([Poem #34](http://wonderingminstrels.appspot.com/poems/34.html)) First Fig

My candle burns at both ends; It will not last the night; But ah, my foes, and oh, my friends-- It gives a lovely light!

-- [Edna St Vincent Millay](http://wonderingminstrels.blogspot.com/search/label/Poet%3A%20Edna%20St%20Vincent%20Millay)

DISCLAIMER:

While Public Art can be beautiful it is also in many cases illegal. If you plan to express yourself through graffiti or public art, be sure to know your rights! Here is some great information from Student Legal Services regarding your rights with the police and private security guards:

What Are My Rights if the Police Approach Me?

My Rights – Police \*

When police approach you: STAY CALM, BE NICE, AND REMEMBER:

1. You only have to give your name and birth date.  You do NOT have to talk to the police, you do NOT have to anwer any questions until after you speak with a lawyer.
2. You have a right to know the police officer's name and badge number.  They have cards with this information, and you can ask to have one to help you remember.
3. Police are not allowed to abuse, threaten, or treat you badly for any reason.
4. You have a right to make a complaint about the police. (See "how to get help.")
5. Police CANNOT search you or take your stuff if they are NOT arresting you.  You can stay calm, SAY NO, and tell police you don't want to be searched.
6. If police arresting you, they have to tell you why.  You have a right to know.
7. If you are arrested, police have to let you speak to a lawyer.  There are free lawyers for you to speak to.

\* source: http://www.slsedmonton.com/civil/homless-rights/#My\_Rights-\_Police

My Rights - Security Guards \*

1. Security guards work for private buisnesses or stores. They are allowed to ask you to leave, remove you, or ban you.  They have to treat you fairly and give you a reason why they are making you leave.
2. Security guards have to treat everyone equally. You can ask for a security guard's name and who they work for, and make a complaint. (See "how to get help")
3. You DO NOT have to give a security guard any information, not even your name.
4. A Security guard CANNOT bother you ifyou are outside, like on the sidewalk in front of their store on in the alley out back.
5. A security guard can ONLY arrest you if they see you taking something, hurting someone or committing other crimes like running from the police. Security guards can hold you until the police come.
6. Security guards can ONLY search you if they arrest you. If you are NOT under arrest, you can say NO. You do NOT have to let a security guard search you.
7. Security guards can ONLY pat search you. They CANNOT search your bags or other belongings without you saying it's ok.

\* source: http://www.slsedmonton.com/civil/homless-rights/#My\_Rights-\_Police

For more information on your legal rights, visit Student Legal Services in tEmily Murphy House.

<http://www.slsedmonton.com/>

780-492-2226

11011 88 Ave

Sexual Assault on Campus:

Sexual assault is a serious issue on campus, and it’s important to know what qualifies as a sexual assault. For more information regarding definitions of sexual assault, you can contact the U of A Sexual Assault Centre at 2-705 SUB.

Consent \*
Under the [Criminal Code of Canada](http://www.acjnet.org/), "Consent is defined as a voluntary agreement of the complainant to engage in the sexual activity in question."(Section 273.1) The criminal code further outlines the following five specific situations in which consent is not given.

Consent is not given if:

* It is given by someone else
* The person is incapable of consenting (i.e. unconscious, drunk, stoned, or sleeping)
* It is an abuse of power, trust, or authority
* The person does not say yes, says no, or through words or behavior implies no
* The person changes her/his mind

Coercion \*

Using pressure, threats and/or intimidation to force another to engage in sexual activity.  Some examples of coercion are:

* + Constantly putting pressure on someone (pleading, repeatedly asking)
	+ Making someone feel guilty ("If you love me, you'll..", turning away, acting hurt)
	+ Threatening to withhold or do something ("I'll break up with you...", "I'll tell everyone you...")
	+ Making false promises ("If you do this, I promise I won't ask for anything else", "I promise I'll do...")
	+ Implied threat (blocking the path to the door, physical size, previous threats)

Coercion is a common tool used by perpetrators especially in acquaintance sexual assault and child sexual abuse.

\* Source: http://www.uofaweb.ualberta.ca/SAC/nav01.cfm?nav01=23613