

W-15

RAPE
A WORKSHOP GUIDE

61487

U.S. COMMISSION
ON THE
SERVICES OF
NATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR



NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE OBSERVANCE OF
INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR
Department of State
Washington, D.C.

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NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE OBSERVANCE
OF INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR
Washington, D.C. 20520

X WORKSHOP GUIDELINE ON

* *
* RAPE *
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NCJRS

APR 23 1979

ACQUISITIONS

The purpose of this guideline is to assist you in setting up a workshop on rape.* We have tried to provide factual information to which you may refer.**

Included are:

- . a fact sheet containing national data and specific information on the subject
- . an annotated bibliography
- . a list of speakers
- . a list of resource people
- . a list of rape crisis centers and task forces, and
- . a list of films

The following goals are suggested:

1. To provide an overview of the problem of rape.***
2. To measure your State law against the recommendations of the National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year and recommend needed changes.

* "Rape" is used in this guideline synonymously with sexual assault. Legally sexual assault is a broader term, including oral and anal sodomy as well as penile-vaginal sexual intercourse.

** The State Coordinating Committee may put its heading or the heading of the National Commission at the top of page one of the fact sheet and distribute it to workshop participants. Additional State-related material may be added to the fact sheet prior to distribution.

*** Because of the complexity of the subject and the limited resources available, this guideline does not cover the topic of child sexual abuse. If you wish to set up a workshop on the subject, we will offer our assistance and try to supply you with as much material as possible.

3. To examine the extent to which enlightened practices and attitudes toward victims prevail in your State.
4. To recommend means for improving practices and attitudes of police, hospitals, prosecutors, and media throughout the State.
5. To consider Commission recommendations on rape.

Program Suggestions

Basic reforms regarding rape are needed at both the State and local level to correct the injustice against women. The laws of most States are far from meeting the recommendations of the IWY Commission (see page 4), and the attitudes and practices of hospitals, prosecutors, judges, and the media in most communities reflect the myths rather than the reality of rape. It will not be possible to cover in one workshop both aspects in detail.

Following are some program suggestions, from which selection can be made depending on the situation in your State.

1. Consideration of needed changes in the law might be expedited by having prepared in advance a written analysis of deficiencies in State law with recommendations for change. One of the crisis centers listed for your State (see appendix) will probably be able to provide information concerning any efforts in your State to reform the law, and suggest the name of a lawyer or law professor who could prepare a brief for distribution at the meeting and who could also serve as a panel member to outline the legislative situation.

A lawyer who opposes changes that will make it easier to convict rapists should be included on the panel or a written statement of such views should be distributed. A local American Civil Liberties Union office may be able to help you locate information on this subject.

2. A panel could discuss the attitudes and practices of hospitals, prosecutors, judges, and the media. A crisis center might be able

to suggest an articulate rape victim whose experiences would spotlight the deficiencies in community practice. Other panel members might be selected from representatives from the prosecutor's office, a police officer with responsibility for rape investigations, a physician or nurse familiar with hospital practice. A newspaper or TV official might be included if insensitive coverage is a problem.

3. You may decide to use a film or slide show as an introduction and departure point for discussion. This may be used in conjunction with a speaker providing information relevant to your State. In addition to the list of speakers appended to this workshop guideline, suggestions for other local speakers may be obtained by contacting a rape crisis center or task force located in your State. These local groups may be able to lead you to the experts on sexual assault in your area. Also refer to the list of resource people. These individuals are very knowledgeable and will provide additional information and suggestions.
4. The leader of a task force that has investigated practices in a community in your State could cover the practices found, the reforms achieved, and the methods used in the study. A written report for distribution to participants might encourage establishment of task forces in additional communities.
5. Some special attention to treatment of minorities may be needed. An official of the city human resources department should be able to provide information on the need for bilingual information, and on the present effectiveness of bicultural dissemination.

Workshop participants who wish to become more active may be able to participate in existing anti-rape groups. The workshop may demonstrate, however, that rape task forces or centers need to be established in additional localities. Funding information is included in an appendix titled "Funding Sources and Proposal Writing". You may decide to schedule a later meeting to pursue this goal or to implement specific recommendations.

Consideration of IWY Commission Recommendations:

The Commission requests that your workshop consider the following recommendations in addition to those which emerge from your own discussion. These recommendations can be found in the Commission's report to the President "...To Form A More Perfect Union..." Justice for American Women on the pages indicated in the parentheses.

- I. The I.W.Y. Commission recommends that State legislatures and municipal governments review those portions of their criminal codes and case law dealing with rape and related offenses, and where necessary revise them to:
 - . Enumerate graduated degrees of the crime of sexual assault, with graduated penalties depending on the amount of force or coercion occurring with the activity;
 - . Redefine the crime to apply to both sexes and to include oral and anal contact and use of objects;
 - . Redefine the crime to include spouses as victims;
 - . Enlarge beyond traditional common law concepts the circumstances under which the act will be considered to have occurred without the victim's consent;
 - . Specify that the past sexual conduct of the victim can be introduced into evidence only after having been adjudicated relevant, out of the presence of the jury and the public; and
 - . Require no more corroborative evidence than is required in the prosecution of any other type of violent assault, including a prohibition against using the Hale instruction where it has been required by law or is customary. (p. 261)

- II. The I.W.Y. Commission recommends that women concerned with treatment of rape victims organize task forces in local communities where such task forces do not exist. The

task forces should include representatives from the police, hospitals, and prosecutor's office if possible. Such task forces might:

- . Review the law, police practices, medical procedures, and procedures in prosecutors' offices;
- . Recommend changes as needed;
- . Mobilize public support for change; and
- . Establish crisis centers for the support of victims. (p. 265)

Other possible recommendations for workshop consideration:

1. The _____ Women's Meeting recommends that more public information and awareness programs be developed by the public broadcasting company with rape task force and center input on sexual assault, in order to dispel the myths surrounding rape and help educate the public to the facts.
2. The _____ Women's Meeting recommends that more bicultural and bilingual information and services be made available where necessary.
3. The _____ Women's Meeting recommends that the media be strongly encouraged to cover sexual assault with sensitivity.
4. The _____ Women's Meeting recommends that the Federal Congress adopt model legislation based on recommendations of the International Women's Year Commission. Although Federal rape prosecution is somewhat rare because of the limited scope of Federal criminal jurisdiction, the effect of a rape law revision would be to set a model for States.
5. The _____ Women's Meeting recommends that the National Center for the Prevention and Control of Rape within the National Institute of Mental Health be given permanent funding for research and demonstration programs and as a clearinghouse on sexual assault information and educational material with regard to prevention, treatment of victims and re-

habilitation of offenders.

6. The _____ Women's Meeting recommends that the _____ Legislature enact a victims' compensation law that includes compensation for pregnancy and pain and suffering, aspects that relate directly to sexual assault victims.

Susan I. Rubin
January 1977

FACT SHEET

* RAPE *

Myth vs. Fact:

"It is the fantasies of rape, or perhaps we should say the myths, that have formed our ideas of rape because they are all we ever hear about it."

-- Medea and Thompson, Against Rape

MYTH #1: Rape is an impulsive act of passion.

Fact: 71% of all rapes are planned: the place was arranged, enticement was used, or the victim was deliberately sought and a plan made to coerce her into sexual relations.¹

MYTH #2: Women cry "rape" as a form of revenge against former male friends.

Fact: Of adult victims (over the age of 18) the vast majority were raped by strangers. Children who are raped are more likely to know their assailant.² A Washington D.C. study on rape which divided the cases by age groups found:

Age:

1-12	78% knew their assailant
13-17	82% knew their assailant
18-24	37% knew their assailant
25 and older	28% knew their assailant ³

Recent New York police sex squad statistics indicate that only 3.4% of rape complaints are unfounded, a rate comparable to those of other felonies. Furthermore, adult women are usually raped by strangers. When a law enforcement agency receives a complaint of a criminal nature and the investigation that follows discloses that an offense has neither occurred nor was attempted, the complaint is "unfounded". Of the number of "unfounded" rape complaints reported to the New York Police Department only .4% were false in the sense projected by the myth.⁴

MYTH #3: Only women who dress provocatively and are in places where they shouldn't be are raped. In other words, women who are raped are asking for it in one way or another.

Fact: Women of all ages, races and economic backgrounds get raped. Rape Awareness in Miami reports that victims range from 2 months to 85 years old (34% were 15 years and under).⁵

Most rapes are planned; only 16% are explosive acts. Physical force was used in 85% of the cases. The remaining cases involved various degrees of non-physical force such as coercion and intimidation with or without weapons. Rape is a violent crime where brutality is inflicted upon the victim.⁶

In 52% of the cases the victim met the offender in a public place and then was coerced into accompanying the rapist to the place of assault.⁷

MYTH #4: If you are going to be raped you might as well relax and enjoy it.

Fact: Victims' responses to rape reflect that the violence and intense trauma of the event was neither relaxing nor enjoyable. After being raped:

42% reported feeling afraid of men
28% said it affected their sex lives
27% felt less independent or more afraid
of being on their own
23% said it damaged their trust in male-
female relationships
18% felt worthless or lost self-respect
17% felt hostile toward men
10% sustained physical injuries
7% reported suicidal impulses
5% suffered nightmares⁸

MYTH #5: No woman can be raped against her will.

Fact: Rape is a crime of violence, not sexual passion. Amir finds that in most cases (85.1%) some type of force is used, such as choking, beating, roughness, or use of a weapon.⁹

MYTH #6: Women have rape fantasies which reflect their desire to be raped.

Fact: Rape is an act of violent aggression. As Molly Haskill points out in her article "The 2,000 Year Old Misunderstanding: Rape Fantasy,"

For a woman to fantasize rape in the correct sense of the term would be to fantasize not love or lust but mutilation and no sane woman and very few insane ones express such a desire, even unconsciously.¹⁰

INCIDENCE

Forcible rape is the fastest growing major crime. Between 1970 and 1975 the number of reported rapes in the United States increased 48%. In 1975 alone, there were 56,090 reported rapes, one reported to the authorities every nine minutes. Fifty-one of every 100,000 females in this country were reported rape victims.¹¹

These figures, however, are undoubtedly low since they include only cases of forcible rape, omitting other sex crimes such as incest and sodomy, when forced, and statutory rape without force, and reflect only those rapes reported to the authorities and verified by them. In its annual report, the FBI notes that of all the major offenses, rape "is probably one of the most under-reported crimes due primarily to fear and/or embarrassment on the part of the victims."¹² Other studies estimate that the actual number of sexual assaults against women of all ages may range from three and a half to nine times the number actually reported to police or medical facilities.¹³

NATURE OF RAPE

Rape is a crime of violence, not of sexual passion. In a report by the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments on the treatment of rape victims, forcible rape from the victim's perspective was described as "both a severe personal violation resulting in the loss of control over her sexual and self determination and an extremely frightening life-threatening situation."¹⁴ The Department of Justice report on victims of rape described it as "one of the most brutal of all crimes. Rape victims need sustain no physical injury to suffer severe and lasting pain; few crimes are better calculated to leave their victims with lasting psychic wounds."¹⁵ The Queen's Bench study, Rape Victimization, noted that 89% of the victims interviewed reported that the rape had "altered" their lives in a major way.¹⁶

TREATMENT BY AUTHORITIES

The treatment of the victim by hospitals often increases the trauma. The Department of Justice report described some of the problems that rape victims face in what they labeled a "capsule version of typical criticism:"

A rape victim is usually brought to an emergency room of a large public hospital, which is crowded, confusing, understaffed, and overworked. She has to wait a long time for treatment, perhaps up to four hours, sitting

in soiled clothing after a lengthy police interview. Receptionists, under other institutional stress, snap at her. People awaiting treatment gawk at the victim and her police escort. Doctors make snide remarks as they examine her. The medical examination is unexplained and uncomfortable. Nurses let her know what they think of women who "ask" to get raped. Police, doctors, nurses, and clerks all are trying to get information from her, but no one asks how she is feeling. She is treated as an accused, as if she did something wrong. She leaves the hospital alone, to return home, frightened, confused, dirty, and distraught. She was raped in private during the crime; she has now been raped in public.¹⁷

The report of the D.C. Task Force on Rape found that rape victims experience other problems with medical facilities. They reported that some medical personnel neglected to perform tests necessary for the collection of evidence for further prosecution, thus lowering the chance of convictions. They also noted that many doctors did not want to examine a rape victim, or if they did, falsified medical records for the court, minimizing or neglecting entirely signs of trauma in an attempt to avoid being called to testify.¹⁸

The treatment that rape victims receive is not always adequate. Many doctors are not trained in specialized treatment or in the methods of collecting evidence. Psychological counselling is not always available at a "time when empathy would go a long way toward abating future mental trauma..."¹⁹ Frequently victims are not informed about methods of avoiding pregnancy and of the need of follow-up medical tests for venereal disease.

Proper training is also lacking for police in this area. Cathleen Schurr and Nancy Gager in Sexual Assault: Confronting Rape in America maintain that one of the greatest gaps in current police methods is the lack of training given to police officers with regard to handling rape victims. Of those that do, the usual procedure is a two or three hour lecture about sex-crime techniques.²⁰ As a result, many victims receive

insensitive treatment, extensive and unnecessary questioning, and are treated with skepticism, while much needed evidence is lost in the process.

The Metropolitan Washington study concluded that

unless a victim is able to receive positive support from those close to her or from an agency or service designed to provide this support, she may have greater difficulty coping with both the assault and her normal life for a long time.²¹

CONVICTIONS

The very nature of the crime, the myths surrounding rape, and the structure of most existing State laws make convictions very difficult to obtain. Of all forcible rapes reported to the authorities, barely one half (51%) resulted in arrest of the assaulter. Of those arrested for forcible rape in 1975, only 58% were prosecuted. Prosecution problems accounted for acquittals and/or dismissals in almost half (46%) of these cases. Forty-two percent of the adults prosecuted were found guilty of the substantive offense, while 12% were convicted of lesser offenses.²² Babcock, Freeman, Norton and Ross, in Sex Discrimination and the Law: Causes and Remedies, attributed the low prosecution rate to the administration of rape laws, under which

the victim is subject to peculiar pressures, humiliations, and traumatic occurrences in the very process of prosecuting the crime. This occurs because the rape jurisprudence, that is, the case law evidence requirements, the instructions, and the operations of the jury itself, is based on a deeply suspicious view of both the nature of women and sexual intercourse.²³

DEFINITION

The common law definition of rape serves as the basis for most statutory and case law relating to rape. According to this definition, rape is the unlawful carnal knowledge (penetration however slight) of the victim, by the alleged assailant, without the victim's consent.²⁴ Other forms of sexual assault, such as oral and anal contact and use of objects, are not included in this traditional definition. Under common law, sexual intercourse by a man with his wife, although it may be "against her will," can never constitute rape. Intercourse is considered an inherent right of marriage, and there wives are obligated to submit to their husbands.

CONSENT

In most States the prosecution must prove that the victim did not consent. Her past sexual history can be introduced to show consent, as well as to undermine her credibility. While the woman's past sexual history may be considered admissible evidence, the past behavior of the defendant, even if criminal, is often not considered relevant.

The consent standard is a feature unique to rape prosecution. Rape is the only crime in which the victim has to prove that she did not consent, and did not want -- even subconsciously -- to be raped.²⁵

The report of the D.C. Public Safety Committee Task Force on Rape concluded that:

Victorian anachronisms appear to underlie many judicial decisions as well as the verdicts of even the most representative juries. These include the suspicion that a "proper" person should have absorbed substantial physical brutality to evidence lack of consent; that prior sexual experience of any kind is reasonable evidence of possible misconduct or "provocation" on the part of an unmarried victim, that "nice girls don't get raped and bad girls shouldn't complain."²⁶

CORROBORATION

Corroboration creates another evidence problem in rape cases. While most States do not require corroborative testimony to bring a case to trial, such evidence is usually needed to get a conviction. Corroboration is any testimony or evidence other than testimony of the victim of the crime. In a rape case, corroborative evidence may include: torn clothing; bruises or injuries; medical evidence and testimony; promptness of complaints to friends, relatives, or police; the presence of semen or blood on clothing of accused and victim; lack of reason to falsify charges; the emotional condition of the victim; evidence of breaking and entering into the victim's home; conduct of the accused when arrested; and the opportunity for accused to commit the crime.²⁷

In many cases of sexual assault no corroborative evidence exists. Criminals who intimidate their victims with weapons or threats of harm generally do not leave evidence behind. Women who are embarrassed, scared or perhaps unaware of the procedure may not report the crime immediately. A lack of this evidence, however, often allows the defendant to plead consent.²⁸

Judges are required by law in some States, and by tradition in others, to instruct the jury that "rape is an accusation easily to be made and hard to be proved, and harder to be defended by the party accused, tho never so innocent." Known as the Hale instruction, these words of caution date back to the 17th century jurist Lord Chief Justice Matthew Hale. Modern male authorities also assume that many innocent men have been convicted on the basis of false charges by women in spite of the difficulty of getting convictions. Charles Wigmore, considered by many to be the leading modern authority on evidence, justifies these words of warning and the need of corroboration as follows:

. . . Modern psychiatrists have amply studied the behavior of errant young girls and women coming before the courts in all sorts of cases. Their psychic complexes are multifarious, distorted partly by inherent defects, partly by diseased derangements or abnormal instincts, partly by bad social environment, partly by temporary physiological or emotional conditions. One form taken by these complexes is that of contriving false charges of sexual offenses by men. The unchaste (let us call it) mentality finds incidental but direct expression in the narration of imaginary sex incidents of which the narrator is the heroine or the victim. On the surface the narration is straightforward and convincing. The real victim, however, too often in such cases is the innocent man; for the respect and sympathy naturally felt by any tribunal for a wronged female helps to give easy credit to such a plausible tale.

No doubt any judge of a criminal court and any prosecuting attorney can corroborate this with instances from his own observation. But the lamentable thing is that the orthodox rules of evidence in most instances prevent adequate probing of the testimonial mentality of a woman witness, so as to reveal the possible falsity of such charges. Judging merely from the reports of cases in the appellate courts, one must infer that many innocent men have gone to prison because of tales whose falsity could not be exposed. 29

Yet in reality rape is not a charge that is frequently falsely made. Recent New York Sex Squad Analysis Unit statistics indicate that only 3.4% of rape complaints are unfounded, a rate comparable to those for other felonies. When a law enforcement agency receives a complaint of a criminal nature and the investigation that follows discloses that an offense had neither occurred nor was attempted, the complaint is "unfounded." The FBI reports that 15% of reported rapes nationwide are unfounded. These statistics do not differentiate, however, between false accusations and unprosecutable rapes, that is, between cases where women actually lied about an alleged attack and those where the police could not establish a case.³⁰

WHAT OTHERS HAVE DONE

A. As a result of attention focused on sexual assault by the women's movement, beginning in 1971 and 1972 groups were formed to deal directly with the issue through rape crisis centers.³¹ These centers started in large cities and university towns, places where large groups of young women lived and worked. By 1972, there were rape prevention centers in D.C., Berkeley, Los Angeles, Detroit, Denver, Philadelphia, Seattle and several other cities. Today there are hundreds of centers and projects across the country offering a range of services. Some centers are run by volunteers, some by paid staff and volunteers, others by nurses and social workers. Some are located in women's centers, YWCAs, hospitals and private homes.

Rape crisis centers for the most part offer peer group counseling, information and referrals, and companion service for the victim through the hospital, police and court procedure. Many centers offer public education on rape in the form of speakers and printed material. Others offer community workshops, self-defense classes and training for police officers. Many centers have published their own guide for victims of rape, which describes what to expect from the police, hospitals, and prosecutor's office and what facilities and options are available. Staff members also serve as an action group to change community laws. A list of rape crisis centers and task forces with notations about specific programs is included in the appendix.

B. New York City had an all-female Sex Crimes Mobile Unit, set up by the police department with the help of local women's organizations, as part of the special Sex Crimes Analysis Unit, and headed by and mainly staffed by police women. The mobile unit traveled to different neighborhoods with rape prevention demonstrations and information. The program was discontinued this year because of the city financial crisis.

The Sex Crimes Analysis Unit still maintains a 24-hour telephone service (special police reporting number) staffed mainly with women officers. The program was started in 1973 in response to a 37% rise in rapes over a two year period. This unit is responsible for a case

from the initial report to the police through the final court process. The unit also trains other police officers in the area of sex crimes investigation. Lt. Mary Keefe notes that after the training session complaints of insensitive treatment decreased considerably.³²

C. Milwaukee has a Witness Support Anti-Rape Unit funded through the District Attorney's office. The unit provides emotional support and counseling even if the victim decides not to prosecute.

D. A Women's Transit Authority (WTA) has been established in Madison, Wisconsin. It provides free women-only taxi services throughout the Madison area from 7 p.m. until 2 a.m. A volunteer collective raises money for operation costs. The program also receives funds from the city, the University of Wisconsin, and student government.

E. The Rape Crisis Center in Lincoln, Nebraska has made a tape on what to do if you are raped. It contains information about the law, self-defense and what to expect from the police, hospital and courts. They have used this tape as a way of informing people who live in the rural areas of their State.

F. Some hospitals use rape examination kits to facilitate gathering evidence from the victim. Denver General Hospital has organized one such kit. Information about this kit can be obtained by contacting: Denver General Hospital, 8th and Cherokee, Denver, CO 80204, Att: Jean Diamond. Phone: 303-388-0834.

G. Some feminist groups have picketed the homes of known rapists with signs such as "John _____ is a rapist."

EXAMPLES OF LEGAL CHANGES

A. To encourage reporting and prosecution, Wisconsin and Michigan have changed their sexual assault laws. Severe penalties, such as death or life imprisonment, have prevented juries from convicting assailants for rape. Since the establishment of the Model Penal Code

in 1962, all authoritative proposals for revision have included graduated degrees of sexual assault and a differentiated scale of punishment. The National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws has recommended repeal of the death penalty for rape.

The Wisconsin law, for example, defines four degrees of sexual assault. Its focus is on the degree of force used by the assailant and the amount of harm imposed on the victim, rather than on the resistance the victim showed. For example, rape committed through inflicting real bodily harm on the victim -- including pregnancy -- constitutes first degree assault, and is punishable by a maximum fine of \$15,000 and/or maximum imprisonment of 15 years.

In Michigan the definition of sexual intercourse has been expanded to include intrusion, however slight, of a person's genital or anal opening by any object or part of another person's body. Cunnilingus and fellatio are also included under this expanded definition. The law is sexually neutral. The burden of non-consent is removed, and corroboration is not required. The victim may not be cross-examined about her "chastity" and sexual reputation except under restricted circumstances. Such evidence is admitted in Michigan only if it establishes previous sexual activity with the defendant or sexual activity showing the origin of disease or pregnancy. Wisconsin law defines consent to mean words or overt actions by a person which indicated a freely given agreement to have sexual intercourse. The Michigan law expands the definition of force and coercion to include threats of future retaliation against the victims or others, as well as immediate threats of injury.

B. California law prohibits the use of the Hale instruction.

C. In Wisconsin, an individual can be prosecuted for sexual assault by his/her spouse if they are living separately and one of them has filed for annulment, legal separation, or divorce. Iowa recently enacted a law removing the separation proceedings requirement. A man can be charged with raping his wife if they are living separately, and the act is done with force and against her will.

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FBI, p. 10.

31

Mary Ann Largen, "History of Women's Movement in Changing Attitudes, Laws, and Treatment Toward Rape Victims," in Marcia Walker and Stanley Brodsky's Sexual Assault: The Victim and the Rapist (Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, D.C. Heath and Co. 1976), pp. 60-73.

32

Mary L. Keefe and Harry T. O'Reilly, "Changing Perspectives in Sex Crime Investigation," in Walker and Brodsky, pp. 161-167.

33

Copies of the Wisconsin law can be obtained by
contacting:

Dane County Project on Rape
120 West Mifflin Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53703
608-251-5440
14¢ per copy to cover postage and copying

Copies of the Michigan law can be obtained by
contacting:

Assault Crisis Center
561 North Hewitt
Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197
313-434-9881
single copies are free

Included in the list of speakers are people who are very
familiar with these laws and are willing to speak on
legal reform.

*
* PUBLICATIONS *
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The publications listed below represent a cross-section of the material available on rape. Many rape centers and task forces have published their own pamphlets on the subject which are available free or at a minimal cost.

BOOKS:

Brodsky, Stanley, and Walker, Marcia. Sexual Assault: The Victim and the Rapist. Lexington, Massachusetts: D.C. Heath and Company, 1976.

This excellent anthology contains articles written from presentations given at the 1975 National Conference, Rape: Research, Action, Prevention. The book contains articles on various aspects of sexual assault.

Amir, Menachim. Patterns in Forcible Rape. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press, 1971.

Sociological study on the nature of rape and rapists. Amir analyzed data from 646 cases of forcible rape reported to the police in Philadelphia for the years 1958 and 1960. The victims were from all age groups. It is an often-cited work that looks at the characteristics of the crime as opposed to the psychology of the criminal.

Astor, Gerald. The Charge is Rape. New York: Playboy Press, 1974.

Babcock, Barbara; Freedman, Ann; Norton, Eleanor; Ross, Susan. Sex Discrimination and the Law: Causes and Remedies. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1975. (pp. 819-877)

Boston Women's Health Book Collective. Our Bodies, Our-Selves. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1976. (chapter seven)

Brownmiller, Susan. Against Our Will: Men, Women and Rape. New York: Bantam Books, 1976, \$2.75, paperback

Burgess, Ann Wolbert and Holmstrom, Lynda Lytle. Rape: Victims of Crisis. Bowie, Maryland: Robert J. Brady Company, 1974. \$6.95, paperback.

Book grew out of authors' experience in the Victim Counseling Program at Boston City Hospital. It is a guidebook for victim and family counseling.

Connell, Noreen and Wilson, Cassandra, eds. Rape: The First Sourcebook for Women. New York: Plume Books, New American Library, 1974. \$3.95, paperback.

This book contains summaries of consciousness raising sessions, papers delivered at the N.Y. Radical Feminist Rape Conference, and several reprints of interviews on rape. It deals with various aspects of rape.

Csida, June Bundy and Csida, Joseph. Rape, How to Avoid It and What to Do About It If You Can't. California: Books for Better Living, 1974. \$1.50, paperback.

Introduction to the subject of rape. Discusses various rape projects, the history of the anti-rape movement, the major problems of victims, and the myth vs. reality of rape.

Gager, Nancy and Schurr, Cathleen. Sexual Assault: Confronting Rape in America. New York: Grosset and Dunlap, 1976. \$4.95, paperback.

Excellent work, well-written and very informative. The authors discuss various aspects of sexual assault; dealing with the police, the medical complex, the courts, the law, etc. They also give basic information about rape, child sexual abuse and what is being done in the field.

Hilberman, Elaine, M.D. The Rape Victim. New York: Basic Books, Inc., 1976.

Concise, informative book, gives good overview of the problem.

Hayman, Charles R; Stewart, William F.; Lewis, Frances; Grant, Murray. "Sexual Assault on Women and Children in the District of Columbia." Sexual Behavior 83:12 (December 1968) pp. 1021-1028.

Study conducted from September 15, 1965 through September 14, 1966 of 944 complaints of alleged sexual assault in the District of Columbia. Statistics are tabulated by age groups.

Horos, Carol. Rape. New Cannan, Connecticut: Tobely Publishing Company, Inc. 1974. \$2.95, paperback.

This book deals mainly with rape prevention and self defense tactics but also briefly goes into the myths surrounding rape. Contains a section on how to start a rape crisis center and a list by the Center for Women Policy Studies of some of the U.S. rape crisis centers.

Hyde, Margaret O. Speak Out On Rape! New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1976.

MacDonald, John. Rape: Offenders and Their Victims. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas Press, 1971.

MacKellar, Jean with the collaboration of Dr. Menachim Amir. Rape: The Bait and the Trap. New York: Crown Publishers, Inc., 1975.

Medea, Andra and Thompson, Kathleen. Against Rape. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1974. \$2.25 paperback.

The subtitle best describes this book, "a survival manual for women: how to cope with rape physically and emotionally." The work covers all aspects of rape. It also contains a bibliography and list of rape crisis centers in the United States. The rape victims they surveyed from 1972-1973 ranged in age from seven to thirty-nine years old. The questionnaires were published in several underground papers and distributed at various rape conferences. The sample was mostly white and middle-class in norm.

Russell, Diana E.H. The Politics of Rape: The Victim's Perspective. New York: Stein and Day, 1975. \$3.95, paperback.

Schultz, LeRoy G., ed. Rape Victimology. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1975.

Collection of various articles on the subject (medical, legal aspects, etc.).

United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Crime in the United States, Uniform Crime Reports, 1975. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Printing Office, 1976.

REPORTS, PAMPHLETS, AND ARTICLES:

Burgess, Ann Wolbert, and Holmstrom, Lynda Lytle, Ph.D. "Coping Behavior of the Rape Victim," American Journal of Psychiatry 133:4 (April 1976) pp. 413-417.

Center for Women Policy Studies, Rape Bibliography (1974).

A very detailed bibliography as of 1974. Individual copies can be obtained by writing the Center for Women Policy Studies, 2000 P Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Response To Intrafamily Violence and Sexual Assault, Newsletter. Copies can be obtained by writing the Center for Women Policy Studies.

D.C. Rape Crisis Center. How To Start A Rape Crisis Center, \$3.50, Rape Prevention Tactics, \$1.00.

D.C. Rape Crisis Center
P.O. Box 21005
Washington, D.C. 20009

Feminist Alliance Against Rape (FAAR). Bi-monthly newsletter. Subscriptions are \$5.00 for individuals per year, \$10.00 for institutions.

FAAR
Box 21033
Washington, D.C. 20009

Griffin, Susan. "Rape; The All-American Crime," Ramparts Magazine, 10 (September 1971), pp. 26-35.

Haskell, Molly, "The 2,000 Year Old Misunderstanding: Rape Fantasy," Ms. (November 1976) p. 84-

Maryland Commission on the Status of Women. Guidelines Re: Sexual Assault, October 1, 1975. Copies can be obtained by contacting the Maryland Commission on the Status of Women, 1100 N. Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201, 301-383-5608.

Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments. The Treatment of Rape Victims in the Metropolitan Washington Area, September 1976. \$2.00.

Comprehensive work includes the response of police, legal system, and medical system to victims. Write or contact:

Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
1225 Conn. Avenue, N.W., Suite 201
Washington, D.C. 20036
Attention: Information Center
202-223-6800

Metro's Rape Awareness Public Education Program.
Rape Awareness Precautions and Tactics to Avoid Rape, pamphlet.

Rape Awareness
Revitco Building
140 West Flagler Street
Miami, Florida 33130
305-579-5416

Muriel Solomon, director of Rape Awareness, has compiled numerous fact sheets that are very useful, such as: "Sexual Assault: Guidelines for Professionals," "Sexual Assault: Guidelines for Teenagers," "Fact Sheet on the Sexually Abused Child." Rape Awareness has some material in Spanish. Copies of these can be obtained by writing Rape Awareness.

New York Chapter of N.O.W., New York Rape Prevention Packet, \$6.00. New York N.O.W Chapter
47 East 16th Street
New York, New York 10003
212-674-8950/655-0877

Queen's Bench Foundation. Rape Victimization Study, Preliminary Research Findings and Recommendations, January 1, 1975. Rape Prevention and Resistance, 1976. How to Get From Here: A Planning Guide for Citizen's Rape Response Programs, 1976.

Comprehensive work on the subject. Copies can be obtained free by writing or calling Queen's Bench Foundation.
244 Market Street, Suite 210
San Francisco, California 94111
415-982-3910

Washington, D.C. City Council, Public Safety Committee Task Force on Rape. Report. July 9, 1973. Free copies can be obtained by writing the D.C. City Council.
City Hall, Room 507
14th and E Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004
202-724-8050

Washington, D.C. City Council, subcommittee. Report and Proposals Regarding Rape and Rape Victims in the District of Columbia, December 16, 1974. Write to address listed above for free copies.

Women's Crisis Center, Ann Arbor, Michigan. How To Organize a Women's Crisis Center, 1974. \$2.00 single copies, \$1.50 bulk rate for five or more. Counselor's Training Manual, \$1.00. Write: Women's Crisis Center
P.O. Box 413
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

Philadelphia Women Organized Against Rape (WOAR). Training Packet, \$5.00. Includes: Medical and Legal Handbook, Booklet for Victims of Sexual Assault, bibliography, data on rape, guidelines for telephone counseling, rape prevention and self defense information. Write:

Women Organized Against Rape
Room 205
PGH Nurses Residence
700 Civic Center Blvd.
Philadelphia, PA. 19104

U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Rape and Its Victims: A Report for Citizens, Health Facilities, and Criminal Justice Agencies, prepared by the Center for Women Policy Studies, 1975.

Free individual copies can be obtained through the U.S. Department of Justice or purchased at the Government Printing Office for \$4.10.

"Rape I" and "Rape II," Women's Rights Law Reporter Vol. III, Nos. 2 and 3. Order from Women's Rights Law Reporter, 180 University Ave., Newark, NJ 07102.

* SPEAKERS *

Marta Segovia Ashley
240 Alma Street
San Francisco, CA 94117
415-665-3466

Has been very active in the anti-rape movement since 1973; founder of La Casa de las Madres (refuge for battered women); worked on a tape on the attitudes toward rape victims in the Latin culture. Willing to speak on various aspects of rape and on rape and the Latin woman for expenses plus honorarium (negotiable).

Yolanda Bako
3002 Wilson Avenue
Bronx, New York 10469
212-655-0877

Coordinator of the Rape Prevention Committee for New York NOW Chapter; founding member of the Mayor's Task Force on Rape in New York, and founding member of the Women's Anti-Rape Coalition. Bako has organized training programs for police, medical staff, and center counselors. Willing to speak for expenses plus honorarium; can speak on all aspects of sexual assault. Very interested in the social training of women and how to dispel rape myths.

Dr. Pauline B. Bart
Dept. of Psychiatry
Abraham Lincoln School
of Medicine
University of Illinois
Chicago, Ill. 60680
312-996-7302 (work)
can be reached in
March at 617-492-5017,
105 Pleasant St.
Cambridge, MA 02139

Associate professor of Sociology in Psychiatry at College of Medicine at the University of Illinois. Has researched the effects of rape on women; interested in the sociological perspective. Bart has written extensively on women and health. Willing to speak for expenses plus honorarium (negotiable).

Speakers

-2-

Jan BenDor
2820 Stommel
Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197
313-994-1120 (home)
224-5747 (work)
761-9475 (work)

Initiated the Michigan Women's Task Force on Rape (a statewide coalition which drafted and lobbied into law a comprehensive reform of statutes on rape and sexual assault). Joint author of Freedom From Rape (an early public information publication on rape). Ms. BenDor has been very active in the anti-rape movement. Willing to speak on how to organize a rape crisis center, victim assistance, legal aspects and training the police, for expenses plus honorarium (negotiable).

Judge Patricia Boyle
1441 St. Antoine, Court Rm. 504
Detroit, Michigan 48226
313-224-5531

Former Associate U.S. Attorney and Associate U.S. Prosecutor. Judge Boyle testified on rape legislation at the House Judiciary Committee hearings. She is willing to speak on the legal aspects for expenses only.

Roxanne Barton Conlin
6116 Southwest 48th Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa 50321
515-285-0962

Former Assistant Attorney General of Iowa. Ms. Conlin is very familiar with the Iowa Sexual Assault law. Will speak for expenses plus an honorarium.

Dane County Project on Rape
120 W. Mifflin Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53703
608-251-5440

Willing to provide speakers able to discuss the Wisconsin Sexual Assault law for expenses plus donation.

Emily Ann Day
9635 White Acre Road #A4
Columbia, Maryland 21045
202-546-1134
301-596-4712

Former executive director of the Women's Medical Center of Washington, D.C.; presently a family and sex therapist. She has lectured and organized workshops on rape. Willing to speak on counseling rape victims for expenses plus honorarium.

Speakers

-3-

Nancy Gager
5857 Marbury Road
Bethesda, Maryland 20034

Professional writer and editor; co-author of Sexual Assault: Confronting Rape in America (1976); editor of the Women's Rights Almanac. Willing to speak on all aspects of sexual assault for expenses plus honorarium.

Dr. A. Nicholas Groth
Lakeside Beach
Webster, Mass. 01570
617-969-0100 ext. 4258
or
State of Connecticut
Whiting Forensic Institute
Middletown, Connecticut
06457
203-347-5651

Dr. Groth is a clinical psychologist. He has written articles on sexual assault and is preparing a manuscript with Dr. Burgess on Sexual Assault: Diagnosis and Treatment of Victim and Offender. Willing to speak on the sex offender. Honorarium is preferred, but depending on schedule, is willing to speak for expenses only.

Dr. Lynda Lytle Holmstrom
Associate Professor of
Sociology
Department of Sociology
Boston College
Chestnut Hill, Mass.
02167
617-969-0100 X 4048

Co-author of Rape: Victims of Crisis. Dr. Holmstrom has a new book coming out soon entitled Rape: The Victim Goes to Court. Willing to speak on victims and the court for expenses plus honorarium (negotiable).

Lt. Mary Keefe
440 East 23rd Street
Apt. 10-G
New York, New York 10100
212-673-3488

Commanding officer of the New York Sex Crimes Analysis Unit of the N.Y. Police Department from 1973-1976. She was responsible for the development of this unit which has served as a nationwide model. Lt. Keefe has appeared as a panelist and speaker on the subject of sexual assault and the treatment of victims of sex crimes. Willing to speak about police investigation of sex crimes and what the police have done in this field, for expenses plus honorarium (negotiable).

Speakers

-4-

Mary Ann Largen
955 S. Columbus Street
Apt. 402
Arlington, Virginia 22204
703-671-1043

Coordinator of the N.O.W. National Rape Task Force from 1973-1976; executive appointee as a consultant to the National Center for the Prevention and Control of Rape. Ms. Largen has lectured extensively and is known nationally as an authority on rape. She is willing to speak on any topic related to rape for expenses plus honorarium.

Linda Norlin-Dalton
410 Manzanita
Corte Madera, California
94924
415-924-6871

Worked at the Queens Bench Foundation Project on Rape Response. Ms. Norlin-Dalton has researched and lectured extensively on the subject and is willing to speak on all aspects of sexual assault for expenses plus honorarium.

Sandy Silver(woman)
Alyce McAdam
1551 Whitman Court
Sarasota, Florida 33580
813-758-6195

National Rape Task Force Coordinators for N.O.W. Willing to speak on all aspects of sexual assault for expenses plus honorarium.

Elizabethann O'Sullivan
Assistant Professor
Center for Public Affairs
Arizona State University
Tempe, Arizona 85281
602-965-3926

Good resource person. Ms. O'Sullivan is knowledgeable about different types of sexual assault programs. Willing to speak on community programs on rape, public education and an overview of the problem for expenses only.

Dr. Diana E.H. Russell
Division of Social Science
Mills College
Oakland, California 94613
415-632-2700 ext. 305

Associate Professor of Sociology at Mills College; author of Politics of Rape: The Victim's Perspective and a new book to be released, Crimes Against Women. Dr. Russell was one of the organizers of the International Tribunal on Crimes Against Women. She is willing to speak on "Rape and the Masculine Mystique," "Why Rape," and the sociological perspectives of rape, for expenses plus honorarium.

Speakers

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Cathleen Schurr
6808 Brennon Lane
Chevy Chase, Maryland
20015
301-654-5981
or
P.O. Box 38
Millville, Delaware
19967
302-539-3240

Ms. Schurr is a professional writer and co-author of Sexual Assault: Confronting Rape in America. She wrote a series of pioneer articles on rape and has done extensive speaking and consultant work in the field. She is willing to speak on all aspects of sexual assault for expenses plus honorarium.

Diana Scully
Department of Sociology
and Anthropology
Virginia Commonwealth
University
820 West Franklin
Richmond, Virginia 23220
804-770-6826 or 28

Ms. Scully has been actively involved in the anti-rape movement since 1973. She has appeared on radio and TV discussing the problem. Ms. Scully is willing to speak on the myths surrounding rape, and the rape victim, for expenses plus honorarium (depending on the group).

Muriel Solomon
Director
Rape Awareness
Revitco Building
Room 1505
140 West Flagler St.
Miami, Florida 33130
305-579-5416

Director of Rape Awareness, an educational arm of the rape network in Miami; former newspaper columnist and executive director of the Dade County Commission on the Status of Women (1972-1974). Ms. Solomon has done extensive research in the field. She is willing to speak on all aspects of rape for expenses plus honorarium.

Barbara Ulichny
2934 North Farwell
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
53211
414-962-2865 (home)
414-271-1030

Coordinator of the Wisconsin Task Force on Rape; chairperson of the Sexual Assault Treatment Center of Greater Milwaukee advisory council; and vice-chair of the Wisconsin Civil Liberties Union. Ms. Ulichny is very familiar with the Wisconsin Sexual Assault law and is willing to speak for expenses plus a donation.

Speakers

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Phyllis West
11120 Arroyo Drive
Rockville, Maryland 20852
301-897-8920
833-9840

Ms. West is chair of the Montgomery County N.O.W. Rape Task Force, and is now doing consultant work for the National Institute of Mental Health, Center for the Prevention and Control of Rape. She is willing to speak on all aspects of sexual assault, especially self-defense, myths, and model legislation, for expenses plus honorarium (negotiable).

*
* RESOURCE PEOPLE *
*

These people are very knowledgeable in this field and are willing to provide additional information and suggestions.

Ms. Leigh Bienen
Boalt Hall
School of Law
University of California
Berkeley, California 94720
415-642-5489 (office)
642-0921 (office)

Former research attorney for Philadelphia Center for Rape Concern; presently an associate professor of law at the University of California; has done extensive research on sexual assault legislation.

Dr. Geraldine Boozer
Sex Offender Rehabilitation Program
South Florida State Hospital
Hollywood, Florida 33023
305-625-0401
or
3419 Acapulco Drive
Miramar, Florida 33023
305-961-5582

Director of the Sex Offender Rehabilitation Program; has worked on TV documentaries and workshops on the subject.

Dr. Ann Wolbert Burgess
Professor of Nursing
Boston College
Department of Nursing
Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts
02167
617-969-0100 x 4528

Dr. Burgess is a psychiatric nurse, author of numerous articles, and co-author of Rape: Victims of Crisis (1974). She is an excellent resource person willing to put interested people in touch with speakers on the subject of sexual assault and provide additional information.

National Center for the Prevention and Control of Rape
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, Maryland 20852
301-443-1910
contact: Elizabeth Kutzke

The center has responsibility to develop, implement and evaluate models of mental health and related services for rape victims, their families and offenders. The center encourages research

Resource People

-2-

Information about research
project grants:

Grants and Contracts
Management Branch
National Institute of
Mental Health
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20852

on various aspects of rape,
and through this research
will develop and provide
public information and train-
ing materials designed to
prevent and treat problems
associated with rape.

Marie Galatas
4812 Francis Drive
New Orleans, Louisiana
504-246-0018 (home)
or
1610 Basin Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
504-522-2244 (work)

President of the Grassroots
Organization for Women; has
been active in the field of
rape since 1974; writes a
column on rape every two
weeks in a Louisiana weekly
newspaper; has a monthly
talk show on rape (WNNR
Radio); has been involved in
the city rape council.

* RAPE CRISIS CENTERS AND TASK FORCES *

The following is a list of some of the rape centers and task forces in the United States. This list is by no means comprehensive but does offer a cross-section and brief description of some of the anti-rape projects now in existence.

ALABAMA

Mobile Rape Crisis Center 24 hour hot line, speaker's
P.O. Box 1524 bureau, counselors avail-
Mobile, AL 36601 able
205-473-7273
contact: Shannon Perryman

HELP-A-Crisis general crisis line,
Mental Health Center handles rape cases
1616 Mount Meigs Road
Montgomery, AL 36107
205-265-9576
contact: Ethel Smith

ALASKA

Suicide Prevention and 24 hour hot line,
Crisis Center does rape counseling
327 Eagle Street
c/o Health Center
Anchorage, AK 99510
907-277-0222
contact: Jim Smith

ARIZONA

Center Against Sexual 24 hour hot line, counseling;
Assault (CASA) companion service to hospi-
Box 3786 tal, police department, and
Phoenix, AZ 85030 through court procedures;
602-257-8095 speaker's bureau, and
contact: Sandra Manring newsletter

Crisis Centers

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ARIZONA

Tucson Rape Crisis Center
646 South 6th Avenue
Tucson, AZ 85701
602-792-1929

24 hour hot line, at present time part of the women's center, speaker's bureau

ARKANSAS

Rape Crisis, Inc.
P.O. Box 5181
Hillcrest Station
Little Rock, AR 72205
501-375-5181
contact: Jean Ann Moles

24 hour answering service, counselors on call, speaker's bureau

CALIFORNIA

Bay Area Women Against Rape
P.O. Box 240
Berkeley, CA 94701
415-845-RAPE
contact: Laurie Funaroff

24 hour hot line, counseling, rap groups, speakers and community education, police training

Rape Emergency Assistance
League (REAL)
P.O. Box 468
El Cajon, CA 92020
714-466-RAPE
contact: Maxine Scott

24 hour answering service with person on call; speakers; companion service to hospital, police department, court; re-organizing center at this point

Women Against Sexual Abuse
(WASA)
Box 8200
Long Beach, CA 90808
213-868-3783
contact: Betty Brooks
office located at
5510 Clark Ave., Suite 226
Lakewood, CA 90712

telephone counseling

East Los Angeles Hot Line
% Eastside Multi-Service Ctr.
3626 East 5th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90063
213-262-0944
contact: Diane Muniz

bilingual 24 hour hot line, only one in area, offers transportation for victim, companion service; speakers and workshops, in the process of putting together rape information in Spanish

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles Commission on
Assaults Against Women
P.O. Box 145
Venice, CA 90291
213-938-2317 (center)
213-677-8116 (hot line)
contact: Valeria Nordsterom

24 hour hot line, short
term counseling for vic-
tims and family, speakers
and community education,
self-defense courses,
working on legislative
reform

Los Angeles Rape Alliance
information can be obtained
through Los Angeles Commission
on Assaults Against Women
(address above)

network of Los Angeles
rape centers

Sacramento Women Against Rape
1230 H Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
916-447-RAPE
contact: Katherine Guzman

counseling, community
education, self-defense
course, companion
service

Queens Bench Foundation
244 California Street
Suite 210
San Francisco, CA 94111
415-982-3910
contact: Linda Critchlow
Linda Norlin-Dalton

on LEAA grant to research
all aspects of sexual
assault, material can be
obtained by contacting
Foundation

San Jose Women Against Rape
c/o YWCA
375 South 3rd Street
San Jose, CA 95112
408-295-4011
contact: Pat Nava

24 hour hot line (crisis
center), County task
force on rape, involved
with education programs
and changing legislation

Santa Barbara Rape Crisis Ctr.
1220 Santa Barbara Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
805-963-1696 (hot line)
805-962-5777 (office 10-4 p.m.)
contact: M. Jordon

24 hour hot line, pro-
vides emotional support
and speakers

Crisis Centers

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COLORADO

P. e Crisis Service
Health Association
Box 4438
Colorado Springs, CO 80830
303-471-HELP
contact: Arlene Wood

counseling, companion
service, referral service

York Street Center
1632 York Street
Denver, CO 80206
303-388-0834
303-321-8191 (hot line)
contact: Dr. Katherine
Saltzman

24 hour service (8-5 staff,
evenings and weekends vol-
unteers), general crisis
intervention and support
(battered women, rape, etc.),
companion service, education,
referrals

Pueblo Rape Crisis Center
509 Colorado Avenue
Suite G
Pueblo, CO 81004
303-545-RAPE (crisis line)
303-545-8271 (business)
contact: Carole Morgan

24 hour hot line, counsel-
ing, research, companion
service, education

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport Against Rape
YWCA
1862 East Main Street
Bridgeport, CT
203-333-2233 (hot line)

Rape Crisis Center
P.O. Box 512
Milford, CT 06460
203-878-1212
contact: Nancy Vinci

24 hour answering service
with volunteer backup

New Haven Rape Crisis Ctr.
3438 Yale Station
P.O. Box 3438
New Haven, CT
203-397-2273
contact: Cookie Polan

24 hour answering service
with people on call

CONNECTICUT

Rape Crisis Service
of Capitol Region
c/o YWCA
135 Broad Street
Hartford, CT 06105
203-522-6666
contact: Tina Borders

24 hour hot line, offers
medical and legal informa-
tion and emotional sup-
port, speakers available,
research group, trying to
start a battered woman's
center, has some litera-
ture available in Spanish

University of Connecticut
Rape Crisis Center
c/o Women's Center
27 Whitney Road
Storrs, CT 06268
contact: Sue Menzel, Cindy
Roy, Karen Watman, P. Drake

24 hour hot line, collec-
tive of women's center,
companion service, commu-
nity education

DELAWARE

Rape Crisis Center of
Wilmington
P.O. Box 1507
Wilmington, DE 19899
302-658-5011
contact: Barbara Linehan

speaker's bureau, newsletter

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

D.C. Rape Crisis Center
P.O. Box 21005
Washington, D.C. 20009
202-333-RAPE

one of the original rape
crisis centers in the coun-
try, serves as a national
clearinghouse for informa-
tion on rape crisis services,
public education (speakers,
research), group counsel-
ing, telephone counseling

Women's Medical Center of
Washington, D.C.
1712 I St., N.W., Suite 704
Washington, D.C. 20006
202-298-9227
contact: Jo Taffer

community education, train
police, intervention,
medical care, consultants
available to assist in the
development of Rape Crisis
Centers

FLORIDA

Rape Information and Counseling Service
P.O. Box 12367
Gainesville, FL 32604
904-377-RAPE
contact: Merry Reid

counseling, community education, staffed entirely by volunteers

Central Crisis Center
Hot Line
22118 Park Street
Jacksonville, FL 32204
904-384-2232
contact: Bonnie Jacob

associated with volunteer rape group, trying to establish battered women's center

Rape Awareness
Revitco Building
140 West Flagler Street
Miami, FL 33130
305-579-5416
contact: Muriel Solomon

educational arm of the rape crisis network, general education for community, police, hospital and media; research oriented, offers material in Spanish on child sexual abuse, and on how rape affects black and Cuban cultures

Sexual Assault Resources of Jackson Memorial Hospital
Jackson Memorial Hospital
1700 N.W. 10th Avenue
Miami, FL 33136
305-325-RAPE
contact: Dr. Dorothy Hicks

24 hour hot line, medical and psychological assistance available, located in community hospital

Victim Advocate
1515 N.W. 7th St, Room 112
Miami, FL 33125
305-547-7933

works closely with Jackson Memorial Hospital, open 9-5 office (on call 24 hours), provides counseling and companionship service

Hillsborough County Stop Rape, Inc.
1723 West Kennedy Blvd.
Tampa, FL 33606
813-228-RAPE
contact: Lerea Castillo
Gail Engelhart

counseling, speakers, self-defense course

Crisis Centers

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GEORGIA

Rape Crisis Center
Grady Memorial Hospital
80 Butler Street S.E.
Atlanta, GA 30303
404-659-1212 ext. 4460
404-659-RAPE (hot line)
contact: Dr. Ann D. McAlister

24 hour hot line, companion
service, speakers

HAWAII

Sex Abuse Treatment Center
Kapiolani Hospital
1319 Punahou Street
Honolulu, HI 96814
808-944-5353 or 5552
808-955-6611 (hospital no.)
contact: Paula Thun

opened October 1976, con-
nected with Suicide Crisis
Line, medical services,
follow-up and companion
service available,
speakers

Women Against Rape
808-531-7589
contact: Janice Arnold-Jones

started Feb. 1976, speakers,
community education, coun-
seling

IDAHO

Rape Crisis Alliance
YWCA
720 Washington Street
Boise, ID 83702
208-345-4273
contact: Vicki Walker

24 hour hot line, coun-
seling and education

ILLINOIS

Women Against Rape
311 West University Ave.
Champaign, IL 61820
217-256-0731 (business)
217-384-4444 (hot line)
contact: Kathy McCabe

24 hour hot line, counseling

Chicago Women Against Rape
YWCA
37 South Wabash
Chicago, IL 60603
312-372-6600 ext. 74
contact: Marcia Alpert

not a hot line, open 9-9,
5 days a week, Sat. 9-5,
counseling

Crisis Centers

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ILLINOIS

Northside Rape Crisis Ctr.
Mable East Community
Service
6033 North Sheridan Street
Chicago, IL 60660
312-728-1920

speakers, crisis line

INDIANA

Rape Crisis Intervention Unit
Midtown Community Mental
Health Clinic
1001 West 10th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46202
317-639-6671
contact: Sharon Koskovich

24 hour hot line, part of
general crisis center,
counseling, companion ser-
vice available

IOWA

Women's Counseling Service
220 East 2nd St., Rm. 226
Davenport, IA 52801
319-322-1719
contact: Joellyn Garal

all types of counseling
for women

Polk County Rape/Sexual
Assault Care Center
700 E. University
Des Moines, IA 50316
515-262-4357 (hot line)
515-283-5666 (business)
contact: Corinne Whitlatch

24 hour hot line, serves
as a support group, speak-
ers and community educa-
tion available

Iowa City Rape Crisis Line
130 North Madison
Iowa City, IA 52242
319-338-4800
contact: Terri Kelly

24 hour hot line, works
out of women's center,
referral services, speak-
ers and general informa-
tion available

Story County Sexual Assault
Care Center
Box 1150 Iowa State
University Station
Ames, IA 50010
515-232-7786
contact: Ursula Ruedenberg

24 hour hot line, counsel-
ing, education, follow-up
service, works with related
agencies

KANSAS

Douglas County Rape Victim
Support Services
Box 2087
University Station
Lawrence, KS 66045
913-843-8985
contact: Polly Pettit
Casey Eike

24 hour hot line, preven-
tive information available,
self-defense classes, have
produced a film: "Rape
Prevention: No Pat Answer"

Rape Counseling Council
Greater Topeka Chamber of
Commerce
Topeka Rape Counselors
722 Kansas Avenue
Topeka, KS 66603
913-234-2644
contact: Jeannie Godfrey
Linda Warnow

KENTUCKY

R.A.P.E. Relief Center
c/o YWCA
604 South 3rd Street
Louisville, KY 40202
502-585-2331
contact: Grace Ericksen
Pat Thatcher-Zocklein

24 hour hot line, companion
service, speakers, court
watchers and educational
material available

LOUISIANA

Rape Crisis Center of Baton
Rouge
414 Louisiana Avenue
Baton Rouge, LA 70801
504-383-7273
contact: Ginger Broussard

24 hour hot line, speakers,
counseling

YWCA Rape Crisis Service
3433 Tulane Avenue
New Orleans, LA 70809
504-488-2693
contact: Donna Myhre
Mary Capps

24 hour hot line, speakers,
newsletter, 30 min. tape
on rape in New Orleans
available, information about
tape can be obtained at
Rape Crisis Service

Crisis Centers

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MAINE

A justa General Hospital
East Chestnut Street
Augusta, ME 04330
207-623-4711
contact: Gail Hamilton

located in hospital, social
worker available to deal
with rape cases, talk of
setting up a rape crisis
center

MARYLAND

Baltimore Rape Crisis
Center, Inc.
YWCA Building
128 West Franklin Street
Room 103
Baltimore, MD 21201
301-366-7273

24 hour hot line, companion
service, speakers, refer-
rals

Prince George's County
Sexual Assault Center
Department of Psychiatry
Prince George's General
Hospital & Medical Ctr.
Cheverly, MD 20785
301-341-4942
contact: Nancy Hall

24 hour hot line, follow-
up counseling, advocate
and companion services,
community education

Rape Crisis Hot Line
Room 2124
Health Center
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742
301-454-4616 or 4617
contact: Irsa Holt

education referral service,
housing and counseling
available

MASSACHUSETTS

Rape Crisis Intervention Team
Beth Israel Hospital
330 Brookline Avenue
Boston, MA 02215
617-735-2000 ext. 4645
contact: Sharon McCombie

24 hour hot line, located
in hospital

Boston Area Rape Crisis Ctr.
c/o Women's Center
46 Pleasant Street
Cambridge, MA 02139
617-492-RAPE

support group, speakers
available, organized as
a collective

Crisis Centers

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MASSACHUSETTS

Rape Line
Chicopee Police Department
City Hall
Front Street
Chicopee, MA 01013
413-594-6475

24 hour hot line located
in police department

Rape Crisis Counseling Group rape counseling 24 hours
c/o Women's Center
41 Eagle Street
North Adams, MA 10247
413-663-3931
contact: Beverly Russell

Rape Crisis Center of
Berkshire County.
Bishop Building of Pitts-
field General Hospital
North Street
Pittsfield, MA 01201
contact: Heddie Lipez
Alba Wohl

24 hour counseling and
referral service, speakers
available

MICHIGAN

Detroit Rape Crisis Line
P.O. Box 35271
Seven Oaks Station
Detroit, MI 48235
313-372-RAPE
contact: Susan Rohr

24 hour crisis line,
speakers, self defense
course, educational mater-
ial on rape available

Women's Crisis Center
P.O. Box 413
Ann Arbor, MI 48106
313-994-9100
contact: Lita Jamieson

counseling, educational
materials and training
manual available

Assault Crisis Center
561 North Hewitt
Ypsilanti, MI 48197
313-434-9881
contact: Julie Hatchard

24 hour crisis interven-
tion funded by LEAA, deals
with sexual assault and
wife abuse cases, provides
companion service, coun-
seling and public education

Crisis Centers

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MINNESOTA

NOW Task Force on Rape
2851 East Lake of the Isles
Blvd.

Minneapolis, MN 55113
612-333-7717
contact: Connie Baillie

serves as an information
center on rape

Rape and Sexual Assault
Counseling Center
Neighborhood Involvement
Program (NIP)

2617 Hennepin Avenue
Minneapolis, MN 55408
612-374-4357
contact: Peg Edel

24 hour hot line, educa-
tional material available

Rape and Sexual Offense
Service (SOS)

65 Kellogg Blvd.
St. Paul, MN 55101
612-298-5898

contact: Mary Maloney

24 hour hot line, emergency
funds available, advocacy
program, child care, edu-
cation

MISSISSIPPI

Rape Crisis Center

P.O. Box 4174
Jackson, MS 39216
601-354-1113

contact: Garnett Doolittle

24 hour hot line, counsel-
ing, companion service,
speakers available

MISSOURI

Metropolitan Org. of Counter
Sexual Assault (MOCSA)

2 West 40th St., Suite 104
Kansas City, MO 64106
816-931-4527 (office)
816-923-1123 (hot line)

contact: Marilyn Williams

24 hour hot line, covers
part of Kansas, speakers,
companion service and
counseling available

MONTANA

Rape Relief Program
Women's Place
1130 West Broadway
Missoula, MT 59801
406-543-7606
contact: Linda Bernstein
Jennifer Thompson

24 hour hot line, organized as a collective, companion service, speakers, referrals, advocacy program, and educational material available

NEBRASKA

Rape Crisis Center
2545 R Street
Lincoln, NE 68503
402-475-RAPE
contact: Gina Washburn

24 hour crisis line, counseling, speakers, education and companion service; tape on rape available through center for use in Nebraska

Rape Crisis Center
Mayor's Commission on the Status of Women
1818 Farnam Street
Omaha, NE 68102
402-444-5298 (office)
402-345-RAPE (hot line)
contact: Donna Crawford

24 hour hot line, education, counseling

NEVADA

Rape Crisis Center
325 Flint Street
Reno, NV 89501
702-329-RAPE
contact: Judy Monk

24 hour hot line, speakers

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Concord Women Against Rape, Inc.
38 South Main
Concord, NH 03301
603-225-2739
contact: Carol Moore

24 hour hot line, speakers, conferences, counseling

Crisis Centers

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NEW JERSEY

Bergan County Women Against Rape
c/o Josie Smith
461 Liberty Road
Englewood, NJ 07631
201-567-3289

speakers, counseling

Women's Crisis Center
56 College Avenue
New Brunswick, NJ 08901
201-828-7273

general women's crisis center, collective, 7 days a week, 8-4 and 8-midnight, counseling, information on rape, referrals

NEW MEXICO

Rape Crisis Center
602 3rd Street S.W.
Albuquerque, NM 87102
505-247-0707
contact: Lynn Rosner

24 hour hot line (staffed 8 to 5, answering service after that time), community education, counseling and referrals

Rape Crisis Center
104 West San Francisco St.
Room 12
Santa Fe, NM 87501
contact: Shelbee Matis

24 hour hot line, counseling and education

NEW YORK

Crisis Service Inc.
3258 Main Street
Buffalo, NY 14214
716-838-5980
contact: Charles Haywood

24 hour hot line, works with Erie County Anti-Rape and Sexual Assault Program

Erie County Anti-Rape and Sexual Assault Program
95 Franklin St., Rm. 1376
Buffalo, NY 14202
716-846-6462
contact: Judy Laughlin

train counselors for other centers, co-ordinate services for victims, make recommendations, advocacy program and companion service

Crisis Centers

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NEW YORK

New York Women Against Rape
(NYWAR)
c/o Red Cross
150 Amsterdam Avenue
New York, NY 10023
212-877-8700
contact: Tony Halbreich

rape counseling and
referral, weekdays
6-9 p.m., speakers,
court watchers,
training program for
public agencies

Rape Prevention Committee
NOW, New York Chapter
47 East 19th St.
New York, NY 10003
212-675-8950
contact: Yolanda Bako

working to get rape
prevention a funding
priority, rape pre-
vention packet
available

Rape Crisis Service
Planned Parenthood of Roches-
ter and Monroe County, Inc.
24 Windsor Street
Rochester, NY 14605
716-546-2595
contact: Charman Bennett

24 hour hot line,
companion service,
counseling, speakers

NORTH CAROLINA

Chapel Hill Rape Crisis Ctr.
c/o Switchboard
112 North Graham Street
Chapel Hill, NC 27514
919-967-RAPE

24 hour hot line

NORTH DAKOTA

Rape Crisis Center
118 North 3rd Street
Grand Forks, ND 58201
701-746-6666
contact: Sue Ford

24 hour hot line,
speakers, counselors

Crisis Centers

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OHIO

Kron Women Against Rape
P.O. Box 34
Tallmadge, OH 44278
216-434-RAPE
contact: Renee Colette

24 hour hot line and
advocacy group, speakers
and self defense course

Rape Crisis Center
2699 Clifton Avenue
Cincinnati, OH 45220
513-861-2959
contact: Jo-Ellen Ervin

24 hours on the weekend,
open 12 hours during the
week, counseling and
crisis intervention, com-
panion service available,
also deals with wife
abuse

Project Woman Rape Crisis Ctr.
22 East Grand Avenue
Springfield, OH 45506
513-325-3707
contact: Dr. Beverly Powers

24 hour hot line, crisis
intervention, community
education, have prepared
a tape and slide presen-
tation on rape

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma County YWCA Rape
Crisis Center
YWCA Women's Resource Ctr.
722 N.W. 30th
Oklahoma City, OK 73118
405-528-5508
contact: Sandy Raffealli

24 hour hot line, crisis
intervention, speakers
available

OREGON

Rape Team
Lane Interagency Rape Team
185 East 8th Street
Eugene, OR 97401
503-687-4478
contact: Marcia Morgan

community education,
counseling, legal infor-
mation and advocacy
program

Women's Crisis Service
Box 851
Salem, OR 97308
503-399-7722
contact: Geri Bride

24 hour hot line, vol-
unteer answering service,
speakers available

PENNSYLVANIA

Women Organized Against
Rape (WOAR)
Philadelphia General Hosp.
Nurses Residence Building
Room 205
700 Civic Center Blvd.
Philadelphia, PA 19104
215-823-7997, 7999, 7958
contact: Letty Thall

24 hour hot line, speakers
collective, legal informa-
tion and general referral,
companion service, rap
groups, crisis intervention,
training packet and educa-
tional material available

Center for Rape Concern
Philadelphia General Hosp.
Mills Building, Rm. C-16
700 Civic Center Blvd.
Philadelphia, PA 19104
215-823-7966
contact: Dr. Linda Mayer
Maddi-Jane Stern

crisis intervention, follow-
up service, MSW available,
open from 9-5:30 to handle
emergencies; started as a
research group, now mainly
a service agency

PUERTO RICO

Commission for the Improve-
ment of Women's Rights
P.O. Box 11382
Fernandez Juncos Station
San Juan, PR 00910
contact: Isabel Pico de
Hernandez
Rosa Santiago de Marazzi
new director: Maria
Milagros Lopez de Garriga

rape crisis center in plan-
ning stage, will offer 24
hour hot line, counseling,
medical service and commu-
nity education. Center will
open sometime in March out
of the building at Rio
Piedras Medical Center and
will offer medical care,
legal advice and counseling,
Mon.-Fri. 8-5; hopes to ex-
pand into a 24 hour hot line.

RHODE ISLAND

Rape Crisis Center
324 Broad St., c/o YWCA
Central Falls, RI 02863
401-723-3050 (office)
401-861-4040 (hot line)
contact: Amy Leland

crisis intervention, com-
panion service, community
education

Crisis Centers

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SOUTH CAROLINA

People Against Rape
109-1/2 Church Street
Charleston, SC 29401
803-722-3563 (office)
803-722-RAPE (hot line)
contact: Pat Weel

24 hour hot line, counseling, speakers, rap groups

Rape Education Program
YWCA
1505 Blanding Street
Columbia, SC 29201
803-252-2151
contact: Julie Bodreux

not a hot line, provides educational service

Greenville Rape Crisis Center
c/o Greenville Area Mental
Health
715 Grove Road
Greenville, SC 29605
803-271-0220
contact: Roland Hyde

24 hour hot line

SOUTH DAKOTA

Rape Crisis Center
2118 South Summit
Sioux Falls, SD 57105
605-334-6645
contact: Cheryl Junck

24 hour hot line, counseling and education

TENNESSEE

Knoxville Rape Crisis Center
c/o Knoxville Women's Center
507 Mulvaney Street
Knoxville, TN 37915
615-522-RAPE

crisis intervention, companion and education services

TEXAS

Austin Rape Crisis Center
600 West 28th Street
Austin, TX 78705
512-472-RAPE
contact: Arlene Lyons

24 hour hot line; crisis intervention; companion service; speakers and community education; have an attorney, social worker, psychologist, training specialist and volunteer coordinator on staff; good resource center on how to start a rape crisis center and on child abuse

Texas Rape Prevention and Control Project
701 West 15th Street
Suite 202
Austin, TX 78701
512-476-9887
contact: Karen Duggan
Cathy Bonner

train police officers and prosecutors; help organize rape centers state wide; lend technical help to rape groups; train hospital personnel; plan to compile a rape prevention packet

Dallas Rape Crisis Center
P.O. Box 12701
Dallas, TX 75225
214-630-7700
contact: Joanne Austin

crisis intervention, follow-up, training for police, speakers and a shelter for women

San Antonio Rape Crisis Ctr.
P.O. Box 28061
San Antonio, TX 78228
512-732-0717
contact: Dr. Schoenfeld

24 hour counseling and advocacy service

UTAH

Salt Lake City Rape Crisis Center
776 West Second North
Salt Lake City, UT 84116
801-532-RAPE
contact: Christine Walters

24 hour hot line, speakers, community education, companion services

VERMONT

Women Against Rape, Inc.
182 Main Street
Burlington, VT 05401
802-863-1386

24 hour hot line, organized as a collective, crisis intervention, speakers available

VIRGINIA

Alexandria Rape Victim
Companion Program
P.O. Box 178
Alexandria, VA 22314
703-971-8281 (hot line)
703-750-6631 (office)
contact: Ann Warshauer

24 hour hot line, crisis intervention, companion service, speakers, educational material available, have a training manual (basically for VA but serves as a good guideline for other groups working on legal reform)

Tidewater Rape Info. Service
P.O. Box 9900
Norfolk, VA 23505
804-622-4300
contact: Beverly Paulk

24 hour hot line, companion service, counseling, information and community education, speakers available

Roanoke Rape Crisis Center
3515 Williamson Road
Roanoke, VA 24012
703-366-6030
contact: Ann Lee Stevens

part of the Trust Hot Line, counselors on call

WASHINGTON

King County Rape Relief
East Valley Good Neighbors Ctr.
305 South 43rd
Renton, WA 98055
206-226-RAPE
contact: Karen Adams
Sharon Wylie

24 hour hot line, crisis intervention, support services, education, speakers available

Rape Relief
4224 University Way N.E.
Seattle, WA 98105
206-632-RAPE
contact: Marie Chevire

24 hour hot line, advocacy program, crisis intervention, speakers, outreach to minorities program

WASHINGTON

United Ways Crisis Clinic
1530 Eastlake Avenue E.
Suite 301
Seattle, WA 98102
206-323-2100
206-329-1882 (business)
contact: Linda Wheeler

crisis clinic, informa-
tion, referral, emergency
aid, education

WEST VIRGINIA

Sexual Assault Information Ctr.
c/o Women's Health Center
3101 MacCorkle Avenue S.E.
Charleston, WV 25304
304-344-9834
contact: Sheri O'Dell

WISCONSIN

Wisconsin Task Force on Rape
P.O. Box 11408
Shorewood, WI 53211
414-962-2864
contact: Barbara Ulichny

lobby group, working on
changing laws

Dane County Project on Rape
120 West Mifflin Street
Madison, WI 53703
608-251-5440
contact: Joan Rubel

associated with the rape
crisis center, train
police, work on legal
reform, provide speakers

Rape Crisis Center
P.O. Box 1312
Madison, WI 53701
608-251-RAPE

open 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.,
crisis intervention, com-
panion service, educational
information, conduct
workshops

Sexual Assault Treatment
Center of Greater Milwaukee
2711 West Wells Street
Milwaukee, WI 53208
414-344-9400 ext. 322
contact: Margot Arnsdorf

counseling, follow-up,
community education,
located in hospital

WISCONSIN

Witness Support/Anti-Rape Unit
Milwaukee County Office of the
District Attorney
Safety Building, Rm. 206E
821 West State Street
Milwaukee, WI 53233
414-278-4617
contact: Katherine Greenquist

support and counseling,
companion service, pro-
vides transportation,
referral service,
speakers available

WYOMING

R.A.P.E. (Rape Action
Prevention Education)
222 East 17th Street
Cheyenne, WY 82001
307-635-5212
contact: Shari MacDaniels

new group, counseling
and education information
available

Crisis Center
Box 57
Rock Springs, WY 82901
307-382-2273
contact: Margaret Yates

24 hour hot line, com-
panion service available

* * * * *
* FILMS *
* * * * *

"Fighting Back"
Indiana University Audio-
Visual Center
Bloomington, Indiana 47401
Directed by Mirra Tank
812-337-8087
16 mm. 24 min. color
rental: \$12.50
sale: \$315

Film on how women are so-
cialized to be passive and
not fight back. The film
contains a section on self
defense, members of the N.Y.
City Police Department give in-
formation on prevention tactics,
women from N.Y. Women Against
Rape discuss the psychological
effects of being raped.

"Nobody's Victim"
FilmFair Communications
10900 Ventura Blvd.
Studio City, California
91604
213-877-3191
20 minutes, color
rental: \$20
sale: \$230

Film on personal safety and
avoiding and dealing with
danger.

"Not A Pretty Picture"
by Martha Coolidge
Films, Inc.
1144 Wilmette Avenue
Wilmette, Illinois 60091
312-256-4730
83 minutes, color
rental: \$150
sale: \$800

Film based on Martha Coolidge's
experience with rape while
attending boarding school in
the early 60's and how that
experience affected her life.
The film is part fiction,
part documentary. It explores
people's myths about rape and
discusses sex roles.

"A Question of Consent -
Rape"
Motorola Teleprograms, Inc.
4825 North Scott St.,
Suite 26
Schiller Park, Illinois 60176
312-671-1565
20 minutes, color
rental: \$50
sale: \$295

This film is designed to
train prosecutors on how to
handle evidence. The film
shows a rape and the trial.
The film emphasizes the impor-
tance of evidence and shows how
it is used to make a case.

Films

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"Rape Alert"
Aims Instructional Media
Services Inc.
626 Justin Avenue
Glendale, Calif. 91201
213-240-9300
17 min. color
rent: \$30 1-3 days
purchase: \$260.00

This film gives some basic advice for the prevention of rape. It was produced in cooperation with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office.

"Rape Culture"
Cambridge Documentary
Films
Box 385
Cambridge, Mass. 02139
617-354-3677
35 min. color
rental: \$40.00 one day
\$60.00 two days
purchase: \$370.00

Authors Mary Daly and Emily Culpepper look at examples of popular culture (films, advertising, music and adult entertainment) in order to discuss how people are socialized about rape. Rapists, rape victims, and rape center workers offer their insight into the subject. To make their point, film clippings from recent movies are used. These clippings may be disturbing to some audiences.

"Rape: A Preventive
Inquiry"
Motorola Teleprograms, Inc.
4825 N. Scott St.
Suite 26
Schiller Park, IL 60176
312-671-1565
17-1/2 min. 16 mm. color
rental: \$50 one week
purchase: \$295

Four women who were sexually assaulted discuss their experiences, convicted rapists discuss their feelings about rape, and inspectors from the San Francisco Sex Crimes Detail discuss some of their rape cases.

"Rape - Part 1 - Problems
in Proof"
"Rape - Part 2 - Provid-
ing the Proof"
Aims Instructional Media
Services, Inc.
Glendale, Calif. 91201
213-240-9300
30 min. each
rental: \$75 a wk. each
purchase: \$410.00 each

Although these films are recommended for police use they could also be useful in a workshop. Part 1 shows a rape incident and then shows what happens in the court room. It emphasizes the importance of collecting evidence properly. Part 2 shows another rape incident but this time the evidence is collected properly. The film discusses the legal aspects of rape.

Films

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"Rape...The Right to Resist"
Aimes Instructional Media Services, Inc.
626 Justin Avenue
Glendale, Calif. 91201
213-240-9300
16 min. color
rental: \$30 1-3 days
purchase: \$250

The film mainly deals with self defense and discusses some of the myths about rape. The film emphasizes the point that women have the right to resist.

"Reality of Rape"
Motorola Teleprograms, Inc.
4825 North Scott Street
Suite 26
Schiller Park, IL 60176
10 min. color
312-671-1565
rental: \$25 one week
purchase: \$175

This film shows a realistic rape stressing the crisis of the situation, and emphasizing the importance of good police interviewing techniques. Because of the language used and the shocking realism of the rape, the film may be disturbing to some viewers. This film should be shown with discretion.

"Rape Tape"
by Jenny Goldberg
35 min. video
1/2" or cassette
Information about tape can be obtained by writing:
Jenny Goldberg
3130 College Avenue
Berkeley, Calif. 94705
415-653-0336
rental: \$10.00

This tape is a very frank discussion by four women who have been raped. They talk about the guilt they experienced, how they dealt with their parents and friends, and how rape restricts their lives. It is a very sensitive and informative look at what it means to be raped.

"The Sex Offender"
316 North Miami Avenue
Miami, Florida 33128
Att: Greg Kendall
305-377-8241
approx. 22 min.
If you send a video cassette they will make free copies.

Documentary on South Florida State Hospital Sex Offender Program. The tape deals with what the offender, the offender's wife, and the victim have to say about rape.

Films

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"No Tears for Rachel"
Indiana University
Audio Visual Center
Bloomington, Ind. 47401
812-337-8087
16 mm. 27 min.
rental: \$12.50
purchase: \$315

This 1972 film (Bill Moyer's Journal) discusses in detail the problems that rape victims face. A rape victim, police officer, prosecutor, and doctor are among some of the people interviewed. Very informative film.

"Violación y la Mujer
Latina"
Femedia III
c/o Marta Segovia Ashley
240 Alma Street
San Francisco, Cal. 94117
415-665-3466
24 min. 3/4" or 1/2"
video tape
rental: contact above
for information

This tape focusses on the attitudes toward rape victims and the problems they face in the Latin culture. Shows the reactions of the family and gives information about the facts of rape. This tape was written, directed and acted by Latin women.

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