


Joel V. drank a case of beer one night. He lost control of his behavior. He broke into a woman's apartment and held a knife in front of her. He said he wanted to have sex with her. The woman was afraid he would murder her. She had to give in but asked him to wear a condom. She was afraid of catching a disease and of becoming pregnant. After he left her house, she called the police. They caught him nearby.



CHECK vocabulary words in bold.  
LOOK UP word meanings in the glossary beginning on page 92.

A grand jury indicted Joel V. on **sexual assault** and burglary charges. The jury found Joel V. guilty of rape. He is now behind bars, and the woman is getting counseling help. In this chapter, you will learn about rape and **sexual harassment**. You will learn what they are and what you can do if you are raped or sexually harassed. You will also find out about what takes place at a rape trial.

 **CRITICAL THINKING**  
Some radio stations play music that talks about hurting people, drugs and violence against society. In the United States, this is called "gangsta rap." What influence can this have on the behavior of young people?

### Rape

**What does the law say about rape?** Rape is a crime of assault. The law says that there are two kinds of rape. One kind is forcible rape. Another kind is statutory rape.

Forcible rape is the forcing of a person to have sex. Statutory rape is having sex with a person who is too young to say yes legally. In this situation, whether the young person was forced to have sex or not, a crime was committed.

**What should you do if you are raped?** There are six things you must do, and do quickly, if you are raped. Read these over until you have memorized them.

1. Tell someone right away. It is best to tell an adult person you know. If you are at home, tell a neighbor. If it happens in the street, you may have to get help from a stranger. Go to a store or a restaurant. Ask to use a telephone. Tell someone everything that happened while you still remember details. If you are a woman, you may feel more comfortable talking to another woman. If you are a man, you may want to talk with a man.



Attorney Diaz says: "Every case is different. If you decide to fight back, you could be hurt, but this is better than being raped. If a weapon is used, especially a gun, *not* fighting back is smart. Then the most important thing becomes surviving the crime of rape, not dying."

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2. Next, call the police. Some cities have special phone numbers for rape victims called Rape Crisis Hotlines. A victim can call that number or call the police emergency number.

3. Next, call the friend you told about the rape to come and be with you. A friend can help you talk to the police. A friend can help you at the hospital. Do not be afraid to show your upset feelings.

4. Next, do not answer any questions about your sex life. The police may ask you about your sex life, but you do not have to answer. You will probably be too upset to talk. You need to tell them this. Many rapes are committed by people who actually know their victims. The police may ask the victim whether he or she ever had sex with the suspect before. That is their job.

Yet, you do not have to answer this type of question. The crime of rape has nothing to do with your past or even with the day before you were assaulted. Having had sex with others before does not mean you said yes this time.

5. Next, go to the hospital. Ask the police to take you to the hospital, or go with a friend. It is very important to go to the hospital as soon as possible. You will need to have proof that you were raped. The hospital exam record will show that you were attacked. It will tell whether you have cuts or bruises.

6. Finally, do not wash anything before you go to the hospital! Many victims want to wash their body or their clothes right away. However, this would mean washing away evidence. This evidence could be hair or blood or semen from the attacker. It is also important to go to the hospital in case you have also been hurt from a struggle with the attacker.

There may be a chance that the rape causes you to become pregnant. The doctor can give you a pill to stop the pregnancy just in case. If you are in a hospital that does not give such a pill, go to a family-planning or abortion clinic as soon as possible.

Some people do not want to take this type of pill for religious or other reasons or because it can make you sick. Always ask the doctor about how any medicine might make you feel.

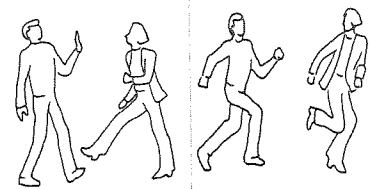
Can you catch a disease from being raped? The answer is yes! There are more than twenty such diseases! These are called **sexually transmitted diseases**, or **STD's**. This means that you only get them from having sex with someone who has them.

At the hospital, doctors can give you a shot to protect against many but not all of these diseases. You will need to go back to the hospital in a few weeks for tests to make sure you did not catch anything. This is important because some of the STD's have no **symptoms**, or signs. Some STD's can be caught very easily.

### AIDS

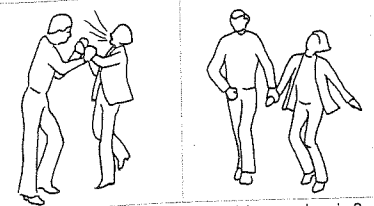
Can you catch AIDS from a rapist? The answer is yes! It is possible to catch this killer disease from having sex just once with

The People's Publishing Group, Inc.: *Crime and the Law*



Should you fight?

Should you run?



Should you scream? Should you give in?

**CRITICAL THINKING**  
If you are physically threatened, don't be nice. Should you fight? Should you run? Should you scream? Should you give in to avoid being beaten or killed?

**DID YOU KNOW?** Ten out of seventeen men said that if the women they had tried to rape had run, screamed, or fought, they might have avoided the rape. Yet, these suspects did not mean crying, begging, or making a deal.

**EYE OPENER** The crime of rape happens five times more often in the United States than in Germany, thirteen times more than in England, and twenty times more than in Japan.

1. What caused Joel V. to lose control of his behavior? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What was the woman afraid of? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What was Joel V. indicted on? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What will you learn about in this chapter? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What are the two kinds of rape? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What is statutory rape? \_\_\_\_\_
7. If you are raped what is the first thing you should do? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Why should you tell someone everything that happened? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. If you are a man why might you want to talk to another man? \_\_\_\_\_
10. What do some cities have? \_\_\_\_\_
11. What are they called? \_\_\_\_\_
12. Why should you call a friend that you told? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. What do you not have to answer? \_\_\_\_\_
14. What might the police ask the victim? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. The crime of rape has nothing to do with what? \_\_\_\_\_
16. Why is it important to go to the hospital as soon as possible? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
17. Why should you not wash before going to the hospital? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
18. What should you always ask the doctor about medicine? \_\_\_\_\_
19. What are STD's? \_\_\_\_\_
20. What are symptoms? \_\_\_\_\_

## Critical Thinking

(pages 70 & 71)

1. Does music that talks about hurting people, drugs and violence influence the behavior of young people? How?
2. What does the law say about rape?
3. When or what factors would make surviving the crime of rape be more important than fighting back?
4. When physically threatened, what are four things you can do?

5. Do you think crying and begging are effective in stopping a rape? Why?

6. Why do you think the crime of rape happens in the United States more than many other countries?

7. What steps can someone take to prevent catching or treating a disease from a rape?