

'How can I concentrate?'

Jackie Lang is finding it extremely difficult to write her Computers exam with a photographer focusing in . . . and taking five minutes to do it at that. It's hard enough concentrating on exams, during exam week, even at the best of times, but when someone is trying to take your pic, there goes the concentration.

What's really going on through Jackie's mind?

The answer that's on the tip of her tongue, or dirty words, cursing the photographer. Maybe she's thinking about a ski trip this weekend, or simply finishing the lousy exam and getting the hell out of there.

Like us all, Jackie is in the midst of exams, and hating every minute of it.

For women only!

This issue has a lot of stuff that might be interesting to women only. 1975 is International Women's Year, so we're trying to do our part.

Foreign Investment in Canada still increasing

OTTAWA (CUP) --- Foreign investment in Canada was still increasing in the early 1970's according to the latest figures released by Statistics Canada.

Direct foreign investment in Canada amounted to \$27.9 billion at the end of 1971, an increase of \$1.54 billion (5.9 per cent) during the year.

Some 80.2 per cent of all foreign direct investment in this country was owned by the United States. Other major investor

countries were the United Kingdom, with 9.8 per cent of the total, and the Netherlands, France and Switzerland, each with between 1 per cent and 2 per cent of the total. During 1971, there were increases of \$986 million and \$227 million, respectively, in direct investment in Canada owned in the U.S. and the U.K.

Direct investment in the petroleum and natural gas industry continued at a high

rate. In dollar terms, the \$547 million rise in direct investment in petroleum and natural gas outstripped increases in any other industry, and in relative terms represented an increase of 8.3 per cent compared with the annual increase for all industries of 5.9 per cent.

In manufacturing, which accounts for 39.7 per cent of the total stock of foreign direct investment in Canada, the increase during 1971 was \$301

million.

Direct investment in the financial sector rose by \$282 million to a total of \$3.13 billion. Investment from the United Kingdom in the real estate and insurance industries was the largest single element of the increase and represented more than one-half of the over all increase in direct investment by UK residents in all industries.

At \$257 million, direct investment in the mining and

smelting industry rose 8 per cent during 1971 to reach \$3.49 billion at the end of the year.

Sources at Statistics Canada indicated that while direct investment was rising at 1.5 billion a year, investment from retained earnings in Canada was rising by almost \$1 billion per year making the total increase in foreign investment in Canada almost \$2.5 billion per year in 1971, the latest year for which figures are available.

Nixon still costs US millions

WASHINGTON (CUP) --- The \$850,000 that President Ford has asked Congress to appropriate for Richard Nixon's so-called "transition" period is only the tip of the financial iceberg, according to testimony in Congress this week.

The transition funds -- which are under congressional dispute -- do not include the salaries of some 30 federal employees who are already assigned to Nixon's San Clemente estate. They include former Press Secretary Ron Ziegler, a military aide, a medical corpsman, secretaries, communication workers, drivers, maintenance workers, and even Nixon's personal valet and maid. The valet and maid, in fact, are currently on the payroll of the National Park Service.

The current federal employees at San Clemente are paid a total of about \$500,000. But those employees do not include the former president's secret service agents, whose salaries and activities account for another \$662,000 a year. So in all, the government is already spending \$1,012,000 a year on the former president, before the requested \$850,000 is even considered.

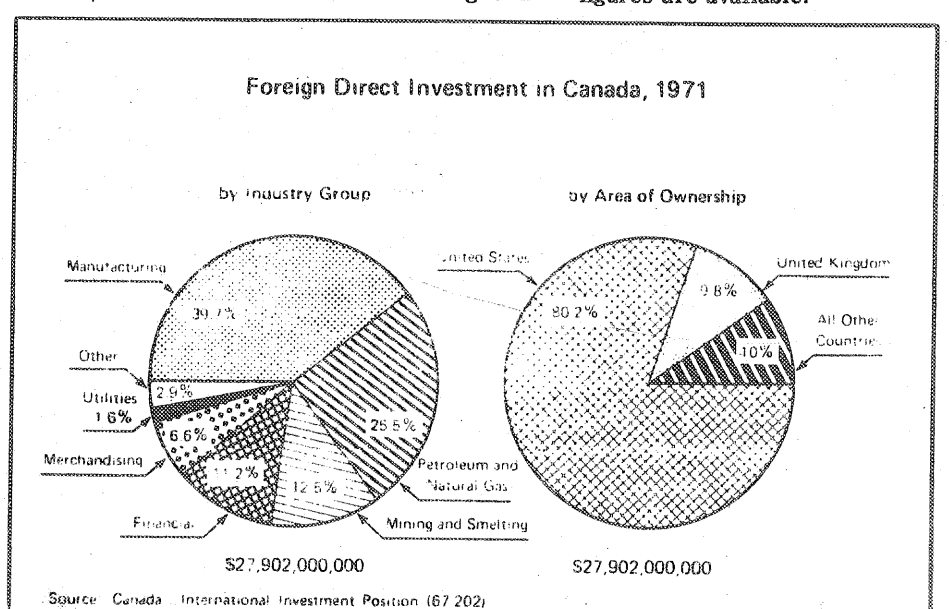
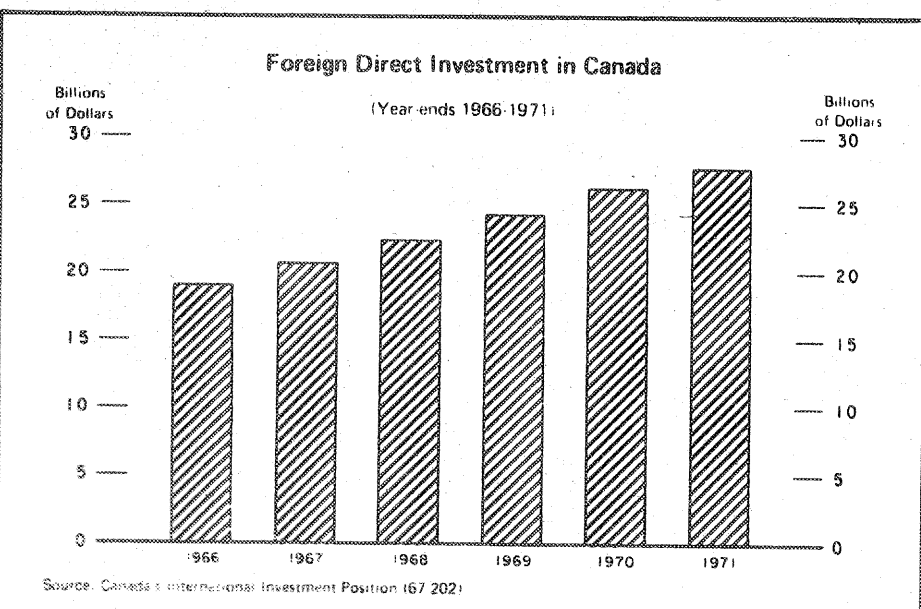
On top of all that, the San Clemente Police Department has asked the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to continue a \$192,000 grant enabling the local police to maintain a security patrol of eight officers, assigned solely

to Nixon's sprawling Casa Pacifica estate. They say the patrol is necessary because of cutbacks in the Secret Service.

If all financial grants are approved and the current staff is maintained, the annual cost will be around \$2,204,000.

Political Action Committee Survey

In preparation for the Provincial election on March 26th, a group of women have compiled a questionnaire to send to candidates. The questionnaire surveys the candidates on issues of concern to women, such as day care, abortion and matrimonial property rights. The group plans to issue the results of this province-wide survey early in March so that the women of Alberta will know their candidates' opinions on women's issues and vote accordingly. The group was formed during a workshop to set up the Edmonton Women's Place in November 1974. Representatives of women's organizations such as Options for women, and the Women's Programme Centre at the University of Alberta have worked on preparing the survey. The reaction to the survey, by election candidates, has been terrible. Very few have bothered reply, perhaps an indication of government concern toward women's issues.





Nait Nugget

Our offices are located in E 128, and the doors are open more often than not, so please feel free to drop in and find out all about the Nugget. We'll gladly show you around. If you're shy then phone us at 477-4329, or 423 on the Grey phone. If you're afraid we'll recognize your voice, then write us a letter. Address it to:

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Northern Alberta Institute of Technology
11762-106 Street,
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EDITOR - Brent Stumph

unclassifieds

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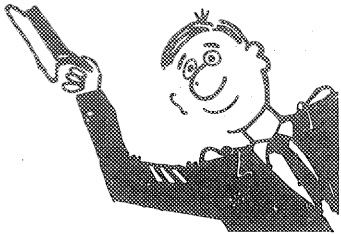
Enjoy Southern Comfort, smooth, sweet satisfaction from the South. Mixes with everything within reason and it's great all on its lonesome. Try some. Y'all love it.

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Commissionaires Corner



Handicapped parking

By - S/SGT JOHNSTON

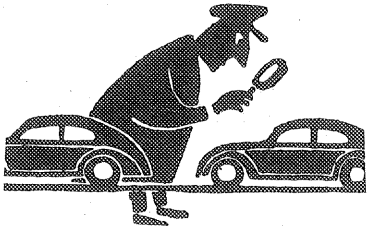
Location - to the immediate east of the activities centre.

Number of stalls - twenty

Use - for handicapped and students attending classes at NAIT.

These stalls and adjoining laneway are to be used by the wheelchair and handicapped students attending classes at NAIT.

Each day several motor vehicles are given fines for parking in stalls or parking on the laneway.



The area is well marked by signs indicating handicapped.

It should be remembered that the purpose of these stalls are to enable the handicapped a place to park where they may be able to roll a wheel chair into the Institute. Those who park in these stalls cannot have too much regard for their fellow man, when they could cause difficulties.

So, to avoid fines and to prevent unpleasantness for the other fellow, avoid parking in this area.

AMS Meeting

Tuesday

March 11

T 701

AGENDA:

Open House

Nominations

Next dinner meeting

Wednesday, March 12

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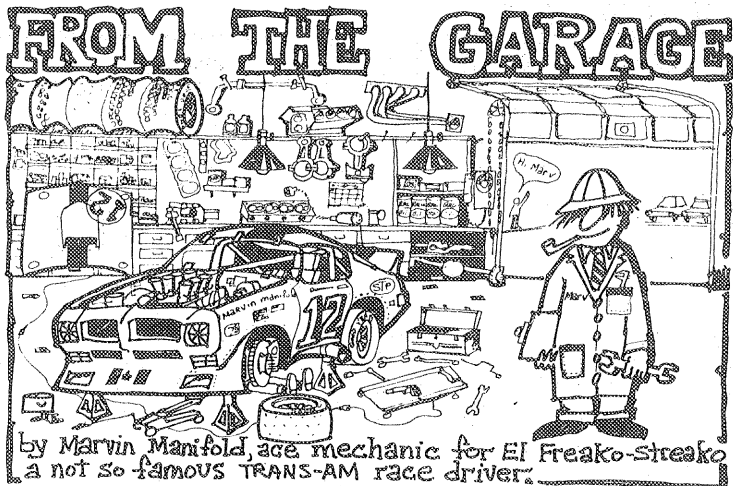
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PHONE 474-6237



by Marvin Manifold, ace mechanic for El Freako-Streako a not so famous TRANS-AM race driver.

Dear Marv:

A friend of mine advised me that simply having a dirty air filter on my Cortina 2000 can cause poor gas mileage, loss of power and all, how?

Signed "Advised"

Dear Advised:

Your friend is right, a dirty air filter passes less air. Less air means an upset air fuel ratio which in turn means poor gas mileage. It would also account for a slight loss in power.



Dear Marv:

I've just installed a new thermostat in my 71 Dodge slant 6,

now I've got over-heating sometimes, then it runs to cold, very erratic, why?

Signed "Over-heated"

Dear Over-heated

Other than a defective thermostat, it sounds as if you've inadvertently installed it "backwards". I think if you check you will find the unit is marked "engine side" or something similar to that on which way it is to be installed.

Marv's Motoring Tip For The Week.

Don't forget posted speed limits are for average or better driving conditions. If conditions are somewhat less than ideal, adapt your speed and alertness accordingly.

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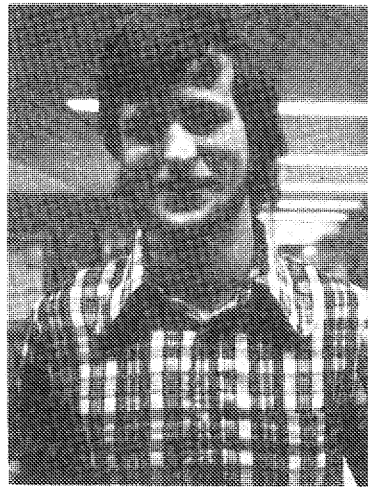
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...Official nait open house 75 posters, technology display door posters, self adhesive name tags, and envelope size invitations (all items same design as above). Get yours now, they're free from Student Services, room E-134.

Ask me!

ARE YOU COMING BACK NEXT QUARTER OR DID YOU FLUNK OUT?



I failed my Taylor-Johnson Temperment Analysis Test. They say if I get out of NAIT soon enough they'll let me race against "Algernon".

MIKE MCGEE
Millwork & Carpentry I

We don't have quarters like that. We're not finished till the end of April. Our exam week has lasted the past four weeks, and we have two more weeks to go. Then finals start.

LOREE SUTHERLAND
Vet. Sciences I



Of course I'll be back. I had trouble with Pressure Vessels and Municipal Drawings, but overall, exams weren't too bad.

JIM GOLINOWSKI
Engineering Design II

No, I'm coming back, I even had one course passed before the quarter was up. There's only a couple that are bothering me.

JEAN WILLIAMSON
Admin Management I



I think I'm coming back next quarter. One course, Assemblers and Compilers, I'm really worried about, but other than that...

LAWRENCE DOUCET
Computer Systems II

As long as they want me back in the dungeon, I'll be there. If not, I may have to take your job, so I can stay here at NAIT

ROBERTA JOHNSON
Photography I



International Women's Year

On December 18, 1972, the General Assembly of the United Nations proclaimed 1975 to be International Women's Year. International activities planned by the United Nations are aimed at promoting equality between women and men and ensuring the economic, social, and cultural integration of women in society. To mark the Year, each member country has been invited to develop a national program.

Since 1967, with the establishment of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women, the government of Canada has become increasingly aware of the need to promote the full participation of women in Canadian society and has initiated specific measures to improve the status of women. International Women's Year provides an opportunity to reassess our responsibilities in this area and establish new goals and strategies to promote a society based on equal respect for women and men.

To co-ordinate federal government activities, the International Women's Year Secretariat was established in the Privy Council Office. All government departments were requested to develop programs for International Women's Year which relate to their specific mandate.

The Department of the Secretary of State is the federal government department with the major responsibility for support to the voluntary sector. Throughout 1975, and within the context of its on-going programs, the Department has developed a program to

encourage the activities of women's groups and to promote a greater understanding of women's issues in the larger society.

Programs

The role of the Citizenship Sector of the Department of the Secretary of State is to help citizen's groups seek solutions to community concerns so that they can contribute to the peaceful growth and change of Canadian society in their own way.

Citizenship officers endeavour to help groups to develop their skills and organize to express their interests. These officers, who are located in a network of offices across Canada - and at headquarters Ottawa - also seek to put groups in touch with other people and agencies who share their concerns. To assist them in their work with the groups and communities, Citizenship officers have at their disposal technical assistance, resources and grants to voluntary groups for projects. During 1975 these programs, will give priority to International Women's Year projects which meet their basic objectives and criteria.

The programs involved are: Women's Programs; Native Citizens Program; Multiculturalism Program; Official Languages Minorities Program; Citizen's Participation Program

Projects

Although each program funds different types of projects in



the context of their particular responsibility, each program will give priority to the following:

- projects involving the 'doubly disadvantaged' such as native women, ethnic women, rural women, young women, low-income women;
- projects designed to increase public awareness of the changing role of women, for instance, educational and cultural projects;
- projects with a potential for lasting impact whose effects will be felt after International Women's Year, and whose long-term impact will affect large numbers of citizens;
- projects designed to affect decision-makers and to effect changes in the status of women in social, economic and political structures;
- projects designed to develop resources for women's groups, such as training programs, information and educational material;
- pilot projects designed to experiment with innovative

approaches to specific problems related to the status of women.

Women's Program

The long-term goal of the Women's Program is to encourage the development of a society in which the full potential of women as citizens is recognized and utilized.

As part of its activities, it provides funding to women's groups to:

- increase the ability of women to participate in all aspects of society;
- assist women in bringing about political and institutional change related to the status of women.

Projects will be funded according to the goals of the Women's Program and the priorities previously stated.

The Women's Program is also planning and coordinating special departmental activities for International Women's Year, including a series of seminars dealing with various problem areas related to the status of women and a variety of cultural activities to promote and develop the cultural expression of women in Canadian society. For more information about these special activities, contact the nearest regional office or write directly to the Women's Program, Department of the Secretary of State, 130 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario. K1A 0M5.

Native Citizens Program

Program

The aim of this program is to assist the native people of Canada to define and achieve their place in Canadian society by providing their needs, and to actively pursue the realization of their goals.

Grants are available to Status Indian, Metis, Non-Status Indian and Inuit associations for the following types of activities:

- core-funding of associations;
- projects for native youth;
- projects for native women;
- cultural activities;
- core-funding of friendship centers.

Funds will be available to groups of Status Indian Women, Metis Women, Non-Status Indian Women and Inuit Women to undertake projects which relate to the interests, problems and activities of native women.

Multiculturalism Program

This program is designed to encourage the development of a society in which individuals and groups have an equal chance to develop and express their cultural identity as an integral part of Canadian life.

Objectives of the program are to:

- assist and promote the cultural heritage of the ethno-cultural groups of Canada;
- assist members of all groups to remove and overcome barriers to full participation in all aspects of Canadian life;
- promote national unity through creative encounter among all

Canadians;

- develop an understanding and an appreciation among members of Canada's majority groups of the cultural diversity of Canada and the contributions of minority groups to Canadian life.

Projects which relate to the particular experience of women in ethno-cultural minority groups of Canada will receive priority for funding.

Official Language

Minority Groups

Program

This program was established to foster the cultural development of both official language minorities, and to promote better understanding between the two main language groups in Canada.

To achieve these objectives, the program provides the following:

- sustaining grants to provincial associations;
- grants for social animation projects to encourage greater participation by language groups in their own socio-cultural development;
- grants for cultural centers to reinforce and enrich the cultural heritage of official language minority groups;
- grants for cultural extension/exchanges to enable creative groups to travel throughout the country or the province;
- grants for English - French relations to groups sponsoring projects designed to improve relations between the French- and English - speaking communities;
- grants for international participation to official language minority groups to enable them to send representatives to international study groups, seminars, training sessions.
- grants for youth activities to encourage young people to participate in programs for French- and English-speaking cultural minorities.
- grants for special and national projects that contribute to the breaking down of minority group isolation.

Priority will be given to projects which attempt to involve the women of official-language minority groups in activities of the types described above and/or which focus on the special problems of women within the official - language minority groups.

Citizens'

Participation Program

Programs which come within the area of Citizen's Participation will also place a priority on International Women's Year projects during 1975.

These programs seek to:

- strengthen the voluntary sector to enable citizens to participate more fully in the decisions that affect the quality of their lives (groups may be provided with funds for projects which help them develop participatory skills);
- further the development of Canadian solidarity, identity and

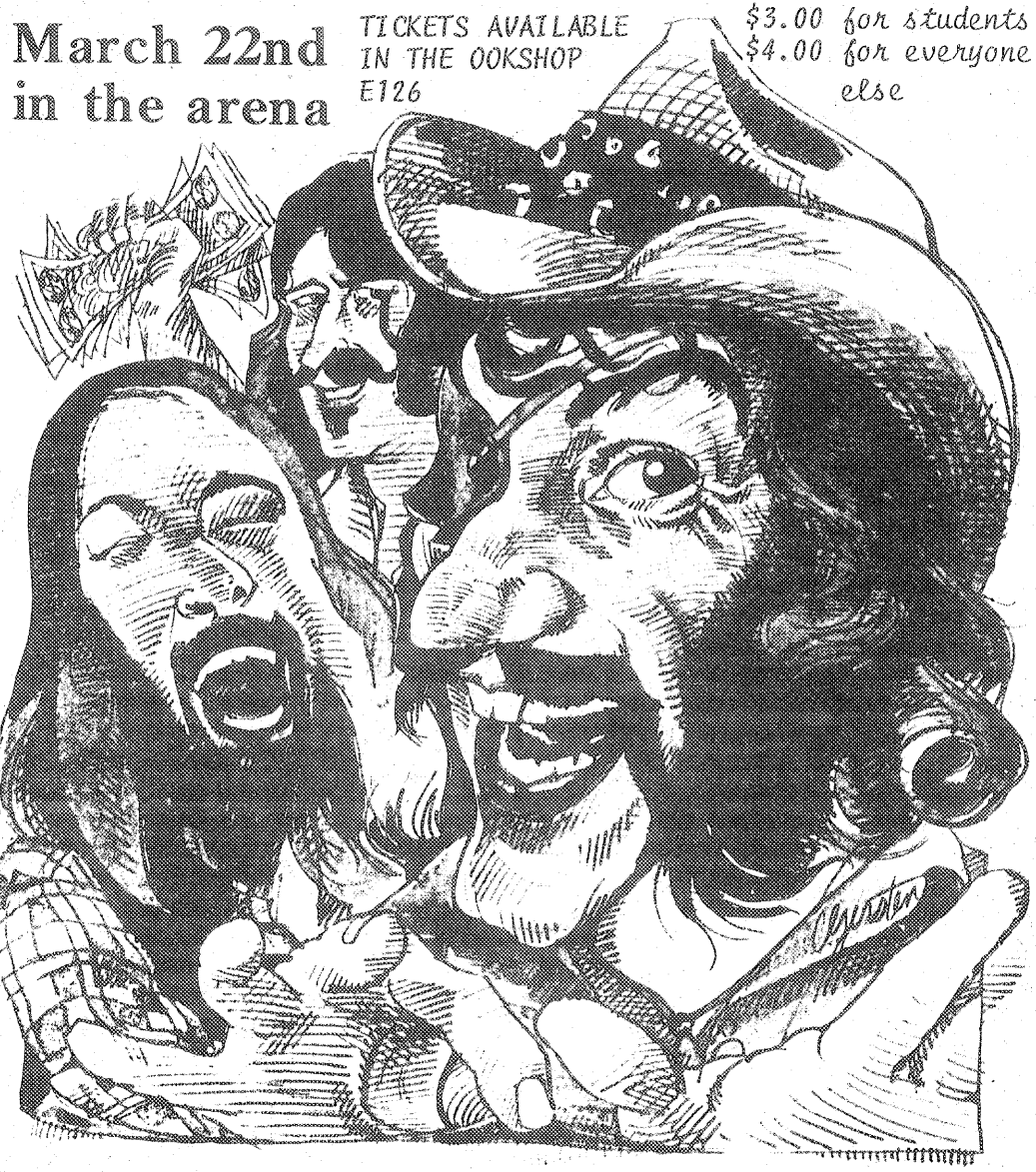
more IWY page 5

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Edmonton Women's Place Programs

The Edmonton Women's Place Society, comprised originally of representatives of local women's organizations and interested individuals, have actualized their concept of an Edmonton Women's Place. During two years of preparation and planning, the idea of a women's place received encouragement and support resulting in this facility. A Civic grant from the City of Edmonton Social Service provides us with the use of Terra House, which we share with the Edmonton Big Sisters Society and Source. the Alberta Women's Newsletter. An LIP grant provides for staffing and office supplies: a Secretary of State grant adds essential equipment and a library fund. With these resources we have established an office to accommodate staff

and equipment, a library with information and resource services, meeting rooms, lay counselling with a referral service and space for workshops, seminars, study groups, and self-help groups.

The paid staff includes a director, a librarian/information officer, and a secretary, who works closely together with the co-ordinating committee of the EWP Society and the community at large. The volunteer resources supplement the staff of EWP.

The newsletter coordinates interested groups and action committees within the society and other groups. It is a medium through which viewpoints and ideas are shared, knowledge is passed on, and common programmes and activities are publicized.

Edmonton Women's Place provides a physical focus; a place with an open accepting and supporting atmosphere; a place where women can share interests, explore problems and grow. It is opened and staffed regularly from 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, and from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. weekends, and other times as are needed for special projects and events.

The functions of EWP are growing as more women and women's groups become involved - EWP has facilities and resources to initiate and to assist to establish programmes and services as requested and required.

Edmonton Women's Place is flexible to respond to growth and development where needs arise or become apparent; to supplement existing resources to meet the needs of women in the community, and to provide a "clearing house" for coordination and communication between women.

We invite your support.

Library series
Centennial Library. Tuesdays
at 8:00 p.m.

"Divorce" Seminar
Introductory lecture, March 19.

Group Sessions
Saturday afternoon, 2-5 p.m.
beginning March 15 - for volunteer staff and interested women to provide an opportunity to explore communication skills and group dynamics.

Ad Hoc Committee for Feminist Counselling in High Schools

Women's Self-Defense
Chun's TaeKwon-do school - \$10 month.

Transcendental Meditation
Introductory lecture

Rap Sessions on Freedom and Feminism
Sunday afternoons (education, energy systems, astrology, etc.)

Student Legal Services
Wednesday evenings - 5-10 p.m.

Self-help Health Clinic
March 10, 7:30 p.m. EWP

"Miss, Mrs., Ms.," Classes
Evening credit, NAIT

Access - TV North
Series on women in unusual occupations (normally male stereotyped).

For information call Edmonton
Women's Place at 482-5808.

Women's Cultural Program ~ Secretary of State Department

In the cultural Programme, we want to demonstrate the capabilities of women artists through every possible means of display, discussion and performance which will reach out into the community. It we are successful in this, the influence of the projects will go far beyond an immediate desire to mark International Women's Year.

The three broad objectives of the Cultural Programme are: 1) to sensitise the broader public to the changing role of women through the arts by encouraging the development and public presentation of works which portray women in a positive manner,

2) to promote the recognition of the contribution and achievement of women in the arts in general, 3) to encourage federal, provincial and local cultural agencies, organizations and groups to utilize IWY as the year to highlight women in the arts.

I.W.Y. will provide a chance to improve technical standards and gain training; to set up

links between women's cultural groups and individual women artists who are working to show publicly that they are artists of high standing who are putting their craft to use to examine themselves as women; artists who are working on similar themes and problems; a chance for women to show publicly that they are artists of high standing who are putting their craft to use to examine themselves as women, and their position as women in their society.

Women's Year Newsletter

The International Women's Year Secretariat has commenced publication of a newsletter containing information on plans and programs for the year. To be placed on the mailing list write to International Women's Year Secretariat, Privy Council Office, East Block, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa K1A 0A3

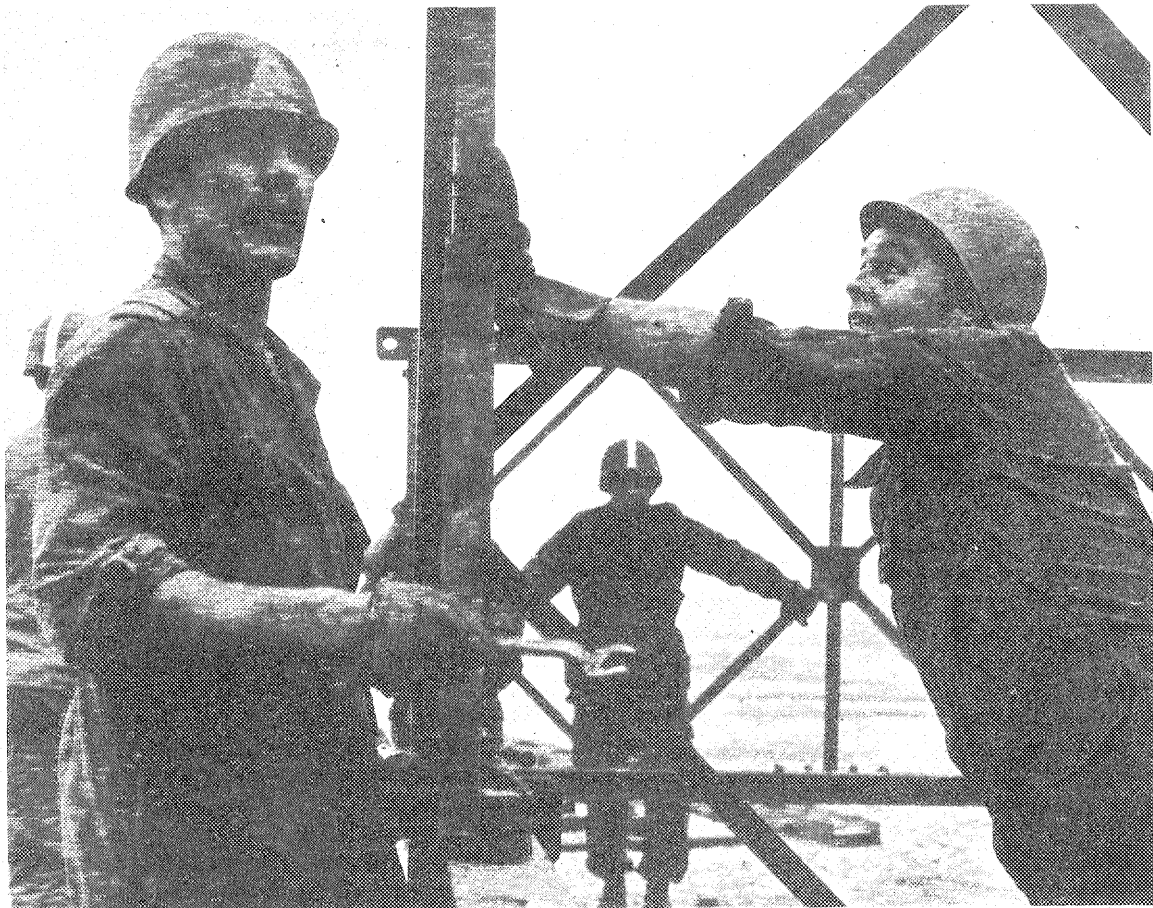
IWY

increased participation through group travel (brochures are available which describe the various activities eligible for funding);

- develop a society in which all people in Canada understand and enjoy human rights and fundamental freedoms (grants may be awarded to projects which educate the public about rights and freedoms issues, enable organizations to respond to these issues on behalf of citizens, and build an understanding of the root causes of rights and freedoms issues); - promote Canadian citizenship in all its aspects from the legal and formal process of naturalization to the wide realization of those commonly accepted bonds of heritage and collective values that tend to strengthen Canadian society.

Projects

1. For information, technical assistance or help in developing project proposals, interested groups should contact the nearest regional office of the Department of the Secretary of State.
2. To qualify for an International Women's Year grant, projects should reflect the general objectives of the program concerned and should fulfill at least one of the priorities listed under "Projects."
3. Deadline for the completion of projects is December 31, 1975. It is therefore suggested that applications be submitted by June 1, 1975.
4. Applications should be made at least two months in advance of the proposed starting date for the project.



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RAPE:

a four letter word

The following seven part series appeared originally in response to the sensationally motivated stories dealing with Pittsburgh-based reports of "a rampage of destruction, looting and sex-in-the-streets" which the Associated Press alleged had taken place during the city's October 1971, celebration of the Pirates' World Series championship. The AP charges of rape, violence, and citywide destruction where never substantiated by the press of the city police, who found insufficient evidence for a full-scale investigation. The nationwide publicity resulting from the undocumented reports, however, prompted research into the rape charges. The resulting articles were published in the Pittsburgh Forum beginning on November 5, 1971.

RAPE is a horrid word.

And in the minds of many, among them apparently Mayor Pete Flaherty and Police Supt. Robert Colville, sexual assault against women is far less important than the collective reputation of the Renaissance City.

No official investigation is planned for the alleged rape and sexual incidents stemming from the now notorious V.P. (Victory Pirates) day celebrations here October 17, but questions still surround that day and the sex-in-the-streets.

However, neither Flaherty nor Colville have successfully answered these questions. Did rape occur? Were there sexual assaults upon women? Was there sexual activity in the streets? Who were the women? Who were the men? Who saw the assaults? Where? Where are the police who are reported to have witnessed the rapes? Who were the reporters who witnessed them? Why were they not reported to the authorities?

And finally, and perhaps most significant, is sexual intercourse, even if it takes place in a public place, necessarily rape?

Colville admits three cases of "indecent assaults" that night, but insists these were not in the downtown area. A number reliable individuals, among them a Pittsburgh Post-Gazette police reporter, reports seeing sexual activity in and around the Point State Park area.

Magee Womens Hospital, to which rape cases are usually referred, reported no cases of rape after V.P. day.

Rape, however, is the most underreported crime in the country.

Even the F.B.I., in its Uniform Crime Reports of 1969 says: "... of all crime index offenses, law enforcement administrators recognize that this offense (rape) is probably one of the most underreported crimes, due primarily to fear and/or embarrassment on the part of the victims."

In this country, only one in five rapes is reported. This means 80% go underreported. Yet F.B.I. statistics show that 37,270 rapes were reported last year -- an increase of 121% from 1960. Still, the F.B.I. says rape is the least reported crime.

Thus, the absence of reported

rape in Pittsburgh does not prove such sexual assaults did not occur. In addition to the "fear and/or embarrassment" recognized by the F.B.I., there are other areas which contribute to the underreporting which will be dealt with in detail in a second article. These include:

1. The personal conditioning of the female:

The conditioning is there long before the victim reports a rape. She feels, or is made to feel, like a criminal. This philosophy is embraced by attitudes such as: Any girl deserves what she gets; a girl who gets in trouble is asking for it; and "nice" girls don't get assaulted. We learned it at our mother's -- or was it our father's? -- knee. Females alone are expected to be vessels of sexual purity and upholders of medieval concepts of chastity.

2. Attitudes of police and detectives:

Examining officers reflect the prevailing social attitudes. They victimize the victims, and make women feel more guilty than the accused. Despite laws to the contrary, police invariably equate submission with consent.

3. The attitudes of the courts:

Attorneys and judges often put the burden of proof on the woman. The female must prove her "innocence", according to an outmoded sexual code. The accused rapist's guilt is secondary.

4. Statutes:

The law on rape and sexual assault is obsolete everywhere in this country. Even in this language, it reflects antique attitudes. The penal code of Pennsylvania, for example, still defines rape in Biblical terms: "unlawful carnal knowledge" of a woman. A judge on the Allegheny County Common Pleas Court agreed recently that, by this definition, marriage may be defined as "lawful" carnal knowledge, which is hardly encouraging news to millions of married women in the state.

It also explains why a married woman in this state, an in most states, cannot sue a husband for rape. It also reflects, of course, the basic anglo-Saxon attitude toward sexual intercourse as something dirty, a sin of the "flesh."

In the case of women under age sixteen who are raped, the statute says: If the jury finds

that the girl was "not of good repute" and consenting, the defendant "may be acquitted of rape and be convicted of fornication," an offense which carries lesser penalties. "Good repute," by the way, turns out to be what the neighbors say about her.

Still another state statute is defined as "assault with intent to ravish." It declares that "assault and battery upon a female, with intent forcibly and against her will to have unlawful carnal knowledge of her" is a felony. Under the law, courts have agreed that "forcible" rape is indistinguishable "from assault and battery with intent to commit rape." Furthermore, "submission" by no means implies consent, a common law provision apparently little known by most women.

With regard to the alleged street sexual activities here on V.P. Day, the Associated Press (AP) has emerged as the universal whipping boy for the media and the city. Stories published in newspapers and aired by excitable TV commentators across the nation came, for the most part, from this wire service. Those who had second thoughts about the sex stories assert that AP took its reports from unconfirmed and unsubstantiated police radio calls. The AP in turn claims it got its information from "the police," a term conveniently and irrefutably vague. Individual patrolmen are not coming forth to support the AP assertions when their chief has publicly disclaimed the sexual assaults.

The AP chief correspondent here, Pat Minarcin, refused to be interviewed by the Forum, repeating that the wire service "stands by its stories." He also would not divulge the names of AP reporters, apparently forgetting that libraries here subscribe to the New York Post, which carried V.P. Day reports, October 18, under the bylines of AP reporters David S. Dillion and David M. Thompson.

Dillion and Thompson --- apparently the sources for the rape story allegedly occurring in the middle of Fifth Avenue --- reported six men dragged a dark haired girl from a car, threw her to the street and sexually assaulted her, while onlookers cheered and clapped. No one moved to prevent the assault, they said; and no one, including the reporters, informed the authorities.

The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette ran a similar story under the by-line of Robert Voelker. Upon questioning Voelker, like everyone else in the media, referred the Forum to the AP, and "the police."

The New York Times, which is squeamish (or Establishment) about sex, omitted any mention of rape in its AP celebration coverage story. It discovered the rapes the following day,

however, and allowed more space to denying the allegations than it had to its original report.

A few days after V.P. Day, AP's Minarcin reportedly informed a worker in the Republican campaigning headquarters of Dr. Jo Ann Evans Gardner that AP was scheduling a round-up of eye-witness accounts of violence during the celebration. He described a half-naked woman dancing on top of a car on Liberty Avenue as "the most provocative thing he had ever seen." The woman in the Fifth Avenue assault was apparently drunk, he said, and was assaulted by six men in what "appeared" to be a rape. To date, there is no confirmation or denial.

AP's reluctance to be interviewed could be traced, in part, to the organization's management, which, five days after V.P. Day, had not sufficiently recovered to decide on its official strategy regarding Pittsburgh's sex-in-the-streets.

Cultural attitudes regarding sex, and the almost universal American condemnation of sex outside of marriage, not to mention group and/or public sexual intercourse make the AP doubly vulnerable: Did they report a no-no? Or was it just sloppy reporting? (Among those who love the city best, it's sloppy reporting, two to one.)

In the New York story, Dillon "rampage of Destruction, looting and sex in the streets." This, they said, led to a full-blown riot, and a number of patrolmen were hospitalized as a result. Ptl. Tom Apitsch went to Mercy Hospital and Ptl. Al Klodowski has his arm broken. The documented photograph of overturned cars and broken windows reflect the destruction.

The sex-in-the-streets has been confirmed by reliable reporter, but most of them agree that it was largely consensual, though "consent" as every woman knows is largely in the eyes of the beholder. One episode of consensual sodomy was seen by a number of witnesses in Shadyside. (It is not apparently common knowledge that all forms of oral intercourse, voluntary or not, are a felony under the penal code of Pennsylvania.)

It is doubtful, at this late date, that sexual assault charges could be sustained. In view of the prevailing mores around rape, any woman knows the first question she will be asked is, "Why did you wait so long?" If a gang assault did indeed take place on Fifth Avenue, the women will be asked why she did not continue to resist multiple attack.

As to our brave and upright citizens who allegedly stood by and cheered on the attackers, they may be interested in a Pennsylvania court decision: "One who stands by and does

not prevent commission of rape may be convicted." (Com. v. Ford, 86 Pa. Super. 483, 19250. Also a later decision: "All who are present aiding, abetting and encouraging the ravishing are guilty of rape, although only one of the defendants may be the actual ravisher." (Com. v. Garybush, 12 Fay, L.J. 47, 1949).

In this connection, it is interesting to speculate on another recent court decision in a case of gang rape. Last September 16, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit upheld a federal jury verdict awarding money damages to a Kansas City woman whom a gang abducted, raped, and subjected to other brutalization. In this case, the victim sued the city under Kansas City's "mob statute."

According to the Criminal Law Reporter (10-6-71) the woman was "dragged from place to place and raped in at least three different locations in full view of numerous witnesses who did nothing about it. Moreover, the court finds evidence that mere passers-by from the community joined in the fun."

Thus, the city was held liable, reflecting the idea that in certain areas "social irresponsibility is so chronic that violent crime can become a community project."

No wonder Messrs. Flaherty and Colville have not scheduled an investigation.

THE MOST UNDERREPORTED CRIME

To be female and writing about rape is to be suspect. The double standard of sexual behavior is so deeply ingrained in our society that women and men both regard a woman reporting on rape with suspicion and/or incredulity.

Only once before, in some 25 years of professional journalism, has this writer met with similar resistance. That time the subject was Hansen's disease, more commonly known as leprosy.

On both occasions the prevailing attitude has been couched in a question: "Why on earth do you want to write about that?"

In the public and private mind, the subject of sexual assault upon women is repellent, better left shrouded in myth and confusion, or in the hands of "experts" who are of course, largely men. Those who are, and should be, most concerned about rape, however, are women.

Forcible rape is increasing in the United States. According to the F.B.I.'s Uniform Crime Reports it occurred once every 14 minutes in 1970. And it is the nation's most underreported crime.

Forcible rape, according to the federal government agency, is that old familiar Biblical "carnal knowledge of a female

through the use of force, or the threat of force." As officially reported, assaults to commit forcible rape are also included under the same category. Statutory rape, or rape of female under the age of consent (varying from state to state) is not included in the statistics.

Forcible rape occurred most often in 1970 in big cities with 250,000 or more inhabitants. The city of Pittsburgh has more than 520,000. In the nation at large, rape was up two per cent from 1969; 121 per cent over 1960. Large cities accounted for more than 45 per cent of the cases.

Despite one local newspaper's insistence that crime is down in "most" major categories here, the FBI states that there were 319 reported cases of forcible rape during 1970 in the standard metropolitan area which includes Allegheny, Beaver, Westmoreland, and Washington counties.

The Pittsburgh Bureau of Police say that 246 of these occurred in the city during 1970.

Of these, 138, or 56.9 per cent, were crimes against black women. Thus, more than half of all the rapes reported in the city during 1970 were attacks on black women.

Out of nine police precincts, the largest number of assaults took place in three predominantly black neighborhoods, the Hill District, East Liberty-Homewood, and the Northside areas.

Thus, 61 rapes were reported in the predominantly black areas of East Liberty, Larimer, Homewood-Bruchton, Lincoln, Garfield and mixed areas of Bloomside, Morningside and Highland. 45 rapes were reported in the mixed but densely black populated sections in Northside neighborhoods of Brighton Heights, Perry North, Northview Heights, Spring Hill, Troy Hill, Perry South and other Northside areas. The various Herron Hill districts reported 32 offenses.

Predominantly white neighborhoods reported consistently lower figures, but mixed communities had a high rate. Thus, number 6 Station serving Squirrel Hill, Greenfield, Hazelwood, Point Breeze and Shady-side recorded 38 rapes during 1970. No. 7 Station, serving South Side, Allentown, Mt. Oliver, Beltzhoover, Knoxville, Bon Air, Carrick, St. Clair and the 31st ward reported 21.

The lower number of rapes in white communities may reflect the fact that white neighborhoods tend to be better policed than black. Equally significant, however, is the fact that rape and sexual attacks are less likely to be reported in predominantly white communities than they are in black neighborhoods. White middle class mores and cultural attitudes toward sex have caused a kind of binding moral constipation in which social embarrassment, guilt and irrational fear take precedence over humanity.

Behind the statistics is one central, irrefutable reality: rape is the most traumatic experience that any female can experience. Despite popular myths that "nice girls don't get raped" and the victim must have "asked" for it, police attest to the innocence of most of those assaulted.

Freudian oriented scholars

who are busy waving an elaborate and impressively documented theory of "victim precipitated" forcible rape, will serve no useful purpose except to reinforce myths already too widely accepted.

It is true that some victims are "conned" into putting themselves into situations where they may be attacked. This unpleasant possibility is dismissed with the old husbands tale: "When rape is inevitable, relax and enjoy it," advice so shot through with machismo that it is scarcely worth attention. Even in a rape situation males are convinced that all women are panting to be "taken."

The most important element in all this is one which can be documented only by women themselves: most women, either subconsciously or consciously, live with concern over being sexually attacked. From the time a little girl begins to walk, she is taught to be wary with veiled and mysterious warnings of evils that may befall her. From the day she is born, she learns that to be female is to be vulnerable.

From the peeping tom episodes of the schoolyard and the "panting" or "depanting" trials of childhood through the clumsy sexual efforts of adolescent boys, the girl is prepared for the ultimate attack-rape.

Most of us however, do not make the mental connection between the sexual indoctrination of our childhood and the ultimate crime.

Few females, especially those of us who grew up and around large urban communities, arrive at maturity without having undergone one form or another of unwanted sexual molestation.

And few, including this writer, have the temerity to report it.

My first public encounter as a child was in a large city park when my adult female companion and I were suddenly confronted. We escaped unharmed - physically, that is but the experience was so terrifying that I told

no one, including my parents. My companion, who was the captain of my girl scout troop felt it her duty to inform my mother.

The grilling to which I was subsequently subjected was such that I vowed to secrecy about such episodes for the rest of my life; a vow, by the way, which I have never broken until this writing.

Fear and embarrassment are part of every girl's sexual heritage. No wonder rape is the country's most under-reported crime.

WOMAN DOUBLY VIOLATED

Policemen are only human, despite evidence to the contrary.

Being human, policemen tend to reflect the prevailing cultural attitudes, especially in the highly charged atmosphere surrounding sex crimes.

When it comes to rape, policemen often find it difficult to separate the objective facts of criminal assault, and their own subjective evaluation, not of the possible offender, but of the female victim.

But rape is on the increase nationally and locally.

The prevailing double standards, which allow males sexual freedom and impose severe restrictions on females, are reflected in the cultural attitudes surrounding rape. Any woman who transgresses, whether by being the innocent victim of a criminal assault, or by what is initially perhaps a voluntary engagement, is subject to indignities and penalties far beyond those allotted a man.

Pittsburgh Police Supt. Robert Colville says: "Rape is the only crime in which the victim is doubly violated, first by the attacker, and then by society. It is the only crime in which social, religious and cultural core attitudes of society turn upon the victim. In rape, society tends to blame or accuse the women."

Colville asserts that more sympathy is generated for the victims of larceny, fraud and

other confidence games than for the rape victim, "even though the rapist's prey is totally innocent and the con game victim obviously is trying to get something for nothing."

"The fact is that the woman victim has to wear in public the disgrace of another's crime: She was forced to engage in copulation. Her husband, family, church, friends, and relations will probably look upon her differently. She will probably feel differently about herself and immediately ask herself "What did I do?" This is especially true when the offender is known to the victim, and most rapes are done by individuals whom the women knows personally

Emphasizing that rape is one of the most underreported crimes in the country, Colville says:

"Any woman who is attacked and fails to report it to the police is encouraging the criminal to violate another woman. Most rapists are repeaters. In the last analysis the rapist hates women. His crimes against them will become progressively more violent, until he reaches the final crime - murder."

But if the police administrator comprehends the sociological presets of the community, some line policemen often reflect the mores of society. They, too, are caught in the web of myths, prejudices and ancient social attitudes. Because the female is subject to such universal condemnation in matters relating to sex, she is subject to intimidation and a kind of social blackmail by the police as well as by assailants. Threats of exposure to her parents, husband, relatives, guardians or friends, of her socially unacceptable sexual behavior can put her in double jeopardy. Thus:

ITEM: Police in Point State Park which is, like most parks, an acknowledged meeting place for lovers, confiscated the clothing of a young woman engaged in sexual activity and brought it to the police station

as a "joke." Her male companion was not touched. No complaint was lodged against the police.

ITEM: A city patrolman is alleged to have exacted "payment" in sexual services from the female of a couple on his beat in return from not exposing their love affair. No complaint.

ITEM: A city police official, apparently a "happily married man," whose tastes run to dirty pictures, keeps hard core pornographic magazines in his desk at the station house. No complaint.

ITEM: A veteran city policeman reported on his first week on the force that a black woman staggered into the station house and charged rape. Her dress was torn; there were bruises on her face and body. The white officer ignored the rape and jailed her. No complaint.

ITEM: Gang rapes -- "gang-bangs" in the male lexicon -- are on the increase, and a Pennsylvania study of nearly 650 forcible rapes indicates that 90% of these group attacks were planned; 83% of the pair rapes were planned in advance. Inspector Bill Moore, commanding officer at No. 5 East Liberty precinct reports that many policemen regard the gang rape, especially of a prostitute, as a laughing matter, even though rape is a felony regardless of the circumstances of the crime, or who is involved.

ITEM: Police not only condone but urge restrictive behavior for females. Women who sit at bars instead of side booths are asking for trouble, police say. Female hitchhikers can expect little sympathy from the police if they are attacked. Women should not hitch rides, police say.

Police attitudes thus contribute, perhaps unwittingly, to women's widespread fear of reporting attacks. Police tend to expect all rape victims to behave according to traditional patterns, in which hysteria and vengeance are components. Evidence of physical violence, such as torn clothing and bruises, (unless you happen to be black) are also useful. A University of Pennsylvania law review study found that 47% of rape complaints not involving violence were dismissed.

The woman who is outwardly calm after such an experience is automatically suspect. If she delays in reporting it, she is suspect. If she fails to tell close relations of her experience she is suspect. If she fails to struggle or scream, she is suspect. If she did neither, they ask why not?

If she is acquainted with the offender, as is most often the case, according to Colville, police officers - and husbands - may ask: "Did you enjoy it?"

One victim, whose convicted assailant has since spent time behind bars for subsequent rapes, is still approached at parties by men who say, "I'll bet you loved it." One investigator asked the victim for a date. Another who was raped on the service stairs of her apartment house was asked if the rapist achieved a climax.

Charges brought by females who are older, or not "pretty" are often dismissed as fantasies



Rape

of sex starved females. Indeed the male mystique about the sexually/frustrated female lies behind much of the rationale about rape.

But sexual desire was unlikely to have been in the mind of the 15-year-old East Liberty girl who was dragged from the porch of her house a couple of weeks ago, and

Nor was sexual frustration involved with the 21 year old blind girl who was abducted while walking with her blind boy friend and raped in an alley off Fifth Avenue recently.

And doubtless the myth of sexual frustration will not cut much ice with the 82-year-old Squirrel Hill business woman who was beaten, robbed and raped in her home one afternoon recently. With a broken jaw, two black eyes, multiple

bruises and injuries, sex was undoubtedly the furthest thing from her mind.

And perhaps, it also was the furthest thing from the mind of the 15-year-old boy who is being held for the crime.

THE RAPE OF THE COURTS

In no other aspect of society does the double standard of sexual behavior operate so effectively in favor of the white male to the detriment of women as in our judicial system.

Starting from a power base in antiquated law and court decisions which reflect centuries old dicta for female conduct, attorneys, judges and juries join together in a vast monolithic structure which, in effect, victimizes the victim of rape.

For example, in October of 1970, a young woman on the west coast was forced into a car at gunpoint and brought to a fashionable apartment where four men alternately brutalized, raped and sodomized her. The apartment belonged to a 36 year old jeweler, Jerry Plotkin, who was subsequently charged with rape. The defense attorney won the case for his client on two counts: (1) that Plotkin was a sexual libertine who frequently picked up girls and frequently indulged in sex with them, and (2) that the rape victim was also a sexual libertine.

The prosecution submitted lists belonging to the jeweler containing the names of hundreds of women, including the crossed out name of the victim. The defense claimed that the incident was simply one of Plotkin's many casual sexual relationships; the victim one of this many playmates in true Bunny Hefner style.

The victim's sexual repu-

tation was then systematically destroyed by the defense attorney; she was a divorcee whose children were in a foster home at the time of the trial, she had had affairs with men, indeed, she was then living with a man to whom she was not legally married. The court acquitted the defendant of both charges of rape and kidnapping.

Local women distributed a leaflet in front of the court which said: "Rape was committed by four men in a private apartment in October; on Thursday, it was done by a judge and a lawyer in a public court room."

FBI statistics show that most rapes are not reported. But even when reported, even when arrests are made, police and attorneys agree that the majority of cases do not reach the courts. Cases may be set aside either in judicial hearings or through grand jury investigations. In the greatest number of cases,

however, rape victims refuse to bring charges. In view of what confronts them in the judicial system, this is hardly surprising.

FBI statistics further show that most accused rapists are never convicted. Last year, 70% of the 19,050 rape arrests were prosecuted. Of these, 64% were either acquitted, dismissed or convicted of lesser offenses. Only 36% were convicted of rape. The low rate of convictions is attributed by many men, including an official in the office of Pittsburgh's district attorney, to the "notorious vindictiveness of women jurors against other women."

The careful nurturing of the double standard always operates against women, pitting "good" women (jurors) against "bad" (the rape victim). Either way sexual double standards operate to the advantage of The Man. He always wins.

Juries, whether predominantly male or female, are largely middle aged. Older citizens are apt to be more available for jury duty than the younger generation. Juries thus generally have not caught up with a more equitable concept of sexual morality. They very often do not accept young people's more relaxed sexual code, especially as regards women.

In court, the accused rapist's attorney usually initiates his case by inquiring as to the number of men with whom the victim has had intercourse, making sure that the over-thirty jury takes note. Although some recent court decisions, including one in Pennsylvania, say the victim's prior sexual acts are inadmissible in rape proceedings, attorneys, and juries tend to ignore this.

Prostitutes, of course, stand little or no chance in the courts, although they are frequently victims of gang rapes. And although rape is a felony regardless of the circumstances or who is involved, the law and the courts are more equal for some than for others. The last time a prostitute received equitable treatment under the law was 2000 years ago. The man's name was Jesus Christ.

Cross examination, at best, is a grueling experience. When rape is involved, it can be catastrophic. The whole case depends upon the victim's behavior in and out of court. She must not only tell in exacting detail how she was raped, but she must endure the repeated wrath of the offender's lawyer.

If the victim escapes bludgeoning from the defense attorney, she may have to face an attack from the judge. One California woman complained to a judge that he was too lenient with three men who raped her six times and robbed her. The judge harassed her. A higher court reversed the judge's dismissal of five of the rape counts and other charges and ordered a new trial.

Our courts and our laws, of course, reflect society's sexual taboos. Our law buttresses a system of rigid legal monogamy for the woman. Men are expected to play around. The issue of rape pivots around the question of consent of the woman: did she consent and if so, did she mean it?

Almost 20 years ago the Yale Law Review summarized: "The woman's power to withhold or

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grant sexual access is an important bargaining weapon ... the consent standard ... does more than protect a significant item of social currency for women, it fosters, and is in turn bolstered by, a masculine pride in the exclusive possession of a sexual object. The consent of a woman to sexual intercourse awards the man a privilege of bodily access, a personal 'prize' whose value is enhanced by sole ownership ... rape is a threat to the man's status from a decrease in the 'value' of his sexual possession which would result from forcible violation."

This, in terms that even a schoolboy can understand means that a woman who has been raped is, as they used to say, "damaged goods." Her market value, arbitrarily set long ago by male legislators and jurists in order to protect man's economic interests, plummets if she has been raped.

If thoughtful men understand this intellectually, their emotions rarely follow suit. Men and some women - commonly believe that innocent women cannot be raped. In the words of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence: "... if the victim is not solely responsible for what becomes the unfortunate event, at least, she is often a complementary partner."

Israelite sociologist Dr. Menachem Amir, for example, has constructed an elaborate and and impressively documented theory around "victim precipitated" forcible rape. This is probably the only instance in the history of crime in which the alleged complicity of the victim has been so assiduously - and so predictably - studied. Dr. Amir's obviously Freudian orientation leads him to such conclusions as: "... negligent and reckless behavior on the part of the victim ... allows us to consider some of the men, at least, less guilty, and leads us to consider that the victim is perhaps also responsible for what happened to her."

Dear Dr. Amir: if you grow a beard and I cut it off, have you precipitated this crime against your person?

And if I cross the street, do I contribute to getting run over?

DOUBLE STANDARD: BASIS OF RAPE MYTHOLOGY

If the courts and the law reinforce the patriarchy, even the most educated among us subscribe to the mythology of sex and rape. Northeastern University sociologist Stephen Schafer cites studies to show that young men expect their wives to be virgins and their dates to be permissive.

But, he says, "If my wife were raped, I don't know how I could forgive her. Even though I am wrong."

If sociologist Schafer sounds callous, he is among friends. In rape cases husbands are often outraged, not at the criminal, but at their wives. In one rape case involving multiple victims, two husbands quickly sought divorce.

The police detective on the case quoted them as saying: "What do you mean you were raped? Why did you let him in here? What do you mean he had a knife? Why aren't you cut

and bleeding?"

Such husbands either consciously or subconsciously recognize that the law exists to protect their property rights over the female. Nowhere do rape laws, or the provisions for enforcement, protect the individual woman's right to control her own body. Rape is a crime committed by one man against the property of another man, against the other's possession.

In no state can a man be accused of raping his own wife: How can a man steal that which already belongs to him?

In war, and other forms of organized male violence, rape is an essential component. It is another expression of aggression, hatred and contempt. Like other forms of brutality its satisfactions are only temporary; most rapists are repeaters.

Although rape is a sexual crime, it has its roots in violence, in the need to break or violate the body of another human being. Too few individuals, especially in and around the courts of this country, have arrived at this sophisticated understanding of the ideology of rape.

Edward E. Fagan, for example, a Pittsburgh assistant district attorney who has had some 30 years of experience in the criminal courts, said in a recent interview: "With all this sex permissiveness there's no need for rape. Besides, rape is really impossible today what with females giving such easy consent to sexual intercourse."

Fagan's conversation is peppered with male sexual patois - women as dolls, girls, females with round heels, and easy lays. When he spoke of one-man hearings before a city magistrate, he quickly said, "I use man to include women," although there are no women magistrates in city court.

(According to Will Alton, director of the Allegheny County Department of Elections, there are ten women out of 362 magistrates and justices of the peace.)

"I am concerned about the female who might consent to carnal relationship but never really mentally assent," Fagan said. "Or she might assent and never consent. What this means is that every consent includes an assent; every assent does not include a consent."

Pressed for an explanation, Fagan said that when "a female finds herself in an enamoured situation, perhaps because of her own physiological and physical needs, she consents to sex relations" and then later wishes she had acted differently.

The terminology opens up a whole new vista of possibilities. Does the assistant DA secretly subscribe to the cherished masculine belief that deep inside her mysterious feminine soul every woman longs to be ravished?

The threat of force or violence, a gun or a knife at the throat, the presence of multiple attackers, the systematic beating of a personal male escort before the rape, the menacing power of a large, strongly doctrinated female -- are these "enamoured situations?"

Even outside the rape situation the social pattern of sexual behavior for the female

is best summed as "damned if you do, and damned if you don't." Regardless of her personal desires, the woman is required always to offer at least token resistance to male advances. Most males soon learn routinely to ignore the proffered "no, no" or "we mustn't."

According to the rules of the game, this is called "courtship." A New York City psychiatrist sees it however, as a form of rape, because the woman consents against her will. He says: "Every man has an unconscious desire to rape. Rapists are only acting out what we have all repressed. Most of us, because of social mores, will engage in courtship."

The courts, and in particular the Pittsburgh DA's office, are unlikely to agree to this concept of the rape-prone male. It is more convenient, and much safer within the patriarchy, to put the onus on the woman.

LEGAL REQUIRED BEHAVIOR-FEMALE

Edward E. Fagna, a Pittsburgh assistant district attorney, believes there is something called "legal required behavior" for the woman victim in rape cases.

This includes, he asserted recently in an interview with the Forum, questions of prompt complaint, what type of resistance the woman offers and whether or not she makes an outcry.

In rape cases brought to trial, the judge's charge to the jury includes consideration of those factors "in every case of rape" Fagan said. But the charge does not include "legal required behavior." In the large body of court decisions there are numerous references to the women's actions in a rape situation. Historically, the courts have demonstrated more concern with the action, or non-action, of the victim, than that of the offenders.

Such court discrimination cannot determine "legal" codes of conduct, even for women. Every case is unique, and must be judged on its own merit. But perhaps the so-called "legal" behavior of a woman involved in rape meets the requirements of District Attorney Robert W. Duggan and his staff:

ITEM: Prompt or immediate reporting of the alleged rape. Attorneys, judges and juries have been taught to be suspicious of any women who delays in reporting rape.

Yet a 1970 Pennsylvania decision states that the victim's delay in reporting the crime is "not relevant in determining credibility." (Com. v. Deputy, 62 Berks 176, 1970.)

ITEM: The victim's previous sexual activity, namely how many men have had sexual intercourse with the woman. Ted Fagan referred to the defense attorney's routine attempt to prove the victim had "round heels," or was an "easy lay."

Another recent state decision states: "Prior sexual acts by the victim with another person are inadmissible in a statutory rape proceeding."

It may be that the DA's office takes its guidance from a 74-year-old decision which says that "outcry, resistance and immediate complaint may be sufficient corroboration to warrant a conviction." Any

woman who managed to perform these three actions in the crippling clothes and stifling social milieu of 1897 or thereabouts deserved not only to have her attacker convicted, but a medal for bravery.

However the law is interpreted, it is hardly surprising that most women choose to suppress their experience.

Social pressures (husbands, families and friends) all combine to keep her from reporting the "shame."

If a woman is strong enough to withstand these influences she still must face an incredible personal attack within the court system, including private hearings before a magistrate (most of whom are men), grand jury investigations and finally, a public trial, where both jury and judge are unlikely to be sympathetic to a more relaxed sexual code of behavior for females.

The recent decision of three local women not to proceed with rape charges in the case of the arrest of a known rapist and sodomist is, in Fagan's opinion, that there might be something wrong with the entire judicial approach to rape has not occurred to him.

One of the three victims, for example, did not dare tell her husband of the attack. Therefore, she will not testify. Given the classic outrage of the wounded male ego, it is understandable. Although many women could find such a husband not worth the price, many wives accept the "guilt."

The other two victims cannot testify because of present or prior associations. The rapist, who has repeated his crime a number of times within the past few years, is now free to roam and prey upon other women.

Any woman has to be a superwoman to survive the rape of the courts.

WAYS OF PROTECTION

There aren't many.

Advice from police usually includes restrictive behavior for women: stay off the streets at night; don't hitch rides; never talk to strangers; don't sit at a bar alone; don't go to night-clubs by yourself; don't pick up hitchhikers; always lock your car if your driving alone; look in the back seat of your car before you get in; use hatpins and spiked heels as weapons for defence and don't walk, take a cab.

The first and primary advice: learn some sort of self defense, karate or judo. If nothing else, it will help dispel that helpless feeling.

Certain other preventive measures that may help:

1. If you live alone, don't advertise it. On your mailbox, or in the phone directory, list only the initial of your given name. Rapists go down the names in the phonebook, looking for single women.
2. Lock your door at all times, keep a chain bolt in position when you're at home alone. If you can get a night latch or a peep hole, so much the better.
3. Utility company representatives (gas, phone and electric) are now required to carry identification. Don't let a representative into your house without seeing his identification. If you're still skeptical, ask him for the name of his supervisor

and make a phone call.

4. Be wary of deliverymen. A favorite ruse of the rapist is to say he has a package for you or a neighbor, can he leave it with you? Either say no or tell him to leave it outside the door.

5. Don't open your door late at night when it rings unexpectedly. If your dramatically gifted, call out in a loud voice: "It's alright, John. I'll get it." Then don't open the door.

6. Be suspicious about phoned solicitations for jobs, or in fact any job offer, even if made in person, from a stranger away from the actual job site. One notorious rapist, still at large, who operated in the downtown Pittsburgh area out of apartments at prestigious addresses, advertised by phone and in person for baby sitters for his motherless child and for 'quick buck' modelling jobs.

7. Be suspicious of all offers of high wage, quick training jobs, especially for modelling, selling, or theatrical experience. Legitimate agencies in these fields always operate in a buyers' market. They are flooded with applicants; they do not need to solicit talent.

8. If, through some oversight, you find yourself in a questionable or distasteful situation, in the words of one city police inspector: "Realize that it can only get worse." Get out as fast as you can. Trust your intuition if a man behaves suspiciously. If he's innocent nobody's hurt; if he's not, you may be.

9. If you have to walk home late at night, stay on lighted streets; if your neighborhood is dark, walk down the center of the street where you have the best view.

10. A number of policemen advise against the use of the commercially advertised mace like spray devices. Reason: they may backfire and incapacitate you instead of the assailant. Devices such as hair spray, or acid juice bombs and other weapons are difficult to keep conveniently handy when needed.


11. If you're attacked, scream. Or carry a whistle or alarm in your hand or pocket. Use them. The noise may help scare the man away or bring help.

12. If your attacker comes from the front, bend your leg and knee him in the groin or stomach. If he comes from behind or the side, use your heel and grate it along his shin bone. Scream to attract attention as soon as you get a chance. Remember he's counting on your terror to render you voiceless.

13. If you decide to fight, go for the eyes, kidneys, groin, throat, pit of the stomach, knee-cap or instep. A New York city policewoman advises: "Don't kick a man in the groin. You'll lose your balance, or he'll grab your heel. Use your knee instead."

14. If you have an umbrella, use it like a bayonet, not a club. Aim for the throat or stomach.

15. Inspector William Moore, the commanding officer at number 6 station here in the city, offers this advice, which he gives his wife and daughters: "If your life is in danger, don't fight. If you submit, at least you're alive to identify the assailant."



"I changed for taste."

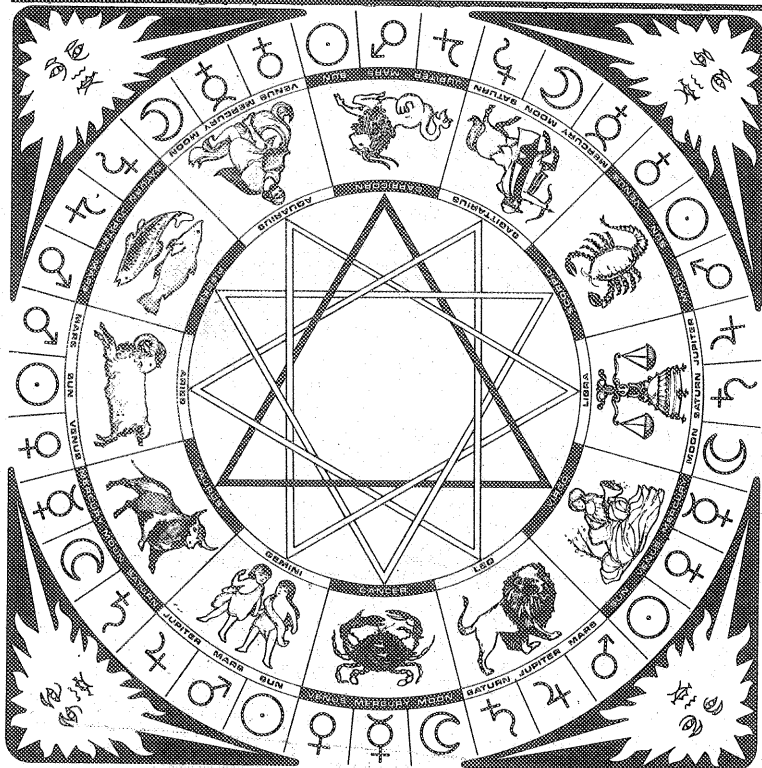
"Taste is what smoking is all about. So now I smoke Winston, instead of Straight Virginia cigarettes."

Winston

The good taste is catching on.

NOW MADE IN CANADA

Warning: Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked — avoid inhaling.



ARIES

Likely to be more active socially but popularity can carry too high a price. Events stir up emotions, mental and spiritual perspective widens.

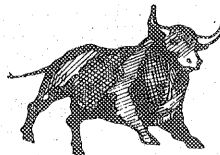


GEMINI

Pleasant communication is due. You find an aptitude for promoting good will. Exceptional opportunities and enjoyable experiences are available.



CANCER



TAURUS



LIBRA

Relationship started now should last a long time. Strong desire to beautify surroundings should be catered to. Everything can reflect a joyous feeling.



LEO

Many internal readjustments are due. Interest centres on youth, gaiety, athletics. Anything that suggests motion and action should appeal.



VIRGO

Delays have money values attached. Time is also at a premium. Increased mental effectiveness allows you to escape the grind and enjoy life more.



SCORPIO



SAGITTARIUS

Pressure is exerted, requiring that plans be defined. Improvement purchases should be made. Personal popularity is enhanced. Skills provide a competitive edge.



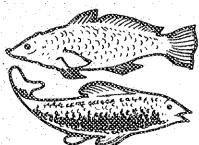
CAPRICORN

Bonds of personal relationships are strengthened. Undo influences are terminated. Calm and sense of balance are restored. Enjoyable experiences due.



AQUARIUS

Many old factors are eliminated. Change factor is prominent. Attraction to and for opposite sex is increased. Social life includes new, possibly important contacts.



PISCES

You could innocently become involved in affairs that have an unusual, if not scandalous outcome. Risks attached to most activities adding color and zest. Romantic situation is intriguing.

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Something to "cheer" about:

Now the glorious beer of Copenhagen is brewed right here in Canada. It comes to you fresh from the brewery. So it tastes even better than ever.

CARLING O'KEEFE BREWERIES

Puck Ooks lose two straight

THURSDAY
CAMROSE 10 - NAIT 4

Camrose College Vikings had little trouble disposing of NAIT's hockey Oopiks, Thursday evening in the first game of their best-of-three semi-final.

The lacklustre performance by both sides left the Ooks on the short side of a 10-4 score, in the Alberta Colleges Athletic Conference playoff.

One of the linesmen must have had visions of how dismal the game would be; he was at home sleeping for half of the first period. He should have stayed in bed. By the games end, he had one very sore leg and a cut pinky, results of being in the wrong place at the wrong time.

At the end of the first period, it looked like the match would at least be close, with both sides netting three goals.

Larry Stuart, John Danko, and Bob Large paced the Vikings; Larry Dirk, Gord Lange and Willie Moolyk did likewise for the Ooks.

Harley Johnson, Tom Gould and Bill Andreasan added three more Viking goals in the second period, and Danko, Stuart, Andreasan and Russ Shandro rounded off their scoring. Oopik Dave Edwards collected NAIT's final tally.



A DEJECTED GROUP OF HOCKEY OOKPIKS, AFTER THEIR FIRST LOSS OF THEIR BEST-OF-THREE SEMI-FINAL, AGAINST CAMROSE

FRIDAY
CAMROSE 3 - NAIT 2

CAMROSE - It was possibly THE best Alberta Colleges game this season. It was also the demise of the NAIT Oopiks.

The hometown College Vikings squeaked by NAIT's hockey Oopiks 3-2, earning the right to meet Red Deer College Kings in the Alberta Colleges Athletic Conference Championship. Both Camrose and Red Deer eliminated their opposition in two games, Mount Royal College falling to the Red Deer squad.

It was easy to tell the match was do or die for NAIT, they never let up the entire 60 minutes, giving the well-conditioned Camrose side all they could handle. They played exciting, fast-

paced hockey, and it could have gone either way, right to the final horn.

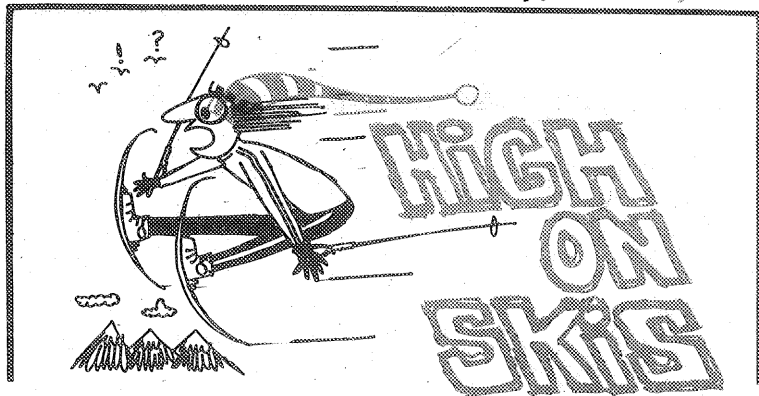
"We played exceptionally well", said NAIT coach Al Symington, "and I'm proud of 'em."

Camrose opened the scoring early, when Tom Gould slid a loose puck under Oopik Gord McDermott. It didn't take NAIT long to even things up, with Marc Tourangeau slapping in the third rebound after a wild scramble in front of the Viking net. Morley Dunlop's shot from the blueline resulted in Camrose's second goal and ended the first period.

The Ooks got their second halfway through the next period, on a shot deflected in by Gord Lange.

Camrose didn't break the tie

until eight minutes into the final period, when Phil Irwin picked up a rink-wide pass and took a long shot from his right wing. He made no mistake, thus leading the Vikes into the finals.



By TED POWER

I was up at Jasper again this weekend and if any of you are planning to do the same I can highly recommend it. The snow was super or slightly better and although somewhat overcast on Sunday, the clouds brought with them more snow. After a year of skiing on rocks and dirt the snow has begun to come.

Both MAS (T405) and BAS (T611) are holding ski trips this weekend and tickets can be purchased at their offices. I guarantee you will enjoy yourself on either trip as the snow and warm weather will combine to create perfect spring skiing. You don't have anything to do after exams so dig out your skis and go have fun.

Access Television is currently running a skiing series. They are an independent TV station and produce a show entitled Come Alive. The skiing series is concerned with safety and also will feature Hot Dog skiing. The show is aired three times a day on three different stations Channel 13, Channel 5 and

Channel 13 cable. Consult your TV Guide for show times. The ski series can be viewed on Wednesdays.

All the ski shops are having gigantic ski sales. It is getting close to the end of the season and they still have large inventories which they must get rid of. If anyone wishes new equipment now is the time to go and make a deal.

All you people who do go skiing this weekend should consider spending a little money on what can be considered a most valuable expenditure, LESSONS. A few hours with an instructor can rid you of some of the bad habits that we all tend to pick up. If you have trouble turning one direction more than the other or you find it difficult to stop from stemming your skis and making a curved parallel turn, lessons from an approved ski school can help.

Everyone have a good time this weekend and be sure to ski safely. Check your bindings prior to your leaving and clean the snow off your boots before getting into them. Remember Safeness is next to Godliness.

Marketing takes Intramural Hockey

ish played in goal alternating from one game to another through the season. In 9 games over the season and playoffs the two allowed only 8 goals. In those same 9 games, the Marketing squad scored 79 goals. With this great combination of great goal tending and the ability to put the puck in the net, it is easy to see why Marketing dominated the Intramural league.

It was feared before the game that the loss of Rick Moreau, suspended for the game, could hurt Marketing's chances and possibly make for a close game. Moreau a great play-maker who can also put the puck in the net seemingly at will was one of the team leaders through the year. Brian Wilkes and Tom Stevenson took over those duties Friday night, and as the score indicates, did a fine job.

Apparently Dental Lab was worried about the Marketing team's power because some imports were brought in for the game. These few players however made little difference as Marketing had command from the opening whistle.

The team along with fans will be going down to SAIT to meet their Intramural champs on March 22nd. The basketball Intramural champs will also go down. With last year's defending champs, Marketing, still intact, and an exceptionally well-balanced first-year team, the NAIT basketball final should be Marketing vs. Marketing, another indication of their dominance in Intramural sports.

Marketing 9 - Dental Lab 0

As the score indicates, Marketing had it all their own way in the final game of the NAIT Intramural Hockey League.

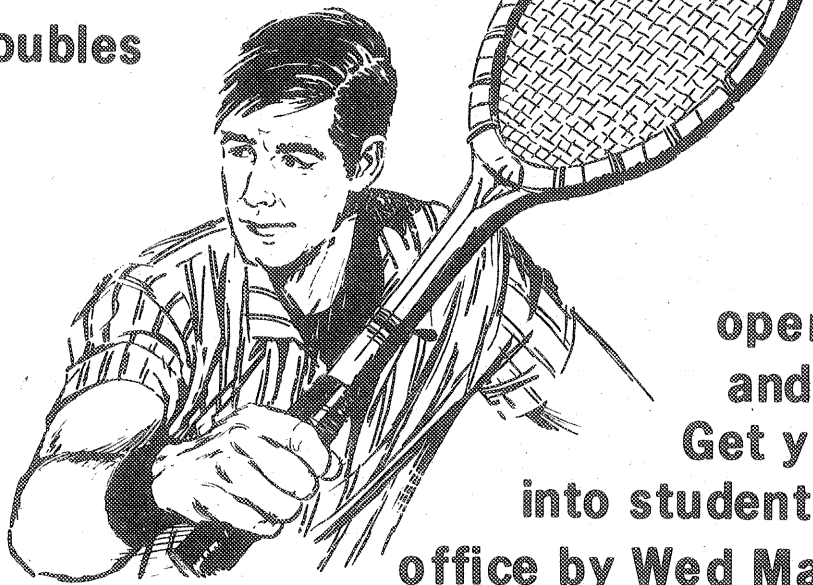
Coaches, Gord McDermott and Ken Kosak had the team ready for the game and it was evident that the marketing boys wanted this one. Leading the way for Marketing were Brian Wilkes with "3" goals. Other goal scorers were Tom Stevenson, Ron Kubsch, Bob McKittrick, Dave Drewitt and Dave Kapler.

The game was a rough one right from the start and got worse as Marketing began to dominate on the scoreboard. Both teams were hitting hard through-out, but one Dental Lab player admitted after the game that they were intimidated by the size and speed of Marketing's players.

Playing in goal for Marketing for the final was Dave Thompson, who looked good on the few shots that Dental Lab were able to get away. He and Don Harn-

OPEN HOUSE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Doubles



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of March

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Get your entry
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