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LEGAL AND CRIMINOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF RAPE WITH DATE RAPE DRUG

Summary

Rape is a very serious offense, and the study of its victims indicates that they experience serious consequences of trauma. Nowadays more and more rape victims are intoxicated by special substances described as a 'date rape drug'. Such a drug may be any psychoactive substance which switches off victim's free will in the area of undertaking a sexual intercourse and excludes defence against the perpetrator of the rape. In addition, 'date rape drug' constitutes an obstacle during criminal investigation as it makes it more difficult to detect the perpetrator.

Key words: *rape, date rape drug, victim, perpetrator*

Introduction

The term *date rape drug* (drd) is widely used. It is any psychoactive substance which switches off victim's free will and effective defence against the perpetrator of any kind of crime. Therefore, the name *date rape drug* is only a mental shortcut because substances under this label are also used in many other kinds of crimes.

In English language literature these drugs are also referred to as "acquaintance - rape drugs", "the rape pill", "rape tablet", "drug facilitating sexual assault" or the "predatory drug" because it is a method of "hunting down" the unsuspecting victim. The *date rape drugs* are also connected with other group of narcotics, namely "club drugs", "party drugs" and "rave drugs" because when they are taken at a reduced dose, they do not have an anaesthetic but relaxing effect. Moreover, they can be easily purchased in discos or nightclubs.

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1. Date rape drug in Poland

The first mention of the *date rape drug* in the Polish press comes from March 1996. The published material referred to the ban issued by the US government for using imported hypnotic drug named Rohypnol. This drug gained bad fame as a pill for rape because young men learned how to dose it in drinks served to women in the pubs for sexual assault purpose. However, the use of sedative substances to commit crimes had been known much earlier.¹

In Poland, *date rape drug* appeared several years later. At the beginning Poles were involved in smuggling of Rohypnol, and then the press reported criminal use of this kind of pills in criminal cases (rape or robbery).² In the nineties Polish authorities such as Police, National Bureau for Drug Prevention, the Main Pharmaceutical Inspector, the Office for Registration of Medicinal Products, Medical Devices and Biocidal Products, the National Medicines Institute and even Human Right Defender began to analyze this issue.³ But until now, the Police statistics have not confirmed that it is a common phenomenon. There are annually approx. 1400 reported rape cases in Poland⁴ but only a small percentage are committed with *date rape drugs*. This is also reflected in the court data - only a few of such cases have had its final in court so far.

However, the above statistics do not reflect the actual threat of this kind of crime. The assessment of the real situation is very difficult because there is a big dark number of rapes i.e. rapes unreported to law

¹ A drink called "Mickey Finn" combined with a drug (especially chloral hydrate) was given to someone without their knowledge in order to incapacitate them. The name comes from Michael "Mickey" Finn, who in 1896 owned a "Lone Star Saloon" bar. Mickey Finn added to drinks chloral hydrate, which caused loss of consciousness of his clients. After that the clients were robbed and then thrown into a dark alley. In 1903 the bar was closed, but Mickey Finn managed to avoid a trial.

² Bibliography of articles about *date rape drug* developed by P.J. contains 326 articles from 1997 to 2011 but most of them were published after 2005. P.J. Nowakowski, *Polish bibliography of articles about drd related issues*, (in:) P.J. Nowakowski (ed.), *Around date rape drug*, ed. Polish Sociology Society, Warsaw 2011, pp. 257-283.

³ P.T. Nowakowski, *Introduction*, (in:) P.T. Nowakowski, *Around date rape drug*, ed. Polish Sociology Society, Warsaw 2011. p. 9.

⁴ Police data: number of reported rapes (Art. 197 of the Penal Code) decreases year after year. In 2010 - 1567 rapes were reported, in 2011 - 1497, in 2012 - 1432, and in 2013 - 1362, www.policja.gov.pl (access 10th February 2015).

enforcement authorities in Poland.⁵ Furthermore, various non-governmental organizations involved in helping victims of sexual crimes estimate that in Poland up to 1000 rapes with *date rape drug* may be committed very year. The Police also confirm that the black market of these substances is growing. Law enforcement agencies confiscate thousands of *drd* every year as well as stop attempts of smuggling Rohypnol or ketamine. But there are still not many rape cases involving *drd*. Thus, perhaps Poland is not the main target but only a transit country for this kind of products.

We may also wonder whether a large number of press reports of rapes with *drd* is not a manifestation of another phenomenon. People may try to justify their wrong behaviour, such as getting drunk at the disco, by the fact that they have been given a “spiked drink”.

What kind of substances can be involved in the *date rape drugs*? As mentioned before, it is any psychoactive substance which can intoxicate and exclude victim’s free will and possibilities of defence against the perpetrator. These drugs cause such symptoms as dizziness, drowsiness and amnesia, which often makes it difficult to identify and arrest offenders.⁶

2. Characteristics of date rape drugs

The literature describes various substances of this kind. For example, Peter Adamowicz and Maria Kała list about 20 kinds of *date rape drugs*, Izabella Michalewicz more than 40 different specifics and Isabella Filc-Redlińska mentions about 70 substances that may be used as a pill for rape.⁷ The forms of the *date rape drugs* are varied:

- liquid - introduced into a drink immediately mixes with it,
- powder – is also rapidly dissolved in most liquids and it is easy to store and hide, for example, in a pocket,
- tablets - as a rule, dissolving them in a drink takes time, but it is also convenient for hiding and storage.

⁵ L. J. Buller, *Personal safety in the context of date rape drug* (in:) P.J. Nowakowski (ed.), *Around date rape drug*, ed. Polish Sociology Society, Warsaw 2011, pp. 123-127.

⁶ B. Szukalski, *Drugs, compendium of knowledge about the addictive*, (ed.) Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Warsaw 2005, p. 169.

⁷ J. Daszykowska, P. Witek, *Overview concepts and definitions relating to drd*, (in:) P.J. Nowakowski (ed.), *Around date rape drug*, ed. Polish Sociology Society, Warsaw 2011, pp. 39-40.

Other features of this category of substances:

- no smell, no taste, or faint smell, taste,
- easy to dissolve in liquids, the victim does not notice anything suspicious,
- cause severe state of intoxication or unconsciousness and amnesia,
- are rapidly metabolized in the body, and after a short time cannot be detected in the blood and urine, it makes it difficult to collect evidence of a crime,
- some of these substances (e.g. GHB) in the initial phase of intoxication, have sexually stimulating effect and make an intoxicated person behave in a vulgar way.

3. The most popular date rape drugs

The *date rape drugs* often used by the perpetrators of rape are: GHB, flunitrazepam and ketamine. They are thoroughly described in literature.⁸ Gamma - hydroxybutyric acid (GHB) is a psychotropic substance that belongs to depressant category. It stimulates releasing of dopamine - a neurotransmitter which activates a state of euphoria. In medicine, this specific was applied as an anaesthetic in the past.⁹ Today it is used in the treatment of narcolepsy and more rarely alcoholism. GHB is difficult to detect because it is practically undetectable after 8 hours in the blood system and after 12 hours in urine. Components necessary for the production of GHB are legal and easy to acquire. For instance, GBL (γ -Butyrolactone) is a common chemical used as a stain remover and it converts to GHB in the stomach. GHB is also used as a club drug. It has many street names, including G, Liquid X, Liquid E, Juice, Soap, Cherry Meth, Energy Drink, Salt Water and Fantasy. GHB is often taken because users find that it enhances their experiences of being in a club, party, or rave. Small doses of GHB can act as a stimulant and aphrodisiac. GHB can produce euphoria and it is used during dance parties. GHB model of action can be compared to MDMA (ecstasy), so in a small dose it is a stimulant not a depressant. GHB is also used by people exercising in the gym. It has been used by bodybuilders facilitate fat reduction and muscle building. GHB also has anabolic effects

⁸ E. Sobutkowska, K. Sędkiewicz, *Deceptive use of date rape drug in the crime of rape*, <http://www.skk.lzl.pl/images/podstpnewykorzyst.pdf> (access 10th February 2015).

⁹J. Daszykowska, P. Witek, op. cit., pp. 44-46.

(it stimulates protein synthesis).¹⁰ Regular use of GHB leads to physical and psychological dependence.

In the USA, there are numerous recorded cases of deadly overdose of GHB.¹¹ Probably the most famous case of overdosing of GHB is the death of Samantha Reid.¹² This case was an inspiration to adopt the Hillory J. Farias and Samantha Reid Date-Rape Drug Prohibition Act of 2000.¹³

Another frequently used *date rape drug* is flunitrazepam (the trade name - Rohypnol). It is a psychotropic substance from the group of benzodiazepines, but used much more often than the other benzodiazepines (e.g. clonazepam) because of its extremely strong sedative effect. The combination with alcohol causes amnesia and increases toxic results. In medicine, flunitrazepam is used in sleep

¹⁰ <http://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/drugfacts/club-drugs-ghb-ketamine-rohypnol> (access in 10 of February 2015).

¹¹ A. Basińska – Szafrńska, *Date rape drug in medicine*, (in:) P. J. Nowakowski (ed.), *Around date rape drug*, ed. Polish Sociology Society, Warsaw 2011, pp. 81-84.

¹² Samantha Reid was an American manslaughter victim. She was drugged when she was 15. Samantha and her two friends were offered drinks on a party with three young men. The young men brought them the cocktails, to which they had added either gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB) or gamma-butyrolactone (GBL). After that the girls passed out. One of girl noticed later that she was having difficulty breathing. The boys eventually drove girls to the hospital, but Samantha stopped breathing on the way there. Reid died eighteen hours later. The three young men who poisoned her were found guilty of poisoning and involuntary manslaughter. They were sentenced to 5–15 years in prison.

¹³ Hillory J. Farias and Samantha Reid Date-Rape Drug Prohibition Act of 2000 introduces algorithm steps in the case of poisoning with GHB e.g.:

Directs the Attorney General to:

(1) develop model protocols for the collection of toxicology specimens and the taking of victim statements in connection with investigations into and prosecutions related to possible violations of the CSA or other Federal or State laws that result in or contribute to rape, other crimes of violence, or other crimes involving abuse of GHB, and other controlled substances, or so-called "designer drugs," and develop model training materials for law enforcement personnel involved in such investigations; and

(2) make such protocols and training materials available to Federal, State, and local personnel responsible for such investigations. Directs the Attorney General to make a grant, in such amount and to such public or private person or entity as the Attorney General considers appropriate, for the development of forensic field tests to assist law enforcement officials in detecting the presence of GHB and related substances. <https://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/106/hr2130/summary> (access in 10 of April 2015).

disorders and as an introductory to narcosis.¹⁴ Flunitrazepam often causes decreased blood pressure, drowsiness, visual disturbances, dizziness and confusion. Users of the drug report effects similar to intoxication, yet claim that they wake up the next morning without a hangover. The popularity of the drug is increased by the common view that the drug cannot be detected in a urinalysis. It is difficult to detect because it breaks down very quickly, and many commercial toxicological screens do not detect flunitrazepam.¹⁵ In sexual assault cases, forensic laboratories need to screen for the flunitrazepam metabolite using gas chromatography and /or mass spectrometry. It has many street names, including: Roofies, Rophies, Roche, Forget-me Pill, Circles, Mexican Valium, Rib, Roach-2, Roopies, Rope, Ropies, Ruffies, and Roaches.¹⁶

Psychotropic substance with a different mechanism of action is ketamine. It is dissociative substance like PCP. Synthesis of ketamine is complicated, so the source of ketamine is always a legal drug factory. Currently, ketamine is often used in veterinary medicine. Typical effects arising after the intake of this substance are e.g.: hallucinations, problems with coordination, slow reaction time, dizziness, euphoria, a feeling of being someone else, numbness, amnesia, coma. Ketamine can be used also as a party drug but is very short-acting. It takes effect within about 10 minutes, while its hallucinogenic effects last 60 minutes when insufflated or injected. Overdose can lead to death.¹⁷ At sub-anesthetic doses, ketamine produces a dissociative state, characterised by a sense of detachment from one's physical body and the external world which is known as depersonalization and derealization. It has many street names: K-hole, Cat Valium, Jet, Balck Hole, Kit Kat.¹⁸

4. Classification of crimes relating to drugs

Understanding the links between drugs and crime is not merely of theoretical interest but has profound implications for public policy as the knowledge of these links determines how society responds to drug-

¹⁴ M. Jędrzejko, P. Polak, *Narcotics used in committing sexual offenses*, Drug Addiction Problems Bulletin, No 3/2006, pp. 13-14.

¹⁵ Most tests will only detect benzodiazepines for a maximum of 72 hours after it was taken. But most general benzodiazepine-detection tests will not detect Rohypnol.

¹⁶ <http://www.streetdrugs.org/html%20files/Rohypnol.html> (access 10th February 2015).

¹⁷ B. Szukalski, *op. cit.*, pp. 63-65.

¹⁸ <http://www.streetdrugs.org/html%20files/Rohypnol.html> (access 10th February 2015).

related crimes.¹⁹ The term 'drug-related crime' is used here to encompass four types of crimes:

- psychopharmacological crimes: crimes committed under the influence of a psychoactive substance, as a result of its acute or chronic use. According to the psychopharmacological model, the acute or chronic use of psychoactive substances may result in aggression and violence, which may lead to criminal behaviour.²⁰ Unfortunately, this group also includes crimes when the drug was given to the victim insidiously and then the same person became a victim of another crime such as rape. Without a doubt, these crimes are fundamentally different from all other in psychopharmacological crime categories. Therefore, we should consider the possibility of separation to the new category of "drug-related crimes" such acts, when the victim is intoxicated by the drug, but taking the drug was without her/his awareness. It is a part of *modus operandi* of the perpetrator. This category would contain e.g.: rape with date rape drugs, some kinds of robberies and blackmail, for instance, by threatening the disclosure of embarrassing photos taken when the victim was intoxicated;
- economic-compulsive crimes: crimes committed in order to obtain money (or drugs) to support drug use. Dependence on an expensive substance can lead users to engage in criminal acts to obtain the money they use to fund their drug habit. They may resort to consensual crimes, such as drug selling or acquisitive crimes (e.g. shoplifting, robbery, burglary);
- systemic crimes: crimes committed within the functioning of illicit drug markets, as part of the business of drug supply, distribution and use. Systemic criminality refers mainly to violent acts (e.g. assaults, homicides) committed within the functioning of illicit drug markets, as part of business of drug supply, distribution and use;
- drug law offences: crimes committed in violation of drug (and other related) legislations. Violations of drug-related legislation may include drug law offences such as drug use, possession, cultivation,

¹⁹ Chloe Carpentier, *Drug and crimes – a complex relationship. Towards a definition of drug – related crime*, in *Drug in focus*, Briefing of the European Monitoring center for drugs and Drug Addiction, No 16/2007, <http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/html.cfm/index36331EN.html> (access 20th February 2015).

²⁰ Ibidem.

production, importation and trafficking. Some of date rape drugs are part of the anti drug regulation, so its production, possession and trafficking are prohibited as a crime.²¹

5. Legislation related to date rape drugs

Legal and criminological aspects of rape with *date rape drug* involve the use of deception (deceit, trick) in the crime of rape. Sexual freedom is a value protected by all modern legal systems. First of all, rape damages the sexual freedom, eliminates a person's right to make free decisions concerning her/his life in this area. An individual's right to freely decide about their sexual life is unquestionably one of the most important aspects of human freedom.²²

The rape as a crime is defined in Art. 197 of the Penal Code.²³ It involves the following actions:

- whoever, by force, illegal threat or deceit subjects another person to sexual intercourse (Art. 197§1 of the Penal Code),
- or if the perpetrator, in the manner specified in § 1, makes another person submit to other sexual act or to perform such an act (Art. 197§2 of the Penal Code),
- or if the perpetrator commits the rape in common with other person, or against a child under 15 or against descendant, ascendant, adoptee, adoptive parent, brother, sister (Art. 197§3 of the Penal Code),
- or if the perpetrator acts with particular cruelty (Art. 197§4 of the Penal Code), all these actions are considered as a rape.²⁴

The doctrine of criminal law, as well as the jurisprudence of the Supreme Court describes the deception (trick) as an introduction to an error/ misleading or using a mistake of victims in the field of victim's

²¹ Ibidem.

²² F. Cieply, *Law aspects of date rape drug*, (in:) P.J. Nowakowski (ed.), *Around date rape drug*, ed. Polish Sociology Society, Warsaw 2011, p. 109.; A. Michalska-Warias, *Legal aspects of rape*, (in:) Mozgawa M. (ed.), *The crime of rape*, ed. Wolters Kluwer, Warsaw 2012, p. 35.

²³ The Act from 6 of June 1997 – Penal Code, Journal of laws 1997, No 88, item 553 with amendment.

²⁴ M. Filar, *Crimes against sexual freedom and morality* (in :) M. Filar (ed.), Penal Code. Commentary, ed. Lexis Nexis, Warsaw 2008. pp. 816-817.

motivation process, or creating the situation when the victim has eliminated the decision-making or locomotors system.²⁵

However, the most common cases of rape with deception element are situations when the perpetrator intoxicates the victim by giving her/him a substance (*date rape drug*). Victims lack the opportunity to express their will in the field of sexual contact and they do not have the ability to defend themselves against the actions of the perpetrator. The victim is not aware of the use of substances which suppress consciousness.

If the victims intentionally used this kind of substances and introduced themselves into a state of intoxication or drunkenness and then became a victim of sexual crime - it is a crime defined in Art. 198 of the Penal Code²⁶ - not in Art. 197.

Criminal liability for rape with *date rape drugs* can be connected with cumulative liability for violation of other provisions of the Penal Code. For example, if the offender leaves the victim in such circumstances in which the victim dies (e.g. by freezing), the responsibility for the murder is possible (Art. 148 of the Penal Code). When the victim of rape after consuming *date rape drug* dies because of toxic level of this measure, the offender may be held liable for unintentional manslaughter (Art. 155 of the Penal Code) or as the result of the consumption of these substances bodily injuries or an impairment to health occurred, it is the violation of Art. 156 of the Penal Code, or Art. 157 of the Penal Code. Undoubtedly, if the perpetrator exposes a human being to an immediate danger of loss of life, a serious bodily injury, or a serious impairment of health, they will be responsible for violation of Art. 160 of the Penal Code, or if the perpetrator knowing that he or she is infected with HIV virus, or another sexually transmitted disease (venereal disease) directly exposes another person to the infection with those diseases, he/she can be cumulatively responsible for the rape and violation of Art. 161 of the Penal Code.²⁷ Rape defined in Art. 197 of the Penal Code is prosecuted *ex officio*.

²⁵ M. Bielski, *Crimes against sexual freedom and morality* (in :) A. Zoll (ed.). Penal Code. Volume II, ed. Wolters Kluwer, Warsaw 2013, pp. 692-693.

²⁶ Article 198 of the Criminal Code: whoever, taking advantage of the vulnerability of another person, or of the lack of ability to recognize the significance of the act or ability to control his/her conduct, resulting from mental disability or disorder, subjects such a person to sexual intercourse or makes him/her submit to another sexual act or to perform such an act shall be subject to the penalty of the deprivation of liberty for a term of between 6 months and 8 years.

²⁷ F. Cieply, op. cit., pp.117-118.

6. Psychological consequences of rape

Psychological consequences of rape are very serious. Victims of sexual crimes experience serious trauma. As a rule, two phases of trauma can be observed. First, the initial phase is dominated by fear for personal safety. In the second phase, there are consequences in various areas of life of the victim, e.g. depression, phobias, chronic stress, insomnia, difficulty in establishing and maintaining interpersonal relationships.²⁸ Additionally, the victim does not remember what has happened and who is responsible for it - this enhances the trauma. Many victims also fear the reaction of the society. They feel co-responsible for what has happened to them.

Paradoxically, for the perpetrators of rape with *date rape drug* it is an insignificant incident. The offender does not regard his/her act as a serious crime because the victim did not defend themselves, did not call for help.²⁹

7. How to avoid becoming a victim

From the criminological and victimological perspective, defining the role of the victim of rape in this crime is very important for a better understanding of the mechanism of such an incident. There are various theories about this role but when we consider rape with *date rape drugs*, the role of victim involves a form of carelessness (random victim) - the victim was in the wrong time and in the wrong place.³⁰ Dangerous places are understood as spots where a person is exposed to *date rape drug* i.e. discos and other entertainment venues. Women, more often than men, become victims of rape.

Everyone should undertake a few simple rules to avoid becoming a victim of a crime with *date rape drug*:

- don't accept drinks from other people,
- open containers yourself,
- keep your drink with you at all times, even when you go to the bathroom,

²⁸ M. Budyń-Kulik, *Selected victimological (and psychological) aspects of rape*, (in:) Mozgawa M. (ed.), *The crime of rape*, ed. Wolters Kluwer, Warsaw 2012, pp. 255 – 257.

²⁹ Ibidem.

³⁰ Ibidem.

- don't share drinks,
- don't drink from punch bowls or other common, open containers, they may already have drugs in them,
- if someone offers to get you a drink from a bar or at the party go with the person and watch the drink being poured, then carry it yourself to the table,
- don't drink anything that tastes or smells strange, sometimes, GHB tastes salty,
- have a nondrinking friend with you to make sure nothing happens,
- if you realize you left your drink unattended, pour it out,
- if you feel drunk and haven't drunk any alcohol – or, if you feel like the effects of drinking alcohol are stronger than usual – get help right away.³¹

Many organizations and government websites advise victims what they should do if they think they been drugged and raped:

- get medical care right away. Call for medical assistance or have a trusted friend take you to a hospital emergency room. Don't urinate, douche, bathe, brush your teeth, wash your hands, change clothes, or eat or drink before you go. These things may give evidence of the rape. The hospital will use a "rape kit" to collect evidence,
- call the police from the hospital. Tell the police exactly what you remember. Be honest about all your activities. Remember, nothing you did — including drinking alcohol or doing drugs — can justify rape,
- ask the hospital to take a urine sample that can be used to test for date rape drugs. The drugs leave your system quickly. Rohypnol stays in the body for several hours, and can be detected in the urine up to 72 hours after taking it. GHB leaves the body in 12 hours. Don't urinate before going to the hospital,
- don't clean up the place where you think the assault might have occurred. There could be evidence left behind — such as on a drinking glass or bed sheets,
- get counseling and treatment. Feelings of shame, guilt, fear, and shock are normal. A counselor can help you work through these emotions

³¹ <http://www.4woman.gov/faq/date-rape-drugs.cfm> (access 20th February 2015).

and begin the healing process. Calling a crisis center or a hotline is a good place to start. Call the national sexual assault hotline or other telephone helpline.³²

8. Possible prevention steps

There are also a lot of cheap drink testers available on the market for instance: “Date Rape Detector”, “Drink Guard” or “Drink Spike Detector”.³³ It is very important to propagate using of testers and to teach people how testers should be properly used.³⁴ Preventative actions “mind your own drink” or “zero tolerance for drink spiking” are very helpful too. All these rules and measures could help to avoid a very serious crime.

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³² <https://www.womenshealth.gov/publications/our-publications/fact-sheet/date-rape-drugs.html> (access 20 of May 2015).

³³ There are tester kits available on the Internet e.g. Triple Play (Individual Test Kits) - detects GHB and Ketamine 1 test kit. 2 tests per test strip. Comes in individual wrapped package – cost of this kit is 1 US dollar. 20 Test Kit, Date Rape Drug Test (10 Strips / 20 Tests) - detects GHB and Ketamine 20 test kit. 2 tests per strip. 10 strips – costs 7,5 US dollars. <http://store.drinksafetech.com/drink-test-kits/> (access 20 April 2015).

³⁴ Producers of testers have to provide manual to users. Typical tester must be used as follows: “Each coaster has 2 tests (testing 2 separate drinks), one on each side of the coaster. Perform the test in a well lit area. It takes the activation of both test spots in one test character to test the beverage in question in accordance with this product. Make sure both test spots are dry, and free of condensation from the drink container. Place drops of the beverage to be tested onto each spot using a straw or your finger. Rub gently. Do not mix the chemicals from each spot together. They should remain separated for best results. Wait until dry. The test can take a few minutes to dry and get a result, be patient. If either spot turns to a darker blue color, one or more drugs which could be used in drug facilitated crimes may have been detected, <http://store.drinksafetech.com/drink-test-kits/> (access 20 of April 2015).

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PRAWNE I KRYMINOLOGICZNE ASPEKTY GWAŁTU PRZY UŻYCIU PIGUŁKI GWAŁTU

Streszczenie

Gwałt to bardzo poważne przestępstwo, a badania nad ofiarami gwałtu wykazują że bardzo często cierpią one z powodu traumy wywołanej tym zdarzeniem. W dzisiejszych czasach coraz częściej ofiary zostają odurzane specjalnymi substancjami pod ogólną nazwą "pigulek gwałtu". Pigułką gwałtu może być każda substancja, która powoduje wyłączenie wolnej woli ofiary i sprawia, że nie stawia ona oporu przed seksualnym napastnikiem. Ponadto, w przypadkach gwałtu z użyciem takich substancji trudniej jest przeprowadzać czynności dochodzeniowe i trudniej jest wykryć sprawcę.

Słowa kluczowe: gwałt, pigułka gwałtu, ofiara, sprawca