident in the greatest detail possible. This will be typed into a "written statement" which will have to be signed by the victim as to its truth. This statement will, if the case goes to court, be used as the story of the victim and be submitted as evidence. This written statement can be very important, and attention should be given to carefully reading the statement, so that even the smallest point (i.e., time, number of times hit, number of swallows of beer, etc.) should be accurate. Some aspects could have been misinterpreted, or placed in incorrect order so that the victim should be very careful in rereading the statement before she signs it. A general agreement with the intent of the statement but not the detail could later cause a case to be thrown out of court.

Since the statement plays such an important part in the criminal proceedings, attention should be given, by the police and the victim, as to when the victim is the most clear-headed and articulate.

Since most rapes occur at night often the victim, after having the medical examination, is too tired and dazed to be the most articulate. Or due to the emotional trauma of the incident, the doctor might have prescribed some medication for the victim. In any case, consideration should be given to the degree of clear-headedness of the victim and to the meeting arrangements with the police after the victim has had some sleep. While there might be an impulse to get everything over as soon as possible, the victim should be reminded that mistakes made in the details of the signed statement could later cause the accused to be acquitted in the courts, even though the act was rape.

### The Laying of a Rape Charge

The discussion thus far has been oriented towards the possibility of laying a charge and beginning the judicial process.

Nine times out of ten, it is the police who formally lay the charge. This is done because the Canadian Criminal Code defines rape as an act against the Crown (Government). If the police are called to a rape complaint, they have the discretionary power to assess whether or not rape did occur. Reasons for the police not laying charges could be as follows:

- a) upon discussion with the police, the victim finds that what happened was not the legal definition of rape (e.g., a husband forcibly has sex with his wife, or there was not penetration of the vagina, etc.);
- b) witnesses, if any, state that intercourse did occur but that it was voluntary;
- c) medical evidence points to lack of penetration when the victim thought there was;
- d) a degree of intoxication so as to make the victim incoherent as to what happened (e.g., confusion over order of incident, place, time, etc.).

If the police do not see fit to lay the charge themselves, then the victim does have the option of laying the charge herself. This is done by stating "I want to lay a charge of rape". This requires the police to investigate. If this is done, and the victim does not think that she is obtaining adequate investigative assistance from the local police, then she has the option of contacting the Criminal Branch of the Attorney General's Department (Alberta Government) for an inquiry into the reasons why the police have not laid the charge, or an independent investigation by the Attorney General's Department.

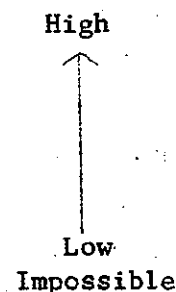
If the victim does lay the charge individually then there will be an additional step in the judicial process, that is a hearing before the Justice of the Peace, legally called an ex parte hearing. This is a hearing in which the justice of the peace briefly evaluates the sworn allegations of the complainant and any witness she wishes to call and decides whether or not to issue a summons to the accused. If the police lay the charge, this hearing before the justice of the peace is not necessary.

If a victim is attempting to evaluate whether or not to lay a charge or be a positive Crown witness, then the police are the ones who could provide insights as to whether or not there is a potential conviction. The victim, as she listens to the police discuss this, should not assume that it is the law that is being spoken but his/her opinion of the likelihood. They have had experience with rape cases, and their advice should be sought and be helpful, but if the police officer says "It will be difficult to convict", the victim should not assume this means discouragement, but that her hopes of obtaining a conviction will be low, but perhaps worth a try.

The degree of intimacy between the accused and the victim seems to affect the court's decision. The following chart indicates the general possibilities (there are always individual exceptions):

Probable success of conviction  
if accused (once known) is:

unknown  
neighbour  
casual acquaintance (party,  
friend of friends)  
relative  
friend  
boyfriend  
lover  
husband



Preserving Evidence

After a rape has occurred, a victim could have two reactions while awaiting for the police to arrive. One could be a psychological reaction of wanting to get rid of everything connected with it. The historical literary image of washing is a reflection on the emotional reaction of the individual to "wash it all away". This could especially be a reaction on the part of the female raped, because of the

real dirtiness associated with rape, i.e., the incident could have occurred on the ground, there could be semen on her or her clothing, etc. This desire to wash away the incident must seriously be delayed. The impulse to clean oneself should not be carried out because it will remove all evidence of the act.

Another reaction that has been discovered by those handling rape cases indicates the strong socialization patterns in women to tidy up or be presentable. One incident was that a woman had been raped in her home. In the struggle before the rape, a bookcase was turned over, a lamp broken and her clothes torn. After the rapist had left, she phoned the police. When they arrived, they found the home tidy, her neatly dressed, and no sense of struggle or rape except her emotional state. At first the incident of rape seemed impossible until later in counselling it came out that the woman had really thought that if she looked a mess, or the house was a mess, then that would indicate that she was a slob and not trustworthy. Probably because of her socialization, she had confused the basis upon which she, through the police, would evaluate her retelling of the incident and need for preserving the evidence.

If rape does occur, a rape victim should not: 1) douche herself, 2) wash her body, 3) wash or destroy her clothing, 4) touch or move anything in the environment where the incident occurred.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in financial operations. This section also highlights the role of internal controls in preventing fraud and errors.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of robust risk management strategies. It outlines various risk assessment techniques and provides guidance on how to identify, evaluate, and mitigate potential risks. The text stresses the need for a proactive approach to risk management to protect the organization's assets and reputation.

3. The third part of the document addresses the importance of effective communication and reporting. It discusses the need for clear and concise communication channels and the role of regular reporting in keeping stakeholders informed. This section also touches upon the importance of maintaining accurate financial statements and providing timely updates to management and investors.

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## II

### RAPE AND THE NEED FOR MEDICAL HELP

One important aspect of rape crisis is the need for medical attention for the rape victim. A trip to the hospital or medical clinic is not only imperative for the health of the victim, but also serves the additional function of collecting supportive evidence for court proceeding if the case goes to court.

The medical profession has been one of the groups identified as giving a "hard time" to rape victims. Often the source of this negative reaction is caused by the personal attitudes of the staff involved, rather than the medical situation itself. For the rape victim, and those persons involved in rape cases, it is important to differentiate the personal beliefs of the medical staff from the medical role they play in the rape crisis.

The medical profession, at the time a woman comes to them, stating that she has been raped, should be concerned with three aspects:

- 1) to examine the patient to ascertain and treat all medical aspects requiring it (i.e., bruises, lacerations, signs of trauma, etc.);
- 2) to collect evidence and record it in such a manner as to be presented to the courts if needed (i.e., location and presence of sperm);
- 3) to provide treatment, if determined necessary, which will prevent the possibility of pregnancy and/or venereal diseases.

These three aspects reveal that the hospital or doctor is not, nor should be, concerned with whether or not rape did occur. Since rape is a criminal act, it is the courts' responsibility to determine whether or not rape in fact did occur. For medical staff to enter into this question is to act outside their professional jurisdiction and it is assuming judicial responsibilities where they have none.

## The Medical Examination

In a case of rape, a woman has just been humiliated, physically as well as psychologically. To undergo a physical examination, especially a pelvic examination, can be a difficult thing to do. It once again places the woman in the position of exposing one's self to unknown persons. If the medical person is a male, this difficulty can be increased.

Although initially difficult, medical examinations are a very important action for a rape victim to take. If there are obvious damages to the body (e.g., cuts, bruises, broken bones, etc.), then a trip to a doctor seems necessary. If, however, there are no obvious damages, one would think it less important. This however is not the case. Since women's sexual organs are internal, it is often difficult to ascertain whether or not any damage has in fact been done. Bruises or lacerations of the vagina can occur, which can result in possible long-term infection if not properly diagnosed.

If the rape victim decides to prosecute, medical evidence can be used and often is necessary for successful prosecution. In the collection of evidence which can be used in courtroom proceedings, the following information is necessary:

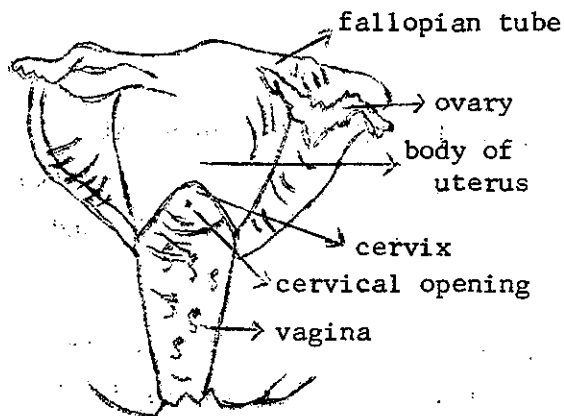
1. Is there evidence of penetration of the vagina by a penis? The usual way of determining this is by obtaining a sample of fluid from the vagina and cervix. This sample should be examined for the presence of sperm and for acid phosphate. The presence of sperm indicates that intercourse did occur. THE ABSENCE OF SPERM IS NOT EVIDENCE THAT INTERCOURSE OR RAPE DID NOT OCCUR. The lack of the presence of sperm could be due to the use of a condom by the rapist, withdrawal prior to emission, a lack of emission, or the rapist having had a vasectomy.
2. At what time did intercourse occur? The location of the sperm (if there are any) can indicate the time of the rape. Since there is the possibility of voluntary intercourse occurring prior to the rape, it is important for the examining medical officer to ask if there was previous voluntary intercourse within the last 48 hours, and at what time did the alleged rape occur. The importance of these questions, as courtroom evidence, can be understood from the following discussion on medical evidence.

GATHERING MEDICAL EVIDENCE FOR TRIAL

When a male ejaculates, there is, on the average, one teaspoon of fluid ejaculated which contains about 240 million sperm. Because sperm represent a "foreign substance" to the body of the female, and bodies naturally act to expel foreign substances, the sperm do not live for long. Sperm after emission, can maintain their motility for up to six hours.

CHART I

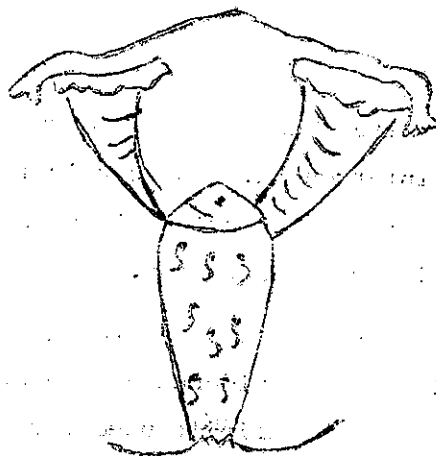
0 - 6 HOURS: SPERM TOTALLY  
INTACT WITH MOTILITY



During the 6 - 12 hour period.

CHART II

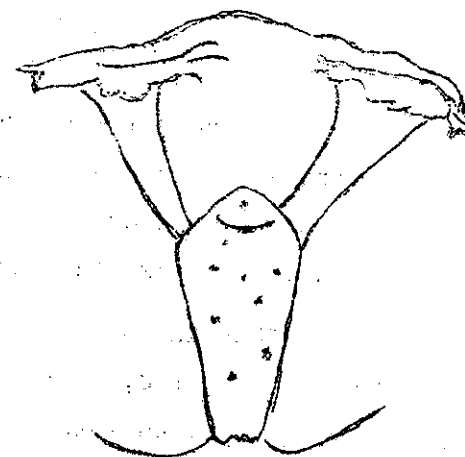
6 - 12 HOURS: SPERM TOTALLY  
INTACT WITH NO MOTILITY



After the 12 hours, the sperm  
itself starts to degenerate in  
that it loses its tail.

CHART III

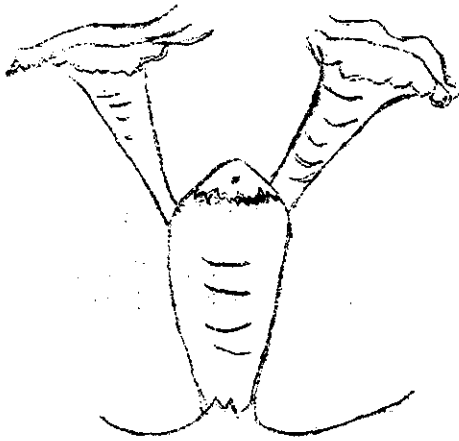
12 - 24 HOURS: SPERM  
HEADS WITHOUT TAILS



After 24 hours, nothing is  
left of the sperm in the  
vagina.

CHART IV

24 - 48 HOURS: SPERM HEADS  
LIVE IN CERVICAL MUCUS  
(IF ANY)



Only if there was cervical mucus can the sperm live up to 48 hours. If there is menstrual blood or an infection in the vaginal area, then the sperm will not survive this length of time, at all.

An exception to this spermal life span is that the sperm could become lodged in the cervical mucus if there was any at the time of intercourse. The cervical mucus thus allows the sperm to have a life span of up to 48 hours. The medical profession cannot obtain information on the location of sperm beyond the 48 hours because this would necessitate an operation.

Thus we see that for the obtaining of evidence to substantiate the verbal evidence that intercourse has occurred, it is necessary to obtain evidence of the presence of sperm. As we have seen, sperm only have a limited life cycle and there is a definite need for recording the physical presence of sperm definitely within 24 hours but possibly within 48 hours. The medical evidence of the presence of sperm can be utilized in the following ways:

If a woman came to a hospital and said that she was raped three hours ago and the last time that she had voluntary intercourse was five days ago, the medical finding would possibly be as follows: there would be motile sperm in the vaginal specimen and in the cervical mucus. The evidence would indicate that she had had intercourse within the last three hours. If, however, a woman said that she was raped

four hours ago but had had voluntary intercourse 36 hours ago, then the findings might be as follows: motile sperm would be found in the cervical mucus and that could be from the act 36 hours ago or it could be from the act of rape. But if there are also motile sperm in the vagina, then that would be evidence that intercourse had occurred within the last six hours. It is this type of evidence which substantiates the claim that intercourse occurred. It is then established that penetration occurred which is one of the requirements for a rape conviction.

The situation could arise in which a woman could say that she was raped, yet there could be no sperm within the vaginal area. When this is the case, it is important that fluid obtained from the vaginal walls and cervical mucus be tested for acid phosphatase (which is an enzyme present in semen). An ejaculation by a vasectomized person would produce no sperm but acid phosphatase would still be present, and this should be tested for.

#### Medical Evidence In Regard to Lack of Consent

In addition to determining whether or not evidence of intercourse is present, it is also the responsibility of the medical profession to ascertain physical evidence of lack of consent to the intercourse. Abrasions, lacerations, contusions, fractures or stab wounds are usually used to indicate lack of consent. If there is such evidence, then photos should be taken to preserve the evidence.

LACK OF ABRASIONS, LACERATIONS, CONTUSIONS, FRACTURES OR STAB WOUNDS DOES NOT INDICATE CONSENT. The absence of bodily harm can be indicative of other factors which prevented physical violence, e.g., a threat upon the life of the victim, the presence of a weapon, knowledge of the accused, etc.

It is very important that the material gathered (i.e., evidence of intercourse, and/or bodily injury) be written in such a way that it can serve as evidence in court. The medical profession has the responsibility of not evaluating the evidence regarding rape, but of collecting it in such a form that it can be presented to the courts.

### Medical Problems As A Result of Rape

Rape, by its nature, involves the reproductive organs of the female involved. Because of this, there are aspects which need to be considered which are not applicable to other crimes. The paramount fear which is felt by most rape victims is the question of "Will I become pregnant as a result of this rape?", or "Will I get VD?". These fears can be so extensive that they can interfere with the victim's decision-making process which is greatly needed at that time (e.g., decision to prosecute, dealing with family relationships, etc.). In this area, the medical team can work to assist the victim, by freeing her from needless fears so that she can turn her attention to other problems.

### Venereal Disease Prevention

Venereal disease is becoming another growing concern in Canada because of dangerous health effects and because it is on the increase.

Venereal disease is the catch-all phrase for most diseases transmitted by sexual intercourse. In Canada, syphilis and gonorrhea (micro-organisms that live in warm, moist environments) are the most common forms of the disease. "Live syphilis and gonorrhea bacteria may be deposited directly on warm moist surfaces, such as the linings of the genitals or the lining of the mouth or throat, or on a break in the skin. Sexual intercourse with a person who has venereal disease provides ideal conditions for the transfer of these bacteria."<sup>(1)</sup> It is the discharge from the penis which carries the bacteria of gonorrhea. This can occur in vaginal or anal intercourse and fellatio (man's penis to woman's mouth). Syphilis bacteria, on the other hand, can be spread from any sores on any part of the body to any openings on the body.

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(1) Boston Women's Health Collective, Our Bodies, Ourselves, p. 101.

The symptoms for syphilis and gonorrhoea in the female are very difficult to detect by the individual. In fact, there is very rarely in the female any outward sign of the disease. It is for this reason that a rape victim should be tested and treated for venereal disease as soon as possible.

Having been subjected to sexual intercourse with a person whose past sexual activity is unknown to the victim increases the need for precautionary measures. If raped, the woman should either go to her private doctor, hospital or the local Social Hygiene Clinic. (In Edmonton, the Social Hygiene Clinic is located at 10012 - 107 Street; telephone number 427-2836 for treatment.)

Treatment consists of taking penicillin or a penicillin substitute for a number of days. It is a good precautionary measure to return for a check-up in order to insure that the infection did not occur.

Early preventive treatment for venereal diseases can alleviate the victim's fears of having caught it.

#### Pregnancy Prevention

The primary questions which need to be asked in order to determine the potential pregnancy of the victim are:

- 1) The age of the victim - to determine whether or not she is of the reproductive age.
- 2) The time of her last menstrual period - this is necessary in order to determine whether or not she was raped at the time when her ovulatory cycle could produce an egg, hence a potential child.
- 3) Whether or not the victim is presently using any birth control method - if the woman is using a form of birth control (i.e., the pill or an IUD) then the possibility of pregnancy is almost eliminated.

Care should be taken to explain to the victim why these questions are being asked. A rape victim may not know why questions are being asked about her birth control methods. She may think that such questions are oriented towards proving that she is of bad character or a loose woman. It should be emphasized that such questions are oriented towards the prevention of pregnancy. The fears, whether or not they are justified, are real to the victim and care should be exercised by explaining to the victim why such questions are being asked.

Information such as this has another positive aspect. The victim has just been in a situation in which her sense of self-determining was physically overcome. For her mental health, it is important for her to reassume some control over the decisions which affect her. Information and explanations by the medical team can assist her. She will know the why and what of what is happening to her, and be better able to deal with the entire situation.

If the victim is within the age of reproducing, and if she is not using some form of birth control, and if she was raped at the right time in her ovulatory cycle, then what is available? The most commonly used procedure is the prescription of a medication which is commonly known as the "morning after pill". This medication is clinically called diethylstilbestrol (DES) or commercially called Stilphosterol, Ethyiny-estradiol or Premarin. This medication must be given within 72 hours of fertilization in order to be effective. DES essentially introduces a high level of synthetic estrogen into the body. This has the effect of sloughing off the uterine lining in such a way as to prevent implantation of a fertilized ovum. Hence pregnancy is prevented.

While DES provides the rape victim with a method of preventing pregnancy, there are several aspects, which need to be seriously considered prior to using DES.

The use of DES had been a source of controversy in the last few years. The source of controversy started in the early 1970's, when 200 young women were admitted in United States hospitals with a rare form of vaginal cancer. It was later discovered that the primary similarity between these women was that the women's mothers had been administered DES while pregnant with these daughters. (DES was from 1945-65 given to prevent miscarriage.) This means that those women who were subject to DES while in their mother's womb could potentially have vaginal cancer.

If a pregnancy occurs despite the dosage of DES, or if the victim is unknowingly pregnant at the time of rape, and if the off-spring is a female, the chances of the fetus developing vaginal cancer are high. For this reason, rape victims should very clearly be warned as to the consequences of carrying a child to term, and be assured of the possibility of obtaining an abortion if DES fails to work, or if she is already pregnant.



Another concern expressed by some in the medical field is the danger that DES itself and produce influences which encourage the growth of cancer cells within the body. Although not proven, there are indications that DES could be a stimulus to a latent carcinoma condition, and potentially a dangerous carcinogen.(2). The U.S. House Sub-committee Hearings on the use of DES in cattle feed (1971) resulted in the ban of such additives (DES) to cattle feed. "Scientists testifying at subsequent Senate hearings to get DES out of the beef described it as a chemical of bizarre and far-reaching properties, chief of which is that it is a spectacularly dangerous carcinogen."

Because of these concerns and the fact that not all doctors are informed of the potential hazards, care should be exercised in the use of DES as a method of preventing pregnancy in rape cases. Information should be given to the victim as to the potential consequences of the medication, in addition to further consultation to assure that pregnancy did not occur.

#### SUMMARY

The rape victim is initially very dependent upon those around her to support her after the degrading rape experience. The medical environment can play an important role in helping the victim to deal with the event. The medical team can provide an immediate response to the medical needs of cuts and bruises; it can allay the worries of the victim by informing her of the preventive measures for VD or pregnancy. Once the victim has an understanding that biologically she has been taken care of, she then can place her energy into dealing with the psychological trauma of having been raped.

Knowledgeable sympathetic medical staff can play an important role in assisting the rape victim to gain control over herself.

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(2) Kay Weiss - "Afterthoughts on the Morning After Pill", Ms., November, 1973, Vol. 2:5.

1. Introduction

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of various factors on the performance of a system. The study is organized as follows: Section 2 describes the methodology used in the study. Section 3 presents the results of the study. Section 4 discusses the implications of the findings. Section 5 concludes the study.

The study was conducted using a series of experiments. The first experiment was designed to measure the effect of factor A on the system's performance. The second experiment was designed to measure the effect of factor B on the system's performance. The third experiment was designed to measure the effect of factor C on the system's performance.

The results of the study show that factor A has a significant positive effect on the system's performance. Factor B has a significant negative effect on the system's performance. Factor C has a significant positive effect on the system's performance.

The implications of these findings are that factor A should be increased to improve the system's performance. Factor B should be decreased to improve the system's performance. Factor C should be increased to improve the system's performance.

In conclusion, the study has shown that factor A, factor B, and factor C all have significant effects on the system's performance. The findings of this study can be used to improve the system's performance.

2. Methodology

The methodology used in this study is a series of experiments. The first experiment was designed to measure the effect of factor A on the system's performance. The second experiment was designed to measure the effect of factor B on the system's performance. The third experiment was designed to measure the effect of factor C on the system's performance.

The first experiment was conducted using a series of trials. The second experiment was conducted using a series of trials. The third experiment was conducted using a series of trials.

The results of the first experiment show that factor A has a significant positive effect on the system's performance. The results of the second experiment show that factor B has a significant negative effect on the system's performance. The results of the third experiment show that factor C has a significant positive effect on the system's performance.

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### III

#### RAPE AND ITS EFFECT ON THE MENTAL WELL-BEING OF THE VICTIM

Various studies on the psychology and intelligence levels of convicted rapists have been done for the last twenty years. However, studies on the effects of having been raped, from the victims' perspective, have only started in the last few years. Partly, this is due to the ease with which convicted rapists can be tested (i.e., in the prison situation), but also partly because of the rape mythology which has not viewed rape victims as victims.

Many articles have surfaced in the recent months which describe rape victims' reactions to having been raped. Reactions have ranged from a desire to commit suicide, to a general incorporation of the event into one's life as one could the death of a close person. As more victims are willingly speaking out about their rape, it is becoming obvious that the reactions to having been raped are as varied as any other type of traumatic emotional experience, (depending upon the personality of the individual). The public's expectations have been that if a woman is raped, then she should be hysterically weeping. What is becoming apparent is the possibility that the victims could be stone silent or hysterically laughing. Since both the police and the medical profession are legally responsible for describing the "state" of the victim at the time of the report, it is very important that research be completed (and transmitted to those involved with rape victims) describing the various symptoms to be identified in rape victims.

For the immediate problems faced by counsellors and friends of rape victims the most accepted (by Rape Crisis Centres and psychologists) description of potential reactions patterns comes from the Women's Crisis Centre in Anne Arbor, Michigan. They have developed what might be called a three-stage pattern.

1) Stage one occurs immediately after the rape and can last for a week afterwards. The woman seems numb, seems to show no feelings and talks very slowly and inaudibly. She may actually be in a state of physical shock (weak pulse, pale, shallow breathing). The victim may express little other than disbelief that the rape happened. She may, or may not, be freely expressing anxiety, fear, shame at being humiliated and/or despoiled.

2) Stage two is indicated by a seemingly outward adjustment. As the woman deals with practical matters, and as one or more weeks pass by after the rape, she may resume her usual activities and appear to be "adjusting" to the experience. She may deny feelings expressed earlier, deny that she has any feelings about the rape and become less interested in talking about it. Although this response is rational and self-protective, if the victim remains in this stage she will not have a chance to really "complete" the trauma of the experience, and incorporate it into her past experiences.

3) Stage three is described as a period of integration. The woman may suddenly find herself depressed and unable to stop thinking about rape. A recent experience may have reminded her of the rape, or a direct problem may arise such as the trial, a problem relationship, or a series of bad dreams. It is at this stage that the victim will need to integrate her fears of being raped again, her potential hostility to sexuality as a result of the rape, her fears of being alone, etc., into her continuing life.

The three stages call for specific reactions from the victims support system (rape crisis counsellors, family and/or friends) in order that she can "finish" the experience in such a way that will not be detrimental to her future life. In the first stage, it is recommended that the woman be encouraged to express herself, to acknowledge what has happened, and that it happened to her. The second stage, while recognizing that the victim might be wanting to develop self-protecting defences, the supportive person should be aware that maintaining such defences for long periods of time could be synonymatic of a lack of control for her emotional state, which she will need to regain. At this point, it is suggested that the victim be encouraged to regain control of herself -- by taking action, by joining a self-help rape group, taking legal action, etc. The needed response to the third stage has been described as the victim needing a sounding board as she works out her feelings about the rapist, about her response to the rapist at the time of the rape, and about herself generally. The victim might have problems in communicating with her boyfriend, family, husband, and might need to draw upon the assistance of the support person to help her deal with these problems.

Rape Crisis Centres in Canada are reporting that in addition to getting calls for rape crisis intervention, they are also getting calls from women who were raped many years ago. These victims had not had the opportunity to work out the problems that had developed at the time of the rape and many years

later were still plagued by them. It is calls such as these which reflect the necessity for a process to be developed by which the rape victim can deal with the traumatic incident, and return to a healthy emotional life. If this process is not developed, not only will the victim have been subjected to a violent, degrading crime, but she will be forced to suffer emotionally for many years afterwards.

COUNSELLING SERVICES AVAILABLE TO RAPE VICTIMS IN THE CITY OF EDMONTON: JUNE 1975

AGENCY	TELEPHONE NUMBER	ADDRESS	FOR WHOM	FEE REQUIRED
Catholic Family and Child Services	426-5515	#207 - 11125 - 107 Avenue	anyone	dependent upon ability to pay
Edmonton Social Services	425-5270	CALL FOR INFORMATION ON WHICH OFFICE TO ATTEND		
Downtown	425-5270	CN Tower, 6th Floor	AVAILABLE TO ANYONE BUT GO TO NEAREST OFFICE	no
Duggan	435-4891	5023 - 108 A Street		no
Glengarry	476-7602	13315 - 89 Street		no
Jasper Place	489-7794	15626 - 100 A Avenue		no
Westmount	452-6193	11009 - 127 Street		no
Family Service Association of Edmonton	424-4161	9919 - 106 Street	anyone	dependent upon ability to pay
Jewish Family Services	424-6346	#216 - 10136 - 100 Street	anyone	no (donations accepted)
Pastorial Counselling Services	426-1861	112 Street and 109 Avenue (United Church)	anyone	dependent upon ability to pay
Student Counselling Services	432-5205	University of Alberta	students of U of A	no
Division of Social Hygiene	427-2830	10012 - 107 Street	anyone	no

Counselling is available through private psychologists and psychiatrists in the City of Edmonton. Such counselling sources are too numerous to list here and often require a fee, but are available to the public.

## IV

### RAPE IN THE CONTEXT OF OUR SOCIETY

In order to understand the drama within which rape occurs, one must be aware of the characters involved and the roles they play. Such knowledge separates the mythology of rape from the reality, and indicates directions towards the prevention of rape. In the previous sections of this booklet, we have discussed the factual aspects of the legal and medical fields, in their relationship to rape. In this section, there will be an attempt to move away from such factual information and move into the area of concepts such as "Why does rape occur in our society?".

The concepts provided are not just the author's but a summary of the work recently done on the societal causes of rape. Prior to 1970, most of the discussions on rape occurred within the framework of "Who is the rapist?" and "What was it about the victim which caused her to be raped?". Since 1970, this orientation has changed. Rather than studying the individual rape situation, now there is more of an attempt to find reasons why that rape occurs within the value structure of our society.

The ideas presented in this section are to stimulate discussion, and to search for ways in which we can stop rape from occurring.

#### The Rapist

In the minds of the public, a rapist is the "sex maniac" or the "sick" person; not known by "anyone we would know", but in reality, the rapist could be the person next door. Patterns in Forcible Rape by Amir (the most extensive study done to date on rape) showed that 57.1% of rapes were committed by someone the victim knew. In only 42.3% of the cases was the rapist a total stranger. The degree of familiarity was broken down as follows:

(1)

Relationship: Offender	Percentage	
	Degree	Total
Stranger	42.3	42.3
Stranger but general knowledge	9.6	
Acquaintance	14.4	
Close neighbour	19.3	
Close friend or boyfriend	6.0	
Family friend	5.3	
Relative	2.5	57.1
No information	.6	

In a Toronto study (with a much smaller sampling), the results were similar:

(2)

Relationship of victim to offender	Percentage	
	Degree	Total
Unknown to victim	39.0	39.0
Known to victim	36.0	
Recently met by victim	25.0	61.0

The image that a rapist is "sick" or a "sex maniac" is also a myth in our society. Of those who are jailed for rape, studies(3) indicate that most rapists are of average intelligence and indistinguishable from ordinary men in psychological tests. There have been some rapists who have tended to show a slight tendency to express anger more openly, but this was the only characteristic which indicated the uniqueness of rapists when compared to the average male population. "Most (convicted) rapists can neither admit nor express the fact that they are a menace to society . . . and even while in prison tenaciously insisted women encourage or enjoy sexual assault."(4).

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- (1) Amir, Menachen, 1971, Patterns in Forcible Rape, University of Chicago Press, 1971.  
 (2) Lewis, D., Rape in Toronto, unpublished MA dissertation, Centre of Criminology, University of Toronto, 1974.  
 (3) Chappell, Duncan, Studies in the Sociology of Sex, Giels, Gilbert, Schafer, Stephen.  
 (4) Selkin, James, Psychology Today, January, 1975, p. 76.



Why do rapes occur between people who know each other and why do rapists not differ greatly from the rest of society in psychological or intelligence tests? Answers to this question are varied but for the sake of discussion in this study, the proposition is that rape is not an evil act carried out by a few, but the result of a latent condition encouraged in every male within our society. The difference being a matter of environment and availability of opportunity. The reasons for this answer lie in two aspects of our society which set the stage upon which rape occurs. For purposes of discussion these two aspects can be isolated into rapes between "known" persons, and rapes which occur between strangers. What influences one category could also influence another, so that the categories often become hazy; but for the purpose of understanding the dynamics involved in rape, they can indicate two motivations at play.

The essence of those rapes which involve strangers is a basic lack of recognition for the victim as a human being or as having human qualities similar to males. This essence is most easily identified in gang rapes, political rapes and criminal rapes. (The definition of criminal rapes shall be those rapes which occur as an after-thought or addition to another criminal act, e.g., a break-and-entry and then rape.)

"Gang rapes" are described as the search for peer-group support (of the males) but also are unique in reflecting little awareness of the victim as a person. The terminology used which has been associated with gang rapes ("a piece of ass", "a whore", "a lay", "a cunt", or a "hippy chick") indicate this lack of consciousness of the human qualities of the victim. (The gang rape also repudiates the myth that rape is an uncontrollable sexual urge on the part of males. It usually is a premeditated act, initiated by a member of the group, but carried out by the group.)

Another rape situation which reflects this failure to view women as human-beings is the rape termed "political rape". Political rapes were more common in the past, but still occur. Political rapes point out: 1) that women's right to sexual self-determination is dependent upon the historical period rather than being an intrinsic value. The Pakistani Army (in 1973) in their military strategy, knew that raping women in Bangladesh would break down that society, hence a more likely victory. Women became simply a means to achieve victory in that situation. They were not persons with the right to sexual

self-determination in that situation, and 2) women are/can be viewed as the property of men, and not humans by their own right. This latter component is found closer to home than the Bangladesh situation:

"I became a rapist. To refine my technique and modus operandi, I started out by practicing on black girls in the ghetto . . . and when I considered myself smooth enough, I crossed the tracks and sought out white prey. I did this consciously, deliberately, willfully, methodically -- though looking back I see that I was in a frantic, wild, and completely abandoned frame of mind.

Rape was an insurrectionary act. It delighted me that I was defying and trampling upon the white man's law, upon his system of values, and that I was defiling his women -- and this point, I believe, was the most satisfying to me because I was very resentful over the historical fact of how the white man had used the black woman. I felt I was getting revenge."(5).

The third type of rape which reflects the lack of consciousness about the human qualities of women is the rape which occurs as an after-thought in conjunction with another crime. An example of this could be the situation where a male breaks into a house to steal, finds a sleeping woman and thinks he might as well rape her on his way out. The theft does not make the distinction in his mind between the material goods he is taking, and the non-material value of the woman wanting sexual self-determination.

The gang rape, the political rape and the criminal rape are all examples of the rapist not being conscious of the human qualities of a human like himself. That woman can become a means of initiation into manhood (as in the gang rapes), a means of attacking the enemy (as in the Pakistan-Bangladesh war and the U.S. black/white situation) or a commodity similar to material objects (as in the crime/rape situation), indicates that it is not that a few men are "sick", but that society has failed to create a sense of values which would prevent rape from occurring. The way in which society creates this lack of consciousness is becoming increasingly apparent. Women in the area of employment, in the area of the law, in the area of media, etc.; women are not viewed as full-fledged citizens with human integrity equal to that of males.

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(5) Cleaver, Elridge, Soul on Ice, Delta Book: New York, 1968, pp. 14-17.

One's reaction to knowledge of a rape act is - "How could they be so inhuman?". Yet, an examination of society reflects the similar attitudes and consciousness towards women that is carried out by the rapist. One could say that society's consciousness is normal, while the rapists' behaviour is deviant; but if one accepts the premise that all social behaviour is caused by and related to existing societal patterns, then society prepares the stage for rape by not viewing women as human beings: the rapists become the actors who carry out the plot.

If the lack of viewing women as human beings provides a framework for political rapes, gang rapes and crime associated rapes, then what framework can be used to explain rapes which occur between known persons? What are the underlying factors which make it possible for a male to rape a female when he sees her in the human capacity as date, neighbour, or relative? Studies written by rape crisis centres, and psychologists studying rape point to the confusion which lies within our society as to sexual relationships or dating patterns.

The following quote points out the potential simplicity of sexual interaction patterns.

Assume for the moment both both men and women have sexual desires and that both are capable either of acting on them or ignoring them . . . Assume that a man may ask a woman if she would like to have sex with him and that a woman may do the same . . . Assume that the one who is asked will respond truthfully. What happens then to our perception of this common form of rape? Under these circumstances, the man who forced the woman would have to face the consequences. The woman would be outraged at the violation of her sexual self-determination instead of feeling humiliated at the loss of her treasure. Society would respond as it now responds to murder or a brutal assault, with compassion for the victim and rage at the attacker.(6).

The simplicity of the above mentioned pattern does not exist. Society is caught instead in a maze of confusion as to "what is" or "what should be happening" in sexual relationships. And it is in this area that a large number of rapes occur with persons who are known to the victim, and cause the most confusion to the victim, the police and the courts.

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(6) Medea, A., Thompson, K., Against Rape, p. 25.

One of the focal points of discussion on why rapes occur between persons known to each other is the effects of sex role socialization patterns for both sexes. The female is socialized to be attractive, dependent (financially and/or physically) upon the male, and passive in actions that need aggressiveness (in jobs, school work, decision-making, etc.). The male on the other hand is socialized to be strong, independent financially and physically, and aggressive in obtaining what he as and individually wants. While these characteristics seem innocent and oriented towards developing mutually compatible couples, the effects of such socialization make the rape situation understandable.

The consumer world is oriented towards making the "beautiful woman". This image is carried by all forms of media. In reality, women attempt to meet the images set for them. By attempting to reach society's definition of beauty, the situation has created and the stage conducive to rape. Not only that only beautiful women are raped, but that women are always seeking men -- the end result of being beautiful. (Being subject to such images the practicality of such beauty becomes meaningless. Women wear clothing which restricts their movement, and make themselves less able to get out of dangerous situations: e.g., high heeled shoes, or platform shoes cause difficulty in running when speed could be the essence of protecting oneself - to give only one example.) Being beautiful is to obtain a husband, lover, boyfriend, or as the media portrays it, "getting a man". Men in turn perceive this as women making themselves available to them.

Another result of society's socialization pattern which encourage rape is that women do not expect to become financially independent. Hence they are dependent upon someone supporting them. Although the position of being financially supported in itself is not negative, it places women in the position of being dependent. This dependency surfaced in the need for drives. That 15% of those rapes studied in Edmonton(7) occurred when the victim was hitch-hiking, this could reflect the practical problem of women not having the financial means of being self-supporting.

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(7) Ringrose, C. A., "Sociologic, Medical and Legal Aspects of Rape"; unpublished paper, Edmonton, 1975.

The fact that women are socialized to be physically dependent upon males for protection has the effect of not socializing a female to be self-reliant in physical situations. The problems associated with this surfaced in the often asked question "How can a woman be raped by a man with his pants down?". Women rarely experience physical contact (either in sports where they can learn the resiliency of their bodies to falling, or in fighting) so that they do not know how to use their bodies to protect themselves and ward off aggressors. Faced with this lack of knowledge as to what their body can do, (i.e., being knocked down does not mean you will die), and lacking any knowledge of how to fight or attack, the role of fear becomes very large and over-powering in the rape situation. Even to the point of the victim and the courts not knowing why she did not fight back harder. Physical confrontations, at the best of times, call for immediate response by the victim; if the victim has not had any experience or learned reflexes to call upon, then the possibility of a cued reaction is almost nil.

The average male on the other hand has socialization patterns which could produce situations of rape. The male in his younger years is encouraged to be strong and not display emotions (i.e., crying or being afraid). While he may be aware that these feelings do exist, they are not ones which are part of his everyday activity. Hence a female victim who reacts to the male rapist with tears and fear is reacting in a way in which the male could not or does not want to identify as a potential reaction of his own. Thus the rapist is less likely to be understanding or sympathetic and stop his actions.

The male is also socialized to achieve in employment, in self image, and in social relations. He could be strongly versed in the value that "if you want something, you go out and get it". While this value does bring valuable contributions to our society, in the area of human sexual relations, it can be very negative. "Getting it" often has to be bargained for, and for a male to go out and get sex, he recognizes that he might have to bargain for it. As he continually does in his job (i.e., hard work means a job, late night work means a promotion, etc.). This bargaining for sex could be in the form of paying or a dinner or movie, manipulating - such as necking or petting, and sometimes even marrying for sex. In summary, he has always been taught that no woman really wants to have sex and he will have to bargain for it.

What these socialization patterns mean is that there is confusion within our society about the role of achievement and how it is/ or is not applied to sexuality. While rape is an act of hostility, this hostility might not be towards the victim per se but hostility based upon the male thinking he has worked and bargained for sex, and therefore it is due to him. That the female says "no" is perceived partly as "no woman really wants sex" and partly "well, that's too bad - I've made my deposit and therefore I'll collect". In his own mind he is not degrading the woman or humiliating her, he is simply getting the best of her.

In this type of situation the victim has a great deal of difficulty. Primarily because she will have had some contact with him as a person, and because of this contact she will expect him to see her as a human being. But she will have difficulty because the courts and the police will be suspicious about her lack of consent to the act. The fact of previous contact will make her wonder if there was something in her actions which gave him the wrong messages; if he knew her as a human, then how could he violate her right to sexual self-determination and why do the police and the courts question her saying "no" to a known person more than they question her saying "no" to a stranger? These questions often lead to rape cases between known persons not being reported. It is also these in rapes where the victim and the rapist know each other that the rapist shows the least awareness of having harmed and humiliated a person.

The framework within which gang, political, and criminal rapes occur is of the female being used as a means to an end or a lack of consciousness of the human qualities of the victim. These cases although possibly accompanied by violence and the terrifying sense of loss of personhood, seem to have for the victim the advantage of obtaining the sympathy of the courts and the police. However, in the rapes which are acted out by people known to each other despite the fact the victim can suffer the same consequences as those rapes carried out by unknown people (though they tend to be less violent), the response of the police and the courts and the people surrounding the victim are often unsympathetic.

RAPE: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHANGE

The laws surrounding the issue of rape have been a focal point for discussion by various groups in the last four years. The recommendations range from establishing ways of eliminating the embarrassment a victim might experience in courtroom proceedings to an entire rewriting of the existing legislation pertaining to rape. The recommendations of the Federal Law Reform Commission, The Federal Ministry of Justice, and the Federal Advisory Council on the Status of Women will be the bodies most influential in effecting future legislative changes. The following is a summary of their recommendations and a discussion on the effects such legislation would have if implemented.

Federal Law Reform Commission of Canada

The Federal Law Reform Commission is currently in the process of examining major areas in the Canadian judicial system. In one of its working papers, titled: Evidence, the Commission recommended "the abolition of all those exceptions to the general rule that the evidence of a single competent witness is sufficient in law to support a verdict"(1).

The effect of this recommendation would alter the requirements of evidence for rape trials. This would mean that the jury or judge would base their verdict upon the sworn testimony of the victim and the accused, (and accompanying evidence). Rape then would be placed within the same framework as other crimes in our society, rather than having exceptional requirements for evidence.

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- (1) Presently the testimony of the unsworn child or the victim of certain sexual offences (sexual intercourse with the feeble minded, incest, seduction, sexual intercourse with step-daughter, or female employee, procuring defilement, procuring and procuring a feigned marriage) is insufficient for obtaining a conviction without corroboration. In the case of the sworn testimony of children and/or the victims of certain sexual offences (rape, attempted rape, statutory rape under 14, and indecent assault on a female) the jury has to be warned as to the danger of conviction without corroboration. These are the exceptions which the Commission is referring to.

## Federal Justice Department's Proposed Reforms

In September, 1974, Justice Minister Otto Lang, in a speech, outlined his department's preliminary recommendations for changing the rape laws. Although these recommendations to date have not been introduced to Parliament, a discussion of the recommendations is relevant, as they might be introduced in the near future. The guiding principle of the proposed changes is to "protect the victim from the acute embarrassment and harassment that too often attends the report of a rape under our present system"(2). The following is a summary of the recommendations:

- 1) To make provisions so that the name of the victim would not be used in the public press.(3).
- 2) To provide for the exclusion of the public at the preliminary enquiry(4) and at parts of the trial where the victim testifies and is cross-examined.
- 3) To prevent the defence council from enquiring into the woman's past sexual activity and her personal life, except in certain circumstances.(5).
- 4) To expand the use of "change of venue" so that the trial could take place outside the environment within which the victim lives.

The effects of these recommendations could be an attempt to eliminate some of the embarrassment for the victim in the hope that more rapes would be reported to the police. These recommendations, for the most part, do not provide reforms to the existing legislation beyond that which already exists.

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- (2) "Lang Outlines Needs for Changes in Sex Crime Laws", Toronto Globe and Mail, September 20, 1974.
  - (3) It is already an existing practice by newspapers that the name of the victim be withheld.
  - (4) The judge presently can, in the preliminary inquiry, request the courts to be cleared or to go "in camera".
  - (5) At present the judge already has the authority to prevent questioning (i.e., victims past sexual activity, etc.) which is not relevant to the trial. The prosecutor and also the victim can question the validity and purpose of the defence council's questioning.



## Federal Advisory Council on the Status of Women

The Department of Justice has requested that the Federal Advisory Council on the Status of Women research the topic of rape and present its recommendations. The Federal Advisory Council on the Status of Women is in the process of finalizing its recommendations to the Department of Justice. The recommendations were based upon the principle: that "the purpose of a criminal trial is to discover the truth, in order to acquit the innocent and convict the guilty . . . In our society we believe that errors should be made on the side of acquitting the guilty . . . I would rather embarrass ten women than send one innocent man to jail"(6). The recommendations are:(7)

1. That the Criminal Code be amended to provide four degrees of sexual assault, requiring for their commission either sexual penetration or sexual contact;
2. That sexual penetration be defined as sexual intercourse in its ordinary meaning, cunnilingus, fellatio, and intercourse, or any intrusion, however slight, of any part of one person's body, or any object manipulated by that person, into the genital anal openings of the body of another person;
3. That sexual contact be defined as any intentional touching of the genital area, breast, buttocks or other intimate parts of a person but only in instances in which the touching can be reasonably construed as being for the purpose of sexual arousal or gratification;
4. That sexual assault in the first degree be defined as sexual penetration in any of the following circumstances,
  - a) where the actor is armed;
  - b) where the victim suffers personal injury either mental or physical, having been overcome by force or by surprise or having submitted through fear of immediate violence or threats of violence or of retaliation against the victim or another person; or having been helpless to resist because of physical or mental incapability or because of having been drugged, or where the victim is mentally defective or has been misled as to the nature of the act;

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(6) "When Myths Masquerade as Reality: A Study of Rape.", pp. 28-29.

(7) The following recommendations are preliminary, with the final recommendations being published in October, 1975.

- c) where the victim is less than 14 years of age;
- d) where the victim is 14 years of age or more, but less than 16 years of age, and the actor is a parent, guardian, employer, or other person in authority over the victim and uses that authority to persuade the victim to submit.
5. That sexual assault in the second degree be defined as sexual contact in any of the circumstances which would constitute sexual assault in the first degree if penetration had occurred.
  6. That sexual assault in the third degree be defined as sexual penetration in any of the above circumstances, but where the victim does not suffer personal injury.
  7. That sexual assault in the fourth degree be defined as sexual contact in any of the above circumstances, but where the victim does not suffer personal injury.
  8. That the protection of the law against sexual assault by a spouse be extended to married persons who are living separate and apart.
  9. That the Criminal Code be amended to remove the existing references of corroboration of a complainant's testimony in sexual offence cases.
  10. That the necessary statutory provision be made so that evidence of a complainant's previous sexual activity with persons other than the accused, be inadmissible, except where the complainant has led evidence of good character which can be contradicted by evidence of her previous sexual behaviour.
  11. The committee was reluctant to recommend that all hearings to trials of sexual offences be in camera, but would agree that judges should be encouraged to use their discretion to bar the public from trials or parts of trials, where this is necessary to spare the victim embarrassment. The committee discussed the question of press coverage of rape trials and it would appear that most newspapers do not use the names of rape victims.

These recommendations, if implemented, will have the most significant effect of altering the existing rape legislation. It will expand the present definition of rape (penetration of vagina by penis) to a wider form. The recommendations in providing degrees of sexual assault and degrees of penalties according to the degree of harm done, hopefully would encourage more prosecutions and punish people accordingly. The recommendations would extend legal protection to the separated spouses which legislation does not do now. It would remove the requirements of corroboration and make requirements of evidence

similar to other crimes. It could prohibit the questioning of the victim's character on matters that are not relevant to the issue. These recommendations incorporate the recommendations of both the Federal Law Reform Commission and the Department of Justice, but also they are expanded so as to alter the definition of rape, the courtroom proceedings and the prosecution of rapists. These changes are recommended in order to bring a better form of justice both to the victim and the accused.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data collection processes to support informed decision-making.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in modern data management. It discusses how advanced software solutions can streamline data collection, storage, and analysis, leading to more efficient and effective operations.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data security and privacy. It provides guidance on how to implement robust security measures to protect sensitive information from unauthorized access and breaches.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the data management processes remain effective and up-to-date.

RAPE THE REALITY: HOW CAN WE PROTECT OURSELVES

Most of this booklet has been oriented toward a discussion on the issues which surround rape. Changes have been recommended which will take a very very long time to implement. The reality is that rape occurs. What can be done to protect oneself from rape? When the parliament in Israel requested a curfew for women in order to protect them from being raped, Golda Meir stated that it should be the men who should be placed upon curfew rather than women. While Meir's comment correctly places the blame for the rapes, it does not help the women protect themselves from rape. Women have said "Why do I need to become conscious of protecting myself? It is an additional problem for me and they are the ones in the wrong." This is all true; the reality of possible rape warrants such consciousness.

The following suggestions are obtained from a variety of sources; for those who want to live in a protected environment but also for those who want to live without the restrictions that our society imposes on women.

IN THE HOME

Since rapes do not always occur on the Street, as is commonly believed, the home should be protected from those who might enter it. If the woman is living alone, these precautions are especially important as she will have less people to call upon in time of danger:

1. Doors should be kept locked. Edmonton is changing from the small town where doors could be kept open. Locks should be in the form of door handle locks, and a chain lock as minimal precautions. It is a good habit to check callers through the chained door before letting them in.
2. Do not let strangers into your home to make telephone calls, get a drink of water, rest for a moment, etc. While seemingly helpful, it can place you in a dangerous situation. It could also cause difficulty in court later because you would be asked "Why did you let a total stranger into your house?".

3. In homes which have easy access through windows, or apartments with balconies and sliding doors, precautions should be taken, making it either impossible for someone to get in by keeping them locked (sliding doors in walk-up apartments often do not lock adequately; dowling, or a strip of wood could be used to lay in the runners, so that the door is not openable); or by making it a difficult entrance-way, (placing a shelf with plants or nick-nacks by the window).
4. One should have a light in the doorway to facilitate finding your key for your apartment/home. Searching for your key makes it apparent to a rapist that no one is home; your searching for the key provides time for him to attack. Lighted doorways can also indicate to passerbys and potential victims the likelihood of someone standing in the doorway.
5. Develop a relationship with a neighbour you can turn to in time of emergency. If mututally agreed to, this can be the sole reason for the relationship.
6. Do not leave your key hidden near your house such as under the door mat, etc.; keep it with you.
7. If living alone or with other women, do not put your first names either in the telephone book or on the mail box. It could identify you as a potential victim.

#### ON THE STREET

1. How you look is important on the street. This is not because rapists are attracted to a certain type of dress, but if you look dazed, depressed, drunk, or drugged, you will indicate to the potential rapist a probable slow response to being attacked. If you are drunk, drugged or dazed, either obtain assistance home from a friend or consciously attempt to become alter (through coffee) so that you are prepared to be confronted with the unexpected.
2. If alone, and on the street, dress and carry things so that you could resist and get away. If your arms are filled with packages, then resistance will be difficult. If you have on high platform shoes, high heels, or a long skirt, then you should be aware that your freedom to resist the potential rapist will be restricted. That is not to say that a woman should stop wearing such garments; but if she knows that she might be walking home late that night, she should consider wearing practical clothes which will allow her the freedom of bodily movement if needed.

3. After dark, women should not walk unaccompanied in parks or deserted parking lots. Parks at night are usually isolated and help if needed will not be available. This caution should also apply to parks that you are very familiar with. Familiarity does not eliminate the possibility of a dangerous situation. Walking on the roadside for a few extra blocks might save the woman from being raped and makes the value of taking a short-cut meaningless.
4. While walking alone, women should be conscious of what is happening around them. Conscious to the fact of being followed by someone passing by several times, or males acting in a way that makes the woman feel "awkward". This consciousness can prepare a woman to deal with the unexpected, and less likely to be caught by surprise. (If you are harrassed by a driver, take down the license plate number and call the police. License plates can be an important identity item and it can be helpful to become experienced in memorizing license plate numbers.)
5. Do not walk close to the inside of the sidewalk, near bushes, alley entrances, driveways or entrances to private places. You are in an easier position to be pulled away from public view, than if you walk on the street side of the walk.
6. If walking alone, it could be helpful to carry in your coat pocket (or anywhere close at hand) a plastic lemon filled with lemon juice which can be quickly squirted into the attacker's eyes. A small can of hair spray can have the same effect. Whistles have been recommended, but they are often reported as not working when needed. The value of the plastic lemon and the can of hair spray is that they can be tested frequently to ensure reliability.

#### TRANSPORTATION

Do not hitch-hike alone. Of the reported rapes in Edmonton, 15% occurred where the female was hitch-hiking. Women often hitch-hike because they do not want to inconvenience friends. This reasoning serves to place themselves in potentially dangerous situations. Women should not be embarrassed to ask friends with cars to take them home; they probably have an interest in your safety too. Recognizing that the bus service in the City is inadequate and sometimes there are not friends to drive, women are forced to hitch-hike. When this is the case, the following measures should be taken to prevent being placed in a potential rape situation:

- 1) always attempt to hitch-hike with somebody else you know;
- 2) hitch where there is a lot of traffic and not in deserted areas or areas that can lead you to the out-skirts of the City;
- 3) never accept a ride with more than one man. Do not be worried about refusing a drive when offered a ride; a sufficient number of rapes have occurred to warrant refusals. You might be perceived as being paranoid, but your safety may be at stake.
- 4) never accept a ride with a man who seems drunk, who does a "U-turn" in order to pick you up, or someone who slams on his brakes just to pick you up.
- 5) prior to getting into the car, check the door handle from the inside to see if it works. Check to see if anyone is hiding in the back seat. Check to see if the man's clothes are closed. Sit in the front seat, or if there are two of you - one in the front and the other in the back.
- 6) know how to get to where you are going so that you will know if the driver goes the most direct route. Ask which way he is going but do not tell him where you are going. Never be dropped off exactly where you are going unless it is a public place;
- 7) if you are attacked while hitch-hiking, contact friends or the police and do not feel guilty for hitch-hiking. Hitch-hiking does not legitimize a rape. If you are attacked or you sense an attack coming, the primary attention should be focused on getting out of the car - either at a red light, a stop sign, or a traffic jam. The rapist might threaten you to be quiet, but you could utilize activity around you to your advantage. Scream and attempt to get out of the car. (If the car is a gear shift car, grab the keys out of the ignition. This should not be done to a car with power brakes because the car could lose control.) Women while driving should make a point of picking up female hitch-hikers, and encourage other women to do the same. Some women also believe the myth that women who are hitch-hiking just want to be picked up by a male. These myths need to be changed too.



## WHEN ATTACKED

The primary reaction, suggested by all sources, is to attempt to get away in all situations. The reaction that "This can't be happening to me." wastes the valuable get-away time. If you sense (and rely on your feelings) something is wrong, or strange, get away. You might be wrong in perceiving the intentions of the person causing the strange feeling but embarrassment or being wrong is better than being raped. Once the situation exists of not being able to get away, it has been suggested to call "rape", "fire", or just to scream, in order to bring help to you. Often it is the case that no one will be near, nor will your screams be seriously taken. But yelling should definitely be attempted.

Once you are attacked, what to do then needs to be pretty much left to the victim. Some have suggested that she attempt to talk the attacker out of it; others have said that this could only serve to delay get-away time or provoke the attacker. Fighting back has been said to be an effective way of warding off the attacker because women are really stronger than they think. Others have said that such attempts to fight might only aggravate the attacker and cause further violence on his part towards the victim.

These suggestions do not clarify to the potential victim what her reactions should be if she is attacked; each individual woman will have to estimate her possible reactions, her strengths, and weaknesses. Self-defence classes have been suggested if not for the actual gaining of self-defence tactics (which require years of training) but for a method of getting an idea of bodily strength. These self-defence classes are available through the Edmonton Police Department for those who are interested in obtaining these skills.

Rape occurs for very many reasons, to a wide range of people. There is nothing to assure a woman that if she takes all the recommendations cited that she will be protected from being raped. Knowledge of these recommendations, and consciousness of the issues surrounding rape in our society, can serve however as a consciousness-raising tool for women (and men) so that we will be less likely to be passive rape candidates. Information allows our subconscious fears to raise to consciousness. Knowledge can prepare one for wise decisions. It can also help us gain a confidence in ourselves which could make raping us a greater threat for the rapist. It is important that this consciousness, based on information, be extended to both sexes. Only in this way will rape prevention occur.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This not only helps in tracking expenses but also ensures compliance with tax regulations. The text further explains how proper record-keeping can prevent disputes and provide a clear audit trail.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It describes the process of identifying key variables and the statistical techniques employed to interpret the results. The findings indicate a strong correlation between the variables studied, suggesting that the initial hypothesis was largely correct.

The third part of the report focuses on the practical applications of the research. It outlines several strategies that can be implemented based on the study's conclusions. These strategies are designed to optimize efficiency and reduce costs while maintaining high quality standards. The author also discusses the potential challenges and how they can be effectively managed.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points and a call to action. It encourages stakeholders to take the necessary steps to implement the recommended changes. The author expresses confidence that these actions will lead to significant improvements in the organization's performance.

The following table provides a detailed breakdown of the data collected during the study. Each row represents a different category, and the columns show the corresponding values for each variable. The data clearly shows a consistent upward trend in the primary variable across all categories.

Category	Variable 1	Variable 2	Variable 3
A	12.5	8.2	5.1
B	15.3	9.7	6.4
C	18.7	11.2	7.9
D	22.1	13.5	9.3
E	26.8	16.1	11.0

The analysis of this data reveals that the most significant factor influencing the outcome is the primary variable. As its value increases, there is a corresponding increase in the other variables. This relationship is supported by the statistical data presented in the table.

Based on these findings, it is recommended that the organization should focus on enhancing the primary variable to achieve the best possible results. This can be done through targeted investments and process improvements. Regular monitoring and reporting will be essential to ensure that the desired outcomes are being met.

In conclusion, the study has provided valuable insights into the complex relationship between the variables. The data-driven approach used here has proven to be effective in identifying key trends and making informed recommendations. The author believes that these findings will serve as a solid foundation for future research and implementation.

APPENDIX 1

CONVICTION RATE OF THOSE PERSONS CHARGED WITH RAPE  
IN COMPARISON TO SIMILAR CRIMES: 1973

OFFENCE	NO. OF CHARGES	NO. OF CONVICTIONS	% OF CONVICTIONS
Rape	148	73	49.3
Rape - Attempted	25	12	48.0
Assault causing bodily harm	3,252	2,304	70.8
Breaking and Entry of a Place	14,686	13,337	90.8

(Statistics Canada, "Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics", Cat. No. 85 - 205, 1973.)

APPENDIX 2a\*

SENTENCE OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR RAPE: 1971

YEAR	PERSONS CHARGED	PERSONS CONVICTED	SENTENCES		
			SUSPENDED WITHOUT PROBATION	SUSPENDED WITH PROBATION	INSTITUTIONAL
1969	144	63	2	1	60
1970	118	41	1	-	40
1971	119	65	-	1	64

(Statistics Canada, "Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences 1970, 1971, 1972", Cat. No. 85 - 201.

APPENDIX 2b\*

LENGTH OF INCARCERATION FOR THOSE CONVICTED FOR RAPE 1970-71

Year	Total	Length of Sentence				
		under 2 years	2-5 years	5 -10 years	10-14 yrs.	over 14 yrs.
1970	40	13	4	18	2	2
1971	64	11	23	19	8	1

(Statistics Canada, "Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences", 1971 and 1972: Cat. 85 - 201.

\* NOTE: The totals are not the same for different charts, although same year is cited. This is due to errors in source (Statistics Canada) but as the range at the most varied point would be 2.7%, it was decided to use the source regardless of errors.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions.

2. It is essential to ensure that all entries are supported by appropriate documentation and receipts.

3. The second part of the document outlines the procedures for reconciling accounts and identifying discrepancies.

4. Regular audits are necessary to verify the accuracy of the financial statements and to detect any irregularities.

5. The final section provides a summary of the key findings and recommendations for improving the financial reporting process.

6. It is recommended that the company implement the suggested changes to enhance the reliability of its financial data.

7. The document concludes by emphasizing the role of management in ensuring the integrity and transparency of the organization's financial operations.

8. The attached appendices provide detailed information regarding the specific data points and calculations mentioned in the main text.

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