

Improper reaction to assault may worsen child's trauma

By TAMMY LINGG
Collegian Staff Writer

The reaction of authority figures to a case of child molestation is a great deal to do with the psychological impact the incident has on the victim, the director of the sex offense program for the Connecticut Department of Correction said Friday.

A. Nicholas Groth said that not every victim of incest or child molestation will be traumatized. Through the use of examples, Groth said parents sometimes overreact to the sexual abuse of their child and cause further trauma. In contrast, law enforcement officials often handle a situation by communicating with the child on a level which he or she can understand. This type of communication can prevent further trauma and can prevent further traumatization of the child and often helps officials apprehend the offender, he said.

Several dangers exist for children who are victims of incest or child molestation. One is the damage done to their self-esteem, Groth said. Because of what has happened, people treat them differently than before. They perceive the child to be no longer innocent now that he or she has been prematurely exposed to sexuality.

But it is very important for children to be reassured that they are no different than before, he said. Another reaction by children to victimization is an inability to form personal relationships. Groth said. This happens especially when children are victimized by someone who is close to them, such as in cases of incest.

Groth said that the premature introduction to sexuality teaches the victims of incest and child molestation that sex is a means of control. This is a dangerous lesson for the victimized child and often facilitates the process in which the child moves from the position of the victim to that of the victimizer. Depression, anger and guilt are also emotions a molested child often must deal with, he said.

Because incest and child molestation are such reprehensible crimes, society has a tendency to

want to ignore them, he said. As a result, several myths have arisen concerning the crimes.

One myth is a tendency to think the child is lying, he said. "It's a rather curious thought, when you think about it," Groth said. "But somehow, in a society that represses sexuality so much, that shrouds sexuality with such secrecy, that avoids dealing with this aspect of children's development, people think this is the kind of thing that children are going to make up."

Another myth that has arisen about child molestation is what Groth calls the myth of the seductive child. Groth said offenders who used alleged seduction as an excuse for the victimization were either misinterpreting the child's actions or diminishing responsibility.

"Sometimes I've asked the offenders, 'What do you mean by seductive?'" Groth said. "What they described was simply age appropriate behavior on the part of the child. They'd say 'Well, she crawled into my lap, she giggled around me and she'd kiss me on the neck.'"

But when Groth asked them the child was, they often told him the child was as young as three years. Groth said he calls a third myth about child molestation the monster myth. This stems from the fact that most people find the crime so ugly that they believe the perpetrator must be similarly as bad.

In one case, Groth said, a child with a reputation of being difficult at school and at home claimed to have been abducted, locked in the trunk of a car, driven to an unfamiliar area and then sexually molested.

When the ensuing investigation found a clergyman to be the suspect, Groth said the child's story suddenly lost most of its credibility. It was later discovered the clergyman had molested the child. Another myth that exists about child molestation is that young girls are the primary victims. Although most of the offenders are men, Groth said boys and girls are almost equal in their rates of victimization.



'Udderly fun'

The buckets filled as John Walter (junior-mathematics-degree), left, and Scott Redick (senior-architectural engineering), right, milk Laura, center, a Holstein cow from the University Dairy barn, in the Dairy club's 'milk-off' competition in the Dairy Day Mall Promotion at the Nittany Mall on Saturday. Walter was the winner in the event.

Safety of pesticide residue questioned

By ADRIANNE G. BROWN
Collegian Staff Writer

The Environmental Protection Agency, which banned the use of ethylene dibromide (EDB) as a grain fumigant Feb. 3, has recently established guidelines for the amounts of residue that remain in foods already sprayed with the pesticide. However, some officials expressed a growing concern over the actual safety of these residues even with the guidelines.

Winand K. Hock, University professor of plant pathology and extension pesticides specialist, said the EPA has been aware of the dangers of the chemical for some time. "I don't want to answer for the EPA," Hock said. "But it knew close to 10 years ago that this material caused cancer in tested animals."

According to the February publication of the newsletter "Agrichemical Notes," written by Peter Slocum, director of public affairs for the New York State Health Department, said certain amounts of EDB had been shown to affect the reproductive systems in animals and are potential carcinogens.

"We have determined that the EPA levels did not provide the kind of safety factor that we normally like to apply for toxic chemicals," Slocum said. "It is a matter that requires a national action plan." Although the pesticide has the potential of being a health risk, it has never been positively shown to cause cancer in human beings, Hock said.

"The problem is that nobody can really at this point positively declare that a certain amount (of EDB) is harmful and a certain amount isn't harmful," he added.

Robert Metcalf, a biologist at the University of Illinois and a former member of the science advisory panel of the EPA, said he found that EDB was effective in producing cancer in 80 to 95 percent of the exposed laboratory animals tested. He added that it did not matter if the chemical was administered orally or by vapor.

"This is a very potent carcinogen (when compared to other pesticides)," Metcalf said. "Where our testing shows similar levels, these products will be removed from sale."

Robert Bunty, a spokesman for the state Department of Agriculture, said: "We have found no products in Pennsylvania which even approach those guidelines established by the EPA." He also said about 45 inspectors from his bureau have been going through the state, taking samples of grain products and testing them for EDB. Of about 163 samples tested, only 40 have shown any detectable traces of the residue.

"We are enforcing those guidelines that went into effect," Duny added. "We will take appropriate steps if we find anything."

Slocum said when there is no human exposure, scientists must base their decisions on the results obtained in laboratory animal tests. Although cooking may significantly reduce the EDB residue present in food, a danger still exists of being exposed to the vapors that escape into the atmosphere.

David Kurtz, an analytical chemist at the University's Pesticide Research Lab, said the pesticide is "a pretty volatile material." Kurtz said one problem that exists is that build-up is now causing houses with increased amounts of insulation. The insulation makes the house air-tight and allows little circulation. Although the EDB vapors are heavier than air, they

have a tendency for rising if it is hot or if there is a fan operating.

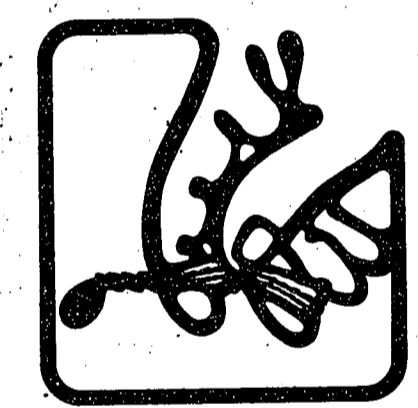
"You can still breathe it in," he said. The Bureau of Foods and Chemistry of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is currently conducting tests to measure the amount of EDB residue present in various food products. According to a prepared statement by State Secretary of Agriculture Penrose Halliwell, of 29 food products samples tested, none showed levels of EDB that exceeded the EPA guidelines.

"Our food inspectors will be sampling foods which have been identified in other states as containing levels of EDB above the acceptable limits," the statement said. "Where our testing shows similar levels, these products will be removed from sale."

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Modern love:

Technology's effects on relationships

By GRACE LOMONACO
Collegian Staff Writer

Today is the traditional day for love, flowers, hearts and cupid, but with the rise of technology, many traditions and personal relationships are affected with technical change. As far back as the Industrial Revolution, when jobs started taking people out of the home, technology gave the family less opportunity to interact.

When the typewriter came into being, it gave women a more respectable role in the working world, Vallance says. Before office work, women worked in sweat shops.

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intercourse is quite different since the television has been introduced to the home. He adds that psychologists say that although the family is in physical proximity, this does not necessarily put it into a closer effective relationship.

Media have affected society's view of sex and sexuality, explains his wife, Jean Vallance, a certified registered nurse practitioner at the Family Health Services. Advertisements we see "day and night are bound to hit us."

"We're not made of plastic, but women believe in advertisements, live by them, and men do, too," she says. "Americans have always felt that new developments are always right," Jean Vallance says. "The question is, 'is it really good?'"

Poole believes television has made relationships physically oriented, superficial and egotistical. "It's a total negation to the other aspects of a relationship," he said. "I don't think we blindly follow it, but society changes that way."

A trend has started that life is not consequential no matter what you do, Poole explains, but our actions are going to bring consequences. "There are all kinds of evidence that the bar value short, superficial relationships. The bar scene tends to be like that," he says. "But there's no place where people who want deep relationships can gather."

The pill, a liberator?

According to Theodore Vallance, the birth control pill has helped to liberate women but instead it makes them more exploitable. He says that the pill has made a big difference in love in the past 20 years," he said.

Jean Vallance says sexual freedom does not exist. Although women used to be moving towards the conservative side with men and women about equal in sexual activity compared to the 1960s when men were very sexually active and women were not as active, she explains.

The class discusses wide varieties of standards from abstinence to permissiveness, Zvonkovic says.

Families' future

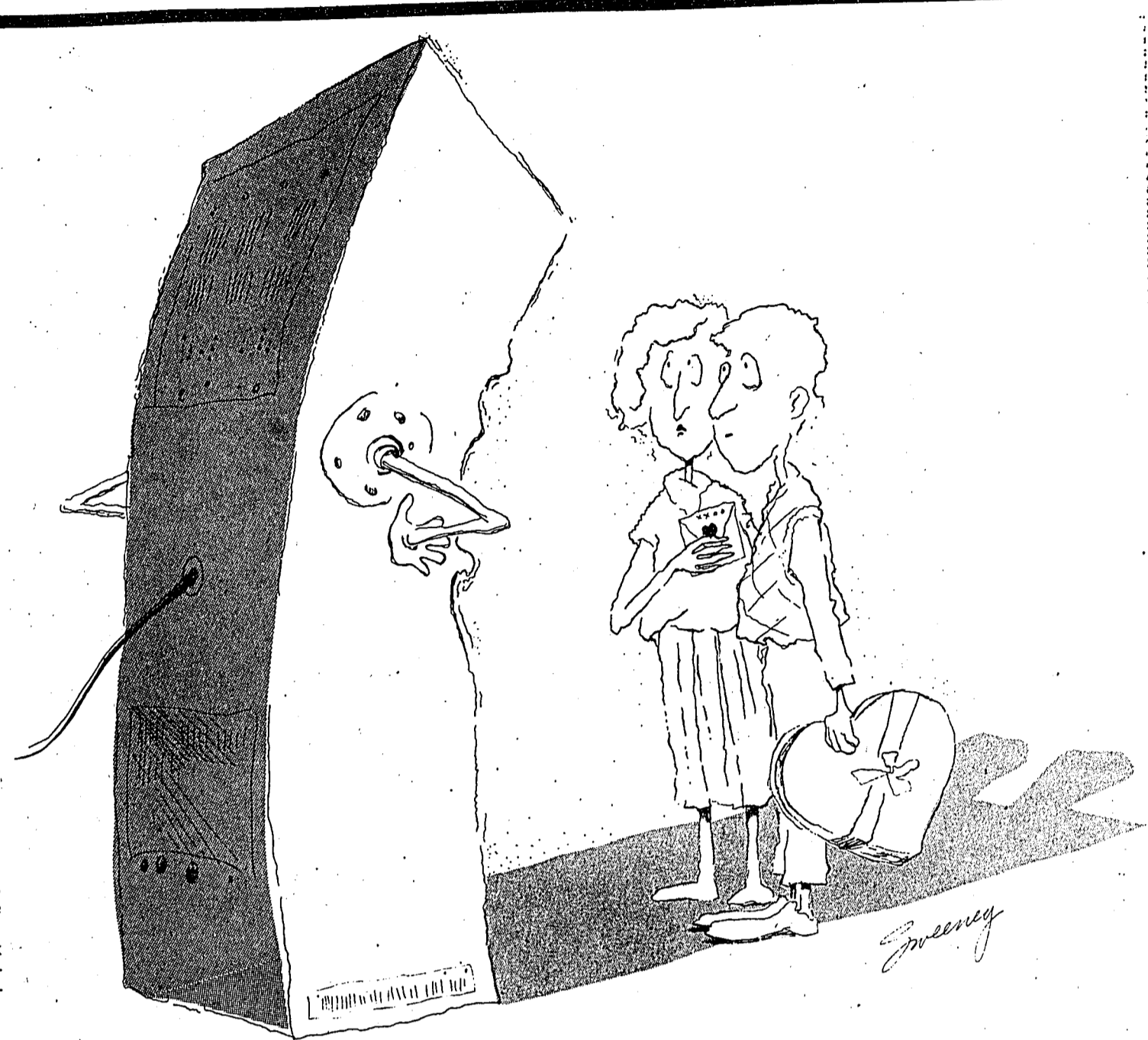
Vallance says our latest technology — computers — is a risk to freedom, though, because people's beliefs and attitudes are easily obtained. He explains, for example, through polls — similar to the Nielsen ratings which monitors what is being watched on the television — a political party can stay in office by finding out what issues appeal to various interest groups.

Also, this information can be stored to be used against a person in the future, he says. Yet, computers may help women and men to work at home as long as they have a telephone to transfer the work to the office. "Maybe technology can help if the mother is stuck in traditional roles," Vallance says. "Technology can do something for love in the family."

He says he is worried about both parents working out of the home. "Children need someone to raise them, and transitory babysitters don't set standards," he says. "(Children) need role models to tell them what's right and wrong."

Media and sexuality

The family is both an economic and an emotional unit, Vallance says. Family social



the quality of relationships with values, assumptions and family backgrounds emphasized.

"It's amazing how little some people communicate when on the verge of getting married," Poole says. "We'd all like to think that we love each other, but when the cupboard is bare, anxiety rises."

Social technology at PSU

The Undergraduate Student Government is using high technology to affect the social lives of the students (and professors) at the University with a computer date match.

USG business manager Lenny Piotrowski (junior-Hotel, Restaurant and Institutional Management) claims approximately 1,800 have already submitted applications to the

USG computer date match service. The applicants will receive their list of names and numbers of their date matches between Feb. 17 and 21.

Piotrowski says applicants would like to believe that the computer will find a match but no risk is involved because a full refund is given to those who the computer does not come up with at least three date matches.

"People tend to value short term relationships as if they were efforts when they really didn't try at all."

If the computer date match works, he says

he wants to meet someone with a compatible personality. He says the computer method is "just another way of finding a date."

Koenigsberg says he can see a lot wrong with the computer date match, but USG is making a good effort to match the right people. A little skepticism of it because the questionnaire does not ask all the questions it has to, he says he is not taking it too seriously and doing it mainly for curiosity and it would be fun to try.

"When you do, people are tired of the same questions like their term, major and if they're getting along with their roommate," he said. Berstein says the computer date match has to be, he says he is not taking it too seriously and doing it mainly for curiosity and it would be fun to try.

With a relationship in mind, Berstein says at least he will make a few friends.

Great lovers and gifts of love

By GRACE LOMONACO
Collegian Staff Writer

For everybody who is celebrating Valentine's Day with their favorite mate, some famous figures give some hints on how to really enjoy. According to the Book of Lists, here are some tough acts to follow.

The French film star Brigitte Bardot, at an interview when she was 40 years old, said she "must have had a man every night." If calculated from the time she was 20 years old for travel, illness, menstruation or rest, Bardot had 4,980 nights of sexual activity.

Another famous silver screen star, Mae West, was once quoted as saying "I do all of my best work in bed," when asked how she went about writing her memoirs. One of her anecdotes was one session of lovemaking with a prodigy named Ted that lasted 15 consecutive hours. Possibly a sexual marathon record?

According to his memoirs, Giovanni Giacomo Casanova seduced thousands of women although only 116 are named. He was seducing his friends' wives and daughters. He enjoyed taking baths with his companions while eating oysters, (supposedly an aphrodisiac).

An exotic dancer in Paris, but better known for spying for the Germans, Mata Hari slept with men for state secrets. It has been estimated that her "facilities" caused the deaths of 50,000 Allied soldiers. When the Germans betrayed her, six former lovers lover for male lovers who were fed drugs to supposedly erect a temple where she kept young male lovers who were fed drugs to increase their sex drive. It was in this temple that the queen practiced erotic secrets that she learned in Alexandria with up to 100 men a night.

King Solomon, the third king of Israel, enjoyed 700 wives and from 60 to 300 mistresses during his 40 year reign.

The man who gave us the word *sedition*, the Comte Donatien Alphonse Francois (Marquis de Sade lived a scandalous life of infidelity and sexual perversion. The Frenchman was involved in the Rosa Keller affair, when he tortured a Parisian

prostitute. He was tried and sentenced to death for being involved in the Marseilles scandal, an orgy where he was accused of sodomy, torture and poisoning participants with chocolate-covered bonbons. (Watch out for that gift of chocolates.) Sade was spared by the king and wrote "100 Days of Sodom" in which he described 600 variations of the sex instinct.

Nevertheless, be wary of the person who thinks he can match these famous busy lovers — even Attila the Hun died while in the act.

Not everybody is a great lover but they may want to impress that certain someone with a gift. Well, if the right gift just can not be found think of these more than generous love offerings:

Richard Burton gave Elizabeth Taylor the modest 60.42-carat Cartier-Burton diamond valued at \$1.05 million. But Burton did not stop there, he also gave her the most expensive mink in the world (at the time \$125,000), the 33.9-carat Krupp diamond (\$350,000), the "Ping-Pong" diamond (\$28,000), La Perestreza pearl (\$37,000), an emerald (\$93,000) and a sapphire brooch (\$65,000).

Cleopatra at a feast in honor of Mark Antony put two priceless pearls in a glass of wine and drank them to his health saying tribute to Mark Antony should far surpass the price of any feast.

If physical fitness fanatics want to impress their date they could give them a replica of the \$10,000 bicycle "Diamond Jim" Brady gave to Lillian Russell. It was gold-plated, complete with mother of pearl handlebars and spokes encrusted with diamond chips, emeralds, rubies, and sapphires.

It may be a bit extravagant, but remember, a single rose is approximately \$5 downtown.