

Women must learn about rape, officer says

By Kim Kaady
Of the Emerald

Women need to change their attitudes and increase their awareness about rape in order to become less vulnerable to attack, a Eugene Police officer told about 30 students in Douglass Hall on Monday.

Officer April Norman, speaking on "Personal Safety: Rape Awareness," said women need to be prepared to respond quickly and assertively in potentially dangerous situations, rather than passively. "Don't be trapped by your own good manners," she said.

Most rapists have thought out the rape and have a good idea of what to expect from their victims, and so the key to thwarting a rape attempt is to act exactly opposite of what the rapist expects, Norman said. Women need to read a potential rapist and determine which response will work best, she said.

The typical stereotypical rapist with shaggy hair and a beard just doesn't exist, Norman said. She outlined four types of rapists based on studies of men who have completed sexual assault programs.

The first type of rapist is the sexual aim rapist, who usually plans out his crime and frequently fantasizes about his victim. He may hold no personal grudge against women, but is shy and unable to form close relationships with them. His self-esteem is low and he often shows remorse after committing a rape.

This type of rapist constitutes about 2 percent of all rapists. If a woman determines that she is facing this type of rapist, she should respond assertively and attempt to talk him out of the attack, Norman said.

She said the majority of rapists fall under the

category of the aggressive aim or power rapist. This attacker typically is motivated by anger and may have had a bad sexual experience in the past. His aim is to degrade and scare his victim into submission, Norman said.

Two-thirds of these men are married or have girlfriends, but, as with the sexual aim rapist, are still unable to form close relationships with them, Norman said. No single response has been found to work best with this type of rapist, but Norman said women who choose to resist must "go all out." Many rapists are only encouraged or excited when a woman starts to resist and then submits, she said.

The third type of rapist is the antisocial rapist, who constitutes about 1-2 percent of all rapists. His initial intention is not to rape but to steal, Norman said. He will rape only if the opportunity presents itself and also may exhibit such antisocial behavior as masturbating on a woman's clothing or defecating on the floor.

The sadistic or homicidal rapist is the fourth category of rapist and is the only type who is beyond treatment, Norman said. The attacker is frequently impotent, she said, and has usually been married and divorced several times. His aim is to panic his victim, often to the point of hysteria.

He has no feeling for his victim and fails to see her as a human being, as do most rapists, Norman said.

Although no rapes have been reported on campus so far this year, women still need to take precautions and learn to respond assertively when confronted, Norman said. It is estimated that for every reported rape, three to 10 rapes go unreported, and it's essential that



April Norman

women take an aggressive stand to reduce the incidence of rape, she said.

Norman advises women to trust their instincts in an attack situation and to be flexible when responding to an attacker.

"Rape is the sexual expression of aggression," Norman said. "Women have to stand up for their rights and learn not to be passive."

Workshop offers sex abuse advice

A four-day symposium on child abuse and sexual assault will give University students the opportunity to receive academic credit.

The Western Regional Symposium on Child Abuse and Sexual Assault on Oct. 29 through Nov. 1 may be of special interest to students in the fields of counseling, law enforcement, education, social work, psychology, medicine, nursing, child behavior and work with the handicapped.

The student registration fee for the symposium, to be held at the Red Lion Motor Inn in Springfield, is \$75.

The symposium will feature Dave Frohnmyer, Oregon Attorney General; Dr. Roland Summit, UCLA Harbor Medical; Dr. Michael Durfee, chief psychiatrist and medical coordinator for the Los Angeles county Department of Health Services; and Mel DeGraw, FBI.

Frohnmyer will be the featured speaker at the symposium banquet on Oct. 31. Students wanting to attend will need to purchase an additional \$15 banquet ticket.

Linda Christensen, public information coordinator for the Springfield Child Abuse Resources (SCAR) organization, says the program offers students a real view of what they will experience in related professions.

"We've gathered a very strong program with speakers and workshop leaders who are experts in the fields of criminal justice, medicine, treatment, prevention and education," she says.

Christensen also noted two symposium programs that have been opened to the public and will cost \$20 each.

The first program, "The Sex Offender: Personality, Behavior, Treatment," will feature Robert Freeman-Longo, director of the sex offender unit of the Oregon State Hospital.

"Fundraising: Getting Blood Out of a Turnip" will feature Brian Obie, Eugene's mayor, Steve Miller, U.S. National Bank, and others.

For more information about registration or University credit, call Christensen at the SCAR office, 746-3376.

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teaching because they are dissatisfied with the profession.

In order to attract more teachers, some states are trying to improve working conditions. Some have legislated a mandatory reduction in class size.

On the national level, the NEA is advocating policy changes in several areas to improve working conditions for teachers. Foremost the association is working for higher teacher salaries.

"To make the field more attractive, teachers need to be offered more money — that's the main thing," Carroll said.

But state and local governments control the purse strings. And, while there's an increasing trend among many states to upgrade pay scales, so far only New Jersey has significantly raised standards to where Carroll believes they should be. A new minimum starting salary of \$18,500 was recently approved by the New Jersey Legislature in hopes of attracting more qualified teachers.

There also are proposals before the House Subcommittee on Post Secondary Education to encourage more students to enter the teaching profession. One plan would give teachers extra time to pay back student loans. Another would give scholarships to students in exchange for a commitment to teach for several years after graduating.

However, federal funds are becoming hard to come by, Carroll said. And he doubts there is much chance of a major overhaul in the field.

While teacher shortages do exist around the country, finding a job outside of the Northwest is not a simple task. In order to find a job, a prospective teacher must first contact a local school district that has an opening. Neither the states nor the federal government maintain teacher placement services, although the NEA currently is considering establishing one.

After locating a job, the prospective teacher must apply for the position and confirm with the state that he or she is in fact certifiable under that state's regulations.

A spokesperson for the California Department of Education said prospective teachers would be ill-advised to move to that state without first confirming they are certifiable.

So, the burden of connecting with an employer still lies with the student.

However, some states are beginning to recruit outside their geographic area. According to the NEA, most school districts that do recruit, do it in the Midwest and Northeast. Michigan, Indiana, and Pennsylvania are states that produce a lot of teachers but have a declining demand for them.

According to the Oregon Chancellor's office, Los Angeles and several other California schools have done some recruiting in Oregon, but most states facing shortages do not venture into the Northwest.

Fagala said public school officials don't recruit in the Northwest because many students are not willing to leave the area.

He added that for those students willing to take the initiative to look for a job, the chances are "fair to good" throughout most of the Houston area that a qualified student can gain employment. In other areas of Texas he rated the chances as "good to excellent," especially if a teacher is certified in an area in high demand.

"Oregon," on the other hand, "still has an oversupply of teachers left from the last recession," said Holly Zenville, an assistant vice chancellor with the Oregon State System of Higher Education. "Students just don't want to leave the area because the living conditions and the working conditions have traditionally been pretty good."

For the prospective teacher wishing to remain close to home, Young said, "It's still a tough market. Employers will look at the person who really wants to be a teacher, not at the person who just wants a job."

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