

90% of Campus Rape Accusations Are Bogus Says Top U.S. Dept. of Education Official

Ninety percent (90%) of rape accusations on college campuses in the U.S. are false, [according to](#) Candice E. Jackson, who heads the U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights. Jackson is particularly qualified to speak out about rape accusations: she was the victim of a sexual assault, and she represented sexual assault victims as a private lawyer before joining the Department of Education.

Jackson's comments about rape on college campuses were published in *The New York Times* on July 12, 2017.

Jackson described that the overwhelming majority of coed rape accusations were fueled by regret or revenge for consenting to being sexually intimate with a man ... or men. Jackson was [quoted as saying](#) that investigative processes have not been "fairly balanced between the accusing victim and the accused student." She said students

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proof of her guilt, while disregarding the prosecution presented no actual evidence she had anything to do with the carjacking and his murder.

Thenjiwe was released later that day, after two years and four months in Westville Prison near Durban.

Immediately after her release [Thenjiwe told](#) a reporter for *The Witness* newspaper, "I am so excited I can't even talk. First I can thank God. I worshipped God like crazy. I was fasting for two months at a time. I would like to thank my attorney, Narain Naidoo, and my advocate, Shane Matthews, for everything. But most of all I thank God. He is great."

Sources:

[Woman acquitted of husband's murder](#) after 2 years in jail, News24.com, April 6, 2017

[A free woman as judges overturn murder conviction](#), News24.com, April 7, 2017

[KZN killer wife to appeal](#), Daily News (iol.co.za), May 29, 2015

[Convicted wife denies her guilt](#), Daily News (iol.co.za), December 10, 2014

[Carjacking](#): the everyday ordeal testing South Africa, *The Guardian* (London), March 2, 2006



Candice E. Jackson
(twitter.com-cejacksonlaw)

have been branded rapists not only "when the facts just don't back that up," but in most cases there's "not even an accusation that these accused students overrode the will of a young woman. Rather, the accusations — 90 percent of them — fall into the category of 'we were both drunk,' 'we broke up, and six months later I found myself under a Title IX investigation because she just decided that our last sleeping together was not quite right.'"

The administration of former President Barack Obama significantly reduced the legal protections for a person accused of sexual assault on a college campus. Under Obama the Department of Education approved the handling of campus sexual assault allegations by extra-judicial civil administrative procedures weighted toward finding an accused person guilty. Among other things those procedures restrict the introduction of possible exculpatory evidence by an accused person, who can be found guilty by a mere preponderance of the evidence. Without the due process protections of a criminal proceeding there is virtually no check on an innocent person being falsely found "guilty" and branded as a rapist.

Current Education Secretary Betsy DeVos is considering revising the federal government's mandates regarding the handling of sexual assault allegations on college campuses under Title IX, to protect the rights of accused individuals.

[Title IX](#) of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in any educational institution that receives any form of federal financial assistance. Consequently, the federal government can dictate certain policies on every college campus in the United States that benefits from federal aid.

[Click here to read](#) *The New York Times* article that has Jackson's interview, "Campus Rape Policies Get a New Look as the Accused Get DeVos's Ear."

Sources:

[Campus Rape Policies Get a New Look](#) as the Accused Get DeVos's Ear, *The New York Times*, July 12, 2017

[Title IX](#), Wikipedia.org

China Paid Wrongful Imprisonment Compensation To 10,881 People In 2014 & 2015

In 2014 and 2015 [China paid](#) compensation to 10,881 people who had been wrongly imprisoned. The largest payment was \$322,000 to the family of Mr. Huugjilt, who was 18 when executed in 1996 after being wrongly convicted of raping and murdering a woman. Huugjilt's posthumous acquittal on December 15, 2014 after a retrial was based on the actual perpetrator's confession. The compensation to Huugjilt's mother and father was awarded 15 days after his acquittal. The compensation took into account the time from Huugjilt's conviction to his exoneration 18 years later.

In 1995 compensation to the wrongly imprisoned was decreed in Article 33 of State Compensation Law of the People's Republic of China. An award of compensation for infringement of a citizen's personal freedom is based on the daily average wage in China. On May 31, 2017 China's Supreme People's Procuratorate — which is the approximate equivalent of the U.S. Department of Justice — announced that based on the average daily wage in 2016, the payment to a wrongly imprisoned person was immediately being increased to 258 yuan (about \$38) per day of imprisonment.*

The fairness of using China's standard daily wage as a basis for wrongful imprisonment compensation is being questioned, even in semi-official circles. A May 2016 editorial [in the state-run](#) *People's Daily* newspaper argued: "The core



Mr. Huugjilt (Huugjilt family photo)

value of the Rule of Law lies in human rights. When the most fundamental right of personal liberty is infringed in prosecution of criminal acts due to the miscarriage of justice by law enforcement agencies, decent compensation should be given to the wrongly convicted. This is the inevitable result of logic in context of modern laws by which human rights are respected and guaranteed. ... Is it appropriate to equalize the loss of personal liberty for 24 hours to a day job of 8 hours?"

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