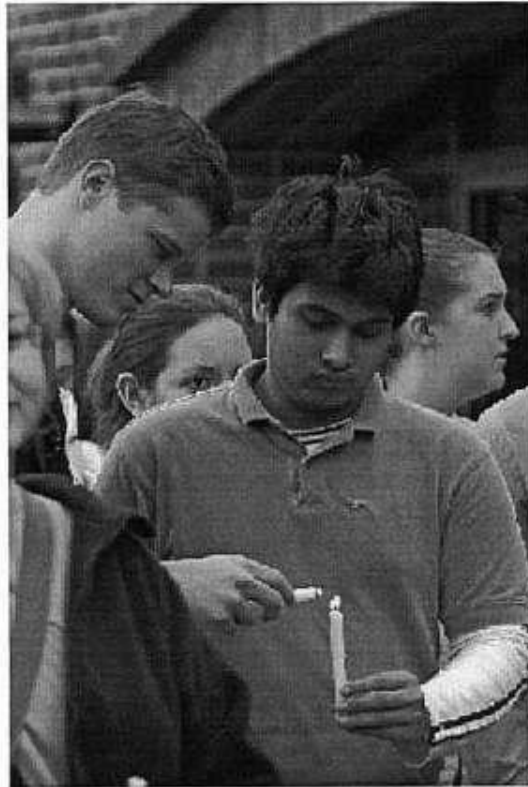


If You Confide, You Decide!

The Trinity College Women's Center Newsletter
Spring 2005



Students lighting candles at Trinity's 'Take Back the Night'
April 5, 2005

Trinity's 'Take Back the Night'

'Take Back the Night' is an international rally and march that is organized with the purpose of unifying people of all genders and backgrounds in an awareness of violence against women, children and families. 'Take Back the Night' marches began in England in 1877 in protest against the real fears women experienced on the streets at night. The first 'Take Back the Night' in the United States occurred in San Francisco in 1979, to take back the streets from perpetrators of sexual violence against women. Trinity's event is a collaboration of campus organizations who take a stand against sexual violence and vow to make the campus a rape-free zone.

On behalf of all survivors, the Sexual Assault Task Force and the Women's Center would like to thank everyone who sponsored and participated in 'Take Back the Night.' We appreciate your continued support!

The Women's Center Newsletter:

Bringing Rape, Sexual Assault Awareness & Reporting to the Forefront

Sexual Assault and rape are the most underreported crimes in the country. On campuses, under 10% report. At Trinity, we've had no reports this semester, and only a couple last semester. This doesn't match with national stats for campuses. The reasons students don't report are based mostly on perception and fear:

- * Students worry they will be judged.
- * Students worry about getting a reputation.
- * Students worry about getting someone in trouble, then being blamed for it.
- * Students worry once they report, they've lost control of the process.
- * Student worry about their parents finding out.
- * Students worry they won't be believed – it will be her word against his.
- * Student worry about losing friends.
- * Students worry that they will have to report it to the police.
- * Students worry that they will have to confront the perpetrator, or tell their story over and over to countless people if they make a formal complaint.
- * Students think it's just part of college life - something they have to put up with.
- * Gay/bi students who are raped by another gay/bi student worry they will bring more bigotry to the community by reporting. This fear also occurs in some communities of color.
- * Students worry that they'll be charged with underage drinking; or charged with drug use.
- * Students worry about retaliation from him, his friends, or their friends.
- * Students worry the whole campus will find out.
- * Students think their situation wasn't that bad - not enough to make a report.
- * Male students worry that if a male sexually assaulted them people will think they are gay.

These fears, though very real for people, mostly don't become fact for students who report. If you report an assault, the college does everything in its power to protect your identity and confidentiality, and will give you enormous support for as long as you want it. CT law and Trinity policy underline this. It is also important to remember that you as a victim have the right to pursue whatever reporting option you want.

For more information and a list of these options, keep reading.

A Word From Laura Lockwood...

It's almost impossible for some of us to imagine that something as horrible as rape could happen to us, or to a friend. So we don't imagine it, and we ignore the countless emails, flyers, SART cards and speeches we hear about it. Why dwell on something that only happens to those who aren't smart enough to take care of themselves?

Well, guess what - everyone who has been sexually assaulted on this campus was brain-smart, or else they wouldn't have been admitted to Trinity. Smart people have believed that the person they're with would never take advantage of them. Or, they wanted to believe it. Truth is, unless we know the person really well, how do we really know? Or, if we haven't talked about sex and what we want, how can the other person possibly know? Mind reading just doesn't happen, even if you've been married 40 years. And don't all the movies and guys in the dorm say that she really wants it if she goes with you to your room? Or flirts with you and has that "hook-up" look all over her face?

Rape happens. Sexual Assault happens. More than we know. So, the message of this newsletter is that **if it does happen to you or a friend, you can tell someone on SART in confidence, and you decide what you want to do next.** It's up to you what course of action happens. Trinity doesn't make that decision - you do. But if you don't tell someone on SART, you may suffer alone with what's called "Rape Trauma Syndrome (RTS)."

RTS is similar to Post Traumatic Stress Syndrome (PTSD), a diagnosis given soldiers in post-Vietnam War years who suffered with nightmares, anxiety, flashbacks, insomnia, shame, guilt, addictions, self-esteem and relationship problems. Rape survivors often suffer the same symptoms. I've known students who have hidden their story for months, or years, and suffered in ways only known to them. Students sometimes would rather leave Trinity than face the imagined pain of talking about it. Many students tell a best friend, or a couple of friends, and figure that's enough. Unless your friends are trained counselors or therapists, friends can only do so much.

It's important to get help for yourself, or your friend. We don't have to know the place it happened, the party, or the name of the person. We won't call the police or your parents. That is up to you. You're the only one who can make the decision to seek support, or to make a report. You can do one without the other. We're here, and will support you, whatever you decide.

FYI

What is the difference between rape and sexual assault?

♦ **Sexual assault** is non-consensual sexual contact. **Rape** is non-consensual sexual intercourse - anal, oral or vaginal. **By law, drunk people can't give consent.**

What is the difference between SATF -Sexual Assault Task Force, and SART - the Sexual Assault Repsonse Team?

- ♦ SATF is a student group whose aim is to prevent sexual violence & increase reporting via educational programming and awareness campaigns.
- ♦ SART is a campus-wide victim response team of administrators and student Peer Counselors. SART numbers are available via Trinity's web site.

"Eventually it was time to move on. The night before I left Dorland, I slept with a male friend of mine. I hadn't had sex in over a year. A self-imposed celibacy.

The sex that night was short, fumbling. We had gone out to dinner and had one glass of wine. In the carosene light, I focused on his face, on how my friend differed from a violent man. We both agreed later, when we talked on the phone from opposite coasts, that it had had a special quality about it. "It was almost virginal," he said, "like you were having sex for the first time".

In some sense I was, in another, this was impossible. But it is later now, and I live in a world where the two truths co-exists; where both hell and hope lie in the palm of my hand." (243, Alice Sebold, from her novel, "Lucky")

If you admit, no one will give you %#\$*!

Perpetuating a Vicious Cycle: The Incidence of Reporting

Article by Kathryn Hurley and Mary Jane Frisbee

Do you remember the game 'Telephone,' the simple, yet amusing game that children play which involves sitting in a circle and whispering a short story into your neighbor's ear until each person in the story has spread their interpretation and the story comes full circle? It is not until the last person in the chain says the story out loud that everyone can laugh at how much it has changed as it passed through each person's ears. Gossip spreading here at Trinity is like a more grown-up game of 'Telephone.' The more a story is tossed from party to party, the more twisted the original story gets.

In the midst of recent events on Trinity's campus concerning rape and alleged date rape drug use, it does not surprise us how much gossip is being thrown around, and how much a story can get twisted without any particular sympathy toward the actual facts about the case, let alone the victim. Gossip becomes dangerous when judgments are made and stories get distorted. It is a vicious cycle that needs tending to, yet who's doing anything to stop it? It is all too easy to sit down to a meal with friends and share gossip or exaggerate stories about the latest scandals and taboos on campus. What you do not realize, in the midst of this mindless entertainment, is what effect this talk is having on the issue- and the persons involved. Sure, we can talk and talk about how horrible serious situations like 'last weekends rape case' are, but are we doing anything to stop it? It is easy to skirt the serious issues of rape and sexual assault on Trinity's campus if they do not affect us personally, yet as a community, it is our responsibility to direct our attention to the problem at hand and accordingly transform the negativity that is inadvertently connected with it.

There have been many formal discussions among members of the student body together with members of the administration in regards to the low rate of reporting sexual assault cases on campus. While the details of this newsletter surround sexual assault in general, this article will focus on the reasons behind low reporting rates at Trinity.

When we first began to gather information, we started talking with people who seemed somewhat "in the know" about campus resources for sexual assault victims. Soon thereafter, we came across Trinity College's Peer Counselors, and an amazing resource, SART, the Sexual Assault Response Team. When we began the interviewing process, we had no idea what we would find. We now realize the Counselors' attachment to this team is unlike any other on campus. Their combined loyalty to the program and constancy of their pledge is inspiring. Although their motivations for joining vary, they have a synchronized dedication to help victims become survivors.

As Trinity's response and support team for victims of sexual assault, SART members periodically attend workshops for updates on developments in victim response. More specifically, Peer Counselors undergo thirty plus hours of intense training, involving "what-if" scenarios, informational reviews on certain types of sexual abuse and/or assault victims, and helpful ways to effectively reach a victim in need. Not only does the training certify participants as Peer Counselors on campus, but it also allows them the chance to work for Hartford's YWCA hot line, which offers the opportunity to work with anyone in Connecticut who has suffered some form of sexual violence.

Many victims, she says, immediately blame the actions of the perpetrator on their own inaction. In other words, the majority of girls and boys taken advantage of usually let the situation blow over, simply stating, "I asked for it" or "I should have known better."

Uncovering the details of their certification, we realized that these formalities were merely the tip of the iceberg. When we started to pry into personal reasons for becoming and staying involved, we came to appreciate the responsibility they felt towards the Trinity community.

When senior Sana Khan explained to us 'when, why, and how' she became involved, we expected curt and vaguely obvious answers. What we found was a wealth of information and a particular attention to detail. She explained how, in Italy where she grew up, alcohol was part of their culture, and not just a social outlet, as she observed on the Trinity campus. She was exposed to many first years (during her first year, 4 years ago) who, herself included, would "go out" on the weekends, drink heavily during the night, only to forget complete hours or parts of their night in the morning. Khan says, "A common question I would hear them asking is 'what happened?' I was hearing so much of it, I didn't know what to do, and I didn't know how to help." When Khan came back from break during her freshman year, she decided to go through the training in order to have an answer to her own, her friends' and her hall-mates' many looming questions.

Although Khan has now been serving this campus as a SART member for four consecutive years, she has not been able to apply herself as much as she would have liked. Although wishful thinking would have her believe it is due to low rates of sexual assault and abuse, she is smart enough to know better. Many victims, she says, immediately blame the actions of the perpetrator on their own inaction. In other words, the majority of girls and boys taken advantage of usually let the situation blow over, simply stating, "I asked for it" or "I should have known better." Sana knows this learned behavior and socially acceptable attitude is wrong, and recognizes that the majority of Trinity's population takes this approach to the situation, no matter how mild or how severe. Sana believes there is not enough information known publicly that is available for victims of sexual assault. For example, Sana explained to me that when you report a case of assault, abuse

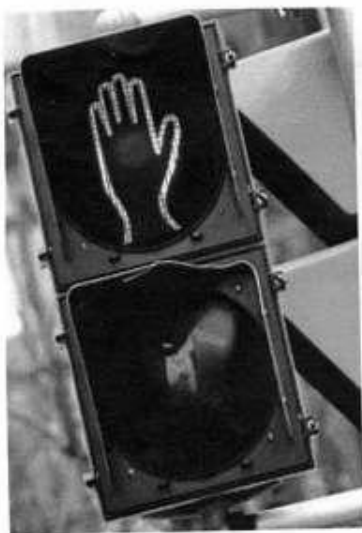
or other mistreatment, there are many laws to protect the victim; the victim's identity is always protected if s/he is over 18, and it is up to the victim what type of report they make - whether or not they include the perpetrators' name, and whether or not they ask for it to be investigated.

Another counselor picked up on the same idea over which we had deliberated with Sana. She agreed that Trinity has a very low rate of reporting that does not coincide with that statistics known around U.S. college campuses (ie, one in four females will be victims of rape or attempted rape). She explained, "Trinity is such a small community, there is a tendency for everyone to gossip and be aware of everyone else's business. They may be afraid that they will be criticized by their peers for reporting, or that no one will believe their claim and that they'll have to live with that afterwards." She also felt students' fears of drawing out the issue, in a legal manner or taking action against the assaulter in another fashion, would prolong the pain they may feel, and bring further strains on their family and friends.

Both young women focused on a particularly important element in sexual assault - the infrequency of reporting. Students who are mistreated may be aware that it does occur more often than reported, and so they decide that they will not make a big stir about a casual case or isolated incident. Thus, a vicious cycle of keeping silent is perpetuated. The victim may never seek help, and may never learn of the services these counselors, and SART, have to offer. That is why this group is so anxious to help; they are ready to break this unhealthy sequence of events. Stressing their availability and willingness to get involved, both students recognize the victim's vulnerability and are eager to help her/him in the recovery and reporting process. They offer the opportunity to confidentially share your story as an alternative to silence.

The more these issues are acknowledged and brought out in the open, the more can be done to prevent them. In the words of Chris Giacalone, '08, a Peer Counselor trainee, "As a society, I believe that we are not as informed about sexual assault as we should be. To me, the fact that a huge portion of sexual assaults (and rape) are never reported denotes, among other things, a general misunderstanding of the definition of sexual assault. In order to improve the attitude taken towards issues like this, the public needs to be better informed about the nature of sexual assault and how to prevent it. In order to make any enduring change, people need to be aware that sexual assault, in any form, is absolutely unacceptable."

As members of the Trinity College community it is up to us to put an end to our negligent attitude towards the incidence of sexual assault. Peer Counselor trainee Rayn Sakaguchi states, "I think a change can come for the better, but this change needs to come from the students. It is the students that need to start talking about sexual assault (and all of its components) and come out vocally against sexual assault and the culture that cultivates it."



DON'T WALK

Home Alone This Weekend

Call one number for a group to walk home with Friday or Saturday night any time after midnight. Call for you, call for a friend - just call

(860) 250 - 5670

Be Safe - Call SafeWalks



REPORTING A SEXUAL ASSAULT: YOUR OPTIONS

This brochure explains what options you have when you decide to report an incident of sexual assault, rape, dating or relationship violence, or stalking. Reporting doesn't mean you have to press charges or give the name of the perpetrator. It means we can get you some help. If you don't come forward, there's no way we can help you deal with what happened.

The college will help you through any steps you decide to take, while doing its best to protect your privacy and confidentiality.

What do I do if I'm sexually assaulted?

- Explain what happened to someone you feel comfortable talking to: your roommate, RA, Area Coordinator, Professor, Coach, Mentor, or a SART (Sexual Assault Response Team) member.
- The person you talk to will listen to your story and give you support. S/he will make referrals to the Administrator on Call (AOC) or a SART member based on the time of day/night, and what you say you need and want to do.
- If you want to go to the hospital for a "post-evidence collection kit," or "rape-kit," an AOC will take you. You can bring a friend with you. If you feel you were raped or received a "date rape drug," we encourage you to get a "rape kit," because if you do decide to press charges with the police, the evidence collected at the hospital can be used to make your case.
- SART members will ask you if they can fill out a reporting form. This form asks for information about the incident, like when and where it happened, etc. But listing your name, or the perpetrator's name, is optional. This way, you, the victim, can receive help and assistance, but the perpetrator's name can be left out of the process. If you do want to file a formal complaint (see next page), then you can provide the name of the perpetrator and ask that the college investigate.
- The SART member will keep your name confidential if you desire. The reporting form, with or without your name and the perpetrators', becomes a statistic for the college. A copy of the report goes to Campus Safety, the Dean of Students and the Women's Center for record keeping.
- The next step, if you choose to, will be meeting with the Dean or Associate Dean of Students to review your options and discuss what action, if any, you want to take.

What happens when I meet with a Dean of Students?

- H/she will go over your options, including filing an informal complaint, filing a formal complaint with the college, or pressing charges with the police, and make sure you understand how the process works.

What is the difference between an informal and formal complaint?

- An **informal complaint** means that you report it but do not want the college to investigate the incident. However, you may want to arrange for some type of intervention by the college ranging from having the Dean meet with the perpetrator, having the Dean read a letter you wrote to the perpetrator, or a facilitated meeting between you and the perpetrator.
- You may have other ideas of how we can work with you to help you feel more comfortable after the incident, like forbidding the perpetrator from having contact with you, changing your residence, or other ideas you may have.
- A **formal complaint** means that you ask the college to investigate the incident. The college then will go through a process of meeting with witnesses or others who may have information. You will not have to meet with the perpetrator, or go through long hours of interrogation. The college will decide, based on the evidence, if the alleged perpetrator is guilty. If s/he is found guilty, disciplinary measures will be taken which vary depending on the severity of the incident.
- The college works on cases as quickly and as confidentially as possible.

We will encourage you to get help and support for what you've gone through. You may opt to meet with a counselor at the Counseling Center, the Women's Center, or talk with a Peer Counselor, to get help with the emotional issues that will arise. We can also refer you to off-campus therapists.

Do I have to report the event to the Police?

- No. Again, the recourse you take is up to you.
- If you do decide to press charges with the police, there are Victim Advocates at YWCA/SACS (Sexual Assault Crisis Services) who can help you through this process, as well as Trinity's Peer Counselors or other SART members. Their numbers are on the SART card.
- If you had a "rape-kit" done, the evidence is held for 60 days, and can be used if you decide to press charges with the police.
- You have 5 years under Connecticut law to report the crime.

If you have any other questions about reporting procedures, SART, or any related issue, please call Laura Lockwood at the Women's Center (x2408), or ask your RA, Coach, Mentor, Chaplain or another SART member that you feel comfortable with. We encourage you to report. We will not judge you, blame you, or report it if you were drunk and under 21. It's just important that we get to talk to you, and get you some help.

Rape Statistics - College & General

Rape is a common crime and often occurs on college campuses. Anywhere from 35-75% of all rapes against women are committed by an acquaintance. It is also one of the least reported crimes.

General Rape Statistics

- * Every 2 minutes a woman is raped in the U.S.
- * 72 of every 100,000 women are raped in the U.S. each year.
- * 28% of women are raped by boyfriends.
- * 35% of women are raped by acquaintances.
- * 5% of women are raped by relatives.
- * Less than one third of all rapes are reported to the authorities.

College Rape Statistics

- * 25% of college women have been victims of rape.
- * 8.5% of college men admit to sexually abusing women - but don't consider that rape.
- * Of the women who were raped, only 25% described it as rape.
- * Of the women who were raped, less than 10% reported the assault.
- * 47% of the rapes were by dates and romantic acquaintances.

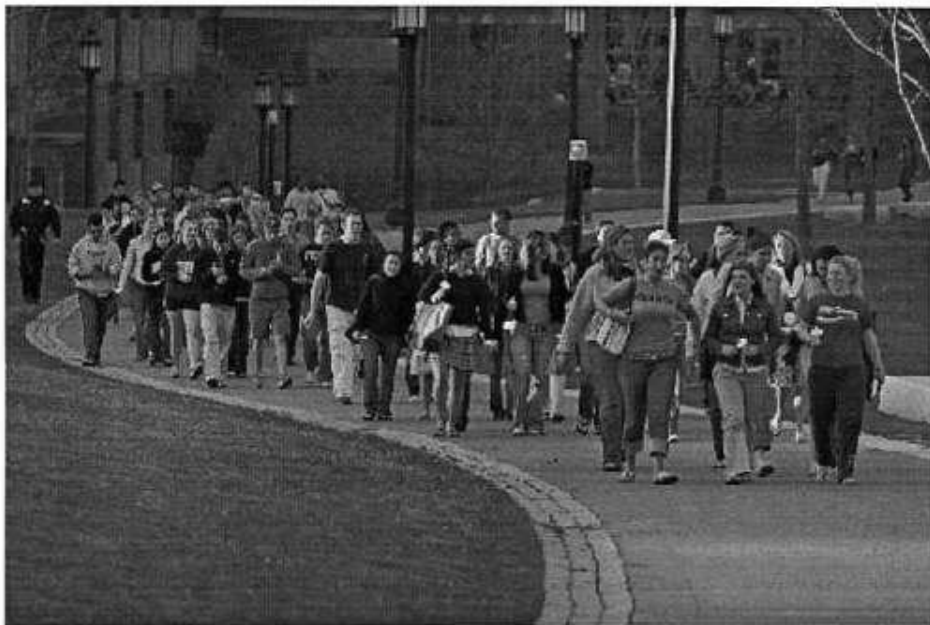
Date Rape Statistics

- * 84% of women who were date raped knew their attacker.
- * Women who are 16-24 are more than four times as likely to be date raped.
- * 90% of date rapes occur when either the victim or attacker was drinking.
- * 33% of men said they would date rape someone if it could go undetected.
- * 44% of women who were date raped have considered suicide.

Rape Situation Statistics: National

- * 25% of rapes take place in a parking garage or public area.
- * 68% of rapes occur between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.
- * More than 45% of rapists were under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
- * Rapists used a weapon in 29% of all rapes.
- * The victim received external injuries in over 47% of all rapes.

Sources include RAINN, University of South Florida, Federal Bureau of Investigation (Uniform Crime Statistics, 1996), U.S. Department of Justice, Violence against Women (Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice, 1994) & RecreationStyleTeensTravel



Trinity students, faculty and staff members honor victims of sexual violence at the 'Take Back the Night' candle-light procession.

“ I watched a film on the Chinese invasion of Tibet today in class and there was an interview with a Tibetan women who had been tricked into aiding the Chinese. She said in the interview that not only did she have to endure pain and suffering during the day but by night an average of 3 to 4 men would come and rape her and the other women who were there. The horror of this echoed in my mind for a multitude of reasons. I thought of my own experience and thought of the horror of living through that night after night. It made me think about how lucky I am to be in a place where I could speak out and seek help deal with such pain and violation. I thought of the strength that the women interviewed must have to be able to be interviewed about such events when I cowered to think how others would judge my own experience. This women was stripped of her dignity, daily and I looked toward my isolated experience and bowed my head in shame. Watching this women speak, I regained a sense of dignity because I knew that by telling my story I am actually taking back what that boy had done to me, as this women was by speaking out against her multitude of criminals. She spoke out to seek justice and in doing so gained my admiration. Rape is not something that should be looked upon with shame but rather should be spoke out against. Be like this Tibetan women - she is the strong and courageous because she is using her past to help others fight against a terrible injustice.” *Anonymous*

"SEXUAL HARASSMENT"

WHAT IS IT? WHERE DO I GO FOR HELP?

This brochure contains basic information about sexual harassment, including what to do if you or a friend is sexually harassed at Trinity. For more information about sexual harassment, please call Laura Lockwood at the Women's Center, x2408, Dean Spurlock-Evans, Title IX Coordinator, at x2434, Dean Fred Alford, Dean of Students, at x2156.

What is sexual harassment?

Simply put, sexual harassment is unwelcome or unwanted conduct of a sexual nature. Sexual harassers often have the intent to embarrass, dominate, and intimidate another. But sexual harassment can also include unwanted sexual advances that persist after the recipient has asked the pursuer to stop. Sexual harassment can affect anyone, regardless of appearance, age, race, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation or gender identity. Sexual harassment violates Trinity Policy because it undermines the environment of learning and teaching on campus, and diminishes everyone's quality of life. Because sexual harassment is a form of sex discrimination, it is illegal. Thus, you are also protected from sexual harassment the Federal law Title IX. Title IX offers protection against unequal treatment in education based on sex.

Trinity College does not tolerate any type of discrimination, including discrimination based on sex, race, color, religion, size, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnic or national origin. Sexual harassment is a form of sex discrimination.

There are two types of sexual harassment:

Quid pro quo means "this for that" in Latin and refers to harassment in which someone in a position of authority demands or suggests sexual activity in exchange for something of value, i.e., an "A" on an exam, and may retaliate with a lower grade if refused.

Hostile environment sexual harassment occurs when there is unwelcome sexual conduct - such as touching, teasing, name-calling, sexual posters, pictures or jokes - which create a climate that negatively impacts your daily routine. This type of sexual harassment can be perpetrated by students, faculty, staff, or outside visitors to the college.

Examples:

- A professor asks you out. Your grade is contingent on your response.
- A student gropes you at a party. You didn't want him/her to touch you.
- Someone sends you pornographic emails that you don't want.

Sexual harassment is subjective. You decide if the behavior is offensive.

Sexual harassment can include:

- Sexual propositions or threats
- Lewd comments or jokes
- Sexual gestures, obscene noises, leering
- Unwanted use of display of pornographic materials
- Inappropriate or unwanted touching

Can flirting be harassment?

Yes, if it makes you feel uncomfortable, and the behavior is pervasive. Sexual harassment may be disguised as sexual flirting, which can make the situation confusing. Flirting makes one feel flattered, happy, comfortable, and confident. Harassment, on the other hand, makes one feel angry, humiliated, sad, demeaned, frightened, shocked and embarrassed. If someone's flirting begins to make you feel uncomfortable, it is important to ask the person to stop, or to ask for someone's assistance in intervention (see below).

If you think you may have been the victim of sexual harassment, here are some people you can talk to about it:

Laura Lockwood, Women's Center, x2408

Deans of Students: Fred Alford, Chris Card, Ann Reuman: x2516

Counseling Center: x2415

Dean Karla Spurlock-Evans, Office of Multicultural Affairs: x4251

Chaplain Dan Heischman: x2012

Ferris Athletic Center: Robin Sheppard, x2059.

If the harassment is physical, there are other campus resources to help you:

Please call Campus Safety (x2222), or other SART members. SART is the Sexual Assault Response Team. Their numbers are available on Trinity's website, under Campus Safety. SART is a group of administrators and trained student peer counselors who are available to help you if you have been sexual assaulted, stalked or a victim of dating violence.

* You need to be aware that depending on the seriousness of the situation, the college may need to conduct an investigation. In that case, the college would, to the extent possible, work very hard to protect your confidentiality

SART

Sexual Assault Response Team

The Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) provides assistance to survivors of sexual assault, sexual harassment, dating violence and stalking. Assistance may include counseling, advocacy, medical care, academic interventions and referrals. SART members will explain what options and resources are available, and assist you through whatever steps you decide to take. **When you tell a SART member about the incident, you do not have to use your name, nor the alleged perpetrators'. That is up to you.** We encourage you to formally report, using names, so the incident can be investigated and to prevent further crimes. But you don't have to. We would rather have you informally report the incident, without names, than not at all. We can't help you if you don't come forward.

Campus Resources

Campus Safety

Campus Safety is responsible for all criminal investigations and apprehensions. Regardless of whether charges are filed, Campus Safety is available to answer your questions about the legal process and your legal options regarding an incident.

Director: Charlie Morris , x2222

76 Vernon Street TCERT (TC Emergency Response Team): x2222

Student Peer Counselors

These students have completed an extensive training program on sexual violence issues. They are available for support, and to talk through available options and resources.

Emily: x 3544, Will: x5160, Lindsey: 4982, Sana: x3123

Dean of Students Office

The Dean of Students office assists survivors with academic and personal concerns that arise after an assault. The staff is responsible for handling campus judicial cases when violations are reported. Counseling, support and referral services are also provided to students who need various kinds of academic or personal help resulting from an assault.

**Dean of Students: Fred Alford; Assistant Deans: Ann Reuman and Chris Card
x 2156 , Hamlin/Cook**

Women's Center

The Women's Center provides advocacy, support, information and referrals to individuals who have, or think they have, experienced sexual assault, sexual harassment, dating violence and stalking. The Center also works towards the prevention of violence against women and men through educational programming and the student group, the Sexual Assault Task Force. **Director: Laura Lockwood , x2408, Mather Hall, 2nd floor**

SART continues on the other side.

Counseling Center

The Counseling Center provides a full range of counseling and psychological services including crisis intervention, ongoing counseling to survivors of sexual assault and dating violence, information and referrals as needed. The services are strictly confidential and free. **Counselors: Dr. Randy Lee, Dr. Carmen Santos, and Laura Reiter**
x2415 76 Vernon Street

Health Center

The Health Center provides medical assistance, support and referrals. STD and pregnancy testing, as well as condoms, are available.

Director: Martha Burke, x 2018, Wheaton Hall, First Floor

Office of Residential Life

The Office of Residential Life (ORL) staff is knowledgeable about campus services and can help survivors get assistance. Staff can expedite the campus judicial process or changes in housing.

Director: Amy Howard, x 2305, Hamlin/Cook

Chaplain

The Chaplain provides counseling, support and advocacy services for all students.

Chaplain: Dan Heischman, x 2012, Chapel

Office of Multicultural Affairs

The Dean of Multicultural Affairs provides counseling, support and advocacy services for all students. **Dean: Karla Spurlock-Evans, x4251, Hamlin/Cook**

First Year Program

The Director of First Year Program provides support all students, especially first year students.

Director: Margaret Lindsey, x 5375, Jones

Ferris Athletic Center

The Associate Director of Ferris Athletic Center provides support for all students, especially athletes.

Associate Director: Robin Sheppard, x2059, Ferris Athletic Center

Office of Campus Life

The Office of Campus Life provides support for all students.

Director, TJ Barber, x2049

Off-Campus Resources

YWCA/ SACS (Sexual Assault Crisis Services)

Hartford SACS provides immediate counseling/advocacy services to victims of all types of sexual abuse. All services are free and confidential. **Hotline: 522-6666**

Spanish Hotline: 1-888-568-8332; 135 Broad Street.

Nartford Police: 911

WOMEN'S CENTER STAFF

Director - Laura R. Lockwood, '95

Newsletter/Feminist Scholarship Review Editors

Mary Jane Frisbee, '05 & Kathryn Hurley, '05

Director's Assistant - Anita Gooding, '07

Violence Prevention Coordinator - Abi Moldover, '05

PHAB (Promoting Healthy Awareness of the Body)

Coordinator - Erin Kinney, '05

WOMEN'S CENTER MISSION STATEMENT

"The Women's Center is a place of advocacy, support and welcome for all members of the Trinity community. Through educational, social and cultural programming, it seeks to promote women's self-determination and empowerment; awareness of women's rights and issues; redress of gender inequities understanding among women of different economic classes, cultural backgrounds, and gender identities; and the creation of a campus environment conducive to respectful interaction between men and women."

- ♦ The Women's Center is...a place of change - our goal is to create a more positive Trinity experience for all.
- ♦ The Women's Center is...a place of safety - a secure space on campus for women and men seeking short-term counseling, referrals, and resources.
- ♦ The Women's Center is...a place of fun - a space to bring your energy, creativity, spirit and humor:)

- ♦ Please check out our website for upcoming events, programs, student groups, excursions, links and more! www.trincoll.edu - "W"

The Women's Center office is located on the second floor of Mather Hall, behind the Washington Room. To make an appointment with the Director, to use the Library/Lounge (next door to the office), or to become a volunteer or start a new group, please call Laura Lockwood at x2408, or email Laura.Lockwood@trincoll.edu.

*"FEMINISM IS THE RADICAL NOTION THAT
WOMEN ARE HUMAN BEINGS."
Cheris Kramerae*