Predatory Drugs Used for Rape The Dynamics of Sexual Violence



Presenter: Ellen Bloom-Rau, MSW, LCSW Community YMCA Counseling and Social Services Bloom Associates, LLC

Oppressive Silence

- In early history rape entered the law books through the back door, as property crime of man against man, with the women viewed as the property involved.
- The origins of the word rape are found in the ancient Greek – *to steal*.
- Rape was, therefore, the theft of virginity, and embezzlement of a man's fair price for his daughter.
- This was the beginning of rape culture

Oppressive Silence

- As defined by Roman law, the concept *raptus* has the literal meaning of "carrying off by force" and is applied to the abduction of a woman against the will of the person under whose authority she lived.
- Under its Roman definition, sexual intercourse was not a necessary element and the term was also used simply to describe the theft of property.
- *Raptus* was not designated a public crime, but a private one between the abductor and the man who had legal power over the woman or property violently seized

Oppression Continues



- IN BABYLONIA 23rd Century BC
 - If a *betrothed virgin* was raped she was considered blameless, and her attacker was slain.
 - If a married woman was raped, both she and her attacker were thrown into the river to drown.

Advances

- 13th Century: Advances came about
 - Statutory rape recognized by law



- No distinction in punishments for rape of virgins and nonvirgins
- Rape was no longer a family misfortune, but an issue of public safety and state concern.



The KKK raped Black women, lynched Black men, and terrorized Black communities.

Thousands of Black men were lynched with the false charge of rape a common accusation.

Rape laws made rape a capital offense only for a Black man found guilty of raping a white woman.

The rape of a Black woman was not even considered a crime, even when it became officially illegal.

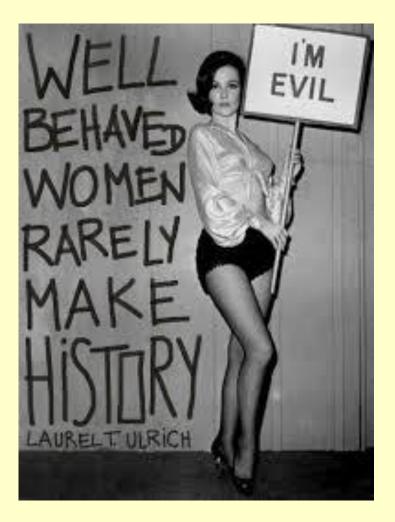
Changes



- In the United States, the connection between rape, racism, and oppression is profound.
- In 1866 a brave group of four African American women testified before congress about their sexual assaults during the Memphis Riots.
- They were the first women in this country to publicly speak out about rape.
- At that time, rape was a capitol offense only when Black man raped a White woman
- The rape of a Black woman was not even considered a crime.

Rape Culture

- Rape culture is essentially the condoning and normalizing of physical, emotional and sexual terrorism against women and girls and marginalized subjects.
- It is the maintenance of an environment where sexual assault is so normative that people ultimately believe that rape is inevitable.



The Personal IS Political

- The term "The personal is political" was popularized in the late 60s and early 70s
- The term was created to underscore what was happening in women's personal lives--i.e. access to health care, being responsible for the housework, being sexually assaulted in our own homes--was a political issue.
- This was meant to
 - 1.) inspire women to be politically active in the issues that affected their lives
 - 2.) make sure that politicians paid attention to women's lives—and to look at how the laws ignored and minimized women.

Feminists Influence

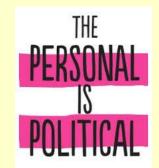
- As white women began to enter the workforce they began to draw the connection between women's economic independence and their freedom from unwanted sexual attentions.
- They used this newfound independence to lay the groundwork for many of the laws that would protect their daughters and granddaughters

FEMINIS ENCOURAGES WOMEN TO LEAVE their husbands, KILL their children, **PRACTICE** witchcraft, DESTROY capitalism and BEC lesbians.

Feminist Influences

The earliest rape crisis centers were established around 1972 in major cities and politically active towns such as Berkeley, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C.

Women began sharing their experiences of rape in consciousness-raising groups



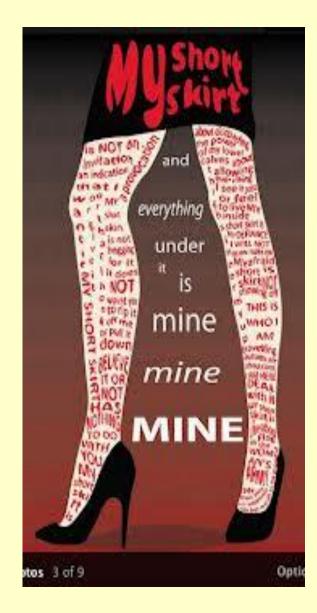
The political nature of rape or "the personal is political" was acknowledged

Rape Crisis Centers brought large numbers of middle-class white women into political activism

Discussions

- In rape culture, we take responsibility away from rapists by saying things like
 - "maybe she could have taken precautions to ensure the sexual assault didn't happen?"
- Or saying; because a woman wasn't modestly dressed or was drunk, she deserved the rape *a little bit more* than others.

• This is wrong.



Discussions



- Rape prevention must focus on eliminating the conditions in society
- Victim education teaches women that they are *rape-able* and that it's their job to avoid rape
- The strategy for eliminating rape involves one thing: Altering the power relationship between women and men + CHOOSING NOT TO RAPE

But things are slow to change

For example....

Perpetuating Negative Stereotypes

- Politician Todd Akin was defending his belief that abortion should be illegal even in cases of rape and incest when he said:
 - "women can't get pregnant from rape" when he claimed that women who are the victims of "legitimate rape" are unlikely to become pregnant.



Interestingly

- This was a long-lived legal argument.
- Samuel Farr's Elements of Medical Jurisprudence contained the same idea as late as 1814:
- "For without an excitation of lust, or the enjoyment of pleasure in the venereal act, no conception can probably take place.
- So that if an absolute rape were to be perpetrated, it is not likely she would become pregnant."

Perpetuating Negatives

Nation of Shame reports:

"The Washington Post Encourages Rape Culture"

- George Will wrote an article insinuating that women enjoy the perks of victimhood:
- Made the argument that America's campuses are damned because rape survivors lie about being raped just to have a

"Coveted status with privileges."

New Proposed Legislation:

- Bobby Franklin, a Georgia state representative has reintroduced an anti-abortion bill that would make miscarriages a felony if the mother cannot prove there was "no human involvement" during the miscarriage.
- Anyone convicted would face the death penalty or life behind bars

On and on....

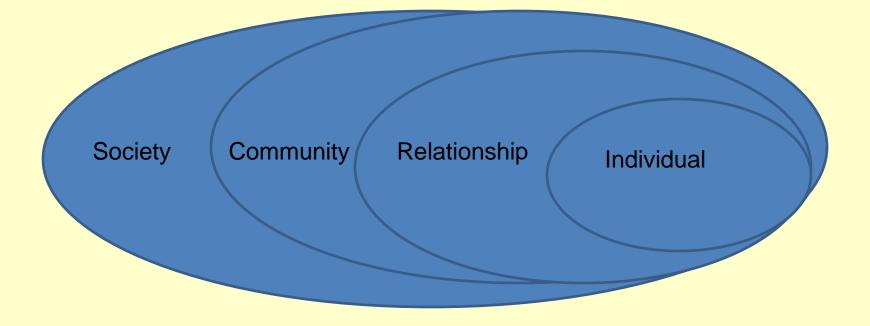
Compare two statements, a century apart, on women's sexuality:

- A doctor wrote in 1913 that rape wasn't really easy, because "the mere crossing of the knees absolutely prevents penetration ... a man must struggle desperately to penetrate the vagina of a vigorous, virtue-protecting girl."
- Last year, a Santorum supporter, Foster Friess, who is against woman's health initiatives said: "Back in my day, they used Bayer aspirin for contraceptives. The gals put it between their knees and it wasn't that costly."
- Then, as now, men blamed women for their own sexual misfortune.

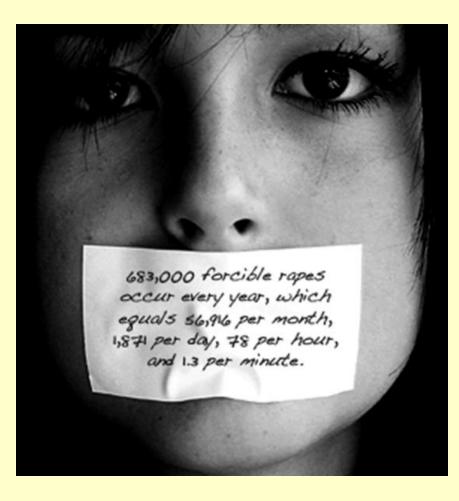
Speaking of change: Lets look at how in 2013 the *Personal is Political* <u>http://www.youtube.com/</u> watch?v=NswJ4kO9uHc

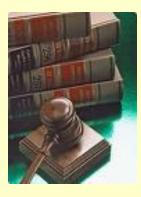


Rape effects more than the survivor

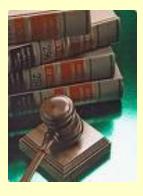


Part 2: The Dynamics of Sexual Assault





What is Sexual Assault?



- Sexual assault includes vaginal, oral or anal sex without the victim's consent.
- Penetration can be of the victim's mouth, anus or vagina by the assailant's penis, hand, finger or by an object.
- •
- The <u>slightest</u> penetration of the above mentioned, is sufficient for purposes of commission of the crime.

It's not about sex.

Sex requires consent.

Rape and sexual assault are violent crimes motivated by aggression and a desire for power and control.

Sexual Violence Against Women

- 1 out of every 6
 American women has been the victim of an attempted or completed rape in her lifetime.
- 9 of every 10 rape
 victims were female in
 2003
 - U.S. Department of Justice. 2003 National Crime Victimization Survey. 2003

- Women by race
- All women: 17.6%
- White women: 17.7%
- Black women: 18.8%
- Asian Pacific Islander women: 6.8%
- American Indian/Alaskan women: 34.1%
 - Internalized oppression
 - Normalization of violence
 - Substance abuse/addiction

Sexual Violence Against Children

- 15% of sexual assault and rape victims are under age 12.
- <u>29% are age 12-17.</u>
- <u>44% are under age 18</u>.
- 80% are under age 30.
- 12-34 are the highest risk years.
- Girls ages 16-19 are 4 times more likely to be victims of rape, attempted rape, or sexual assault.
 - U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, Sex Offenses and Offenders

Sexual Violence Against Children

- 93% of juvenile sexual assault victims knew their attacker
- 34.2% of attackers were family members.
- 58.7% were acquaintances.
- Only 7% of the perpetrators were strangers to the victim.
 - U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics. 2000 Sexual Assault of Young Children as Reported to Law

Enforcement. 2000.

Sexual Violence Against Men

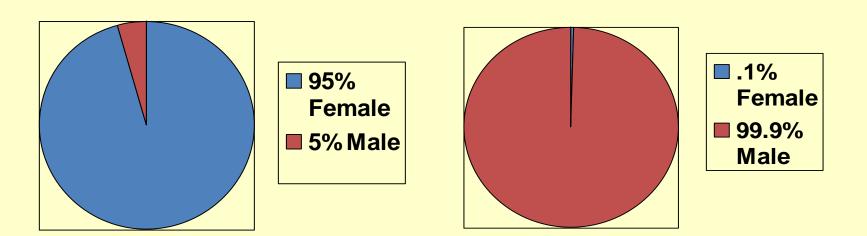
• One out of every seven men has been the victims of attempted or completed rape.

• 11%-12% of all rape and attempted victimizations occur to men.

- It is believed that 1 in 6 boys will be sexually assaulted before age 18.
 - RAINN 2014

VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS

OFFENDER

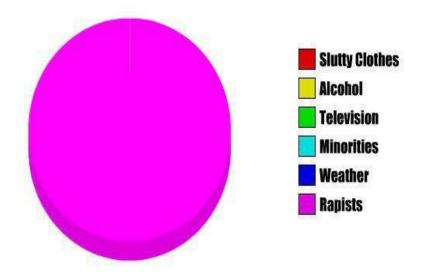


VICTIM

TYPES OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

Date Acquaíntance Stranger Sadístíc Male Gang Marítal Drug Facílítated Sexual Harassment

Causes of Rape



WeKnowMemes

STRANGER RAPE

- Complete Stranger to Victim
- Approximately 10% of all rapes



- Usually assaults and exits from the scene quickly
- It may or may not be mixed with severe violence

DATE & ACQUAINTANCE RAPE

- The term "acquaintance rape" refers to S/A or nonconsensual sexual activity between people who are already acquainted, or who know each other
 - Friend, significant other, ex-boy/girlfriend, classmate, neighbor, relative employer, delivery person
- Date rape" happens when someone you know forces or manipulates you into having sex with them when you haven't given consent.
 - Boy/girl friend, significant other, person in a dating relationship



MALE RAPE

- A total of 2.78 million American men have experienced a rape at some point in their lifetime (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2006).
- Males are the least likely to report a sexual assault, though it is estimated that they make up 10% of all victims (RAINN, 2006).



Intimate Partner Sexual Assault

- Also known as spouse, marital rape, wife rape, husband rape or partner rap sexual assault
- It is often assumed that spousal assault is less traumatic than that from a stranger.
- Research reveals that victims of marital/partner S/A suffer longer lasting trauma than victims of stranger rape





SADISTIC RAPE



- Approximately 1% of all rapes
- Particularly cruel, violent, merciless
- Rapes are sadistic and may include biting mutilation, and torture
- Unusual or bizarre acts, fetishes
- Death may occur
- Rape may occur again after death

Corrective Rape

- Corrective rape is a hate crime in which a person is sexually assaulted because of their perceived sexual or gender orientation.
- Sexual violence can be used as a weapon against people who identify as or are thought to be LGBTQ.
- For lesbians and women who are intimate with other women, sexual orientation may be interconnected with political and social beliefs.



PS: LGBTQ Sexual Violence

- Approximately 50% of transgendered and intersexed individuals have been victims of rape
- Societal discomfort with transgendered persons, has rendered transgendered victims of sexual assault without necessary services.
- Shamefully, Rape Crisis Centers and domestic violence shelters are often unprepared to address the issues of transgendered people.



Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault

- Sexual Assault where as drugs are used as a weapon to incapacitate the victim.
- There are over 50 hypnotic drugs that are being used on unsuspecting victims
- We do not know how many of these go unreported



Statistics on drug-facilitated sexual assault:

 About 25% of women report that drugs were a factor in a rape

•Most of these crimes either go unrecognized, unreported, unsolved, or unproven

• Drugs used to facilitate sexual assault or rape can be fatal when mixed with alcohol.

• "Date-rape" drugs are also commonly used recreationally, putting the user at risk of sexual assault.

What is Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault?

The term "drug-facilitated sexual assault" defines situations in which victims are subjected to non-consensual sexual acts while they are incapacitated or unconscious due to the effects of alcohol and/or other drugs and are therefore, prevented from resisting and/or are unable to give consent

Informed Consent Is....



A legal condition whereby a person has <u>given consent</u> based upon an understanding of the actions.

- The person must be <u>without an impairment</u> of judgment at the time of consenting.
- Impairments include illness, intoxication, drunkenness, using drugs, and other health problems.

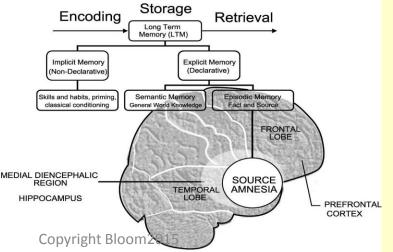
Complexities of DFSA

- This event is a:
 - **–A Medical Crisis**
 - **–A Mental Health Crisis**
 - –A Crime



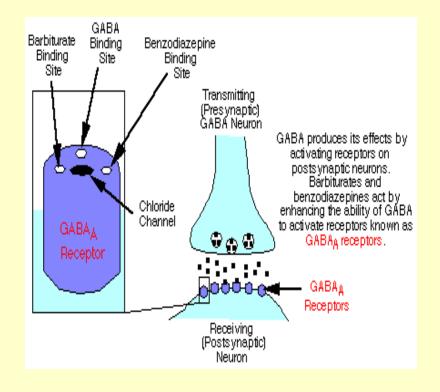
Chemical Dissociation

Chemical dissociation involves disruptions or breakdowns of memory, consciousness, awareness, identity and/or perception of mental functions that normally operate smoothly



Dosage Is Everything: Consider age, weight, muscle mass, metabolism, other medications....

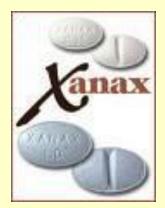
Sedation \rightarrow 'Hypnosis' \rightarrow Chemical Dissociation Amnesia \rightarrow Coma \rightarrow Death*



Predatory Drugs

✓ Many of the drugs take effect quickly, with in 10/20 minutes.

- ✓ It depends on how much of the drug is taken and if the drug is mixed with other substances, like alcohol.
- ✓ Alcohol can worsen the drug's effects and can cause more immediate emergency health problems.







Hypnotic-Dissociative Drugs

- Benzodiazepines

 Alprazolam (Xanax)
 Clonazepam (Klonopin)
 Chlordiazepoxide (Librium)
 Diazepam (Valium)
 Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)
 Lorazepam (Ativan)
 Triazolam (Halcion)
 Estazolam (ProSom)
 - Temazepam (Restoril)
- GHB/GBL
- Ketamin
- Scopolamine

- Barbiturates
- Cocaine
- Marijuana/Embalming Fluid
- Opiates
- Muscle relaxant
- Carisoprodul (Soma)
- Antihistamines
- Diphenhydramine (Atarax)
- Chloral hydrate
- <u>Ambien (Zolpidem)</u>
- <u>Sonata (Zaleplon)</u>
- <u>Lunesta (Eszopiclone)</u>



Animal Sedative



'K''



Special K





New On the Scene: Telazol (Tiletamine)



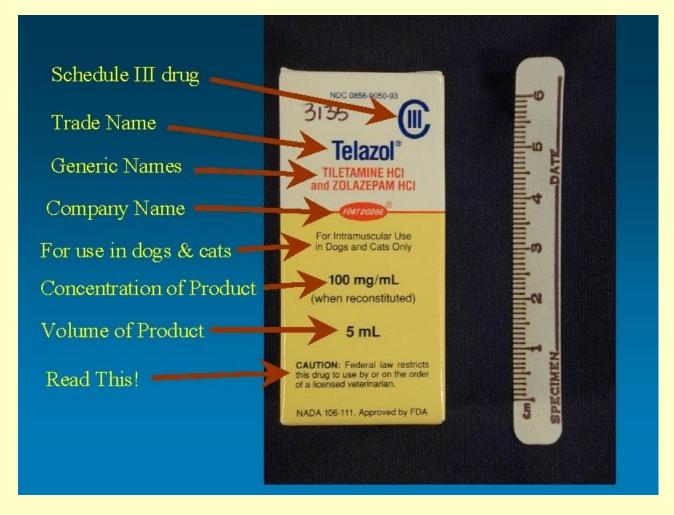
- Veterinary anesthetic agent
- Dissociative anesthetic
- Taming and immobilizing effects
- Increasingly popular drug of abuse



Wildlife Capture Forum

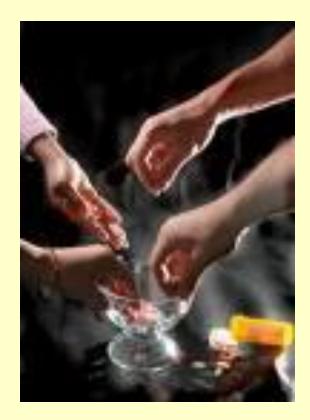
A forum to answer questions, solve problems, or just discuss the chemical and physical capture of wild animals.

Telazol



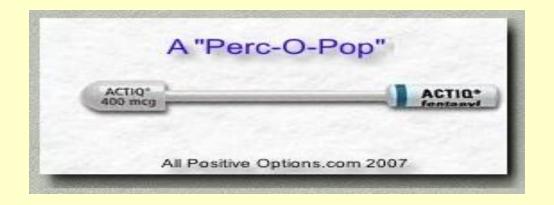
Pharming Parties

This isn't an ordinary party-it's a pharming party, a gettogether arranged while parents are out so the kids can barter for their favorite prescription drugs. Pharming parties--or just "pharming" (from pharmaceuticals)--represent a growing trend among teenage drug abusers.



Fentanyl

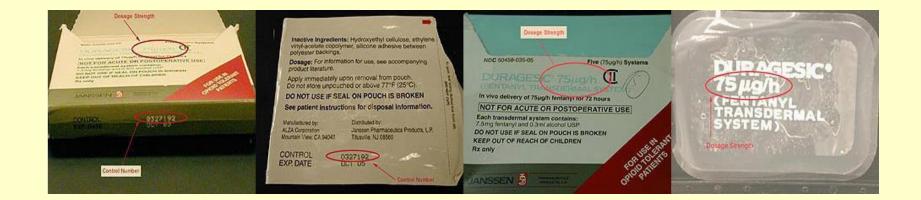




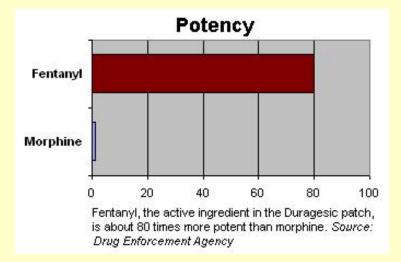
- Actiq is intended for opiate-tolerant individuals and is effective in treating breakthrough cancer pain.
- Normally it's a powerful painkiller
 - (100 times more powerful than heroin, 80 times more powerful than morphine.)
- But when *mixed* with heroin and injected, it's absolutely lethal and the possibility of death skyrockets.

Duragesic Patch

This is a skin patch that releases the drug in a timereleased fashion.

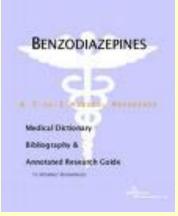






 Users poke holes in it, squeeze out the "suspension gel" in the patch and then shoot it up or cut it open into square pieces called "chicklets,"

• They chew those up or put those under their tongues. (sublingual ingestion)





Valium











Xanax[®]

ROER NOW









LAUX

8











Rohypnol

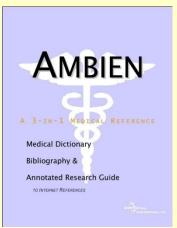
- Not legal in the US, used in foreign countries for sleep disorders
- 10 times more powerful than Valium
- New green formulation
- Blister pack
- Duration 4 to 8 hours
- Odorless and tasteless













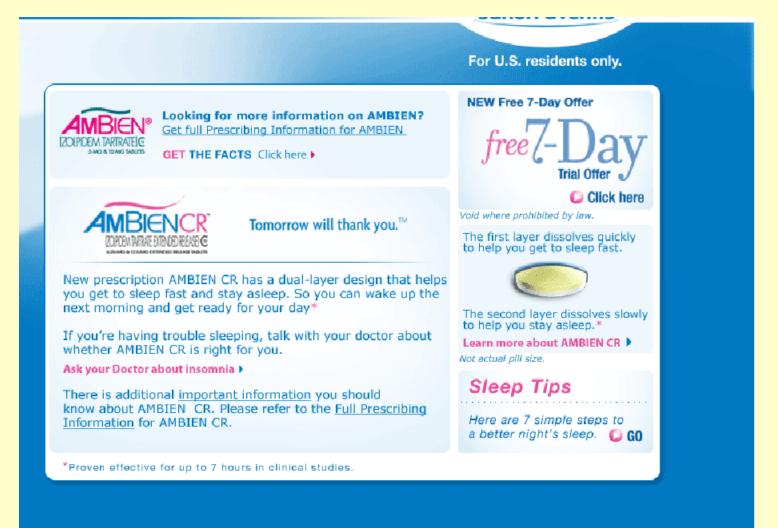
- -Newer popular hypnotic agent
- -Not a benzo, but same receptor site in brain
- -Most labs can't detect
- Metabolite is difficult to identify
- -25,000,000 experience side effects

Ambien Memory Problems

- ➔ There are some special problems that may occur while taking sleep medicines.
- Sleep medicines may cause a special type of memory loss or "amnesia."
- ➔ A person may not remember what has happened for several hours after taking the medicine.







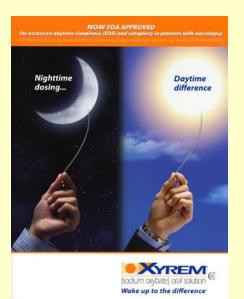
Xyrem, Jazz Pharmaceuticals



- Cataplexy: suddenly feels weak and collapses at moments of strong emotion such as laughter, anger, fear or surprise
- Narcolepsy: a sleep disorder characterized by sudden and uncontrollable episodes of deep sleep

Xyrem: aka GHB

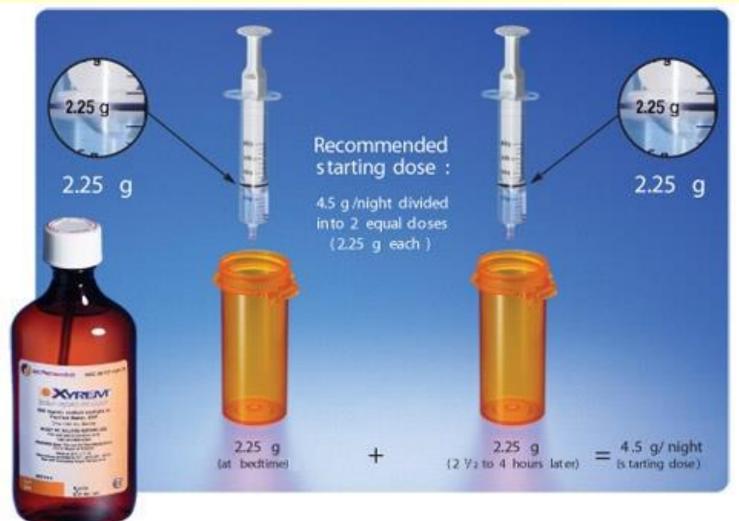
Xyrem comes as a solution (liquid) to mix with water and take by mouth.







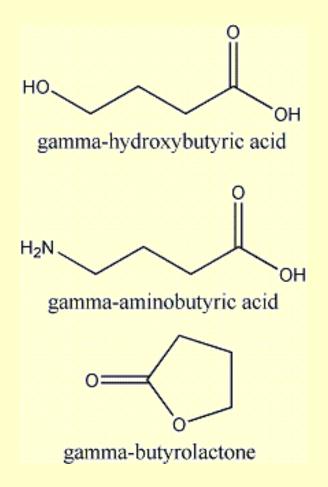
Xyrem

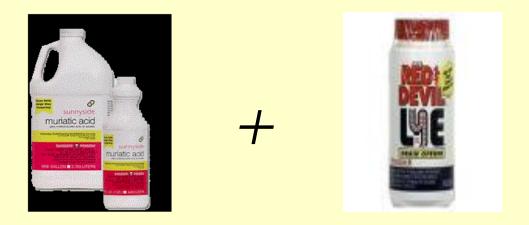




GHB/GBL





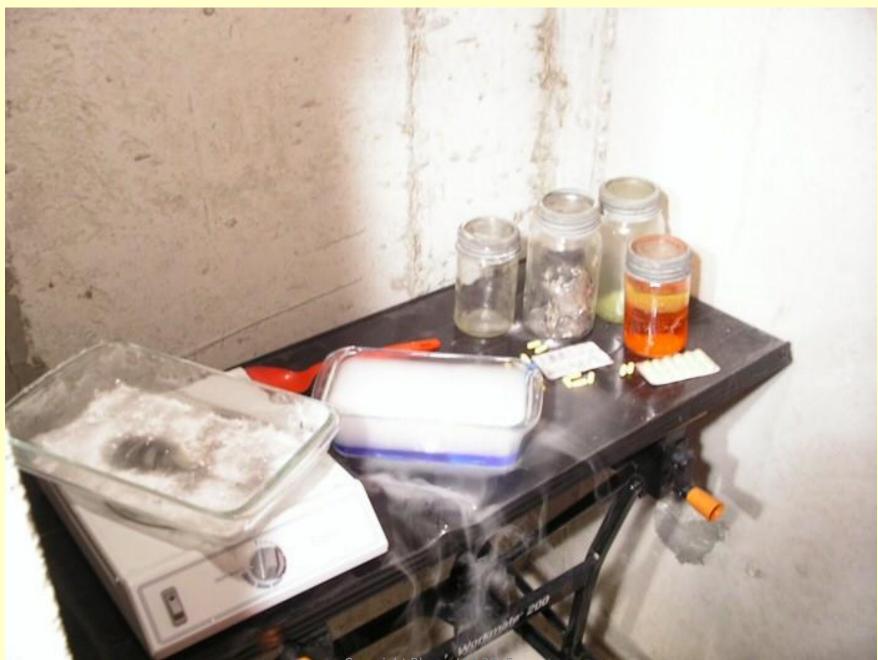




- Gamma-butyrolactone
- Red Devil Lye (drain cleaner)
- Muriatic Acid (brick wash)
- pH paper, glass dish, ice cubes
- Mix, cook, test pH, simmer, mix with water---one hour
- Dose Charts available on internet



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- Taken From Funeral Home
- Extremely Carcinogenic
- Cigarettes and Blunts Soaked in Fluid
- Smoked
- Causes Amnesia (2 to 4 hours)
- Called: Wet -- Fry Diesel -- Illy
- Illy intoxication



Wet, Fry, illy

- Getting high on "wets" traces back as far as the 1970s in Philadelphia, where some abusers called them "illy," as a play on the city's name and the fact that many people got sick after smoking them.
- By the early 1990s, growing use of "fry" had been noted in New York; Trenton, N.J.; Hartford, Conn.; and Houston. Since then, it has gradually spread to many other cities - including Cleveland, Detroit and, to a lesser extent, Cincinnati.











Illy, Wet, Fry









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Scopolamine



- In recent years the criminal use scopolamine has become an epidemic in Bogotá and Columbia
- Approximately fifty percent of emergency room admissions for poisoning in Bogotá have been attributed to scopolamine.
- Reports of techniques of administration include wafting the powder to the victim with a puff of air, drugging chewing gum and putting it into food or drinks.

Complexities of DFSA

- This event is a:
 - **–A Medical Crisis**
 - **–A Mental Health Crisis**
 - –A Crime



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Symptomology

- Disproportionate intoxication
- Nausea and Vomiting (approx. 10 min. after ingestion, in a high percentage of victims)
- Dizzy and disoriented
- Drunken like state
- Impaired coordination
- Muscle relaxation
- Numbness in random sections of the body



- Impaired peripheral view (tunnel vision)
- Confusion
- Slurred Speech
- Amnesia (after 15 minutes of ingestion)
- Lowered blood pressure
- Lowered heart rate
- Lowered respiratory rate
- Coma, Death

Resulting Injuries from DFSA

- Physical symptoms of a sexual assault may include: Anal injury:
 - Anal pain
 - Anal foreign body
 - Rectal bleeding
- Genital pain
- Vaginal injury:
 - Vaginal pain
 - Vaginal bleeding
 - Vaginal discharge

- Penis injury:
- Testicular injury
- Scrotum injury
- Skin injury:
 - Contusion
 - Laceration
 - Abrasion
- Abdominal injury
- Chest injury
- Head injury
- Arm injury
- Leg injury

Aftermath

Signs of DFSA:



- Extreme Fog-like State
- Missing Articles Of Clothing
- Clothing Inside Out or Backwards
- Sexual Assault Injuries
- Missing Tampon
- Burning During Urination

Reporting DFSA (Not Mandatory)

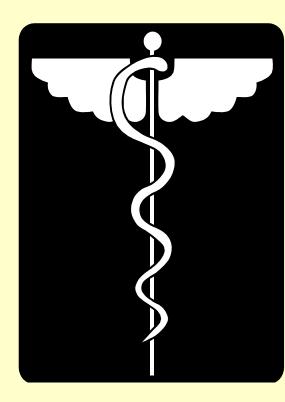
Victims have three options:

- The Legal System
 - Sexual Assault Response Team
- The Medical Community
 - ER, PCP, OB GYN
- Mental Health Community
 - Rape Crisis Program
 - Trauma Therapist



Medical: Needs and Referrals

- Emergency treatment
 - bleeding, overdose, vaginal debris
- STI tests and meds
- Emergency Contraception
- HIV information and referrals
- Sexual Violence Program referral:
 - (New Jersey Coalition Against Sexual Assault)



Legal: Sexual Assault Response Team Within 5 days after assault

Confidential Sexual Violence Program Advocate

Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner

Sex Crime Investigator



Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner

- Room for forensic evidence collection
- Private, away from ER
- Only the SART members have access



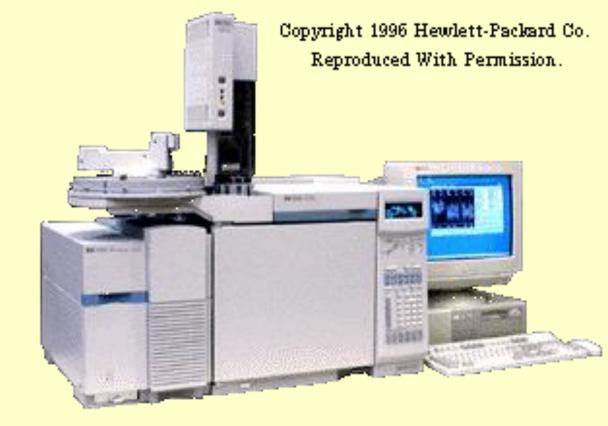
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State's Evidence



Testing for DFSA





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Individual Results

<u>SearchTypes | Geographic | Individual | Advanced | Vehicle | Recently Published | Statistics | Fugitives</u>

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County: MONMOUTH

	Individual Information	Image Date: 01/08/2005
Name:		
Sex:	Male	
Race:	Black	
Height:	6-01	
Weight:	200	
Eyes:	Green	
Hair:	Black	
DOB:	10/11/1945 AGE: 60	
Tier:	3-High	
Date Published:	05/26/2005	
	Distinguis	hing Marks



DNA profiles from sex offenders convicted of their crimes or DNA from unsolved crimes

Victim Blaming

- It is important to review your own beliefs when assisting someone you know who has been sexually violated. Understand your words have great impact on the victim. Negative outcomes of victim blaming statements can be:
- \succ 1. Not getting needed help.
- > 2. Not reporting the crime for fear of not being believed
- 3. When unreported to law enforcement, perpetrators are not identified to the system and may continue to assault others.
- \geq 4. Perpetuating the minimization and oppression of women

 The first thing you should say if you know someone who was raped is that *it was not* your fault.



A Rape Victim's Guilt

- Rape survivors feel guilty, for the most part, because they feel they did something wrong which caused them to be sexually assaulted ("if I wasn't wearing that dress...if only I hadn't drank so much...I shouldn't have been alone with him," etc).
- They feel guilty because rape culture makes it seem like their *actions* caused the assault.

Victim Blaming

- What did she expect....?
 - Being out alone at night?
 - Drinking more than she should?
 - Being at that kind of party?
 - Smoking marijuana?
 - Living on the streets?
 - Wearing those clothes?
 - Going to a bar?
 - Letting him buy her dinner?

Victim Blaming

- Being married to him and all?
- Working at that place?
- She got him all excited and led him on. What was he supposed to do?
- "But he's such a nice boy. It couldn't be true."
- You have to be mentally ill to sexually assault someone.
- "If a rapist attacked me, I'd kill him."

A Rape Victim's Shame

- Shame is what prevents many survivors from speaking about what happened to them.
- Shame is an attack on the survivor as a person ("I am a bad person because this happened to me...").
- It is the feeling you get when you are sure that someone will think poorly of you because you were assaulted.
- Shame is longer lasting than guilt

A Rape Victim's Shame

 The feeling of shame is so intense for rape victims that many never tell anyone what happened to them.

 Even in psychotherapeutic settings, victims of rape often avoid talking about what happened to them.

Don'ts

- Never blame her/him for what has happened.
- Don't try and take charge.
- Don't take angry outbursts personally.
- Don't ignore or try to smooth over the affects of rape.
- Don't sympathize or try to explain the actions of the person who committed the assault.
- Don't insist that she/he gives you details of the assault.
- Don't offer support you can't give.

Do's

- Believe her/him
- Listen to her/him
- Stay as calm and supportive as you can
- Be prepared to simply spend time with her/him
- Reassure her/him that you are happy to talk about what they need to talk about
- Provide reassurance by respecting her/his strength as a survivor
- Respect her/his decisions and allow them to make their own choices
- Understand that healing can take time, space and energy
- Respect her/his desire to be private, or silent
- Encourage the survivor to seek counseling

Mental Health Referrals

- Have all control of their lives taken away
 - The loss of control is profoundly traumatic.
 - The deprivation of cognition during the assault combined with amnesia is an extreme form of powerlessness.
- They are left with the nightmare of putting the pieces together
- People misjudge and minimize their trauma.
- Please make a referral to the county or state Sexual Violence Program or Mental Health Agency/Program in your county.

Factors that Influence Recovery

- Personality and Resiliency
 - What coping mechanisms do they already possess? How successfully have they coped with stress and trauma in the past?
- Support System .
 - Do they have a strong system of friends and family for emotional support? Are they being treated with empathy? Do they feel they can go to them?
- Existing Life Problems .
 - Do they have a drinking or drug problem? Are they experiencing a divorce or other break-up? Do they have emotional or psychological problems?.
- Prior Sexual Victimization .
 - Was the survivor assaulted previously, especially within the last two years? If so, recovery may be much more difficult.



Thank you to all! Ellen Bloom-Rau, MSW, LCSW Contact Information: EllenBloomRau@gmail.com



Resources:

New Jersey Coalition Against Sexual Assault (NJCASA)

24-hour Statewide Hotline: 800-601-7200

www.njcasa.org



National Sexual Assault Hotline **1.800.656.HOPE(4673)** Free. Confidential. 24/7.

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