
Fact or Myth

1. A girl can't get pregnant her first time or if she's standing up while having sex. _____
2. If a male withdraws from the female before ejaculation, she won't get pregnant. _____
3. Sex is something you owe the person after you've been dating a certain amount of time. _____
4. If a girl uses a tampon she isn't a virgin. _____
5. If you're not "hot" to have sex you are abnormal. _____
6. The average age a typical american has their first sexual encounter is 17 years of age. _____
7. Douching after sex will prevent pregnancy. _____
8. If a girl says "no" she really means "yes". _____
9. Sex will make him or her stay in a relationship. _____
10. You can tell when someone has an STD. _____
11. You get HIV from older people, if you're having sex with other teens you are ok. _____
12. If a male ejaculates in a pool a girl swimming in that pool can get pregnant. _____
13. Girls should avoid sports or activities when they are menstrating.



For each word listed, decide if the body part applies to the male anatomy, female anatomy or both. Put an "X" in the appropriate area.

	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
1. Fallopian tube			
2. Vas Deferens			
3. Anus			
4. Cervix			
5. Ejaculation			
6. Clitoris			
7. Ovulation			
8. Testes			
9. Rectum			
10. Penis			
11. Orgasm			
12. Hormones			
13. Semen			
14. Uterus			
15. Menstruation			
16. Urethra			
17. Scrotum			
18. Bladder			
19. Vagina			
20. Seminal Vesicle			
21. Erection			
22. Labia			
23. Sperm			
24. Ovaries			
25. Cowper's Gland			
26. Foreskin			
27. Hyman			
28. Areola			
29. Prostate Gland			



TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE!!!!

1. How long does it take for a sperm, once inside a woman's body, to reach an egg? _____
2. A girl can get pregnant before her first menstrual flow. _____
3. Abstaining from sexual activity carries no health risk. _____
4. What do you think is the avg. age a typical American has sex?

5. HIV can spread by: a) sharing eating utensils
b) mosquitos
c) being sneezed on
d) toilet seats
e) none of the above
6. There are over the counter spermicides people can buy to kill the AIDS virus. _____
7. Who's more likely to contract an STD? Men Women
8. Approximately what % of female breast lumps that can be felt are NOT cancerous? _____
9. A woman should have her first mammogram between the ages of:
a) 15-19
b) 20-25
c) 26-30
d) 35-40
10. Woman who are on the pill should take a break from the pill for 6 months every 2 years or so. _____
11. Unless she is having sex, a woman does NOT need to have a regular gynecological exam. _____
12. From puberty throughout the rest of his life a man should examine his testicles:
a) once a week
b) once a month
c) once a year
d) once a day

Sex and the Law

by Kathiann M. Kowalski

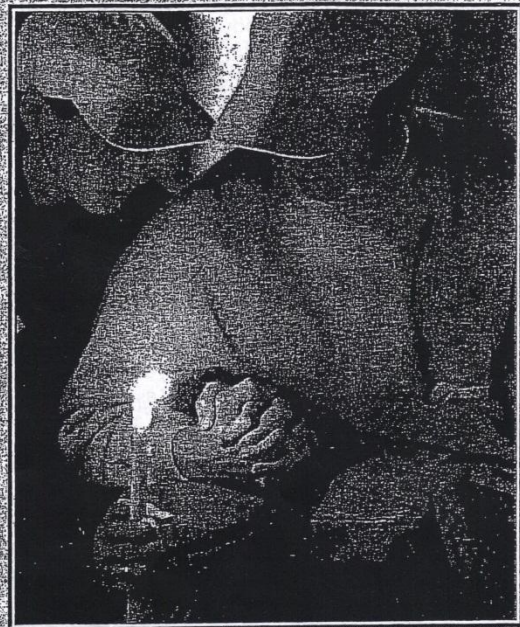
Knowing what behaviors violate sex laws could help you spot an offense—and stop it.

Last year, a popular 17-year-old football player at Trumbull High School in Connecticut was convicted of sexual assault. A 14-year-old girl claimed he forced her to perform sexual acts during a party.

In western New York, 20-year-old Nushawn Williams had intercourse with and infected at least 11 teen girls with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. Arrested in September 1997, Williams found himself facing criminal charges for drug dealing and statutory rape.

In Cook County, Illinois, 18-year-old Lisa broke up with her boyfriend. In July 1994, he pursued Lisa and beat her to death with a baseball bat.

Sadly, these are not isolated cases. The National Clearing House for the Defense of Battered Women estimates that one in four teens will experience dating violence. The Federal Bureau of Inves-



University of Southern Mississippi students hold hands as they listen to sexual assault survivors tell their stories at the "Take Back the Night" candlelight vigil on the Kennard-Washington lawn in Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

tigation reports that 24 percent of teen homicides relate to dating.

"When somebody assaults your sexuality—whether you're male or female, straight or gay—

that is an intensely personal violation," says Jean O'Neil of the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC). Every state has laws against sexual violence, harassment, and dating abuse. Start protecting yourself by knowing what behaviors violate society's rules.

When It's Rape

Rape occurs when one person forces another to engage in unwanted sex. It includes vaginal intercourse, oral sex, and anal sex. Various other acts, such as grabbing or forced fondling, are included in the related crime of *sexual assault*. Besides using physical force, attackers subdue victims with verbal threats, intimidation, drugs, or alcohol.

The attacker can be a total stranger. But one study by the National Center for the Prevention and Control of Rape found that 92 percent of teen rape victims knew their attackers. In *date rape*, two people start dating voluntarily. Then the attacker forces the other person to perform sexual acts.

Some attackers argue, "Her lips said no, but her eyes said yes." Or, they mistakenly assume that sex could follow because they paid for dinner or a movie.

Nothing entitles anyone to force others to perform sexual acts. Without consent, forcing sexual contact is a crime.

What Is Statutory Rape?

Even if a teen verbally agrees to have sex, the act can still be

statutory rape. Persons under a certain age are deemed legally incapable of consenting to have sex. The age ranges from 14 to 18, depending on the state.

In December 1996, 20-year-old Carl Carlson was arrested in New Hampshire. Carlson admitted on television to fathering a 14-year-old's baby. In New York, a 35-year-old woman was arrested last March for having an affair with a 14-year-old boy.

The reasoning behind these laws is that older partners can improperly influence teens to have sex. Moreover, a 1995 study by the Alan Guttmacher Institute found that at least half of pregnancies among 15- to 17-year-olds result from relationships with men age 20 or older. Some prosecutors see vigorous legal enforcement as a way to reduce teen pregnancies.

One in four teens will experience dating violence.

Age differences are not the only reason for legal prohibitions to apply, however. In Alameda County, California, a 16-year-old boy was convicted of statutory rape, even though his 14-year-old girlfriend agreed to have sex.

Affirming the conviction last April, Justice Ignazio Ruvo wrote that under California law, minors "do not have a constitutionally protected interest in engaging in sexual intercourse."

Dating Violence

When people really care about each other, they respect each other. Unfortunately, some people violently attack their girlfriends or boyfriends. Brutal behavior ranges from scratching, slapping, or biting to beating, burning, kicking, or knifing. Serious emotional trauma accompanies these physical attacks.

Someone who attacks another person physically commits *simple* or *aggravated assault*. A dating relationship with the other person in no way excuses the crime. Nor is an attacker ever justified by arguing that the other person "made me mad."

Despite such attempts to blame others, no date ever has the right to harm you. People who physically abuse their girlfriends or boyfriends are guilty under the law.

Stalking

Stalking is willful and repeated harassment that makes someone feel frightened, intimidated, or threatened. Whitney Houston, Madonna, and Michael J. Fox are a few celebrities who have been stalked.

Many more victims are stalked by former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends. One-third of women in domestic violence shelters are stalking victims.

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reports the University of Michigan's Sexual Assault Prevention and Awareness Center. Moreover, the Center reports, one in 20 adults will be stalked during his or her lifetime.

Stalking victims feel frightened, vulnerable, and helpless. Stalking leads to physical violence, too. In Fairview Park, Ohio, an 18-year-old girl's ex-boyfriend followed her. Last September, he suddenly smashed her truck window and tried to strangle her.

Prior to the 1990s, many victims had little recourse until a stalker actually committed a physical assault. Now many states have anti-stalking laws. These statutes let police take legal action against intimidating behaviors, such as following another person, showing up regularly at someone's home or job, repeatedly confronting an individual, or threatening someone by telephone, mail, or electronic mail. In cases involving interstate activity, stalking is also a federal crime.

Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment is unwelcome physical or verbal conduct of a sexual nature. Teens can be victimized at school by other students or by adults. Sexual harassment also can occur at work.

Sexual harassment creates a hostile environment and runs the gamut of offensive behaviors. Victims are taunted about their bodies. Sexually graphic graffiti smears both girls' and boys' reputations. Grabbing, groping, crowding, and other assaults add to victims' humiliation and can cause physical injury.

If someone in a position of power promises a benefit in return for sexual favors, that's sexual harassment. The offender could be an adult in authority, an employer, or a student with

How to Avoid Abuse

Are you at risk of becoming a victim of dating violence? Be especially wary if you're dating anyone who shows any of these signs:

- Any physical assault against you
- Jealousy and possessiveness
- Bossiness, or failure to respect your opinions
- Verbal putdowns, insults, or disrespectful behavior
- Quick temper or angry outbursts
- Possession of weapons
- History of fighting or violence
- Abuse of alcohol or drugs
- Pressure to have sex or forcefulness that scares you
- Readiness to blame you for any mistreatment
- Failure to accept responsibility for past bad relationships
- Belief that one gender should be in control
- Conduct or attitudes that worry your family and friends

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**The Federal
Bureau of
Investigation
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24 percent of teen
homicides relate
to dating.**
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influence over school activities.

Federal civil rights laws guarantee your right to attend school and work in a nonhostile environment. When sexual harassment occurs, it can result in either criminal or civil liability.

In addition to legal remedies,

many teens are working with schools to adopt sexual harassment policies. These policies spell out clearly what kinds of behavior are improper, and people who violate the policies can be disciplined. These policies also provide a norm about what is acceptable behavior in the school community.

Sexual Crimes On-Line

Last September police raided homes in 22 states and arrested dozens of people from an on-line child pornography ring. *Pornography* is defined as unwholesome, sexually explicit material with no literary or artistic value. Whether it is found in print form or on the Internet, pornography is illegal. And it is illegal in every state to use minors under age 18 in producing such material.

Another area of concern involves "cyberpredators." Surfing the Internet is generally safe.

But several dozen teens and children have been victimized. Adults lured them into meetings through on-line chats, E-mail, or other contacts. Beyond existing laws, pending federal legislation seeks to make it easier to convict such abusers. Of course, it's safest never to meet an on-line friend "in real life" unless a parent or guardian accompanies you to a public place.

Getting Help

Teen victims are often reluctant to report sexual crimes. Rape and sexual assault victims, for example, often blame themselves. But the attacker is the one who violated the other person's intimate rights. "You have done nothing wrong," stresses Jean O'Neil of the NCPG. "The other party broke the rules. You didn't."

Police urge victims to report all kinds of rape and sexual assault. They want to pursue attackers and prevent more crimes.

It's in victims' interest to report attacks, too. "You have a healing process to go through," says NCPG's Lisa Lybbert. "It's OK to seek help." Rape crisis centers, health services, and counseling centers stand ready to help teens through the recovery process.

Other crimes need to be reported, too. Teens who have been physically assaulted by a current or former date need protection. Police and social agencies can help teens escape abusive situations and get medical help and counseling. Now, more than ever, police, counselors, and victim advocates respond sensitively to victims' needs.

Sexual harassment should not be tolerated either. Ignoring harassment does not make it go away. If a teen's own statements telling harassers to stop don't succeed, it is entirely appropriate to seek help from others in authority at work or school.

An Ounce of Prevention

The legal system exists to help victims and to punish criminals. But it is always better to try to prevent crime in the first place.

"It is important and OK to talk about your comfort level with sexual behavior," says Jean Joyce-Brady, assistant dean of students and coordinator of Brown University's Sexual Awareness Peer Education Program. It may seem awkward at first. But, she adds, "If people really care about you, they want to know that about you."

Actively listen to others, too. Try to see their points of view. How would you want your sister or brother treated?

Also stay tuned to your date's responses. "If you are with someone who seems confused or uncertain or anxious about what it is the two of you are doing," says Joyce-Brady, "you need to stop."

Aim to place yourself in safe situations. At parties, for example, stay with the group. Don't head off alone.

Definitely avoid alcohol and drugs. "People forget that using alcohol and drugs impairs their decision-making," says Joyce-Brady. Both cloud judgment about what situations are unsafe. They also increase aggression among potential attackers.

Practice forceful statements such as, "Stop that," or "I want you to stop." Later, if problems arise and someone ignores your objections, shout and scream. Use force if you need to break free. Then get away and get help.

Sexual abuse and dating violence are wrong, and no one is entitled to abuse you. To the contrary, everyone deserves respect. It's the law. □

Help at Hand

Here are some resources to contact for more information or assistance:

National Crime Prevention Council
1700 K Street NW, Second Floor
Washington, DC 20006-3817
<http://www.ncpc.org>

National Organization for Victim Assistance
1757 Park Road, NW
Washington, DC 20010
1-800-TRY-NOVA

Internet Resources:
University of Michigan
Sexual Assault Prevention and Awareness Center
<http://www.umich.edu/~sapac>

Brown University
Sexual Awareness Peer Education Program
http://www.brown.edu/Student_Services/SAPE

What is Statutory Sexual Assault

Statutory Sexual Assault is ...

sexual intercourse when

- one person is under 13,
or
- one person is under 16 and
the other person is 4 or more years older
than the younger person

Statutory Sexual Assault is Against the Law!

- In Pennsylvania, statutory sexual assault is a crime.
- The older person is committing a crime
and the younger person is the victim.
- The older person could go to jail or get a criminal record.

Statutory Sexual Assault is Never the Younger Person's Fault ... no matter what.

- even if the younger person said "yes"
- even if the younger person pretended to be older
- even if the younger person has had sex before

Statutory Sexual Assault Holds the Older Person Responsible ... no matter what.

- even if he or she does not know the law
- even if he or she plans to marry the younger person
- even if he or she did not know the younger person's age
- even if the younger person's parent(s) said it was O.K.
- even if other older people are doing the same thing and
not getting in trouble

Statutory Sexual Assault Applies to Any Kind of Relationship where sexual intercourse occurs.

- older male + younger female
- older female + younger male
- older male + younger male
- older female + younger female

Age of Consent

*In Pennsylvania, the
age of consent is 16.*

*If you are under 16,
you cannot give consent
(or agree) to have sex with
anyone who is 4 or more
years older than you.*

*In each of the following
cases, the older person is
breaking the law:*

<u>Age</u>	<u>Age</u>
13.	17 or over
14	18 or over
15	19 or over

Under 13 = No Consent

*In Pennsylvania, if you
are younger than 13, you
cannot consent (agree) to
have sex with anyone.*

*If someone has sexual
intercourse with you, they
are committing sexual
assault.*



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119 Warren Street
Tunkhannock, PA 18657
570-836-5544

616 North Street
Jim Thorpe, PA 18229
570-325-9641

1-866-206-9050

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