

The University of Washington

Sexual Assault and Relationship Violence Information Service:

SARIS

Room 104-C, HUB

Box 352230

Seattle, WA 98195-2230

Phone: 206-685-HELP

Fax: 206-685-8749

Email: saris@u.washington.edu

Contact: Rachelle White, MSW

Web site:

<http://www.washington.edu/students/saris/office/>

**sexual
assault
and
relationship
violence**

silence is not consent
no one asks or deserves
to be sexually assaulted
exercise your right to set limits
there's no excuse for
relationship violence

The University of Washington is committed to providing its students with an environment conducive to the pursuit of knowledge. Admission to the University carries with it the presumption that students will conduct themselves as responsible members of the community, and refrain from actions that would endanger the health, welfare or safety of others. Conduct constituting a sexual offense (i.e., rape or sexual assault), sexual harassment or an incident of relationship violence will not be tolerated. Students committing sexual or physical offenses in any form can be prosecuted under Washington State Criminal Code (Title 9A RCW) and/or disciplined under the Student Conduct Code (WAC 478-120).

Rapes in the first and second degrees are considered Class A felonies punishable under the Washington State Criminal Code by up to life in prison and/or a \$50,000 fine. Third degree rape is a Class C felony punishable by up to five years in prison and/or a \$10,000 fine.

Incidents of domestic (relationship) violence are punishable according to the severity of the offense under which they are prosecuted. Further, perpetrators prosecuted under domestic violence laws are subject to firearms restrictions throughout their lives.

c o n t e n t s

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definitions

The following are brief summaries of the laws in Washington State. For more complete information see the Washington Criminal Code in the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) at www.leg.wa.gov/wsladm/ses.htm.

rape is defined as engaging in sexual intercourse with another person without that person's consent. Sexual intercourse means penetration of the vagina or anus with a penis or an object. The law also prohibits forced oral sex. It is gender neutral and recognizes that rape occurs between members of the same as well as different sexes.

The law divides rape into three degrees:

1st degree: the victim is threatened with or harmed by a weapon, is kidnapped, has serious physical injury inflicted, or the offender feloniously enters the building or vehicle where the victim is located.

2nd degree: there is forcible compulsion and the victim is incapable of consent because he or she is physically helpless or mentally incapacitated, including being under the influence of alcohol and/or other drugs (e.g., Rohypnol, Gamma Hydroxy Butyrate [GHB]), or when the perpetrator has supervisory authority over the victim.

3rd degree: the victim does not consent to sexual intercourse and such lack of consent is expressed by the victim's words or conduct.

indecent liberties is similar to 2nd degree rape, but includes other types of sexual contact including sexual acts obtained by forcible compulsion. It does not include sexual intercourse.

acquaintance and date rape, though familiar terms to students, are not legal terms. Both are prosecuted as rape.

sexual assault is defined as engaging or attempting to engage in unwanted sexual activity.

stalking occurs when a person intentionally and repeatedly harasses or follows another person, and the person being harassed is fearful of being injured.

relationship violence occurs when an individual uses a pattern of sexual, physical, emotional and/or verbal abuse to control an intimate partner. Relationship violence is a broad term that includes domestic violence crimes, such as assault, rape and criminal trespass.

Domestic violence remains the leading cause of injuries to women, ages 15 to 44, more common than muggings, automobile accidents and cancer deaths combined. (Journal of Interpersonal Violence, Vol. 9, 1994)

relationship violence

Abusive individuals usually have a need for power or control over someone else to compensate for their own low self-esteem, insecurity, fear and confusion. Abusive relationships typically develop over time, not on the first date. Be wary of a partner who:

- makes all of the decisions in the relationship;
- loses his or her temper and then blames you for causing this loss of control;
- checks up on you frequently and always wants to be with you to the exclusion of anyone or anything else in your life.

If you think you or someone you know may be in an abusive relationship, these are some steps you may take to increase your safety:

- Plan ahead by developing a range of options for your safety before the next violent period erupts; however, be careful not to leave appointment, address or telephone books, or other clues to your plan laying around;
- Tell a friend, relative, faculty or staff person what is happening;
- Contact SARIS at 206-685-HELP, or call one of the resources listed on page 9 of this brochure;
- If you have left the person who is abusing you, file a protection order. Instructions on how to start this process may be obtained from the University Police or SARIS;
- In an emergency, dial 911 or 9-911.

For more information on relationship violence, call the Domestic Violence Recorded Information Line at 206-205-5555.

communication

The following are some points to keep in mind when engaging in sexual activity with another person. They are intended to aid in communication and to prevent situations that are conducive to sexual assault and relationship violence.

- Respect your partner. Remember that it's never okay to force yourself on someone, even if you have previously had sexual relations.
- If you are getting an unclear message about any sexual act, do not assume you know what your partner wants. Partners should seek clarification by discussing each other's wishes. A few moments of embarrassment are quickly forgotten; sexual assault affects people's lives forever.
- Silence is not consent. If your partner isn't responding to you, stop to ask if what you are doing is okay.
- A person's clothing has nothing to do with his or her desire to be sexual. No one asks to be sexually assaulted. A person may flirt without wanting anything more.
- Remember that rape is a crime. You are responsible for your actions.
- In order to consent, your partner must be able to make a decision. If he or she is physically or mentally incapable of making a decision, the act of sexual intercourse is rape.
- Use of alcohol and/or other drugs interferes with clear thinking and effective communication. If you commit a sexual offense while under the influence of alcohol and/or other drugs, you are still responsible for your actions. Keep in mind that a person who is intoxicated or under the influence of other drugs cannot give consent.

In 1998, 74% of rape or sexual assault victims knew their offenders, and 18% of victims were victimized by an intimate. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, July 1999)

reducing your risk of acquaintance rape

Unfortunately, there is no absolute protection against assault. Remember, abuse of any kind is **never** the fault of the survivor and the offender is **always** to blame. No one asks or deserves to be assaulted. While there is no absolute protection against sexual assault, there are precautions you can take to help reduce your risk of being sexually assaulted by an acquaintance. Some suggestions follow:

- Know your sexual desires and limits. Exercise your right to set those limits. Be assertive. Passivity is often incorrectly interpreted as permission. Be direct and firm with someone who is sexually pressuring you. Say what your feelings are in a simple, honest statement. Use words like, "What you're doing is making me uncomfortable," "You're hurting me," "Stop touching me," "You're raping me."
- Think carefully about leaving a party with someone. If you do leave, tell another person that you are leaving and be sure to say with whom.
- Pay attention to what is happening around you. Watch for nonverbal cues. Try to avoid ambiguous situations in which you may be vulnerable.
- When dating someone be aware of controlling behaviors by your companion, such as: making all the decisions, paying for everything, telling you how to dress or with whom to associate, pressuring you to have sex or forcing you to consume alcohol and/or other drugs.
- When out with someone, make sure you are not dependent on your companion for a ride home. Carry money for a taxi, take your U-PASS or bring the telephone number of a friend who would give you a ride home.
- Trust your instincts. If you feel something is wrong, it probably is.
- Be aware that the use of alcohol and/or other drugs may interfere with your ability to think clearly and communicate effectively.

- If you choose to use club drugs such as GHB (Gamma Hydroxy Butyrate), Ecstasy or Ketamine, be aware that you may be at greater risk of sexual assault.
- Be careful not to leave your drink unattended as club drugs or other drugs like Rohypnol may be slipped into it.

taking precautions against stranger rape and other violent crimes

There are some precautions you can take to reduce your exposure to the risk of crime:

- lock your doors and windows;
- wear clothes and shoes that allow you to move quickly;
- walk with a purpose and project an assertive image;
- pay attention to your surroundings and anticipate potentially dangerous situations;
- avoid walking alone at night;
- when on campus, call UWCARES, the night security escort service at 206-685-WALK, or take Night Ride, the van service that picks up students at campus stops and takes them to destinations within one mile of the campus.
- if you believe you are being stalked there are specific precautions and actions you can take. For more information contact the University of Washington police at 206-543-9331 or SARIS at 206-685-HELP.

Only 16% of women who are raped ever report it to the police. (Rape in America: A Report to the Nation, 1992)

if you have been assaulted

Seeking assistance or confiding in another person about sexual or relationship violence can be painful and difficult for the survivor, particularly if the perpetrator was someone he or she knew and trusted. If you are the survivor of an assault, there are resources available on and off campus to help you. You may want to:

- **Call a friend** or someone else you trust for support.
- **Seek medical attention** since not all injuries are readily apparent. While the best evidence is obtained immediately after the incident, forensic evidence may be collected up to 72 hours after the assault. Tests to detect sexually transmitted diseases and pregnancy may be performed and emergency contraception is available. Additionally, if you suspect that you were given a sedating substance, a urine test can be performed up to 72 hours following ingestion. At Harborview Medical Center trained medical personnel will treat your injuries and, with your consent, collect evidence. The Crime Victims Compensation Program (CVCP) will cover the expense for the initial exam and for evidence collection. If you choose to file a police report, you may apply to have additional medical and/or mental health expenses covered by the CVCP. Hall Health Primary Care Center does not perform forensic examinations, but does provide medical examinations, STD and pregnancy testing, emergency contraception and follow-up care.
- **Call SARIS at 206-685-HELP (685-4357)**, e-mail saris@u.washington.edu, or visit the Web site at www.washington.edu/students/saris/office/. SARIS is a free, confidential and safe starting point for all students, men and women. A resource specialist connects survivors and friends or family with available services, including medical assistance, individual and group counseling, legal advocacy and shelter services. You may also anonymously report sexual assault or relationship violence to SARIS, which means you do not have to give your name or the name of the victim.
- **Call the Police at 911** (off campus) or **9-911** (on campus). If you are assaulted on campus, the University Police will work with you to achieve the best outcome. If you are assaulted in a sorority or fraternity, Seattle police will take your report. Reporting incidents to the police is encouraged

regardless of the availability of evidence. You may request that your personal information on the report be kept confidential. In some cases under Washington State laws, the Prosecuting Attorney's Office may choose to file charges and pursue prosecution without your consent.

- **Call the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs at 206-543-4972** to report the incident. Staff members can assist you in arranging for counseling and resolving other concerns (e.g., academic, registration and financial aid). They will discuss the campus discipline process with you and determine if disciplinary action can be taken should you wish to pursue that option. The discipline process is separate from police or legal procedures.
- **Call the Student Counseling Center at 206-543-1240** for counseling. Psychologists and counselors are available all year to work with currently enrolled students.
- **Call a resident adviser** if you are assaulted in a residence hall. Resident directors and advisers can provide you with the names of helpful services and will determine if campus judicial proceedings can be initiated should you wish to pursue that option.
- **Within the Greek Community** survivors may confidentially report the incident to the Panhellenic Advisor at **206-543-1810** and/or the Alumni Interfraternity Council Executive Director at **206-685-9005**.

Whether you are assaulted on or off campus, you may wish to seek help from the resources listed on page 9.

**If you are unsure where to begin,
call SARIS at 206-685-HELP.**

**You are not at fault.
Help is available.**

SARIS (Sexual Assault and Relationship Violence Information Service)	(206) 685-HELP (206) 632-7273
Seattle Rape Relief	911
Police (off-campus)	9-911
Police (on-campus)	(206) 543-4972
Student Affairs, Vice President for	(206) 543-1240
Student Counseling Center	

supporting a survivor

Because sexual assault and relationship violence are common crimes, someone may disclose the details of a violent act to you. If this happens, it is important to **listen** to that person and to **believe** what is being shared. You may want to suggest options (e.g., reporting the crime to the police or referral to SARIS), but remember that the final choice of action remains with the survivor. In the case of some acquaintance rapes, the survivor may not identify the experience as rape. Some things you may want to say to someone who is disclosing a violent situation are:

- **I believe you.**
- **It's not your fault.**
- **I'm sorry it happened to you.**
- **I'm glad you're alive.**
- **You survived; you did the right thing.**
- **What can I do to help?**

If someone is disclosing an abusive relationship, encourage the survivor to make a safety plan. A safety plan may include telephone numbers and addresses of friends and organizations who can help in case the survivor needs to leave quickly. The safety plan can also include a place to hide extra clothes, money, keys or important documents. Be careful not to advise someone to leave a violent relationship without first developing some type of safety plan. Frequently, the most dangerous time in an abusive relationship is when the abused person attempts to leave.

Remember that the survivor is disclosing to you because he or she trusts you. Keep what is said confidential. If you need to talk to someone, call SARIS at 206-685-HELP. You may remain anonymous when using this service.

resources

If you need information about sexual assault or relationship violence, call SARIS, the Sexual Assault and Relationship Violence Information Service at 206-685-HELP (685-4357), visit our Web site at www.washington.edu/students/saris/office/ or e-mail saris@u.washington.edu. (Please note we cannot guarantee the confidentiality of contacts made to SARIS via e-mail.)

on-campus resources

ASUW CORE (Committee Organizing Rape Education)	206-543-4238
Hall Health Acute Care	206-685-1025
Hall Health Mental Health	206-543-5030
Hall Health Women's Clinic	206-685-1031
Ombudsman for Sexual Harassment (complaints against faculty and staff)	206-543-0283
Police emergency, medical aid from campus phones	9-911
from off-campus phones	911
UW Police emergency line for hearing impaired	206-543-3323
UW Police business line	206-543-9331
Residence Hall after hours on-duty Resident Adviser	206-934-3889
Student Affairs, Office of the Vice President for	206-543-4972
Student Counseling Center	206-543-1240

off-campus resources

Asian Counseling and Referral Service	206-695-7600
Abused Deaf Women's Advocacy Service	
Sexual Assault Crisis Line (TDD/TTY)	206-236-3134
Consejo Counseling and Referral Service	206-461-4880
Crisis Clinic 24-hour crisis line	206-461-3222
TDD/TTY	206-461-3610
Domestic Abuse Women's Network	425-656-7867
Domestic Violence Recorded Information Line	206-205-5555
Eastside Domestic Violence Program	1-800-827-8840
Harborview Medical Center-Emergency Department	
TDD/TTY accessible	206-731-3074
Harborview Center for Sexual Assault and Traumatic Stress	206-521-1800
TDD/TTY	206-521-1808
King County Sexual Assault Resource Center Crisis and Information Line	1-800-825-7273
New Beginnings (shelter) 24-hour hotline	206-522-9472
Northwest Network (LBTG)	206-568-7777
Providence Sexual Assault Center (Snohomish County)	206-252-4800
Seattle Counseling Service for Sexual Minorities	206-323-1768
Seattle Indian Health Board	206-324-9360, ext. 2291
Sexual Assault Center of Pierce County	1-800-756-7273
Washington State Domestic Violence Hotline	1-800-562-6025

The University of Washington is committed to providing access, equal opportunity and reasonable accommodation in its services, programs, activities, education and employment for individuals with disabilities. To request disability accommodation contact the Disability Services Office at least ten days in advance at: 206-543-6450/V, 206-543-6452/TTY, 206-685-7264 (FAX), or dso@u.washington.edu.

Sexual Assault and Relationship Violence Information Service — S A R I S

University of Washington

Room 104-G HUB, Box 352230

Seattle, WA 98195-2230

206-685-HELP (685-4357)

www.washington.edu/students/saris/office/

e-mail: saris@u.washington.edu

Safety In



Watch **Out** *for yourself*

Office of the Vice President

for Student Affairs

University of Washington

2002-2003

Information and *Welcome*

to the University of Washington

Produced by the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs, the University of Washington Police Department and the Associated Students of the University of Washington, this brochure is designed to provide you with important information on crime prevention and campus safety. It is intended to be a reference that you will find useful in making the campus as safe as possible.

The University of Washington Police Department

Located at 1117 N.E. Boat St., the police station is staffed 24 hours a day every day. The department consists of commissioned police officers who enforce state and local laws, and patrol the campus on a 24-hour basis. In addition, the officers staff a detective unit, a crime prevention unit, a traffic unit, a bicycle patrol, and the Residence Hall Patrol.

Help the Police Help You



Be alert for suspicious persons in and around campus buildings and in parking lots: Are they hanging around for no apparent reason? Are they carrying valuable property out of buildings after normal business hours? Are they going from room to room trying doorknobs? Are they looking in cars as they walk through parking lots? Do not pursue them, however—call the police.

Watch for suspicious circumstances: Is there a broken window in a building? Is there an open or broken door? Is there one person with two bicycles?

If you observe anything that seems suspicious or out of the ordinary, call the police at 911 from noncampus telephones, such as pay telephones or 9-911 from campus phones, such as those in residence hall rooms and offices.

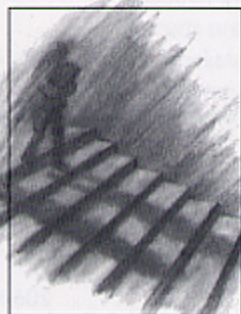
Protecting Yourself

At Home or in the Residence Halls

- Lock all doors and windows even when you are going to be out for only a short time. Never prop open outside doors, and never let anyone you do not know into the building.
- Keep emergency telephone numbers next to the telephone.
- Secure doors and windows when you are alone or when you are asleep at night. Do not leave your room unlocked even when you run down the hall for just a minute.
- When answering the door, look through your peephole or a window first to see if it's someone you know. If not, do not open the door. If the stranger is representing some group, insist on identification. Don't worry about being polite.
- If a stranger asks to use your telephone, do not let the individual in. Instead, offer to make any emergency telephone call for him or her.
- Do not leave house keys hidden in a traditional location, such as under a doormat.
- Do not put your home address on your key ring.
- Get to know your neighbors. You can help keep an eye on their homes and rooms, and they may return the favor by watching yours.

Crime Prevention

- Call 911 to report suspicious persons or activity in or around your neighborhood or hall.
- Do not leave messages on your door or answering machine indicating that you won't be back for a lengthy period of time.
- Do not keep large sums of money, jewelry, or valuable items in your room.
- Take your valuables home when you are on vacation.



When Walking or Driving

- Avoid walking alone at night. Use UWCARES and Night Ride.
- Choose major walkways or a route that avoids dark, vacant areas.
- Know where emergency telephones are along your route.
- Wear clothes and shoes that allow you to move quickly.
- Walk with a purpose. Project an assertive image.
- Be conscious of your surroundings. Anticipate potentially dangerous situations.
- When walking along a street, walk on the side facing traffic to see approaching persons or vehicles.
- Have your car or house key ready before getting to the door so that you are not delayed by fumbling for it.
- Look into the car before you get in to be sure no one is hiding inside. When you get into your car, lock all doors and roll up the windows.
- Drive on well-traveled streets and NEVER pick up hitchhikers.
- Have change in your car for telephone calls.
- If you are being followed, drive to a police

station, fire station, or open business to seek help. If you fear getting out of your car, sound your horn to get attention.

- If you see occupants of a stationary vehicle who are seeking assistance, do not stop. Go to a telephone and call assistance for them.
- If your car breaks down, raise the hood, then get back in your car and lock the doors. If someone does stop to help, do not get out; instead ask that a call for help be made.
- When leaving your car for servicing or in a parking lot where you must provide your car keys, leave only the car keys, not a key ring with other keys.

Protecting Your Property

General

Theft is the most common crime on campus. The best means of prevention is to reduce or remove the opportunity.

- Whenever you leave your office, laboratory or residence hall room, lock the door and all windows.
- Never prop open otherwise locked doors to buildings.
- When storing a purse or wallet in an office, put it in a seldom-used file cabinet, then lock the cabinet.
- Do not leave backpacks, purses, or briefcases unattended in public places, especially in libraries or cafeterias.
- Record the serial numbers and descriptions of your valuables.
- Engrave personal property with your driver's license number. Engraving pens can be checked out at the University of Washington police station at no charge.

Cars, Mopeds, Scooters and Bicycles

- Always lock your vehicle and remove the ignition key.
- When parking at night on the street or in a parking lot, try to park in a well-lighted area that is also well traveled.
- Never leave items visible in your car.
- If you must leave something in your car, lock it in your trunk **BEFORE** arriving at your parking location.
- Mopeds, scooters and motorcycles are also stolen from campus. Owners should use a U-shaped lock on the tire to prevent thieves from driving it away.
- Lock your bicycle with a U-shaped lock.
- When locking your bicycle, make sure both wheels and the frame are locked to the bike rack.
- Register your bicycle without charge at the University police station or the ASUW Bike Shop in the HUB.

If You Sense a Potential Threat

- Consider your options, then take action.
- Try to get away from the danger.
- Yell or scream. Create a commotion. If you carry a whistle, that's the time to use it. When yelling, be specific: "Call the Police."
- Run toward well-lighted public areas.
- Go into open businesses. Call the Police immediately.
- Be able to describe what happened, where it happened, the suspect, and his or her direction and method of travel.

Safety Information

- If you are in immediate danger, telephone 911 if possible. If that's not possible, scream or, if all else fails, consider pulling a fire alarm if one is accessible. Remember a false alarm is NO joke, but it is an appropriate action in an emergency situation.

If You Are the Victim of a Crime

Using the crime prevention techniques suggested in this brochure may reduce your chances of becoming a victim. But if you are confronted with a threatening situation, you will have a better chance of not being harmed if

you have considered possible scenarios and your reactions in them: Would you be able to scream? Are you capable of using physical force? What items that you normally carry (e.g., keys, pens, umbrellas) could be used to defend yourself?

Keeping property is not worth endangering your life. If you are confronted by an armed person or

someone who claims to be armed, and he or she demands your money or property, give it up. If you believe that your life is in immediate danger, do anything that you can to escape (e.g., kick, poke, scream). Judge each situation on an individual basis and do whatever you need to do to survive.

At the first opportunity, call 911 or 9-911 to report the incident. Remember, calling 911 from a pay telephone is a free call.

Sexual Assaults and Rape

Following the suggestions outlined earlier in this brochure for protecting yourself may reduce your chances of becoming a victim of rape or sexual assault by a stranger. In many cases, however, a sexual assault or rape may occur between acquaintances or on a date without realizing that the incident meets the legal definition of rape.

No one has the right to force or pressure another to have sex. Any sexual activity must be mutually agreeable to both parties. Know your own sexual limits and communicate them clearly. If you find yourself in an uncomfortable situation, leave. Know someone you can call for a ride or have money for a taxi. The consumption of alcoholic beverages and drugs tends to reduce your awareness level. Don't leave your drink unattended. Take action immediately, don't worry about being polite! Brochures on sexual assault and relationship violence are available at Campus Information Centers.

Reporting a Rape

If you are raped or sexually assaulted, call SARIS, the UW Sexual Assault and Relationship Violence Information Service, at 206-685-HELP. SARIS is a free, safe and confidential service for students and connect victims/survivors with needed services, including medical services, counseling and legal advocacy.

If you are sexually assaulted on campus, call the University Police who support a Sexual Assault Response Commitment that pledges to assist you with courtesy, sensitivity and professionalism.

If you are a victim of a sexual assault off campus, call the Seattle Police Department.

Call a friend or someone you trust for support.

Seek medical attention — It is a good idea to go to a hospital for treatment and be tested for sexually transmitted diseases and pregnancy, whether or not you choose to report to the police. It is important to remember that evidence will be destroyed if you shower, bathe, or change clothes.



Important Telephone Numbers

Campus Resources:

UW Police (emergency, fire, medical aid)	
From noncampus telephones	911 (free call from pay telephones)
From campus telephones	9-911
UW Police business line	206-543-9331 http://www.washington.edu/admin/police/
UW Police – emergency line for the hearing impaired	206-543-3323
Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs	206-543-4972 http://depts.washington.edu/ovpsa/
Hall Health Primary Care Center (information)	206-685-1011 http://depts.washington.edu/hhpccweb
Sexual Assault and Relationship Violence Information Service (SARIS)	206-685-HELP http://www.washington.edu/students/saris/office/
University Ombudsman and Ombudsman for Sexual Harassment	206-543-6028
Night Ride (day phone)	206-543-0450
(wheelchair accessible van at night)	206-255-7160 or 206-685-9255 http://www.washington.edu/upass/
UWCARES	206-685-WALK http://www.washington.edu/students/handbook/safety.html
Bike Registration	206-543-9338 http://www.washington.edu/admin/police/prevention/bikereg.html
Report lights out on campus	206-685-1411

Off-campus Resources:

Crisis Clinic 24-hour crisis line	206-461-3222 http://www.crisisclinic.org/
King County Sexual Assault Resource Center (24 hours)	1-800-825-7273 http://www.kcsarc.org/
Domestic Violence Hotline (24 hours)	1-800-562-6025 http://www.kccadv.org/resource.html

UWCARES

(University of Washington Campus Area Resident Escort Service) is a nightwalk escort service. The program operates from 5:30 p.m. in Autumn and Winter quarters and 8:30 p.m. in Spring quarter until 12:30 a.m., Sunday through Thursday, and serves the majority of the campus areas. Call 206-685-WALK and a team of two escorts will be dispatched from the program's headquarters in the HUB to your location to walk with you to your destination. Escorts are readily identifiable, wearing bright red jackets with "UWCARES" on the back and displaying photo identification badges.

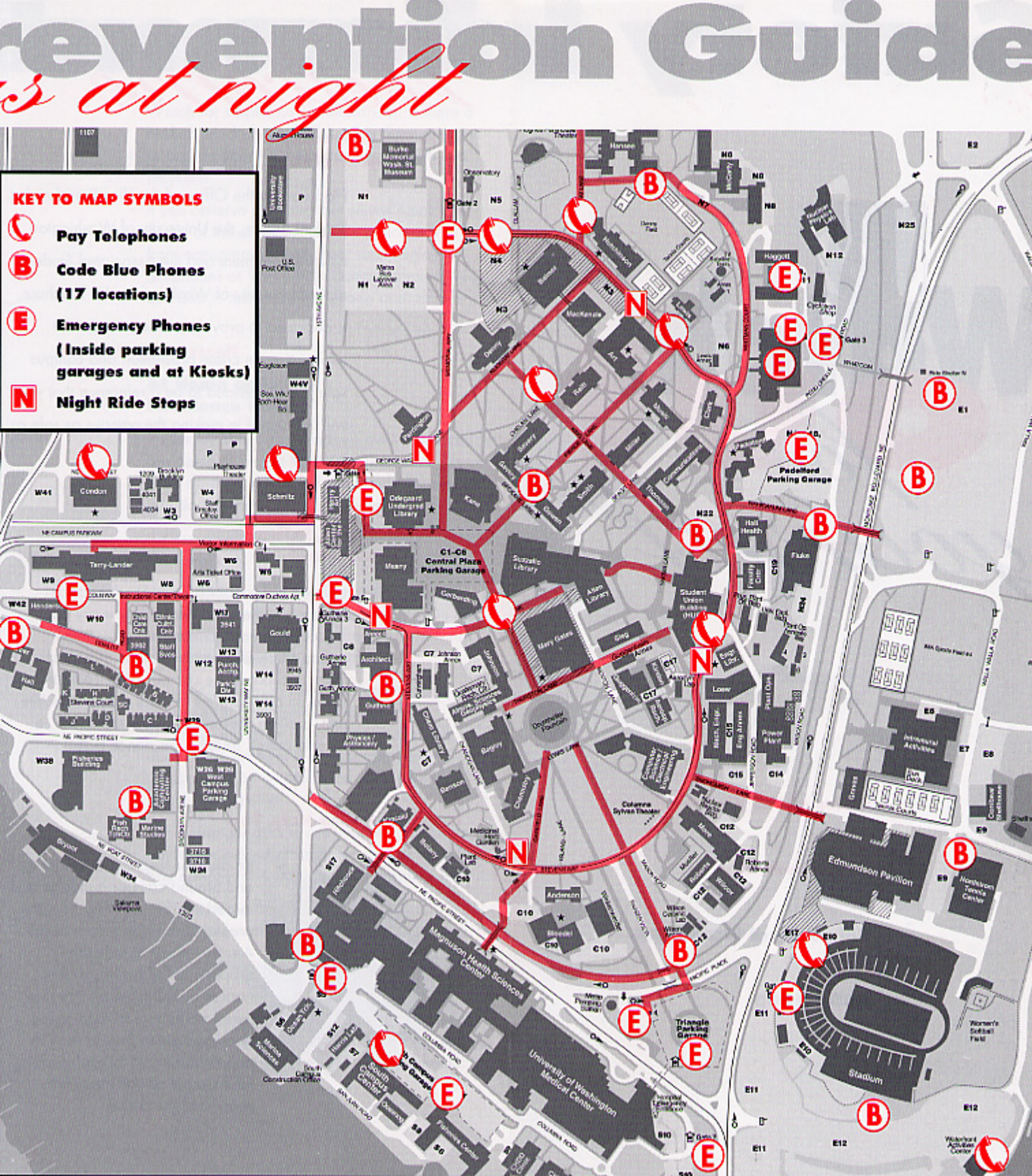
Night Ride

Night Ride vans operate from 6:00 p.m. in Autumn and Winter quarters and 8:30 p.m. in Spring quarter to 12:30 a.m., Sunday through Thursday. They carry students, faculty and staff from campus to their destinations in three zones within one mile north, east, and west of campus. Passengers can ride free with a U-PASS or purchase a \$1 ticket at the HUB on weekdays until 10:00 p.m. Shuttles will pick up passengers every 15 minutes at five stops—at the HUB, southwest of Meany Hall, at the Art Building, Stevens Way at Garfield Lane and at the flagpole southeast of Parrington Hall. Students in East Zone vans will be let off along Whitman Court upon request. A wheelchair-accessible van is available by calling 206-255-7160 or 206-685-9255 during hours of operation.





Major Walkways

The map indicates the most frequented walking routes through campus. You are encouraged to walk with friends or to call UWCARES.

The map also indicates the approximate locations of many emergency telephones situated on the UW campus. University parking structures are equipped with telephones providing communication directly with the UW Police Department. In an emergency, just pick up the "Code Blue" Phones; or dial 9-911 from a campus telephone or 911 from an noncampus or pay telephone (remember, dialing 911 from a pay telephone is a free call).



KEY TO MAP SYMBOLS

-  **Pay Telephones**
-  **Code Blue Phones (17 locations)**
-  **Emergency Phones (Inside parking garages and at Kiosks)**
-  **Night Ride Stops**

your

Safety...

Y O U R

Health

*A Student Guide to
Campus Safety and
Substance Awareness*

**Office of the Vice President
for Student Affairs
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington**

2002-2003

(includes 1999, 2000 and 2001 statistics)

The University of Washington is one of the nation's outstanding universities. For a community of approximately 35,000 students and 17,000 faculty and staff, it is a relatively safe place to be; however, it is subject to many of the same problems that occur in the greater urban community in which it is located. The following information has been prepared to increase your awareness of the current programs that exist to protect your safety and well-being. Portions are also provided in compliance with laws of the State of Washington (RCW 28B.10.569), the federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (20 USC §1145g), and the federal Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, originally known as the Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act (20 USC §1092).



CAMPUS SAFETY

The University of Washington Police Department (UWPD) is committed to the accurate gathering and timely dissemination of crime statistics and related

information. The UWPD attempts to disseminate timely warning reports about crimes through postings on the Department's Web page and the use of e-mail. Crime victims and witnesses are encouraged to report crimes to the UWPD and may do so on a confidential basis. Professional counselors in the Student

Counseling Center inform students who are victims or witnesses of crimes of the option of reporting the crimes confidentially to the UWPD. The UWPD monitors and records, on an annual basis, information provided by the Seattle Police Department about criminal activity in geographical areas of Seattle that include off-campus locations of student organizations.

The UWPD is located at 1117 N.E. Boat Street and is a fully accredited state police force. The department employs 53 police officers who are fully commissioned by the State of Washington and have the same authority as other law enforcement officers. All of the officers are graduates of the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission Academy. The UWPD has primary responsibility for law enforcement on the campus and works closely with the Seattle Police Department and other law enforcement agencies throughout Washington State. Commissioned officers patrol the campus on a 24-hour basis and staff a detective division, a traffic unit, the Residence Hall Patrol, a unit specifically assigned to the residence halls, and a Crime Prevention Unit which offers a variety of programs and services on personal and property protection to the campus community. In addition to the commissioned officers, the department also employs approximately 25 full- and part-time noncommissioned security guards who assist in the enforcement of University rules and regulations and the safeguarding of the campus community.

The University has well defined rules governing access to its facilities and building security, as outlined in the Operations Manual, D 13.3, "Building Security Regulations," and the policy on Use of University Facilities (CH. 478-136 WAC), and enforced by the UWPD and security personnel.

If you observe anything suspicious, sense a potential threat, or become the victim of a crime, you are encouraged to call the UWPD at 911 from non-campus telephones, or 9-911 from such campus telephones as those in offices.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON POLICE DEPARTMENT CAMPUS AND OTHER CRIME STATISTICS*

Homicide/Manslaughter	
Forcible Sex Offenses Total	
Forcible Rape	
Forcible Sodomy	
Forcible Fondling	
Sexual Assault with an Object	
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses Total	
Statutory Rape	
Incest	
Larceny	
Robbery	
Aggravated Assault	
Burglary	
Motor Vehicle Theft	
Arson	
Simple Assaults	
Hate Crimes Total	
Race	
Sexual Orientation	

Non-Campus Buildings or Public Property (SPD)	1999	
	On Campus Student Housing (# Included in Total)	On Campus Total
0	0	0
3	1	4
3	0	1
n/a	1	1
n/a	0	2
n/a	0	0
n/a	0	0
n/a	0	0
n/a	0	0
1437	69	793
67	0	1
73	2	7
192	18	62
246	2	46
4	3	5
177	11	48
n/a	0	1
n/a	0	1
n/a	0	0

Arrests for Specific Crimes

Liquor-Law Arrests	
Drug-Law Arrests	
Weapons-Law Arrests	

n/a	20	74
n/a	22	118
n/a	1	3
n/a	86	703

Total # of Arrests for All Crimes**

* UWPD statistics cover UW-Seattle campus and its adjacent owned facilities; Seattle Police statistics do not include UW campus statistics.

** Includes all other crimes not listed above.

n/a = data is not available

Statistical information provided in compliance with the Campus Security Act, 1998 Amendments thereto, and said definitions of crimes (Uniform Crime Reporting). Discrepancies with previously published information is due to review of records management system, and application of crime definitions. Statistics reflect only those crimes reported to the University of Washington Police Department (UWPD) and Seattle Police Department (SPD). SPD crime statistics are for public property or non-campus buildings adjacent to UW Campus (census tracts 041, 043, 053.01 & 053.02). Criminal activity engaged in by students in off-campus facilities that are contiguous to the campus and owned by student organizations registered with the UW are included in the SPD statistics.

UNIVERSITY-WIDE STUDENT CONDUCT CODE DISCIPLINARY STATISTICS AND RESIDENCE HALL ALCOHOL, DRUG AND WEAPONS VIOLATIONS

(May also have been reported to UWPD as crimes and included in their statistics)

Calendar Year Reported Violations	1999		2000		2001	
	Univ. Wide	Res. Halls	Univ. Wide	Res. Halls	Univ. Wide	Res. Halls
1. Alcohol Violations	28	317	23	276	26	323
2. Drug Violations	7	28	7	39	11	60
3. Weapons Violations	1	1	0	0	1	0
4. Assault/Fighting	3	N/A	0	0	2	0
5. Sexual Offenses	0	N/A	0	0	0	0
6. Theft	4	N/A	3	1	12	17

2000		
Non-Campus Buildings or Public Property (SPT)	On Campus Student Housing (# included in Total)	On Campus Total
0	0	1
6	1	2
6	1	1
n/a	0	0
n/a	0	1
n/a	0	0
n/a	0	0
n/a	0	0
n/a	0	0
1164	97	758
50	0	2
105	0	2
185	38	76
242	0	39
4	3	6
205	8	63
n/a	0	0
n/a	0	0
n/a	0	0

2001		
Non-Campus Buildings or Public Property (SPT)	On Campus Student Housing (# included in Total)	On Campus Total
0	0	0
2	1	2
2	1	2
n/a	0	0
n/a	0	0
n/a	0	0
n/a	0	0
n/a	0	0
n/a	0	0
n/a	0	0
1027	93	798
56	1	4
80	0	6
244	35	92
271	11	38
7	1	2
183	6	38
n/a	0	0
n/a	0	0
n/a	0	0

n/a	13	163
n/a	19	121
n/a	0	6
n/a	72	880

n/a	30	65
n/a	24	149
n/a	0	5
n/a	90	761

During the 2001 calendar year there were 24 sexual assaults reported to the Sexual Assault and Relationship Violence Information Service (SARIS). Of those, 22 involved students. These assaults may also have been reported to the UWPd and/or the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs and included in their statistics and summary.



Watch out—for yourself, a brochure published by the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs, contains important information on crime prevention and campus safety, including tips for students on protecting themselves

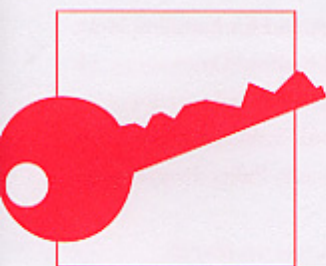
and their property, and a map of major walkways and emergency telephones. Copies are available at the University Police station, the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs in Schmitz Hall, the Student Union Building (HUB), South Campus Center, and the front desks of McMahon, McCarty, Haggett and Terry residence halls.



UWCARES (University of Washington Campus Area Resident Escort Service) is a nightwalk escort program. The program generally operates from dusk (5:30 p.m. in Autumn and Winter quarters; 8:30 p.m. in Spring Quarter) until 12:30 a.m., Sunday through Thursday, and serves the majority of the campus. Students can call 206-685-WALK and a team of two escorts will be dispatched from the program's headquarters in the HUB to their locations and walk with them to their destinations. Escorts are carefully hired and are readily identifiable, wearing bright red jackets with "UWCARES" on the back and displaying photo identification badges.



Night Ride vans operate Sunday through Thursday from 8:00 p.m. to 12:15 a.m. during Autumn, Winter and Spring quarters, but do not operate during Summer quarter. The vans carry students, faculty and staff from campus to their destinations in three zones within one mile north, east, and west of campus. Both the zone and the color are displayed on the front and side of each van. Passengers can ride free with a U-PASS or purchase a \$1 ticket at the HUB on weekdays until 11:00 p.m. The vans pick up passengers every 15 minutes at five stops—at the HUB, Stevens Way at Garfield Lane, Meany Hall, at the flagpole southeast of Parrington Hall and at the Art Building. Upon request, East Zone vans will drop off passengers along Whitman Court, McMahon, Haggett, McCarty and Hansee Halls; however, the Night Ride does not pick up passengers. A wheelchair-accessible van is available by calling 206-255-7160 (or from a campus telephone, 5-9255) during hours of operation. Schedules are posted at each of the Night Ride stops. For more information, call the Transportation Office at 206-543-0450 during business hours, visit www.washington.edu/upass/shuttle_services/night_ride.html or e-mail upass@u.washington.edu.



STUDENT HOUSING

The University's Residential Life program is designed to promote a safe and secure environment for residents. Most outside door entrances to the

residence halls are locked on a 24-hour-a-day basis. Those main entry doors immediately adjacent to front desks are generally locked beginning at 9:00 p.m., requiring keys to enter thereafter. Those residence halls which provide food service operations after 9:00 p.m. have the main entry doors locked after the closure of food service operations. A Resident Adviser is on duty every night in each residence hall, and a Resident Director, who responds to problems in all the halls, is also on duty every night. The Residence Hall Patrol, consisting of at least two UWPD police officers, is specifically responsible for patrolling the halls at night.

Procedures for temporarily checking out keys in the case of students being locked out of their rooms have been established to keep unauthorized people from securing room keys, and the procedures are strictly enforced. No door-to-door soliciting or distributing of leaflets by non-hall residents is allowed.

As members of the residence hall community, students are encouraged to assist in the protection of their and others' safety. The housing staff also presents information and ongoing programs related to crime prevention, including personal protection seminars, engraving of personal property, and acquaintance rape seminars.

Family Housing and Student Apartments, although an extension of the University's housing program, are more similar to private community housing situations. Residents are responsible for following safety practices to protect themselves and their homes. Door-to-door solicitation and/or distribution of leaflets by non-housing organizations are prohibited. There are procedures established and

enforced for replacing lost keys and for handling lock-outs. All housing units, except Radford Court Apartments, are within the jurisdiction of and are patrolled by the UWPD. Radford Court Apartments are under the jurisdiction of the Seattle Police Department.

SEXUAL OFFENSES

The University is committed to providing its students with an environment conducive to the pursuit of knowledge. Admission to the University carries with it the presumption that students will conduct themselves as responsible members of the community, refraining from actions that would endanger the health, welfare or safety of others. Conduct constituting a sexual offense, whether forcible or nonforcible, such as rape, assault or sexual harassment, will not be tolerated. Students committing sexual offenses in any form, including acquaintance rape, can be prosecuted under Washington State criminal statutes and/or disciplined under the Student Conduct Code.

The Washington State Criminal Code (Title 9A RCW) defines rape as engaging in sexual intercourse with another person by forcible compulsion; **or** when the victim is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless or mentally incapacitated (e.g., when the victim has consumed alcohol and/or other drugs, either voluntarily or involuntarily); **or** when the victim does not consent to sexual intercourse with the perpetrator and such lack of consent was expressed by the victim's words or conduct.

In some instances the victim may know the assailant and often does not realize the incident meets the legal definition of rape. Acquaintance rape may fall into any of the following categories: First or second degree rape, Class A felonies punishable under the Washington State Criminal Code by up to life in prison and/or a \$50,000 fine; third-degree rape, a Class C felony punishable by up to five years in prison and/or a \$10,000 fine.

When they occur on campus, rape and other forcible or nonforcible sex offenses also violate the Student Conduct Code and may result in a variety of disciplinary actions, including suspension or permanent dismissal from

the University. In cases involving an alleged sexual offense, the accuser and the accused are entitled to have others present during a disciplinary hearing. Both the accuser and accused shall be informed of the outcome of any campus disciplinary proceeding as a result of an alleged sexual assault.

If you are sexually assaulted, resources are available on and off campus to help you.

Call a friend or someone you trust for support, and seek medical attention at once since all injuries are not readily apparent. Do not bathe, douche, change or wash your clothes. It is important to preserve evidence in case you decide to press charges.

If you are raped or sexually assaulted on campus, call the University Police, who support a Sexual Assault Response Commitment that pledges to assist you with courtesy, sensitivity and professionalism. Also, officers will provide transportation to Harborview Medical Center, which has a sexual assault team specifically trained to help victims of sexual assault. Reporting the incident to the police is encouraged regardless of the availability of evidence. The Prosecutor may choose to file charges and pursue prosecution with or without the victim's consent.

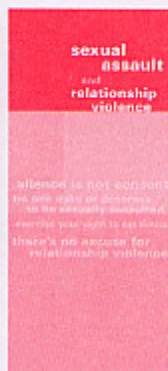
If you are the victim of a sexual assault off campus, call the Seattle Police Department.

Call SARIS (Sexual Assault and Relationship Violence Information Service). SARIS, located in the HUB, is a free, confidential and nonjudgmental haven for students. A Resource Specialist connects victims/survivors

with the services that they need, including medical services, individual and group counseling and legal advocacy.

In addition to the University of Washington Police Department and SARIS, you are encouraged to seek help from a variety of trained staff members at the Student Counseling Center, residence halls, Hall Health Primary Care Center

and the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs. If



asked, they can assist you in reporting to the police, which can be done confidentially, in coping with the aftermath of the assault, and in exploring and arranging for counseling, academic adjustments or different living situations. There are also many off-campus resources that have physicians and counselors trained in sexual assault trauma, and offer treatment, information, support and referral. (See Directory of Services)

Sexual Assault and Relationship Violence, a brochure published by the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs, contains valuable information concerning sexual assault and relationship violence, tips on reducing risks of acquaintance and stranger rape, what to do if you are sexually assaulted or experience relationship violence, and a list of campus and community resources. Copies are available at the University Police station, the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs and the Student Counseling Center in Schmitz Hall, SARIS, the HUB, South Campus Center and the front desks of McMahon, McCarty, Haggett and Terry residence halls.

In addition to the other programs and services described elsewhere in this publication, University of Washington students and staff provide educational programs aimed at the prevention of sexual offenses and at reducing the likelihood of students becoming victims. The ASUW Committee Organizing Rape Education (CORE) provides sexual assault educational programming to the campus community. The University Police, through its Crime Prevention Unit, offers a variety of programs and services on personal and property protection. Programs of the Student Affairs Committee on Alcohol and Substance Awareness address the relationship between alcohol abuse and sexual assault. Advisory staff in the residence halls coordinate programs for residents on date and acquaintance rape.

ALCOHOL AND ILLEGAL DRUGS



Generally, possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages are not permitted on campus. The exceptions are 1) meetings or other functions when a state

banquet permit has been obtained—applications are available in the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs and the permit is issued pursuant to regulations of the University and the Washington State Liquor Control Board, or 2) in residence hall rooms or apartments with the doors closed, except that kegs or other common-source containers are never allowed in the residence halls. As prescribed by state law, it is illegal to sell alcohol without a permit and no one under age 21 is permitted to consume alcohol.

The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Policy of the University of Washington is found in the Operations Manual, D 13.7, copies of which are available at the Visitors Information Center (4014 University Way N.E.) and campus reference stations.

***General Policy:** With a view toward ensuring the safety and well-being of faculty, staff, students, and the general public, the University is committed to maintaining a campus environment that is free of illicit drugs (or controlled substances) and alcohol. Accordingly, the consumption of alcoholic beverages by students and employees on University property, except in accordance with appropriate state of Washington liquor license procedures, is prohibited. Further, the unlawful possession, use, distribution, or manufacture of alcohol or controlled substances (as defined in Chapter 69.50 RCW) on the University campus or during University-sponsored activities is prohibited (Chapter 478-124 WAC). Violation of these alcohol and drug prohibitions will be the basis for University disciplinary or other appropriate action.*

Students and employees who are found to be in violation of this stated prohibition may be subject to arrest and conviction under the applicable criminal laws of local municipalities, the State of Washington, or the United States. Conviction can result in sanctions including probation, fines and imprisonment. Students found in violation of this stated prohibition are also subject to discipline in accordance with the requirements and procedures of the Student Conduct Code (CH. 478-120 WAC). Discipline may include disciplinary probation or dismissal from the University. The Student Counseling

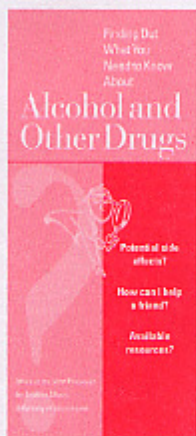
HEALTH RISKS

COMMONLY ABUSED SUBSTANCES

Substance	Some Possible Effects
Alcohol	toxic psychosis, physical dependence, neurological and liver damage, fetal alcohol syndrome, impaired judgment, seizures, asphyxia, death
Nicotine (cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco)	cancer, heart, blood vessel and respiratory diseases, psychological dependence, physical dependence – similar effects associated with second-hand smoke and smokeless tobacco products
Marijuana (cannabis) <i>pot, grass, blunt, weed, smoke</i>	bronchitis, conjunctivitis, mood swings, paranoia, lethargy, impaired concentration, psychological dependence
Amphetamines (including methamphetamine) <i>speed, crank, meth, black beauties</i>	delusions, hallucinations, heart problems, hypertension, irritability, insomnia, toxic psychosis, rebound depression, seizures, sudden death
Barbiturates <i>barbs</i>	severe withdrawal symptoms, possible convulsions, toxic psychosis, depression, physical dependence, impaired judgment
Benzodiazepines (Valium, Xanax, Ativan, Dalmane, Rohypnol) <i>benzos, tranks, roofies (rape drug)</i>	impaired judgment, sedation, panic reaction, seizures, psychological dependence, physical dependence, disinhibition, amnesia, severe withdrawal and death
Cocaine & Cocaine freebase <i>coke</i>	depression, weight loss, seizure, heart attack, stroke, hypertension, psychosis, chronic cough, nasal septum injury, hallucinations, sudden death
Gamma hydroxybutyrate acid (GHB)/Gamma butyrolactone (GBL) <i>liquid ecstasy</i>	nausea, vomiting, headache, confusion, somnolence, dizziness, euphoria, respiratory depression, hallucinations, delirium, restlessness, excessive or poor muscle tone, amnesia, coma, slow heart rate, poor balance, urinary incontinence, difficulty breathing, uncontrollable shaking, seizure-like activity
Narcotics (Heroin, morphine, codeine, oxycodone [Vicodin and Oxycontin]) <i>smack, dope, T-3s, T-4s</i>	physical dependence, constipation, lethargy, respiratory depression, accidental fatal overdose
Inhalants <i>amies, gas, laughing gas, poppers, snappers</i>	psychological dependence, psychotic reactions, confusion, frozen airway, sudden death
Ketamine <i>Spectral K, green, K</i>	increases in blood pressure and heart rate, respiratory depression or arrest, airway obstruction, rigidity, peripheral anesthesia, hallucinations, delirium
LSD <i>acid</i>	may intensify existing psychosis, panic reactions, can interfere with psychological adjustment and social functioning, insomnia, flashbacks
MDMA, methylenedioxy- methamphetamine, <i>ecstasy, xtc</i>	sleeplessness, nausea, confusion, increased blood pressure, sweating, paranoia, disinhibition, heart/kidney failure, addiction
Psilocybin <i>magic mushrooms, shrooms</i>	may intensify existing psychosis, hallucinations, severe gastrointestinal upset
Steroids <i>roids, juice</i>	cholesterol imbalance, acne, baldness, rage, masculinization of women, breast enlargement in men, premature fusion of long bones preventing attainment of normal height, atrophy of reproductive organs, impotence, reduced fertility, stroke, hypertension, congestive heart failure, liver damage, depression

Center offers counseling for a variety of personal concerns and treatment for substance abuse. The Hall Health Primary Care Center offers counseling and referral for alcohol- and other drug-related problems, as well as preventive education programs. Counseling and other types of alcohol and other drug education for students are offered in the residence halls.

A brochure published by the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs provides students with a handy source of information on the harmful effects of some abused substances and on programs at the University and in the community to assist them. Copies are available at campus information centers.



The Vice President for Student Affairs has established a committee of students, faculty and staff members to develop and

implement a broad range of substance-education programs. Students who wish to participate in the planning of programs and other activities of the Student Affairs Committee on Alcohol and Substance Awareness should contact the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs.

FEDERAL DRUG LAWS

The possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs is prohibited by federal law. Strict penalties are provided for drug convictions, including mandatory prison terms for many offenses. The following information, although not complete, is an overview of federal penalties for first convictions. All penalties are doubled for any subsequent drug conviction.

A. Denial of Federal Benefits (21 USC §862)

A federal drug conviction may result in the loss of federal benefits, including school loans, grants, contracts, and licenses. Federal drug trafficking convictions may result in denial of federal benefits for up to 5 years for a first conviction, 10 years for a second conviction, and permanent denial of federal benefits for a third conviction. Federal drug convictions for possession may result in denial of federal benefits for up to 1 year for a first conviction and up to 5 years for subsequent convictions.

Substance	Amount	Penalty— First Conviction
Heroin	1 kg. or more	Prison: Not less than 10 years , not more than life . Fine: up to \$4 million .
Cocaine	5 kg. or more	
Crack Cocaine	50 gm. or more	
Methamphetamine	100 gm. or more	
PCP	100 gm. or more	
LSD	10 gm. or more	
Marijuana	1,000 kg. or more	Prison: Not less than 5 years , not more than 40 years . Fine: up to \$2 million .
N-Phenyl-N-propanamide	400 gm. or more	
Heroin	100–999 gm.	
Cocaine	500–4,999 gm.	
Crack Cocaine	5–49 gm.	
Methamphetamine	10–99 gm.	
PCP	10–99 gm.	Prison: up to 3 years . Fine: up to \$250,000 .
LSD	1–10 gm.	
Marijuana	100–1,000 kg.	
N-Phenyl-N-propanamide	40–399 gm.	
Amphetamines	Any amount	
Barbiturates	Any amount	
Marijuana	50–100 kg.	Prison: up to 20 years . Fine: up to \$1 million .
Hashish	10–100 kg.	
Hash Oil	1–100 kg.	
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol, "roofies" or "roaches")	1 gm.	
Marijuana	less than 50 kg.	Prison: up to 5 years . Fine: up to \$250,000 .
Hashish	less than 10 kg.	
Hash Oil	less than 1 kg.	
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol, "roofies" or "roaches")	less than 30 mg.	

B. Forfeiture of Personal Property and Real Estate (21 USC §853)

Any person convicted of a federal drug offense punishable by more than one year in prison shall forfeit to the United States any personal or real property related to the violation, including houses, cars, and other personal belongings. A warrant of seizure may be issued and property seized at the time an individual is arrested on charges that may result in forfeiture.

C. Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties (21 USC §841)

Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. The list above is a sample of the range and severity of federal penalties imposed for first convictions. Penalties for subsequent convictions are twice as severe. If death or serious bodily injury results from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of distributing the substance faces a prison term of not less than 20 years, but not more than life, and fines ranging up to \$8 million.

Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of a University (21 USC §860) face penalties of prison terms and fines which are twice as high as the regular penalties for the offense, with a mandatory prison sentence of at least 1 year.

D. Federal Drug Possession Penalties (21 USC §844)

Persons convicted on federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to 1 year in prison and a minimum fine of \$1,000, or both. Second convictions are punishable by not less than 15 days but not more than 2 years in prison and a minimum fine of \$2,500. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than 90 days but not more than 3 years in prison and a minimum fine of \$5,000.

Special sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine impose a mandatory prison term of not less than 5 years but not more than 20 years and a minimum fine of \$1,000, or both, if:

- a. it is a first conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 5 grams;
- b. it is a second conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 3 grams;
- c. it is a third or subsequent crack conviction and the amount exceeds 1 gram.

Civil penalties of up to \$10,000 may also be imposed for possession of small amounts of controlled substances, whether or not criminal prosecution is pursued.

Special sentencing provisions for possession of Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol, "roofies" or "roaches") impose a prison term of not more than 3 years, a fine up to \$5,000, or both.

WASHINGTON STATE DRUG LAWS

(RCW 69.50)

The following is a partial list of illicit drugs considered to be controlled substances by the State of Washington: Narcotics (opium and cocaine, and all drugs extracted, derived, or synthesized from opium and cocaine, including crack cocaine and heroin); Marijuana; Methamphetamine; Barbiturates; and Hallucinogenic Substances (LSD, peyote, mescaline, psilocybin, PCP, THC, MDA, STP).

A. State Penalties for Illegal Sale of Controlled Substances

The illegal sale of any controlled substance is punishable by up to 5 years in prison, \$10,000 fine, or both.

B. State Penalties for Illegal Manufacture or Delivery of Controlled Substances

Narcotics—Up to 10 years in prison, \$25,000 to \$100,000 fine, or both.

Non-narcotics—Up to 5 years in prison, \$10,000 fine, or both.

C. State Penalties for Possession of Controlled Substances

Possession of any controlled substance is punishable by up to 5 years in prison, a \$10,000 fine, or both.

Possession of less than 40 grams of marijuana and possession of drug paraphernalia are misdemeanors in the State of Washington.

More severe penalties are provided for persons convicted of providing controlled substances to minors, to repeat offenses, and on or near schools or parks.

The University of Washington provides equal opportunity in education without regard to race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, age, marital status, disability, or status as a disabled veteran or Viet Nam era veteran in accordance with University of Washington policy and applicable federal and state statutes and regulations.

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DIRECTORY OF SERVICES

CAMPUS RESOURCES:

UW police emergency, fire, medical aid

From off-campus telephones 911

From campus telephones 9-911

UW police business line 206-543-9331

UW police-emergency line for the hearing impaired 206-543-3323

Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs 206-543-4972

Addictive Behaviors Research Center 206-685-1200

Hall Health Primary Care Center (acute care) 206-685-1025

Hall Health Primary Care Center (information) 206-685-1011

Night Ride (business hours) 206-543-0450

(wheelchair accessible) 206-255-7160

Night Ride Van or 206-685-9255

Psychological Services & Training Center 206-543-6511

SARIS (Sexual Assault and Relationship Violence Information Service) 206-685-HELP

Student Counseling Center 206-543-1240

University Ombudsman and 206-543-6028

Ombudsman for Sexual Harassment 206-543-0283

UWCARES (University of Washington Campus Area Resident Escort Service) 206-685-WALK

OFF-CAMPUS RESOURCES:

Al-Anon (24 hours) 206-625-0000

Alcohol and Drug 24-hour Help Line 206-722-3700
1-800-562-1240

Alcoholics Anonymous (24 hours) 206-587-2838

Crisis Clinic 24-hour crisis line 206-461-3222

Domestic Violence Hotline (24 hours) (statewide) 1-800-562-6025

Harborview Medical Center
Emergency Trauma 24-hour 206-731-3074
Center for Sexual Assault and
Traumatic Stress
(8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m., M-F) 206-521-1800

King County Sexual Assault
Resource Center (24 hours) 1-800-825-7273

Getting to the **CORE** of the Issues

VOLUME 1, ISSUE 1

WINTER, 2001

WELCOME BACK FOR WINTER QUARTER!

We would like to welcome back our returning volunteers, and our new training class. Last fall, volunteers presented to 17 Greek houses and 3 dormitories. Many students also received sexual assault education through a theater event sponsored by SARIS, "When a Kiss is Not a Kiss". We would like to thank all of the volunteers who spent their evenings educating others about sexual assault—your work does make a difference!

Due to budgeting constraints, CORE almost lost funding for its Assistant Director position this year. However, in November the Interfraternity Council generously offered to donate the money to cover the costs of

the position. Amy Pritchard was hired as Assistant Director in November, and has been working with Tara to plan for the upcoming training and spring events. CORE is grateful for the support from the IFC, and would like to extend their thanks to all its members.

This winter, we hope to reach out to those communities who are not required to receive sexual assault training, including non-recognized fraternities and sororities, classrooms, and athletic teams. If you have not had the opportunity to present lately, or have not fulfilled your volunteering requirements, please contact

Tara at

tarals@u.washington.edu to discuss presentation possibilities. And, if you know of any groups on campus who would be interested in receiving a CORE presentation, please let us know!

We also recently received a donation from the University Book Store which will enable us to reprint CORE bookmarks with updated information. If you have any input on the bookmarks, please contact Amy at

pritchar@u.washington.edu.

Thanks to all of you for your support and great work!



Inside this issue:	
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Sexual Assault & Relationship Violence Awareness Week (SARVAW) Update

The first meeting of the Sexual Assault & Relationship Violence Awareness Week Planning Committee will occur on Tuesday, January 23rd at 2:30 pm. We will be meeting outside the CORE office on the HUB Third Floor.



SARVAW Committee members will meet regularly throughout winter quarter to plan the events for SARVAW, a week dedicated to raising campus awareness through events such as "Take Back the Night". Past events have also included films, lectures, and exhibits.

We would like to invite everyone to participate in planning and attendance of this event.

LETTER FROM CORE'S DIRECTOR

Hello:

This is my second year at the helm of CORE. As the Assistant Director last year, I enjoyed meeting and working with volunteers around the issue of sexual assault. From my experiences last year, I am very excited about the programming, volunteers, and potential of CORE for this year.

This year has brought its share of challenges such as trying to secure CORE funds and the search to hire an Assistant Director. Even though we faced such struggles, I would like to take the time to highlight some of the positive and exciting activities CORE has been conducting and been involved with. This fall in conjunction with SARIS and the Office of the Vice President of Student

Affairs, CORE helped with the peer theater production entitled, "When a Kiss is not just a kiss" in Meany Hall. This production filled Meany Hall and had much positive reception. Stay tuned, there is talk of a possible repeat performance.

Secondly, I am happy to report that volunteer training is underway with 20 excited and interested volunteers. Old volunteers are welcome to attend any of the trainings. (See the training schedule listed on page 3). Lastly, I want to encourage all volunteers to get to know Amy Pritchard, the new Assistant Director. Amy was hired in November and is very committed to CORE.

In addition, the Sexual Assault and Relationship Violence Awareness week committee will be meeting in Jan. 2001 to begin planning for SARVA week in April. Please take the time to attend meetings or lend a hand. If you are interested in getting involved, please contact me. Thanks again for all your help and support.

Tara Steinke



LETTER FROM CORE'S ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

I wanted to take the opportunity to introduce myself to CORE volunteers, and welcome those of you who will be joining us in training this winter.

My name is Amy Pritchard and I am a junior majoring in Comparative History of Ideas and Classical Studies.

My commitment to increasing awareness around issues of assault and abuse began at an early age, and I have experience working with battered women's shelters and community & government organizations dedicated to addressing violence against women.

I am excited to have the opportunity to work with you and the campus community on these issues. I welcome your ideas on how we can improve CORE, and look forward to meeting everyone soon.

Amy Pritchard

GET INVOLVED WITH THE SA COMMUNITY

In this column, we hope to present opportunities for volunteering in Sexual Assault community based organizations. Each issue we will highlight one organization and the positions they have available.

Communities Against Rape and Abuse (CARA), a grassroots organization committed to addressing issues of oppression and abuse, is seeking anti-rape organizers and activists to be-

come involved with their program. Volunteer opportunities include:

- Organizing support groups
- Building coalitions with other groups and movements
- Joining CARA's working board

- Joining CARA's communications committee
- Organizing Political Action
- Facilitating Community Forums and Discussion Groups.



If you would like to become involved, or would like more information, please contact CARA at (206) 322-4856.

To dream a world into being
is regarded by many as insanely
impractical.

*We know there is a world
without rape and this world is
in our minds.*

As we struggle across the plains
towards the mountains of freedom
we know

what to take with us
and what to leave behind. Traveling
light

we know when to speak or be
dumb (eyes glazed with the madd
of our knowing)

we know when to run, or to lie
in the sun. We know when to run
from danger

and circle and weave and return
from behind, clearing the plains
of the cancer.

And the plains will rise up,
the mountains sink down
when we dream

this world into being.

—Elizabeth Ward

SEDATING SUBSTANCES & SEXUAL ASSAULT: The Connection



Sedating substances are drugs, both legal and illegal, that are sometimes used by perpetrators to subdue a potential victim prior to engaging in sexual activity. The perpetrator may encourage the potential victim to consume alcohol and/or other drugs, with the intention of decreasing the victim's inhibitions or subduing the victim to the point of unconsciousness. The perpetrator may "slip" a drug unknowingly into a victim's drink. Some perpetrators look for potential victims who are intoxicated or high, thinking that those individuals will be willing participants, or will more readily agree to participate in sexual activity than somebody who is sober.

Is this rape?

- Yes! Sexual intercourse with an individual who is physically or mentally incapacitated meets the definition of 2nd degree rape.
- Washington State Law stated: "A person is guilty of rape in the second degree... When the victim is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless or mentally incapacitated for any reason."
- A person is not capable of consenting if they are physically or mentally incapacitated due to the consumption of alcohol and/or other drugs.

Some Types of Sedating Substances:

Alcohol

Alcohol is often used to subdue potential victims. Koss (1988) found that 55% of female sexual assault victims and 75% of male sexual assault perpetrators had used alcohol and/or other drugs at the time of the assault. Alcohol is commonly referred to as a "social lubricant" due to its disinhibiting side effect. Many people believe the myth that sexually "taking advantage" of an intoxicated individual is not rape.

Gamma Hydroxy Butyrate - GHB

Gamma Hydroxy Butyrate (GHB) is an illicit drug that is frequently manufactured in home labs. It is sold on the street in white powder form or as a clear liquid that has a salty taste. In the 1980's GHB was available in health food stores. In 1990 the Food and Drug Administration banned the sale of GHB due to harmful side effects.

Rohypnol

Rohypnol is illegal in the United States and is classified as a Schedule I Controlled Substance in Washington. It is legally available as a prescription sleeping medication in more than 60 other countries, including Mexico and Colombia. Rohypnol is sold illegally on the streets as a small pill in bubble packs. The current formulation of Rohypnol is undetectable when dissolved in a liquid, as it is odorless, tasteless, and colorless.

To reduce the risk of being drugged and/or sexually assaulted consider utilizing the following strategies:

- Keep your beverages with you at all times or with a trusted friend.
- Accept beverages only from people that you know and trust.
- At bars, clubs and restaurants accept beverages from the waitstaff and bartenders only.
- When possible choose a closed container drink rather than an open container drink.
- Be aware of punch bowls (they may be spiked with alcohol or drugs).
- Use a buddy system and be alert to the behavior of friends.

This information was taken from the Sexual and Relationship Violence

Information Service (SARIS)'s

homepage. For more information on sedating substances, please visit:

<http://www.washington.edu/students/saris/office/Substances.html>

WINTER 2001 TRAINING SCHEDULE

Winter Training, 2001, begins on January 9th. We welcome all of our new volunteers, and encourage returning volunteers who would like more information on any of the following topics to attend the sessions. Please contact Tara at taras@u.washington.edu for more information.

Tuesday, Jan. 9th: Intro to CORE, Rape Culture, Socialization

Tuesday, Jan 16th: Survivor Stories & Survivor Responses

Tuesday, Jan 23rd: Alcohol and Rape, Sedating Substances

Tuesday, Jan 30th: Medical Issues: Harborview Rape Kit, Harborview Social Worker, STDs

Tuesday, Feb 6th: Legal Issues: KC Prosecutor & KCSARC Advocate

Tuesday, Feb 13th: Legal Investigation: SPD Detective & UW Ombudsman

Saturday, Feb 17th: Oppression, Community Issues, Relationship Violence

Tuesday, Feb 20th: CORE Exercises, Risk Reduction & Prevention

Tuesday, Feb 27th: Presentation Issues, Panel of CORE Volunteers

Saturday, Mar 3rd: Practice Presentations



ASUW's
Committee Organizing
Rape Education

Tara Steinke,
Director
Amy Pritchard,
Asst. Director



Phone: 206-543-4238
Email: asuwcure@u.washington.edu

Winter Office Hours:
Tara: Monday 3:30-4:30 pm
Tuesday 12:30- 9:00 pm
Wed. 12:30- 4:30 pm
Friday 12:30-3:30 pm
Amy: Tuesday 12:30- 4:00 pm
Thursday 12:00- 3:30 pm

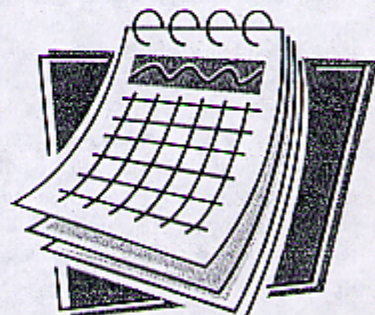
*Core is comprised of student
volunteers committed to ending
sexual assault through peer education.
We serve the university community by
providing presentations and
facilitating discussions on issues
surrounding sexual assault.*

UPCOMING EVENTS: WINTER 2001

January 23rd, 2:30 pm: Sexual Assault & Relationship Violence Awareness Week (SARVAW)
Planning Committee Meeting, HUB 304 M/N (committee is tentatively set to meet Tuesdays @
2:30 pm throughout the quarter).

February 20th & 22nd, 7:00 pm: V-day, "The Vagina Mono-
logues", Kane Hall 130

April 23-27th: Sexual Assault & Relationship Violence
Awareness Week Events



The Sexual Assault & Relationship Information Service (SARIS) is available to
provide student survivors referrals and resources. Students can contact SARIS's
specialist, Rachelle White, at 685-HELP or saris@u.washington.edu. For more
information, please visit <http://www.washington.edu/students/saris/office/>

ASUW CORE
Box 352238
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED FOR

CORE

ASUW Committee Organizing Rape Education

Did you Know?

One in four women and one in five men will be sexually assaulted in their lifetime.

Sexual assault is a crime of violence

which affects people regardless of gender, racial/ethnic background, sexual orientation, socioeconomic status, age, or disabilities.

Both men and women of all backgrounds are needed as CORE volunteers.

CORE is

comprised of student volunteers committed to ending sexual assault through peer education. We serve the university community by providing presentations and facilitating discussions on the issues surrounding sexual assault.

We are recruiting

student volunteers who will receive 40 hours of training on sexual assault issues and public speaking. Then groups of volunteers will lead discussions and presentations in residence halls, sororities, fraternities, classrooms, etc.

Applications are available in the ASUW CORE office, HUB 304 M/N, and the ASUW office, HUB 204L.

Deadline for applications is 5:00pm Thursday, November 9, 2000.

For more information stop by the CORE office or call 206/543-4238.

To request disability accommodations, contact the Office of the ADA Coordinator at least 10 days in advance of the event. 206/543-6450 (voice); 206/543-6452 (TDD); 206/685-3885 (FAX); access@u.washington.edu (e-mail)



MONDAY NOVEMBER 6, 2000

DON'T WANT TO THINK ABOUT IT?

DON'T WANT TO THINK THAT SOMETHING IN YOUR DRINK COULD MAKE YOU FORGET?
DON'T WANT TO THINK THAT IT COULD BE A FRIEND?
DON'T WANT TO THINK YOU CAN'T TRUST SOMEONE?
DON'T WANT TO THINK ABOUT FEELING HELPLESS?
DON'T WANT TO THINK ABOUT BEING POWERLESS?
DON'T WANT TO THINK ABOUT THE PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL PAIN?
DON'T WANT TO THINK ABOUT THE TERRIBLE VIOLATION?
DON'T WANT TO THINK THAT IT MIGHT HAPPEN TO YOU?
DON'T WANT TO THINK THAT IT HAPPENS TO MEN TOO?

DON'T WANT TO THINK THAT RAPE CAN HAPPEN TO ANYONE?

- ONE IN FOUR WOMEN WILL BE SEXUALLY ASSAULTED IN HER LIFETIME.
- ONE IN FIVE MEN WILL BE SEXUALLY ASSAULTED IN HIS LIFETIME.

**Watch your drinks.
Watch out for your friends.
Protect yourself.**

BE SAFE!



SARIS (SEXUAL ASSAULT AND RELATIONSHIP VIOLENCE INFORMATION SERVICE) IS A FREE, CONFIDENTIAL SERVICE FOR UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON STUDENTS, MEN AND WOMEN, TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ABOUT SEXUAL ASSAULT AND RELATIONSHIP VIOLENCE. TELEPHONE (206) 675-HELP, STOP BY ROOM 104-G IN THE HUB OR EMAIL SARIS@U.WASHINGTON.EDU

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT FOR STUDENT AFFAIRS.

CAMPUS-RELATED VIOLENCE STATISTICS

- ⑤ **Every 21 hours on each college campus in the U.S. there is a rape.**
(Campus Outreach Services)
- ⑤ **From 1993-1998, women ages 16 to 24 experienced the highest per capita rates of intimate violence (19.6 per 1000 women).**
("Intimate Partner Violence," Bureau of Justice Statistics, May 2000)
- ⑤ **A woman is most likely to experience an assault during her first two months of college.**
(Campus Outreach Services)
- ⑤ **For completed and attempted rapes, nearly 90% of the victims knew the offender, who was usually a classmate, friend, ex-boyfriend or acquaintance.**
("The Sexual Victimization of College Women," National Institute of Justice and Bureau of Justice Statistics, January 26, 2001)
- ⑤ **Alcohol is more closely linked to rape, date rape, and child sexual abuse than any other drug. Alcohol use by the victim, perpetrator or both is linked to 75% of date rapes of college students.**
(The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, 1999)
- ⑤ **Approximately 33% of college students reported having sustained some form of physical violence from their dating partner, varying from slapping and hitting to more life-threatening violence.**
(Journal of Interpersonal Violence, vol 9, 1994)

If you need information about sexual assault or relationship violence, call SARIS, the Sexual Assault and Relationship Violence Information Service, at (206) 685-HELP (685-4357), visit our Web site at <http://www.washington.edu/students/saris/office/>, or email saris@u.washington.edu.

**ASUW Core (Committee Organizing Rape Education), phone: (206) 543-4238, email: asuwcore@u.washington.edu
ASUW WAC (Women's Action Commission), phone: (206) 543-1817, email: asuwomn@u.washington.edu**



VAGINA MONOLOGUES:
PERFORMANCES FEBRUARY 12, 14, AND 15
HUB AUDITORIUM 7 PM
FREE ADMISSION

**OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT FOR STUDENT AFFAIRS
STUDENT ACTIVITIES AND UNION FACILITIES**

One will quench your thirst.
The other could set you up for rape.
Which would you drink?



Rape is a sad reality. And it can happen to anyone. *Even you.*

When secretly slipped into a beverage, even a glass of iced tea, a sedating substance can leave *anyone* vulnerable to sexual assault. You may not be able to see it, smell it, or taste it. And you don't have to be at a bar or club. It could happen in any social setting. The tragic fact is that the reasons for rape really have nothing to do with you. It happens only because there are people who wish to harm others.

There are some things that may help reduce your risk:

- Always keep your beverage in sight
- Don't accept open-container drinks from anyone
- Watch out for yourself and your friends

If you experience dizziness, intense drowsiness, or other sudden and unexplained symptoms, call someone you trust. Go to a hospital emergency room immediately. Try to retain a sample of the beverage for testing.

Don't be afraid to get help.

SARIS

Sexual Assault and Relationship Violence Information Service

SARIS is a free, confidential, and safe starting point for students seeking information and/or referrals regarding sexual assault and relationship violence.

Call SARIS at 206-685-HELP, e-mail saris@u.washington.edu, or stop by the office in HUB 104-G

السكوت لا يعني القبول!

LE SILENCE N'EST PAS MON CONSENTMENT

Mlceni neni souhlas

Schweigen bedeutet nicht zustimmen

El silencio no es consentimiento

침묵이 동의는 아니다

Milczenie to nie jest zgoda

taushet er ikke samtykke

No matter what language you speak ...
silence is NOT consent!

Tacere non est assenti

चुप रहना कोई स्वीकृति नहीं है।

Krou té n'qué Kalédi

Silencio nao é consentimento

Soumaya té né sagoye

Jian mo bu deng yu xu

Tišina ne znači pristanak

سكوت علامت رضایت نیست

沈黙は同意ではない。

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SARIS

Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs
University of Washington

Easy Lay, Great Hormones, **G-juice**,
Energy Drink, **Grievous Bodily Harm**,
Liquid Ecstasy, Liquid X, **Liquid E**,
G, vita-G, **Bedtime Scoop**, **Soap**,
Somatomax, **Gamma 10**,
Georgia Home Boy

No matter what it's called, **Gamma HydroxyButyrate** can cause dizziness, nausea, vomiting, confusion, seizures, respiratory depression, intense drowsiness, unconsciousness, coma, and "anterograde amnesia" (memory loss for the events following ingestion). When GHB is ingested with alcohol or other drugs, the consequences may be fatal.

GHB is most commonly made in a clear liquid form that is colorless and odorless. It is sometimes produced as a white crystalline powder. You may not be able to see it, smell it, or taste it. When secretly slipped into a beverage, GHB can leave anyone vulnerable to sexual assault.

- Watch out for yourself and your friends.
- Always keep your drink in sight.
- Don't accept open-container drinks.

If you experience any of the above symptoms, call someone you trust and go to a hospital emergency room immediately. If you are sexually assaulted, help is available.

**SARIS-Sexual
Assault and
Relationship Violence
Information Service**

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Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs
University of Washington

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 2001

DO YOU KNOW HOW TO
DEFEND YOURSELF?

HOME ALIVE

Free Workshop

Tuesday, April 16

6:30 - 7:00 pm HUB 108

Home Alive is a Seattle based anti-violence project that offers affordable self defense classes, provides public education and awareness, and leads local community organizing efforts.

Part of Sexual Assault and Relationship Violence Awareness Week, April 14-19



SARIS
Office of the Vice
President for
Student Affairs

The University of Washington is committed to providing access, equal opportunity and reasonable accommodation in its services, programs, activities, education and employment for individuals with disabilities. To request disability accommodation contact the Disability Services Office at least ten days in advance at: 206.543.6450/V, 206.543.6452/TTY, 206.685.7264 (FAX), or e-mail at dso@u.washington.edu.

TUES, APR 16, 2002

SILENCE IS NOT CONSENT

Silence means no words were said,

It does not mean, "Yes, go ahead."

NO can be said in many ways,

Through voice, action or silent gaze.

So if you partner is quiet and still,

Ask yourself if this is against his or her will.

Sexual assault is not a crime about sex,

It's a crime about power through use of force or threats.

You're most likely to be assaulted by someone you know,

So talk with your partner about how far to go.

— JCW

**Know your limits, listen to your partner and communicate with him or her, before things get out of control.
Sexual assault is a criminal offense.**

SARIS (Sexual Assault and Relationship Violence Information Service) is a free, confidential and safe starting point for students seeking information and/or referrals regarding sexual assault and relationship violence.

Call SARIS at 685-HELP, e-mail saris@u.washington.edu, or walk in to the office in HUB 104-G HUB.
For more information about SARIS visit our web site at <http://www.washington.edu/students/saris/office/>

Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs - University of Washington

TUESDAY OCTOBER 10, 2000

WED, APRIL 17, 2002

Sexual Assault and Relationship Violence Awareness Week

Voices Against Violence

come to the

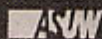
Take Back the Night Rally

on the HUB lawn, rain or shine!
Thursday, April 18th, 7pm

The rally will feature empowering speakers from the community and a vignette from the **Vagina Monologues**. The annual **Speak Out** will immediately follow the rally.

Take back the night is a time for us all to come together to speak out against violence in our homes, on our campus and in our streets. Please join us in raising public awareness of sexual violence and empowering the survivors of that violence.

SARIS



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TOP TEN TRUE THINGS YOU PROBABLY WERE NEVER TOLD...

10. Date-rape drugs, GHB (gamma hydroxy butyrate) and Rohypnol, are tasteless, odorless and undetectable in a drink.
9. Alcohol is involved in 75% of acquaintance rape cases.
8. Over 85% of rape survivors know their attackers who may be friends, dates, family members or acquaintances.
7. Alcohol is involved in the majority of rapes reported to the Sexual Assault and Relationship Violence Information Service (SARIS).
6. Nearly 25% of respondents in a study on the rate of sexual assault experiences among UW students said their partners had misinterpreted their desire for sexual intimacy.
5. One out of every five males has experienced some form of sexual assault or molestation by the age of 18.
4. It is estimated that a woman is raped every 46 seconds in the U.S.
3. Someone who is drunk or mentally incapacitated is legally incapable of giving consent for sex.
2. Only 16% of women who are raped ever report it to the police.
1. Alcohol and drugs, combined with unfamiliar surroundings, can lead to a dangerous situation.

BE CAREFUL!

TRUST YOUR INSTINCTS!

WATCH OUT FOR YOUR FRIENDS!

RESPECT YOURSELF AND YOUR PARTNER!

IF YOU DON'T FEEL COMFORTABLE, SPEAK UP!

IF YOU CHOOSE TO DRINK, WATCH YOUR DRINK!

BE SAFE!

SARIS is a safe, confidential place for the University of Washington students to obtain information about sexual assault and relationship violence. Telephone 206.685.HELP, or email saris@u.washington.edu.

Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs

Sexual Assault and Relationship Violence Awareness Week

April 15-19
2002

Monday, April 15th

Silent Witness Exhibit: in the Quad [10am-2pm]

Voices Against Violence

Tuesday, April 16th

Clothesline Project: HUB Lawn [10am-2pm]

Women's Action Commission, **Home Alive Self-Defense Workshop:** HUB 108 [6:30pm]

T-Shirt Making for the Clothesline Project: [HUB 304M]

Wednesday, April 17th

Clothesline Project: in the Quad [10am-2pm]

T-Shirt Making for the Clothesline Project: [HUB 304M]

Thursday, April 18th

Silent Witness Exhibit: HUB Lawn [10am-2pm]

Resource Fair: HUB Lawn [12pm-2pm]

Take Back the Night Rally: HUB Lawn [7pm]

All week there will be an art display in the HUB Art Gallery.

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Office of the Vice President
for Student Affairs

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Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs
University of Washington

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 2001