

PREVENTION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AND OTHER VIOLENT CRIME

We're working together for a safe campus.



Learn how to defend yourself!

- How to respond if you are abducted
 - How to respond if someone breaks into your house
 - How to respond if someone gets into your car
 - How to ward off attackers
-

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We, as an educational institution, are required to provide for you the laws regarding sexual assault. You will find them herein. As a department, we recognize the need for students to understand the law and to understand the behaviors that constitute crimes, which is important. What is more important to us, however, is that none of our students, employees, or visitors become victims of sexual assault. This crime is more prevalent than you may have thought.

Did you realize that the Vietnam War Memorial would need to be 11 times longer just to accommodate the names of women raped in 1991 alone?

We, at Finger Lakes Community College, have had a safe campus. In all of the years of our existence, we have had less than five reported sexual assaults on campus. The information provided herein is presented with these facts in mind: Our students, employees, and visitors aren't on campus 24 hours a day. And concern for our students doesn't end when they leave our premises. Nobody can ever guarantee that a violent crime isn't possible. It can happen anywhere—even on a "safe" campus. The suggestions we are providing may sound radical; however, please be advised that they are the result of a great deal of research conducted by those who have handled these crimes. These methods work. That's what counts. Many persons simply do not know how to respond to crisis situations. Read the following and see if you'd know how to respond.

What would you do if someone approached you with a knife or a gun and told you to get into his car, or tried to drag you into the bushes?

Answer: Do everything you possibly can to avoid being removed from the area. Do not negotiate. Scream your head off. Punch, kick, gouge at your attacker's eyes, and don't ever allow yourself to be moved to a remote location. Why? Because if the attacker simply meant to rob you, he'd do it right then and there. He could only want to remove you from the scene because he intends to do you bodily harm, and you will most likely be beaten, raped, and/or killed if you are removed from the scene. If the attacker felt comfortable in assaulting you where you are, he wouldn't feel the need to move you. Finally, remember: Never believe an assailant who says he won't hurt you if you do what he says, no matter how much you'd like to believe it. If the assailant had any integrity, he wouldn't be attacking you in the first place. Don't believe him!

What if I am forcibly dragged into a car and am forced to either drive or ride in a vehicle?

Answer: Cause an accident. Don't forget—he means to do you bodily harm, no matter what he says. Even if you are involved in an automobile accident, your chances for survival are greater than if you allow yourself to be moved to a remote location. The erratic motion of the vehicle—or a wrecked vehicle—will attract a lot of attention and greatly increase your chance for rescue. If you're driving, run into something (a police car would be great, but any other vehicle or public building would be fine). If you're riding, grab the steering wheel or attack the assailant's face. No holds barred.

How can I deter an assailant from breaking into my home?

Answer: One of the cheapest ways to discourage a would-be assailant from entering your living space is to put in plain view a huge dog bowl. Put dry food in the bowl and label it with a tough-sounding dog's name ("Killer" will work better than "Fluffy.")

What do I do if an assailant or a group of assailants enters my home and orders a member or members of my family to lie face-down on the floor?

Answer: Don't do it! The criminal is ordering you to do this because he is not yet in complete control of the situation. Do not render yourself helpless by succumbing to their demands. Remember, they're only going to tell you to do what's good for them, not what's good for you. If the assailant were only out to rob the residence, he would have done it while the home was not occupied. The entire family should fight back, immediately and as viciously as possible. The purpose behind fighting back is to get out: Being inside your home is no different than being moved to crime scene number two, where you are isolated, with total control possible. Fight back and get out!

The key elements that most benefit a violent criminal are time, isolation, and control. Your actions need to work directly against all three. If you have any question about how you should respond to a situation, the experts say that there are four survival rules to live by:

React immediately. Your best chance to escape violence and minimize injury is in the first seconds.

Resist. Your only alternative is to submit. Resisting gives you the better chance for survival.

Avoid crime scene number two. It is always more isolated than the initial point of contact and always worse for you.

Never, never give up. Your attitude can keep you alive when you're badly injured.

Do not rely on mace or weapons, as they will only help if they are already in your hand, aimed in the appropriate direction. They're useless if you have to fumble in your purse or pocket for them. And any weapon you can carry can be taken away and used against you. What do you do? Use your mind.

Your best defense is to be mentally prepared for an attack.

Once attacked, many victims describe feeling as though their minds were floating—like they had slipped out of their bodies and were witnesses to the crimes being committed against them. The reason for this is that those who are unprepared to deal with violent situations who find themselves suddenly thrown into one go into shock. Their minds drift and wander and they lose precious time. You need to combat this feeling by knowing how to respond in a crisis. How do you accomplish this?

The same way you prepare for everything. Rehearse it in your mind. When asking your boss for a raise, or bringing up a particularly sensitive subject with a loved one, you practice how to broach the subject and what arguments you can use to support your view. You can train yourself to respond to violent attacks in the same way. When you read about or hear crime stories, imagine yourself in a similar situation and imagine how you would respond. Do this often to prepare your mind for an emergency response. Discuss the subject with your family members and treat it as seriously as you would a home fire drill. You need to develop a mind-set prepared for violence. When you do hear crime stories, you will most likely find a certain repetition in the stories in that criminals all tend to do the same things. What it boils down to is the assailant controlling the victim through fear.

Here is an actual case study that typifies how assailants maneuver their victims by instilling fear, and demonstrates what may well happen if you do not fight back:

A nineteen year-old female named Jodi was driving down a city street when she noticed a man pulling up in the lane beside her. He took a long look at her, and moved on. When she pulled into the parking lot of her apartment, the same vehicle pulled in. The man walked toward her, and she felt uncomfortable, but she brushed the feeling away. He walked past her vehicle, then turned around and came back behind her. He grabbed her through the window and, at knife-point, ordered her to get into his car. He told her

not to run or scream or he would cut her throat. He shoved her into his car and cut her anyway. He drove her to a house, walked her inside, took her into a bedroom, and tied her up with a rope that had been coiled and waiting on the bed. He raped her on the bed, with her hands still tied. The victim described the assailant as behaving just like a machine—just one thing after the next, with no emotion.

After he raped her, he walked her back out to his car and drove her to a deserted area. He walked her off into the bushes. She was still tied when he grabbed her hair, pulled her head back, and slit her throat from ear to ear. He never said a word. He left for a minute. When he came back, he had a rock. He slammed it into her head with both hands. He came back the final time with the knife, and started slashing at her.

Jodi, raped, still tied, with a slashed throat, bleeding profusely and suffering from a concussion, finally started struggling and resisting when she accepted the fact that she would not survive otherwise. She held her tied hands before her to deflect the knife from her body. The police and medical personnel told her that this was the only thing that had saved her—that her struggling interfered enough that he didn't finish her off as he had the others. *He had killed his previous six victims.* Her hands were badly lacerated, but she survived. She was found in a semi-conscious condition the next morning, by joggers who happened by.

Following the incident, Jodi said that she now realizes that she missed several opportunities for escape, starting with the uneasy feeling she had in the parking lot. When she had been forced into the car, he hadn't been



holding the knife while he was driving. She could have jumped out of the vehicle, grabbed the wheel and stepped on the gas, grabbed the car keys, or taken the knife (which had been placed on the dashboard, within easy reach) and stabbed him in the throat with it. There were several times in the house when she could have escaped, but she was afraid to try. After she was tied up and subjected to repeated and progressively severe injury, her chance for survival dropped drastically.

Violent criminals are psychopaths—persons who release their anger and get their kicks from senselessly hurting or killing other people. They care no more for you than a range target. Your life means no more to them than the pleasure they derive in taking it from you. Don't hope for mercy.

You have two choices. You can resist and try to escape, or you can obey your captor and take the risk that he'll spare you. The assailant also has two choices. He can let you live, or he can leave no witnesses.

Fight back and get out!

You have seconds to decide. You do not have the time to take a deep breath and evaluate your situation. This is why it is so important to train yourself for *immediate* response. And why escape has got to be foremost in your mind.

When you visualize your response, escape is your only goal. You need to do whatever you have to do to escape. Visualize yourself in the crime scene. Not near it, in it. Visualize yourself as explosive as you've ever been. Your intent is to escape. Visualize yourself being shot or

stabbed. This is difficult but crucial. Yes, you may be hurt if you resist...just as you may be hurt if you don't resist. They're both lousy choices, but at real crime scenes, we're not given pleasant choices. You should *plan* on getting hurt. You need to overcome your fear of injury.

Since we were very young, we were socialized to be reasonable; we've been taught to negotiate instead of striking someone. We tend to believe that other people are sensible, reasonable beings, like ourselves. When confronted with persons who say, "Do what I say or I'll stab you," most people are in complete shock. They are willing to comply because it's easy to leap to the false promise that compliance will mean safety. Few of us have any past experience to relate to when thrust into a sudden violent situation. Screaming, shouting, shoving, and/or slugging matches involving family and friends are *no comparison* to a violent crime. Let me show you what I mean.

In another case, an assailant carrying a knife broke into a couple's home. He controlled both the husband and the wife by threatening to use the knife on the wife. He used the knife to cut the electrical cords off lamps in the living room and used them to tie the husband to a chair. He sent the wife to get whatever valuables were in the house. When she returned, he wasn't satisfied. He asked her if she had a hammer, and ordered her to fetch it for him. He then used it to strike the husband in the head, forcefully and repeatedly.

The escalation of violence against isolated or bound, innocent victims is always sudden—and few citizens understand the level of viciousness of these criminals.

Seldom do TV news stories or newspaper articles detail the crimes committed. In this case, the assailant struck the husband in the skull with the hammer so violently that the head of the hammer actually broke off of its wooden handle. He also broke the corner off a three-inch thick cutting board by hitting the man on the head with it. During the trial, the coroner of San Francisco testified that he had never seen such a human skull so destroyed. The suspect then forced the wife, who'd been paralyzed with fear and shock, up the stairs. He raped her for three hours—oral, anal, everything, without stopping. He was high on coke. He then began attacking the *wife's* head with various household objects, tearing the flesh from her head. He slit her wrists before he doused her body and her house with paint thinner and kerosene that was kept in the house. Before he left, he set the house on fire. The wife survived only because she managed to get out of a window and onto a roof, where she finally screamed for help.

This reading has not been pleasant, but it's imperative that you recognize the terrible caliber of violence and danger that we're discussing. You need to be prepared.

As scary as the possibility of injury may be, you can be sure of one thing: Injuries that you suffer while *resisting* an assailant are not going to be *nearly* as bad as those that you will suffer if you *don't* fight back.

This is why it is so important to train yourself for immediate response. Every second counts. Rehearse your personal response to violent situations. You need to be able to develop a plan immediately. Mentally rehearsing with crimes that you read or hear about through the news will provide a varied and plentiful supply of scenarios for you to work through.

You *can* train yourself to respond to crisis situations.

React immediately.

Never negotiate about being moved to a different location.

Fight back. Go for the eyes or the throat.

Never give up.

Now, having said all of this, here is another very important piece of advice. The easiest and best way to avoid sexual assault is to not become a victim in the first place. How do you do this? We're willing to bet that you've heard these pieces of advice before. Perhaps you now understand why we are so adamant about them:

- ◆ Don't walk alone in a dark parking lot to your vehicle. Get friends to accompany you, or ask Campus Safety for an escort.
- ◆ Have your vehicle keys in your hands before you leave the protection of the building. There is nothing that looks more vulnerable than a female in high heels in a dark parking lot who is completely absorbed with trying to find her keys in her purse. Think about your circumstances from the assailant's point of view.
- ◆ Check the back seat of your vehicle to be sure that nobody has gained access and decided to surprise you.

- ◆ Never go anywhere with strangers.
- ◆ Follow your instincts. If someone gives you the creeps, get away from him.
- ◆ Most assailants are not looking for a fight. They're bullies, and they're looking for someone they can easily overpower or intimidate. Look big. Look like you know what you're doing. Walk with purpose. Carry your purse firmly under your arm. Have your car keys ready when you leave the building to head for your car. Lock your vehicle as soon as you get out of it *and* as soon as you get into it.
- ◆ Whether you're in your parents' home, in your apartment, in your dorm room, or in your car, keep your doors locked.
- ◆ Carry a cell phone! A cell phone can be even more effective than a weapon in deterring crime. Having the ability to summon assistance, whether during a criminal situation or during a simple vehicular breakdown will make you a less-likely target for a would-be criminal.
- ◆ If your car does break down, call the police immediately after calling the garage and let them know that you are uncomfortable. They may be able to send someone to wait with you until such time as a tow truck comes along. Never get into the vehicle of a stranger while stranded alongside the road.
- ◆ If you are being chased on foot by an assailant, drop your purse, briefcase, backpack, or anything else that you are carrying that will slow you down. Run toward areas concentrated with people, screaming all the way. Kick off your heels if you can run faster without them. There is nothing that you are carrying, or wearing, that is more important than your personal safety.

If you are interested in more information , please contact the Office of Campus Safety for the date of our next self-defense workshop. We don't want anyone to become a victim—on or off-campus.

This reading has probably not been easy. As with everything else, crimes have changed with the times. No responsible safety or police representative will ever advise the public to do what the assailant tells them to do. Statistics have proven the methods we've just described to you to be effective. We hope that you never need to use this information, but we'd feel a lot better if you were prepared. Please, be prepared.

For your information, and in keeping with our requirements, the following are laws that address sexual assault. We will follow this section with advice for those who have become victims of sexual assault, including procedures specific to our College community and local contacts for your recovery.



New York State Law Regarding Sexual Offenses

Article 130 of the New York State Penal Code Sex Offenses:

As is required by law, information concerning any Registered Sex Offender who has an affiliation with the College due to employment or student status is available upon request by contacting the Campus Safety Officer at 585-394-3500, extension 7437.

Rape and sexual assault constitute crimes. We are required by law to provide New York State penal law as concerns rape and sexual assault:

130.20 Sexual Misconduct.

A person is guilty of sexual misconduct when:

1. He or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person without such person's consent; or
2. He or she engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with another person without such person's consent; or
3. He or she engages in sexual conduct with an animal or a dead human body.

Sexual misconduct is a class A misdemeanor.

130.25 Rape in the third degree.

A person is guilty of rape in the third degree when:

1. He or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person who is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than seventeen years old;
1. Being twenty-one years old or more, he or she engages in sexual intercourse with a person less than seventeen years old; or
2. He or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person without such person's consent where such lack of consent is by reason of some factor other than incapacity to consent.

Rape in the third degree is a class E felony.

130.30 Rape in the second degree.

A person is guilty of rape in the second degree when:

1. Being eighteen years old or more, he or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person less than fifteen years old; or
2. He or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person who is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated.

It shall be an affirmative defense to the crime of rape in the second degree as defined in subdivision one of this section that the defendant was less than four years older than the victim at the time of the act. Rape in the second degree is a class D felony.

130.35 Rape in the first degree.

A person is guilty of rape in the first degree when he or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person:

1. By forcible compulsion; or
2. Who is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or
3. Who is less than eleven years old; or
4. Who is less than thirteen years old and the actor is eighteen years old or more.

Rape in the first degree is a class B felony.

130.40 Criminal sexual act in the third degree.

A person is guilty of criminal sexual act in the third degree when:

1. He or she engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with a person who is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than seventeen years old;
2. Being twenty-one years old or more, he or she engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with a

person less than seventeen years old; or

3. He or she engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with another person without such person's consent where such lack of consent is by reason of some factor other than incapacity to consent.

Criminal sexual act in the third degree is a class E felony.

130.45 Criminal sexual act in the second degree.

A person is guilty of criminal sexual act in the second degree when:

1. Being eighteen years old or more, he or she engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with another person less than fifteen years old; or
2. He or she engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with another person who is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated.

It shall be an affirmative defense to the crime of criminal sexual act in the second degree as defined in subdivision one of this section that the defendant was less than four years older than the victim at the time of the act. Criminal sexual act in the second degree is a class D felony.

130.50 Criminal sexual act in the first degree

A person is guilty of criminal sexual act in the first degree when he or she engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with another person:

1. By forcible compulsion; or
2. Who is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or
3. Who is less than eleven years old; or
4. Who is less than thirteen years old and the actor is eighteen years old or more.

Criminal sexual act in the first degree is a class B felony.

130.52 Forcible touching.

A person is guilty of forcible touching when such person intentionally, and for no legitimate purpose, forcibly touches the sexual or other intimate parts of another person for the purpose of degrading or abusing such person; or for the purpose of gratifying the actor's sexual desire. For the purposes of this section, forcible touching includes squeezing, grabbing, or pinching. Forcible touching is a class A misdemeanor.

130.55 Sexual abuse in the third degree.

A person is guilty of sexual abuse in the third degree when he or she subjects another person to sexual contact without the latter's consent; except that in any prosecution under this section, it is an affirmative defense that (a) such other person's lack of consent was due solely to incapacity to consent by reason of being less than seventeen years old, and (b) such other person was more than fourteen years old, and (c) the defendant was less than five years older than such other person. Sexual abuse in the third degree is a class B misdemeanor.

130.60 Sexual abuse in the second degree.

A person is guilty of sexual abuse in the second degree when he or she subjects another person to sexual contact and when such other person is :

1. Incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than seventeen years old; or
2. Less than fourteen years old.

Sexual abuse in the second degree is a class A misdemeanor.

130.65 Sexual abuse in the first degree.

A person is guilty of sexual abuse in the first degree when he or she subjects another person to sexual contact:

1. By forcible compulsion; or

2. When the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or
 3. When the other person is less than eleven years old.
- Sexual abuse in the first degree is a class D felony.

130.65a Aggravated sexual abuse in the fourth degree

1. A person is guilty of aggravated sexual abuse in the fourth degree when:
 - (a) He or she inserts a foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis, or rectum of another person and the other person is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than seventeen years old; or
 - (b) He or she inserts a finger in the vagina, urethra, penis, or rectum of another person causing physical injury to such person and such person is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than seventeen years old.
2. Conduct performed for a valid medical purpose does not violate the provisions of this section.

Aggravated sexual abuse in the fourth degree is a class E felony.

130.66 Aggravated sexual abuse in the third degree.

1. A person is guilty of aggravated sexual abuse in the third degree when he inserts a foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis, or rectum of another person;
 - (a) By forcible compulsion;
 - (b) When the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or
 - (c) When the other person is less than eleven years old.
2. A person is guilty of aggravated sexual abuse in the third degree when he or she inserts a foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis, or rectum of another person causing physical injury to such person and such person is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally

disabled or mentally incapacitated.

Aggravated sexual abuse in the third degree is a class D felony.

130.67 Aggravated sexual abuse in the second degree.

1. A person is guilty of aggravated sexual abuse in the second degree when he inserts a finger in the vagina, urethra, penis, or rectum or another person causing physical injury to such person;
 - (a) By forcible compulsion; or
 - (b) When the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or
 - (c) When the other person is less than eleven years old.
2. Conduct performed for a valid medical purpose does not violate the provisions of this section.

Aggravated sexual abuse in the second degree is a class C felony.

130.70 Aggravated sexual abuse in the first degree.

1. A person is guilty of aggravated sexual abuse in the first degree when he inserts a foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis or rectum of another person causing physical injury to such person:
 - (a) By forcible compulsion; or
 - (b) When the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or
 - (c) When the other person is less than eleven years old.
2. Conduct performed for a valid medical purpose does not violate the provisions of this section.

Aggravated sexual abuse in the first degree is a class B felony.

130.90 Facilitating a sex offense with a controlled substance

A person is guilty of facilitating a sex offense with a controlled substance when he or she:

1. Knowingly and unlawfully possesses a controlled substance or any preparation, compound, mixture or substance that requires a prescription to obtain and administers such substance or preparation, compound, mixture or substance that requires a prescription to obtain to another person without such person's consent and with intent to commit against such person conduct constituting a felony defined in this article; and
2. Commits or attempts to commit such conduct constituting a felony defined in this article.

Facilitating a sexual offense with a controlled substance is a class D felony.

Possible Penalties for Sexual Assault Offenses

New York State Penal Law provides for the following possible penalties for various classifications of sexual assault:

Class B Felony—Imprisonment for 5 to 25 years

Class C Felony—Imprisonment for 3 1/2 to 15 years

Class E Felony—Imprisonment for 2 to 7 years

Class A Misdemeanor—Imprisonment for up to 1 year

Class B Misdemeanor—Imprisonment for up to 3 months

If you are sexually assaulted.....

Know that Finger Lakes Community College strongly condemns sexual harassment in any form. Incidents of sexual assault or rape should be reported to the Office of Campus Safety at 585-394-3500, extension 7213. Incidents of sexual harassment should be reported to the Affirmative Action Officer in the Human Resources Office at 585-394-3500, extension 7228. Victims of a sex crime may choose to report the offense to any of the following offices or

agencies, the phone numbers of which are listed in the directory later in this brochure:

- ◆ Director of Student Health
- ◆ Director of Physical Education
- ◆ Dean of Students
- ◆ Director of The Center
- ◆ Director of Campus Safety
- ◆ Geneva Extension Center
- ◆ Ontario County Sheriff's Office
- ◆ Newark Police Department
- ◆ Geneva City Police

Sexual assault or rape that occurred off campus should be reported to a city police department, the Ontario County Sheriff's Office, or the New York State Troopers. Telephone numbers for these agencies are provided later in this brochure.

Efforts will be made to ensure the confidentiality of all reports, except as necessary and required to investigate the offenses. College authorities may issue a safety alert to those areas of the campus community affected by the crime. The issuance of this alert will depend upon the particular circumstances of the crime. Victims can provide information to the Office of Campus Safety and choose either criminal prosecution and/or a referral to the on-campus judicial system, a Code of Conduct hearing with the Dean of Students.

Procedures and possible sanctions related to on-campus discipline are as follows: written warning, failing grade, disciplinary probation, loss of privileges, fines, restitution, voluntary service, disciplinary file, suspension, and expulsion. Victims of sexual crimes should contact the

Office of Campus Safety for more information. It is important to note that the accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during a disciplinary proceeding. Both the accuser and the accused will be informed of the outcome of any campus disciplinary action, including the sanction to be imposed.

Aid to Victims of Sexual Violence

If you are a victim of sexual assault on campus, immediately report the assault to the Office of Campus Safety at extension 7456. We will provide immediate care and assist you in contacting the police, if you choose to do so. For off-campus incidents, contact the police immediately by dialing 911. Police cannot investigate the incident as a crime unless you file a formal report. Reporting a crime to the police or to a campus office does not necessarily obligate you to follow through with criminal prosecution.

Go to a hospital emergency room as soon as possible if the assault involved a sexual penetration or other injuries. Evidence can be collected several hours after an attack, but its value may be diminished.

Do not wash, change clothing, or otherwise “clean up” after a sexual assault. Bring a full change of clothing, as the clothes you were wearing at the time of the attack may be kept as evidence.

Statement of Victim’s Rights

Persons who have been subjected to a sexual crime have the right to choose counseling and medical treatment, and to prosecute and report their case through the Student Code of Conduct Hearing and/or the off-campus court

system. They also have the right to refuse all these options without reproach from any College personnel.

They have the right to be treated with dignity and seriousness by campus personnel. They have the right to be reasonably free from intimidation and harm.

College personnel are encouraged to inform all persons who have suffered from a sexual crime that:

- * They are not responsible for the crimes committed against them.
- * Persons who find themselves unwittingly in untoward circumstances and become the victims of sexual crime do not assume the risk of a crime
- * They should always report crimes committed against them, despite the possibility of adverse publicity for the College

Persons who have suffered sexual assault will be made aware of appropriate student services, including counseling. They are entitled to the same support opportunities available to the accused in a campus disciplinary proceeding. If the accused is prohibited from contacting the victim or entering the victim's residence, the victim will be notified that the ban is in effect.

Any person who does not wish to remain in his/her present residence hall or class section following a sexual assault may be granted a transfer to other housing or another class section, if available. FLCC has no residence halls, but we may be able to help shift class section.

The victim has the right to information regarding the status of his or her case.

Area Resources

Emergencies.....	911
Ontario County Sheriff.....	585-394-4260
Canandaigua City Police.....	585-394-3311
Newark Police Department.....	315-331-3701
New York State Police.....	585-398-3200
Wayne County Sheriff.....	315-946-9711
Seneca County Sheriff.....	315-539-9241
FF Thompson Health System.....	585-396-6000
Geneva General Hospital.....	315-789-4222
Geneva City Police.....	315-789-1111
Clifton Springs Hospital.....	315-462-9561
Rape and Abuse Crisis Services	
Rochester.....	585-546-2777
Geneva Office	315-781-1093
Seneca/Ontario Hotline.....	800-247-7273
Yates Hotline.....	315-536-2897
Planned Parenthood.....	585-546-2595
Alcoholics Anonymous.....	315-789-5955
Lifeline @ Clifton Hospital.....	315-462-9561
for suicide prevention, alcoholism, teen hotline, poison control, mental health, and all emergencies for the deaf	

College Resources 585-394-3500 and extension

Director of Campus Safety.....	7437
Director of Student Health.....	7298
Director of Physical Education.....	7294
Dean of Students.....	7212
Director of The Center.....	7469
Geneva Extension Center.....	315-789-6701
Newark Extension Center.....	315-331-9098

In closing.....

Sexual assault is more prevalent in the United States than most people realize. We average one rape every 3.5 minutes in this country. That adds up to a lot of people. Most of them are kids. Twenty-nine percent of all rapes occur when the victim is less than eleven years old. Thirty-two percent occur when the victim is between the ages of eleven and seventeen.

According to the National Victim Center and the Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center, only 16 percent of rapes are reported to police. If this is, in fact, the case, the true number of rapes in the United States each year is likely to be in the range of 639,500. At that rate, over a twenty-year period, there would be more than 12 million American women who are rape survivors.

Those 12 million women raped in twenty years is almost eleven times the number of US military casualties (killed and wounded) in World War II. It's about 34 times the number of people in the United States who had died of AIDS by 1995, or approximately 21 percent of the 1994 population of the United States. Each of these people has a name, a face, a family, and a life to live. They also carry the rape's impact on the mind, body and spirit with them.

We respectfully encourage anyone who has been the victim of a sexual assault to call the Rape and Abuse Crisis Service for confidential assistance. They will help you sort through the many emotions and issues that you will be facing. Know that you are not alone, and that many of the behaviors you may have developed are common among rape survivors. We are here to help. Some of the material contained in this booklet was condensed, paraphrased, or directly quoted from Strong on Defense, a 1996 book by Sanford Strong. Some of the material

in this brochure was found in After Silence: Rape and My Journey Back, a 1998 book by Nancy Venable Raine.

Mr. Strong is a retired San Diego Police Department trainer and supervisor. He runs crime survival training seminars for men, women, their families, and corporations in twelve countries and thirty-four states. He has made numerous appearances, including *Oprah* and *Today*. He lives in San Diego.

Nancy Venable Raine is a poet and writer whose work has appeared in many national publications. She and her husband live on a farm in Virginia.

For more information regarding sexual assault and crime prevention, please do read Strong on Defense. The information is written clearly, and it may well save you or someone close to you from suffering the fate that hundreds of thousands of others suffer each year. As for After Silence, the New York Times Book Review said it best, "After Silence is a book that dignifies the human spirit. It should be read by everyone."



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