

## SOMEONE YOU KNOW

The Panther's look into **sexual assault** and dating violence at Chapman University

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# Spirit of Chapman Award nominees catcalled

**Sabrina Santoro** | Assistant News Editor

Six female students nominated for the Spirit of Chapman Award were catcalled and harassed by male students during the ceremony that announced the award's winners at the Oct. 1 homecoming football game halftime.

According to an email from student government President Annabell Liao, the male students told the finalists to "turn around" and "shake it" while taking a photograph to commemorate the evening. When none of the women responded, Liao and senior Sara Wanous, who was nominated for the award, said that one of them shouted that "silence is consent."

"There were these boys that were clearly intoxicated in the stands that were shouting obscenities at women on the field, basically trying to get their attention," said Wanous, an economics and environmental science and policy major. "Obviously no one was turning around or granting them the attention because it wasn't deserving. It was just crude and no one wanted to participate in that."

Liao said that the catcalling was unwarranted and "depressing."

"All of the finalists are very kind, very hard-working and I think they were all excited to be recognized and it was a little bit shocking for someone completely uncalled for to shout 'silence is consent' at them," Liao said. "Honestly, it's just another reminder that sometimes that's what people think is OK to say about women. It's kind of depressing."



BONNIE CASH Staff Photographer

Spirit of Chapman Award nominees Tyler Porterfield and Tonia Williams were two of the six nominees that were catcalled during the awards ceremony.

Seniors Sam Schlernitzauer, Wanous, Tonia Williams, Rose Mackenzie, Allie Cohen and Tyler Porterfield were selected as finalists for the award by the student body, with the Spirit of Chapman title going to Williams and Porterfield.

"Even though the behavior of those men was frustratingly obtuse, that's why they're not on the field being recognized like the Spirit of Chapman finalists," Liao said. "I believe that the Chapman community as a whole does not condone catcalling or any unwanted advances that undermine the idea that consent is mandatory."

According to Dean of Students Jerry Price's weekly email announcements, the Spirit of Chapman Award is sponsored by student government and given to two seniors who have shown "outstanding character in their actions,

involvements, academics and achievements."

"I don't think it reflects well on Chapman students for the complete lack of respect, for each other and your fellow Panthers," Liao said.

Wanous said she tried to find a Public Safety officer when the men first started shouting at them to see if they could be removed from the game, but was unable to locate an officer.

"I wish that I had been able to find Public Safety to hold them accountable for their actions even if it was just getting kicked out of the game," Wanous said. "I don't know that Public Safety could have done anything beyond that but just showing that it isn't tolerated and that those opinions are not tolerated, they're not OK would've been nice."

## Respecting women, self-love discussed at philanthropy event

**Atharshna Singarajah** | Senior Writer

The Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority brought Kappa Kappa Gamma alumna and founder of I Am That Girl Alexis Jones to Chapman Oct. 6 to help Chapman students "Fleurish" by talking about sexual assault, respecting women and the roles that men and women play in those categories.

I Am That Girl is a nonprofit organization that promotes self-love and creates a space where women can discuss relevant issues, according to the organization's website. During "Fleurish," which took place at 7 p.m. in the Musco Center for the Arts and was the sorority's fall philanthropy event, Jones encouraged women to value their identities.

"We are a generation that actually consumes our identity, and it's wrapped up in the clothes that we wear and the things that we post on social media," Jones said. "We don't live in a society that values who we are, we live in a society that values what we do."

When speaking about sexual assault and respecting women, Jones said that it is a "human movement." She presented statistics about women and

men who get sexually assaulted, how everyone needs to be more educated on the topic and how people need to contribute in order to remedy the issue.

Kate Zuccaro, a freshman business administration major, said the biggest thing she took away from the event was that respect and consent go both ways in a relationship.

"It is a two-way street, no matter whether it's a relationship or a casual date," Zuccaro said. "The man needs to be respected, and so does the woman. She was so vulnerable with us that I think it really hit home for people."

Chloe Warren, a freshman business administration major, said it is not only important for men to respect women, but for them to look out for their male friends and make them aware. She said that men shouldn't be afraid to stop something that doesn't seem right, and should also not be wary of being vulnerable and personal with one another.

Senior Lindsey Trujillo, a member of the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority, said that Fleurish is Kappa Kappa Gamma's new annual philanthropy event. She said that the sorority felt strongly about facilitating conversations on campus and within the community about crucial topics in

society.

Trujillo said it is the sorority's hope that students attending the event left feeling worthy, empowered and comfortable having these conversations.

The Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority tabled every day in the Piazza with activities centered around themes of self-love and empowerment, Trujillo said.

On Thursday night Jones spoke to students and parents about insecurities and how society tells people to be a certain way.

"We all have (insecurities), that is the glue that holds humanity together," Jones told the audience.

Many students felt that Jones' presentation was impactful because she discussed difficult issues in a casual manner to which students could relate.

"She was very casual, which allowed everyone to accept her talking about her vulnerabilities and insecurities," Warren said. "Everyone in the audience could also sit back and think about their own insecurities and how it's affected their life."

## Incident Log

### Sept. 30

A Chapman staff member reported that a parking sign in the Jim Miller Structure was bent and cracked as if someone tried to remove it from the wall.

### Oct. 5

A student's bicycle was stolen from the Partridge Dance Studio between Oct. 4 and Oct. 5.

### Oct. 6

C.W. Driver, the contracting business building the new Center for Science and Technology, reported that several pieces of equipment were stolen from the site.

### Oct. 7

Bicycle parts were stolen from a bicycle parked at a rack outside of Sandhu Residence Center.

## Senate Updates

### Oct. 7 meeting

#### Limiting library access

The academic affairs committee is working on plans to limit library access to only Chapman students during finals week and the week before. The committee said that study spaces are one of the most requested amenities from students and student organizations, so it want to maximize library study space for students.

#### Community dog day

The student outreach committee has been planning a "dog day" event on campus for neighboring Orange residents and their dogs. A date has been set for the upcoming community outreach event on Nov. 12 from 12:30 to 2:30 p.m. The committee will provide more details and an invitation at future student government meetings as the event approaches.

#### Campus preachers

Student government senators discussed reactions from the student body regarding the evangelist preachers who were on campus Sept. 29. Student government is planning to release a statement about the incident and the reactions it provoked.

#### Inclusive language

Assistant Director of Cross-Cultural Engagement Leti Romo gave a presentation to senators about the importance of using inclusive language to help them talk to their constituents. Romo said that inclusive language will help diversity on campus, strengthen group and self-awareness and prepare students for the future by working with others to create an inclusive environment.

*Compiled by Sabrina Santoro*

# SOMEONE YOU KNOW

*The Panther's look into sexual assault and dating violence at Chapman University*

*The following content of The Panther contains subject matter and graphic descriptions having to do with allegations of sexual assault and dating violence.*

## Letter from the editor:

Every once in awhile in our editorial staff meetings, a topic comes up that feels more important than the rest. This week, the topic of sexual assault was so important to us that we decided to dedicate almost an entire issue to it.

Inside The Panther's "Someone You Know" special issue on sexual assault on campus, we set out to tackle stories about sexual assault from all angles. Sexual assault is an epidemic that is not limited to one gender, relationship category or reaction.

You're taught as a journalist to be an unopinionated watchdog and bystander. But there is nothing impersonal about interviewing survivors of sexual assault or dating violence.

At first, I was uncertain that our writers would be able to find sources. People don't talk to each other about sexual assault, and it seemed unlikely that they would want to discuss it publicly. Come last Monday, with the first announcement of The Panther's mission, I found out just how wrong my assumption was.

It turns out that once you create a space for people to step forward, the stories will come to you. I think I expected maybe one or two hard-hitting pieces to come through for publication.

What I didn't expect was for at least one person in every single one of my classes to pull me aside and say, "I'm thinking about writing about my experience of sexual assault for The Panther this week."

I didn't expect for the topic to come up every time I went to coffee with a friend that week, for them to ask if they could write about their best friend, their co-worker or their own experience.

I didn't expect strangers to text me in the middle of the night, wanting to tell me about their ongoing Title IX case.

Did all these people choose to write? No, and that's not the point. The point is that they could have and that's worth publishing.

We decided to title this issue "Someone You Know" to address the fact that even though Chapman is not an Ivy League school and we don't have Division I sports teams or a fraternity row, sexual assault is happening here. Someone you know may have been sexually assaulted. Someone you know may have committed sexual assault. And, three out of four sexual assaults are perpetrated by someone that the individual knew, according to a study by the Department of Justice.

Talking about sexual assault in the paper doesn't end this week - we intend to follow up on the issues we touched upon here. If you have something to say or respond to, send us a message - we want your voice to be heard.

Sexual assault shouldn't have to be a part of the college experience.

- Caroline Roffe, editor-in-chief

### Anonymity statement:

The Panther reserves anonymity for sources who may face danger, retribution or other harm, or have information that cannot be obtained any other way. This edition of The Panther has changed some names to protect the physical and emotional safety of individuals who have shared their experiences of sexual assault. The names of alleged assailants may have been changed to protect an individual from retaliation or risk of exposure.

## Resources

### General information

Sexual Assault and  
C.A.R.E.S. Coordinators  
(714) 744-7080  
Chapman's Sexual  
Assault Information Line  
(714) 744-7000

### Medical options

Emergencies  
911  
Student Health Services  
(714) 997-6851  
St. Joseph Hospital  
(714) 633-9111

### Emotional support

Student Psychological  
Counseling Services  
(714) 997-6778  
Community Service  
Program's 24 hours  
Sexual Assault Hotline  
(714) 957-2737

### On campus

Public Safety  
(714) 997-6763  
Dean of Students  
(714) 997-6721  
Office of  
Student Conduct  
(714) 532-6039

### Off campus

Emergencies  
911  
Orange Police  
Department  
(714) 744-7444

# Clery Act report reveals 6 sex offenses on campus in 2015

Kristen Weiser | Staff Writer

Public Safety released the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report Sept. 30 in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Act, revealing six forcible sex offenses that occurred on campus in 2015.

The six forcible sex offenses in this report are determined by three key factors: whether the assault falls under the Clery Act definition of a sexual offense, whether it occurs within the geography set for Chapman by the Clery Act and whether the offense is reported within a timely manner (before the next Annual Security Report comes out.) The three determining factors of the Clery Act often diminish the number of cases that qualify for the Annual Security Report, said Dean of Students Jerry Price.

“It’s a specific category and a specific geography,” Price said. “For example, there are instances in which we have to get involved under Title IX but they happened in locations that aren’t in the Clery geography so they’re not included in the stats.”

As a result of this, some students find the number of six sex offenses unrepresentative of all the sexual offenses in the Chapman community, especially when only a couple weeks ago Price stated at his State of Student Life Address that in 2015 there were 14 Title IX cases in which a policy violation was found and disciplinary action was taken.

“For the sexual assault data, I don’t feel very informed about sexual assault in the Chapman community as a whole,” said junior sociology major Victoria Cole. “I think it tells you about a very specific category, but

	2014	2015
Clery Act reports	6	6
Title IX cases	36	35

JAMIE ALTMAN **Managing Editor**

For a case to be reported under the Clery Act, it must meet three specific criteria.

there is so much more data that is not included that I’m sure students would want to know.”

Title IX presents more statistics than the Annual Security report because the two are defined by different parameters, causing certain sexual misconduct cases to be included in Title IX reports but not reported in the Clery Act.

“Title IX is not about crime – it’s about policy violations,” Price said. “Clery is much more focused on things that happen on or in a close proximity to campus. So if someone is assaulted in a house in Tustin, if it’s all students involved, we would still consider it a Title IX case to pursue, but it doesn’t fall under the Clery Act.”

Price announced during his State of Student Life Address Sept. 23 that Chapman received 68 reports of

issues related to Title IX in the 2015-16 academic year. Of those reports, 35 were forwarded for investigation, compared to 36 in the 2014-15 year.

Lead Title IX Coordinator DeAnn Yocum Gaffney said that a report can become an investigation if the university has jurisdiction over the incident — meaning it involves a student, employee or someone who has a relationship with the school — or is within Clery-mandated geography.

“Title IX doesn’t give us any leverage over the alleged perpetrator if it’s some stranger,” Yocum Gaffney said. So if a student was walking to class and they were assaulted by a stranger, it wouldn’t qualify as a case under Title IX, but it would under Clery.”

Due to the Clery Act’s geographical limitations, these cases are only

included in the data if they occur on Chapman property. Even if Chapman wanted to include cases that happened outside Clery geography — or were sex offenses that didn’t fall under the Clery definition in the Annual Security Report — it would not be able to.

Public Safety Captain Craig Lee said that if the school reports on a case outside of Clery jurisdiction in the Annual Security Report — such as including sexual assault cases that are outside of the geographical parameters set for the school — Chapman could be fined.

“We would love to put out every (crime) that happens in the Annual Security Report, but we can’t because over-reporting is just as much of an offense as under-reporting,” Lee said.

As a result of these discrepancies, Yocum Gaffney said that the university is considering releasing a separate statistics report on sexual assault in the future to help students feel more informed about sexual assault on campus.

Title IX involves private investigations and requires no public announcements of investigation progress unless there is an immediate threat of violent crime to the university community.

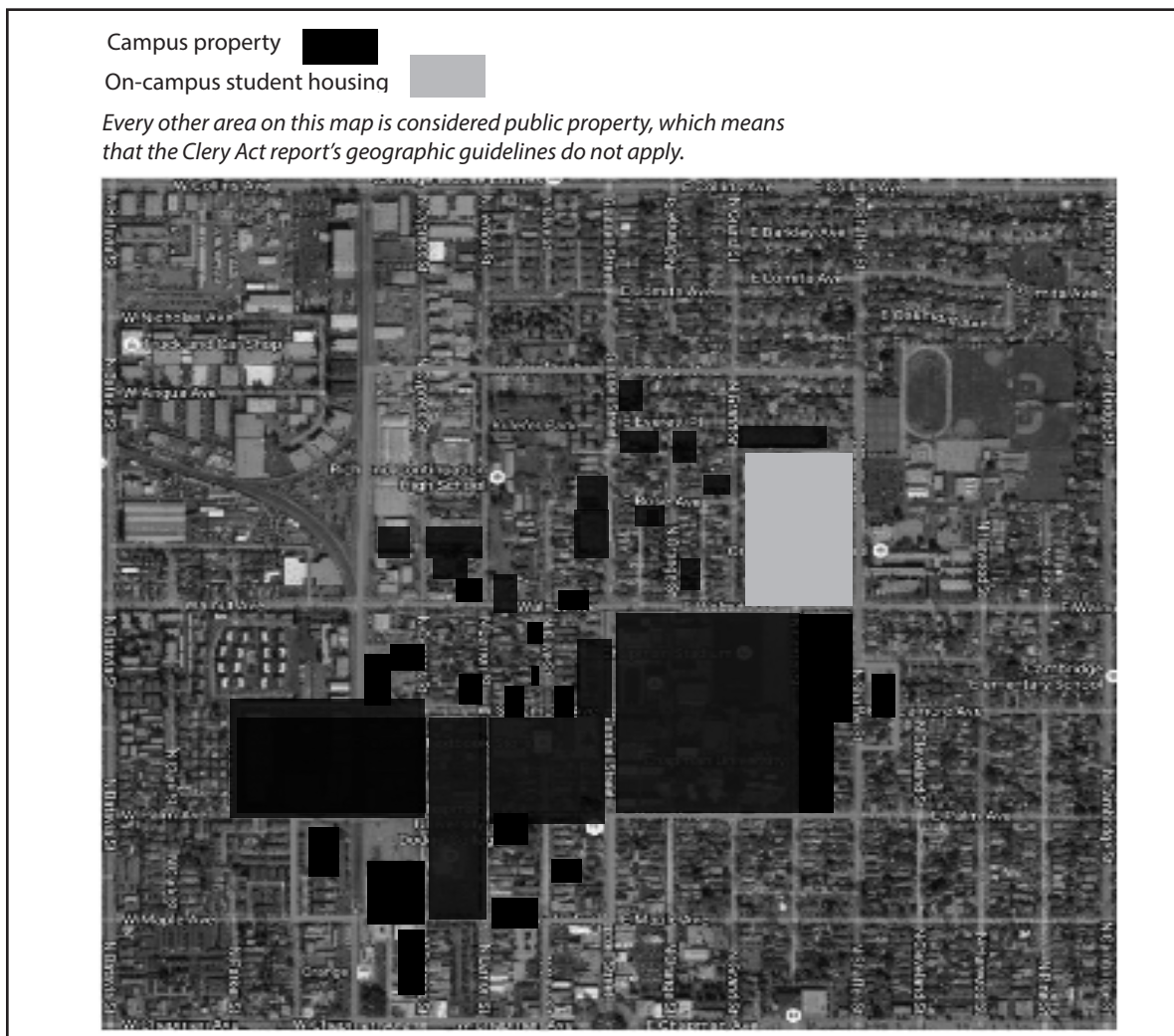
Administrators hope that students feel informed, but they are aware of the confusion that may arise from trying to understand both sets of statistics.

“We want students to feel comfortable reporting stuff to us,” said Chief of Public Safety Randy Burba.

To read the editorial on this topic, go to page 12.

## What incidents are required to be reported under the Clery Act?

Maps and definitions show requirements for incidents to be listed in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report



Map courtesy of the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

**On campus:** Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same geographic area. This usually includes residence halls or buildings used for educational purposes.

**On-campus residence halls:** Institutions with on-campus housing facilities must disclose two sets of statistics: the total number of crimes that occurred on campus - including in student housing facilities - and the number of crimes that took place in on-campus student housing facilities as a subset. This means that if a Clery Act crime takes place in student housing, the incident is counted in the overall crime statistics and in the on-campus residence hall statistics.

**Public property:** All public property, including streets, sidewalks and parking facilities that are within or adjacent to the campus.

**Off campus:** Any building or property that is owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution or is used for the institution’s educational purposes and is frequently used by students.

# Students overcome dating violence and abuse from partners

**Olivia Harden** | Staff Writer

In May 2015, Christopher Distler found himself in the emergency room wearing nothing but a pair of briefs and a blood-soaked T-shirt. Doctors and nurses worked together to remove shards of lamp that had been thrown at Distler by his romantic partner of 10 months at the time.

Distler, a freshman communication studies major, drove himself to the emergency room after a disagreement over Easter plans that Distler said escalated too quickly and got out of his control. Law enforcement officials questioned his role as a victim in the situation.

“I was questioned by police officers if I was a prostitute,” Distler said. “That was just the striking moment where I was just like, ‘(My partner) is awful to me.’”

In compliance with the Jeanne Clery Act, Public Safety released the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report Sept. 30. This year, the number of dating violence cases remained the same at one case for both 2014 and 2015, while domestic abuse cases rose from one case in 2014 to two in 2015.

According to the Chapman Code of Conduct, dating violence is committed by a person involved in a romantic relationship with the complainant, while domestic violence is in regards to a current or former marriage, two people who live together or people who share a child.

Rape Crisis Counselor Dani Smith said that 57 percent of students do not know how to identify dating violence.

“There is a large number of college students who have stated that they don’t know how to identify dating violence. And it’s like, ‘Wow, what does that say about our culture?’” Smith said. “And I think to combat it – I think we need to learn what is



Photo illustration by CAROLINE ROFFE **Editor-in-Chief**

Domestic abuse cases rose from one in 2014 to two in 2015, according to the Clery Act Report.

healthy first, how to be in a healthy relationship. I think we need to understand our own boundaries, our own rights and those of others.”

Although anyone can be subject to intimate partner violence, statistics gathered by the United States Department of Justice put women between 18 to 24 years old at the greatest risk for intimate partner violence. Dating violence affects anywhere from 10 percent to 50 percent of all college students, according to the statistics.

Two weeks after Distler’s incident in the emergency room, he reached out to his therapist to work through his emotions. Distler said that this moment motivated him to find a way out of the relationship. He cut off all contact with his partner in order to remove himself, didn’t take any phone calls or texts and avoided him at all costs.

“Yes, I knew that it was awful, but it took hearing someone else to really understand (that) this is not how

anybody should be treated,” Distler said.

Oftentimes college students aren’t aware that they’re involved with an abusive partner. Abuse can be physical, verbal, emotional, economic or any combination of the four, according to Smith.

Nathalie Larrea, a sophomore communication studies major, said that she didn’t realize the severity of her abusive three-year relationship until after it ended. She felt obligated to stay in the relationship because of the close bond she shared with her partner, whom she grew up with in Peru.

“We got so used to each other, and I didn’t understand if you are the person claiming to love me the most, why you would want to hurt me,” Larrea said.

Larrea tried to leave the relationship multiple times but her partner wouldn’t allow it, forcing the situation by showing up where she lived.

“He would refuse and still come over to my house,” Larrea said.

Smith said that situations in which

people don’t recognize they are being abused can keep them from reaching out for help – such as calling the police – and if they do get help, they are likely to drop the charges or change their minds. The best option in these situations is to listen to the individual and offer appropriate resources, Smith said.

“Let the person talk. Don’t put demands on them. Don’t put conditions on your help,” Smith said. “You just need to really be there. Let them know the resources, and then it really is up to them.”

Julia Ross, a sophomore strategic and corporate communication major, wanted to leave her relationship with her partner at the time, but he tried to blackmail her. Ross’ partner coerced her into sending nude photos by threatening to tell her Christian high school that she had done so anyway.

“I’m a strategic person,” Ross said. “I’ll take a certain amount of personal hurt if it means I’ll be safe in the long run.”

Ross said it wasn’t until she reached out to her mother and found it in herself to break it off that the relationship finally ended for good.

“My mom was the one who really helped me – I have relationships with teachers and with friends,” Ross said. “If he does what he said he was going to do (blackmail), I’m not going to be the bad guy.”

Proactive Education Encouraging Responsibility (P.E.E.R.) partnered with Creating a Rape-free Environment for Students (C.A.R.E.S.) to table on the first floor of Beckman to promote intimate partner violence prevention. The event started Oct. 3 and continues through this week.

Resources provided include a list of how to identify intimate partner violence and other various flyers and handouts.

# Annual security report shows increase in drug violations

**Sabrina Santoro** | Assisant News Editor

Drug violations among students increased from 2014 to 2015, according to the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report released Sept. 30.

Violations resulting in arrest have increased from one in 2014 to nine in 2015, and violations that resulted in a judicial referral have increased from 115 to 127 - causing Dean of Students Jerry Price some concern about campus drug use.

“I’m very concerned about student drug habits,” Price said. “Young people in general, they seem to be more cavalier about marijuana. I don’t think it’s as innocuous as some people believe.”

If Proposition 64, the California Marijuana Legalization Initiative, passes in the upcoming election, recreational marijuana use will be legalized under state law. However, Director of Student Conduct Colleen

Wood said that the conduct code applies to students on and off campus.

“Theoretically, someone could be found responsible for violating our illegal substances policy for smoking marijuana off campus,” Wood said.

Senior philosophy major Ashleigh Dennis disagrees with the policy that says students cannot use marijuana even if they have a medical marijuana card.

“If you’re a patient, you should be able to take your medication,” Dennis said.

Sophomore film production major Safi Nazzal believes that smoking marijuana should be a personal decision.

“We have to realize that some people that have a card have them for medical reasons ... People who are smoking weed are not getting the general public stoned with them. They’re doing it on their own and by themselves,” Nazzal said.

In the Annual security report, drug law violations are categorized by individual incidents that resulted in either an arrest or judicial referral.

Chief of Public Safety Randy Burba said that if the proposition passes in the election, it might cause an increase in drug violations because students do not realize that although something is legal off campus, it is still against university policy on campus.

“It will still be against the policy, it will still be a federal Clery violation, but I do think it might cause an increase because people’s natural reaction is ‘It’s legal so I can have it’ but they don’t always look at the specific university rules or federal rules,” Burba said. “I think we’ll have incidents at the beginning of the semester where incoming people will think they can have it but will get educated if they get caught that no, you actually can’t have it.”

DRUG USE AT CHAPMAN	
2014	2015
ARRESTS: 1	ARRESTS: 9
JUDICIAL REFERRALS: 115	JUDICIAL REFERRALS: 127

REBECCA GLASER **News Editor**

Drug violations can result in an arrest or a judicial referral, depending on the severity of the incident.

# California eliminates statute of limitations for sexual assault cases

Jamie Altman | Managing Editor

Although more than 50 women have come forward with claims of sexual assault against actor Bill Cosby, he only faces prosecution for one of those claims.

Andrea Constand, who accused Cosby of sexually assaulting her in 2004, revealed her testimony against Cosby last December just in time, according to the New York Times. Had Constand waited two and a half weeks to press charges against Cosby, Pennsylvania's 12-year statute of limitations law would have prevented her from taking legal action.

A statute of limitations is a law that dictates how long someone is eligible to be tried after that person has committed the crime.

In California, this time period — which had been 10 years — has been eliminated for sexual assault cases starting Jan. 1, 2017 after Gov. Jerry Brown signed a bill Sept. 28 that would allow sexual assault victims to come forward at any time after the assault — no matter how many years have passed.

The bill is widely believed to be a result of the many women who couldn't charge Cosby for sexual assaults they claim happened decades ago because the statute of limitations had expired.

"These women are the people that this really affects," said Kelly Broderick, a sophomore film studies

major who is a member of Creating a Rape-free Environment for Students (C.A.R.E.S.). "They're saying that after 10 years, we can't do anything? This could have more consequences too so that (perpetrators) know it's a lot harder to get away with sexual assault."

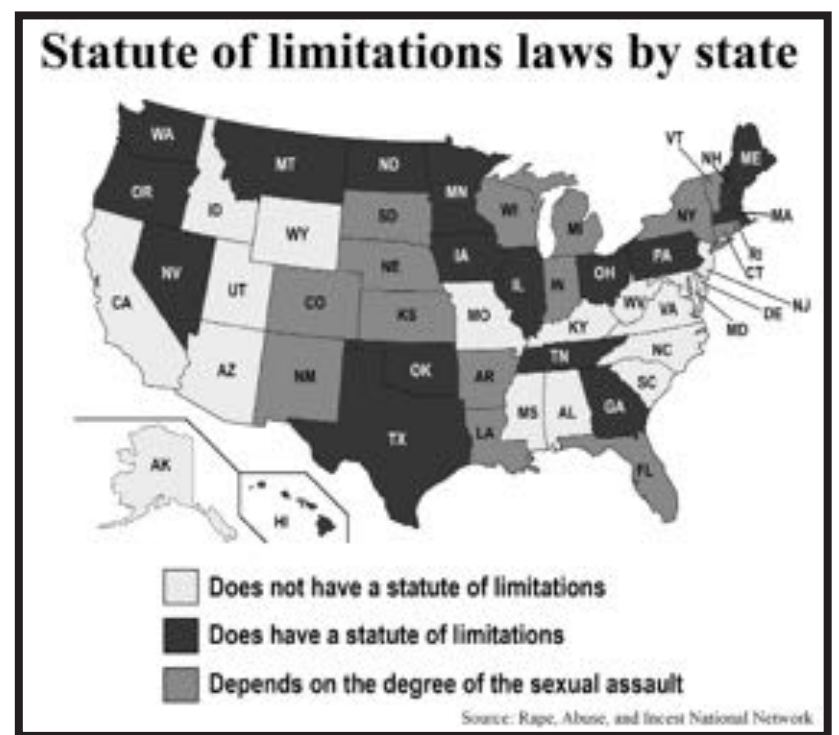
Chapman does not have a statute of limitations when it comes to sexual assault — even after students have graduated, said Lead Title IX Coordinator DeAnn Yocum Gaffney.

"People can come and report whenever they want to report," Yocum Gaffney said. "The only downside of that is when time passes and witnesses graduate, which would impact our ability to get in touch with witnesses or gather other data. But we would absolutely do that. We would investigate anything if it was a situation where we had jurisdiction over the matter. We would investigate it regardless of when it's reported."

Broderick said that this bill is "a victory for all victims."

"The rape doesn't disappear for the victim," Broderick said. "It's not like after 10 years, there's a disappear button and it just goes away. Victims are being so brave coming forward in the first place. They deserve to be heard and they deserve to be able to go forward with it and go to trial, if that's what they want."

California joins a list of states that do not have a statute of limitations for rape cases. The bill, filed by Sen. Connie Leyva, also



RONNIE KAUFMAN Art Director

amends cases for child sexual abuse. The existing law says that sexual acts committed against a person under the age of 18 can be reported before the victim turns 40. Starting Jan. 1, this statute of limitations has also been removed.

Broderick said that this new bill should help victims feel comfortable reporting their assaults, which she says is an important step in coming forward.

"The victim should have the right to do whatever makes them comfortable," Broderick said. "If they need to wait four years to feel comfortable coming

forward, then go for it. I am in full support of anything that makes it easier."

Jessica Quimpo, a sophomore kinesiology major and member of C.A.R.E.S., agreed that it's important for the victim to report an assault when he or she is ready to.

"Even though years have passed, people can still report being sexually assaulted when they are ready," Quimpo said. "I understand investigation-wise it's harder because there's not as much evidence, but it's a good way to encourage survivors to still report and be tried for justice."

## Fight or flight? Scientists say there is a third response to sexual assault

Rebecca Glaser | News Editor

*The name in this story has been changed to protect the individual's physical and emotional safety.*

Imagine being frozen. Stuck in time. You can't breathe, you can't think. And you certainly don't have the capacity to run or defend yourself.

That's what it felt like for Kate, a sophomore Chapman student, when she was sexually assaulted by a friend and fellow student in 2015. Kate, who had been sexually assaulted three times before, became panic-stricken and unable to move when she sensed that her attacker was about to take advantage of her.

"He closed the door and I knew that it was going to happen again. And you just kind of freeze," Kate said. "And I kept telling myself, it wasn't going to be that situation, it wasn't going to be that situation. But then it ended up being that situation."

While many associate the phrase "fight or flight" with sexual assault or other traumatic experiences, experts say that there is also a third response, referred to as tonic immobility, or "rape-induced paralysis." This response is caused by a release of hormones in the endocrine system, said psychologist Rebecca Campbell in a 2012 presentation at the National Institute of Justice.

Citing extensive research conducted by Campbell, Rape Crisis Counselor Dani Smith said that 12 to 50 percent

of people who have been sexually assaulted experience tonic immobility, with research indicating that the number is closer to 50 percent.

Smith believes that freezing can oftentimes contribute to victim-blaming and self-blame, because those involved in the situation will question why he or she did not try to fend off his or her attacker.

"He closed the door and I knew that it was going to happen again."

-Kate, a sophomore at Chapman

"People will say, 'Did you run? Did you fight? Did you scream?'" Smith said. "And so what researchers are finding is that a significant number of people in the situation were not doing that. They weren't running, they weren't fighting. They were simply freezing."

Although tonic immobility response is primarily experienced during an active sexual assault, people who have experienced sexual assault like Kate are at risk of undergoing this response in any situation where something triggers a memory of the assault.

"I've had situations where I've been having sex with partners, and all of the sudden I'm in a certain position that's similar, or even temperature sometimes, noises, smells- anything, literally anything- and all of the sudden I'm shaking and I can't breathe and I have a panic attack," Kate said.



REBECCA GLASER News Editor

Between 12 and 50 percent of people who have been sexually assaulted freeze in response. This is contrary to the belief that the only responses are fight or flight.

She also recalls a day when she was rehearsing for her vocal performance group outside when she spotted her assailant walking toward her with his friends, wearing a white T-shirt.

"I just felt my heart stop. And I stopped breathing. And I sat down, and every single white shirt that I saw from that point on, I thought it was him and I had the exact same feeling over and over again," Kate said.

Kate never reported her assailant because she feared that she would be blamed for her sexual assault.

"I think that rape culture is a very real thing," Kate said. "Everything in our society is based around this concept that women bring oppression upon themselves, that they in some way deserve it. And that's just, I think, historical subjugation. It's just manifested in a different way

nowadays, and that's through victim-blaming."

Miranda Beckum, a senior creative writing major, also believes that victim-blaming stems from rape culture, but did not realize that she had been sexually assaulted until she took a women's studies course in college.

"I had never even heard the term rape culture," Beckum said. "And then I went into class and saw this presentation on rape culture. And I had this lightbulb moment of 'Holy (expletive). Oh my God, I'm a victim.'"

Beckum had originally viewed her assault as a hookup, and was worried about categorizing it as a sexual assault because she did not want to make her friends angry.

Smith said that both victim-blaming and self-shame can play a part in individuals' reticence to report instances of sexual assault.

"Not knowing if they will be believed, not wanting to be a victim, a fear of retaliation, among other things," Smith said.

Smith said that while many different factors can contribute to a reluctance to report sexual assault, none of them are the fault of the person who was assaulted.

"No one has a right to hurt a person in this way. Ever. I don't care what a person had on, I don't care how much a person has had to drink," Smith said. "No one has a right to do this to another human being."

# Privacy and fear: why sexual assaults often go unreported

Malvica Sawhney | Staff Writer

*Some of the names in this story have been changed to protect the individuals' physical and emotional safety.*

"I walked into a party with a few friends and as soon as I got there, I caught this cute guy's eye," said Haley, a sophomore at Chapman. "We started talking and he took me to a kind of secluded place and started kissing me."

When she attempted to slow down the pace and suggested a change in location, he became belligerent and verbally abusive, Haley said.

"He was much bigger than me and when I slightly hesitated going further he became so angry that I was afraid if I said no, he might do something worse," Haley said. "So he dragged me to his car and with no one in sight for me to ask for help, I had no choice but to let him do whatever he wanted to me."

Later that night while attempting to find her friend and leave, she was befriended by another man at the party who she didn't know. He listened to her problems and denounced the other man's actions.

"He tried taking advantage of me while I was recovering from the other assault and when I said no, he just ignored it and went ahead and entered me," Haley said. "I was so afraid of the backlash, that they might say it was not a real assault for some reason and

that I'd be asked to leave my dream school, that I didn't report it."

A 2015 study done by the Association of American Universities found that the rates of reporting sexual misconduct to campus officials or law enforcement ranged from 5 to 28 percent across the 27 universities studied.

At Chapman, in the past year, there were 68 reports of sexual misconduct, 35 of which were forwarded for investigation.

"I feel very upset about those numbers, within the context of respecting anyone's choice of what they want to do," said Lead Title IX Coordinator DeAnn Yocum Gaffney. "We have increased reporting in recent years but by no means are we there and that remains a challenge for not only this campus, but colleges everywhere."

Yocum Gaffney believes that due to the traumatic nature of these incidents, victims may want privacy which results in their hesitance to report their assault.

"People sympathize with the perpetrator to the extent that survivors of sexual assault feel bad about hurting the perpetrator's reputation due to a 'misunderstanding' or 'ruining their lives' for reporting a crime," said Alicia Correa, a junior instrumental performance major.

Correa said she has three friends who have been victims of sexual

assault, two of whom never reported their perpetrator. Correa explained that this is part of the reason why she chooses to speak out against rape culture and victim-blaming, which can make people hesitant about reporting sexual assault.

Another reason some people cite is the fear of retaliation from their perpetrators.

"I was afraid that these guys would tell their friends and that they would ruin my social reputation and I just knew I would have to leave Chapman if everyone was talking about me that way," Haley said.

Haley made a Tumblr post to express her feelings regarding the assaults. Before she took it down, someone took a screenshot and sent it to her resident advisor. When Haley's resident advisor contacted her about it, she denied that anything had happened to her. Despite her protests, the resident advisor made sure to let her know what she could do in the event that she did want to talk about it.

"There was a disregard for the fact that I was not comfortable," Haley said. "This was also a factor in not reporting since it was one of my few actual interactions with the university about it."

Part of the job description of a resident advisor is to report any sexual assault cases if they know about them.

Sandra, a senior at Chapman, was a resident advisor when she was sexually

assaulted by one of her residents at a party. Her dilemma was about whether she could report her own assault.

Appendix 5 of Chapman's Student Conduct Code, also known as the Sexual Misconduct Policy, offers amnesty to students which protects them from being accountable for any violations of the conduct code, such as drug or alcohol violations, that might have occurred at the time of or as a result of the incident in question.

"I didn't want to lose my job or ruin his college and sports career," Sandra said. "Also he was my friend and even though he violated my personal space and forcibly grabbed and kissed me, I couldn't do that to him."

Sandra was sharing her problem with a colleague who, being a resident advisor, had to report her assault.

"(My boss) called me in and was focusing on the job that I neglected to do," Sandra said. "They were behaving like the job was more important than the assault."

Having already been through the reporting process once before, Sandra refused to tell them her assailant's name because she said that it would take at least two to three years just to resolve.

According to the Title IX section of Chapman's website, the university aims to resolve these cases within 60 days but they are subject to change based on the specific circumstances of a case.

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# Sexual battery in the first year

## How a Title IX case unfolded for two freshmen at Chapman

The name of the complainant in this story has been changed to protect the individual's physical and emotional safety. The name of the respondent has been changed to further protect the complainant from retaliation or risk of exposure.

Caroline Roffe | Editor-in-Chief

At around midnight on Oct. 5, 2015, two freshmen met to watch a movie, not knowing that this night would turn into a seven-month case on sexual battery.

Matt and Natalie had kissed the previous night after spending time with friends, according to the Title IX Investigation Report and Findings that Natalie provided to The Panther. Natalie said that she stopped the kiss because she was concerned how it might affect a mutual friend.

The next night, Natalie and Matt met at Matt's car in the Jim Miller Parking Structure to watch a movie on a laptop. Matt said in his report statement that they met at his car because "it was someplace quiet where they wouldn't bother their roommates."

Then, they moved to the back seat of the car and Matt initiated a kiss. They stopped kissing when Natalie got uncomfortable. Matt said he thought she was nervous because she had a fast heart rate, needed to breathe and became quiet, according to the report.

### NATALIE'S ACCOUNT

Natalie said the second time Matt kissed her was more aggressive. As he lay on top of her and pushed her into the car door, she felt pain and said "ow." She said she was not kissing him back and said "no." When Matt tried to take her shirt off, she froze and began to panic, according to Natalie's statement in the report.

When Matt put his hand under Natalie's shirt, inside her bra and began to touch Natalie's breast, Natalie said she started to cry. She said he also tried to slide his fingertips inside the waistband of her pants. She took hold of his hand and said "no" again. When Natalie started to cry, Matt stopped to ask her what was wrong, according to the report.

### MATT'S ACCOUNT

Matt said he didn't hear Natalie say "ow" when she was up against the car door. He said that there were times when he was on top of her and when she was on top of him, but mostly they were seated in the middle of the back seat. He also stated that he didn't hear Natalie say "no."

In Matt's statement in the report, he heard Natalie say something along the lines of "Sorry, I just can't do this" and "Stop for a second." This is when he said he stopped and tried to make her feel better.

Matt disagrees with Natalie's statement that he put his hand near Natalie's waistband and that she was crying. When investigators asked what indicators Matt had of Natalie's consent, he said "making out leads to grabbing."

### INVESTIGATION

Natalie reported Matt to Lead Title IX Coordinator DeAnn Yocum Gaffney for sexual battery, and the university opened a Title IX investigation Nov. 20.

"Initially I didn't want to cause any drama but then Matt was outside my classroom all the time so I stopped going to class," Natalie said. "Then I thought about how much I didn't want it to happen to anyone else."

Yocum Gaffney and Chris Toutain, program coordinator for student conduct, led the investigation, according to the investigation report.

"When we receive a complaint, we look at that complaint and do an evaluation if it's appropriate for investigation," Yocum Gaffney said. "It is under our jurisdiction if the person that's been alleged may have violated policy and is a student, faculty or staff of the institution or the incident occurred on a location that is on Chapman property."

Director of Student Conduct Colleen Wood said that when the university opens a Title IX investigation, the complainant (the person filing the complaint) will generally meet with Yocum Gaffney, Toutain, and/or Kristen Entringer, program coordinator for student conduct.

"The assigned investigators interview the complainant, they'll meet with the respondent if we know who that is," Wood said. "Sometimes they'll meet with witnesses. If appropriate, the university will look at security footage, card swipe records, parking lot transponder records - whatever may be relevant to that particular case."

After the Title IX investigation is complete, the investigators write a re-

port and come to a recommendation. They'll decide whether or not the respondent violated university policies. If they find that it is more likely than not that the respondent violated the conduct code, there are disciplinary sanction recommendations, Wood said.

On Jan. 22, after collecting documentation and interviews with Natalie, Matt and two witnesses - one who saw Natalie crying after the incident and one who was a mutual

**"It doesn't feel like I won this case, even though I technically did."  
- Natalie**

friend - the investigators found "a preponderance of evidence that the respondent violated the policies outlined in Appendix Five of the Student Conduct Code, Sexual Misconduct, Sexual Battery."

The investigators recommended sanctions that Matt be placed on deferred suspension for the rest of his time at Chapman, avoid proximity to Natalie at all times, complete Healthy Panther, write a paper and meet with Rape Crisis Counselor Dani Smith.

### TITLE IX ALLEGATION:

"(Natalie) stated that (Matt) sexually battered her by touching her breast over and under her clothing, pressing her up against a car door and ultimately laying on top of her."

### GLOSSARY

**COMPLAINANT:** The person who files the complaint (Natalie)

**RESPONDENT:** The person who responds to the complaint (Matt)

**SEXUAL BATTERY:** Touching without consent the sexual or other human parts of another directly or through clothing, in order to gratify sexual desire or to cause injury, humiliate, harass or degrade another

**AFFIRMATIVE CONSENT:** Conscious voluntary agreement by all participants to engage in sexual activity

**DEFERRED SUSPENSION:** If the respondent violates the same policy in the Student Conduct Code, he or she will be immediately suspended.

Definitions according to the Student Conduct Code

### HEARING

Both Natalie and Matt requested that the matter be referred to a hearing - Natalie, because she felt that the sanctions were not harsh enough, and Matt, because he felt that he did not violate the conduct code.

On Feb. 13, hearing officers Entringer and resident director Ryan Wilson held the hearing, which included interviews with Natalie, Matt and the investigation officers. Natalie said the hearing lasted nine hours.

The hearing officers determined that Matt did violate the conduct code and did not have affirmative consent.

According to the Title IX Hearing Outcome, provided to The Panther by Natalie, Matt reasoned that he had consent from Natalie because they had kissed the night before.

The hearing board determined that this was in direct opposition of the Student Conduct Code description "past consent does not constitute present consent."

The hearing board reduced Matt's deferred suspension to two years, strengthened the educational sanctions and banned him from participating in social functions for his fraternity and sports team, according to the outcome report.

"I wish I'd had more realistic expectations going in," Natalie said. "I wanted him suspended for one semester and then I was going to be abroad ... It doesn't feel like I won this case, even though I technically did."

Yocum Gaffney said that sanctions are meant to reduce proximity and contact between the two parties and create measures that would prevent the behavior from reoccurring.

"We are an institute of higher education" Yocum Gaffney said. "We are not the legal system, so that frames what we are doing."

### OUTCOME

Natalie and Matt individually appealed the hearing outcome to Dean of Students Jerry Price. Price decided to uphold the hearing decision but added a sanction that prohibited Matt from entering Natalie's residence hall. Price also changed the leadership ban sanction so that, if Matt completed all the other sanctions by June 1, 2017, he could petition to have the leadership ban lifted.

"I just feel like not enough came out of reporting for it to be worth it," Natalie said. "I still feel like he could go to a party this weekend or go to Undie Run and do it to someone else. I'd like to think that going through the investigation and conduct process maybe scared him out of wanting to do it again, but I don't know if it did."

This fall, investigators told Natalie that Matt was no longer enrolled at Chapman.

Even though Matt is not a student at Chapman anymore, Natalie said the case still has a big impact on her life. She attributes failing two of her classes last spring to the anxiety she felt about running into Matt on campus.

"I came into this process as a very trusting person. I try to see the best in people," Natalie said. "After you hear other people talking about your case, it closes you off. I don't think I'll ever be as open of a person after this. I used to have the mentality of 'trust someone until they give you a reason not to' and I think it's switched now."

Matt did not respond to requests for comment.

Yocum Gaffney, Wood and Dean of Students Jerry Price could not comment on Natalie and Matt's specific case.



# Art therapy: Q&A with Bri Tomlin



Senior studio art major Bri Tomlin sometimes uses art as a form of therapy.

Photos by CHLOE ARROUYE **Photo Editor**

**Chloé Arrouye** | Photo Editor

## *What is art therapy?*

Art therapy is a method of externalizing internal conflicts you have had in an art medium, and exploring it through the creation and interpretation of your work. Also, creating art can be a meditative action and can help you release negative energy.

## *How did you first learn about it?*

I had never really looked into art therapy as a means of figuring out any of my own emotional and mental discussions until I subconsciously began painting things I hadn't planned on painting in studio time. I was focused on other things and unfocused my mind and the work I made was a violent interpretation of this internal struggle I had been having with myself; while painting I had subconsciously been worrying over it and I had come to a kind of relaxed state by the time I put

down my paintbrush. I started reading about art therapy after that and began incorporating it into my own art practice. It was a really healthy way for me to deal with certain aspects of my life and to add another layer to my work.

## *When did you do your first art therapy?*

Last spring semester in my advanced painting class. After what I previously described, I wanted to focus more on the inner workings of my mind and heart and let that influence me in my work. It was a way for me to heal as well as extend these things going on inside as well as illuminate hardships over past occurrences in my work. All these paintings I have made are not just extensions of self but are also self-portraits.

## *What were your expectations or hesitations surrounding art therapy?*

I was apprehensive at first; it was like opening up the closet and

letting all the skeletons run out. But then I realized that I had to make these pieces for myself and in essence say (expletive) what people think.

## *How has this outlet influenced you as an artist?*

I approach my work differently now. Before art therapy I felt lost and wasn't making art for myself. Now, after going through this evolution of self and airing some of the most primal facets of my mind and heart, I feel more in tune with what I want to represent in my work and how I want to go about making things.

## *How has this outlet shaped your identity?*

It has made me stronger, a most definite empowering stage that I still delve into. I will always have some initial fear of showing people, in abstract form, some of the worst things that have happened to me, as well as some of the darker thoughts

that swirl in my mind. But the beauty of it is that this is all me, and I don't need any confirmation from anyone else that this is ok. I feel whole, one with myself. It's pretty calming, actually.

## *Why do you think it's important to do art therapy?*

I can't speak for everyone, but it can definitely help you. If you aren't feeling emotionally, mentally or even spiritually healthy this is something I think everyone should try. And it's making art for yourself, not trying to create something idealistic or attractive; it is something you don't have to share with anyone or that you can show everyone. It is a practice that I feel is underrated. If you are looking for a way to develop thoughts or feelings you have been struggling with then this is something you should try. It's called art therapy for a reason – it can help you.



Tomlin said that art therapy can help people externalize internal conflict.



Tomlin shows her next tattoo design, inspired by recent art therapy.

# Anonymous testimonies of sexual assault

The Panther put out a survey Oct. 3 to collect anonymous stories of sexual assaults at Chapman University. The following testimonies could not be fact checked due to their anonymous nature. Names within stories were removed for libel reasons.

Year: sophomore

Preferred pronoun: she/her

I went to a party my freshman year and was drinking. Next thing I knew, it was 5 a.m. the next morning and I woke up shaking.

My clothes were strewn around the empty room I woke up in. There were condom wrappers next to me. I didn't have my phone or my shoes and I had to walk back to the dorms in the cold, not knowing what had happened at all.

I was able to fill in the missing pieces by asking people who were also at the party and I know exactly who had taken advantage of me. To this day I have not fully admitted this to many people, but it doesn't change how violated I felt for months afterward.

However, this incident has made me a more aware party-goer and I have exhausted many of the reckless tendencies I once had. I refuse to let this incident rule my life in any way other than being more cautious of my own health and safety.

Year: senior

Preferred pronoun: she/her

One of my ex-boyfriends was emotionally, sexually and verbally abusive. He would slap and choke me during sex even though I told him not to.

I had grown accustomed to him pressuring me to have sex but one time he pulled my legs apart despite my protests. He forced himself on me and it really, really hurt.

Then he told me to cry. I asked him why and he said, "It turns me on to see you cry." After hearing that, I did begin crying. As soon as I did, he switched into an entirely different person: loving, comforting.

I was suddenly overcome with affection for him, as victims of Stockholm Syndrome often are. This Jekyll and Hyde persona was something I made excuses for and I convinced myself that he "didn't mean to hurt me."

Abusers assault their victims way more than the victims even realize, which is something I am still coming to terms with a year and a half later.

Year: '16 alumnus

Preferred pronoun: he/him

My first semester of junior year I was at a friend's party. He and my ex-girlfriend were still close and so it was normal to see her at the occasional party. I was a virgin and she and I had never had sex during our relationship. I admit I had quite a lot to drink that night but as a guy you never really think that sexual assault is something you need to keep your eye out for until you experience it.

After blacking out, I only have one memory from the rest of the night, the rest I learned from friends. I had passed out on the couch at the party at which point my ex started to kiss me which, of course, our friends thought was odd as they didn't realize I was completely passed out. Then she ordered an Uber and put me in it. My friends tried to get her to stop to which she responded she was just getting me home safely. We ended up in Anaheim at her best friend's apartment. This is the only part I remember as I began to regain consciousness. I was confused

as to where I was and why I was there with her, and then lights out again.

Next thing I know I'm back home in my bed completely naked and so is she laying right next to me. I didn't know what to do and to be honest hadn't even come to terms with the fact that my ex had just raped me. I drove her home in complete silence and then never said a word about it to anyone but my roommate.

To this day, I still don't know if I lost my virginity that night or if I lost it to my girlfriend who I met a few months later, who is the one who I deserved to give that to. I wanted to share my story because not many guys have the courage to. I've still never told the ones I love that this happened because "guys don't get raped" but the truth is we do. I did. And guys need to know that it's OK to admit if something like this has happened to you and to seek help if you need it.

It's nothing to be ashamed of. It's still something that affects me even after graduating and no longer have to see her around campus.

Year: senior

Preferred pronoun: she/her

The first time I was sexually assaulted was the same time I lost my virginity. A night in high school with someone I trusted has now become a night imprinted on my mind forever. While I'll always remember the feeling of having no control in a situation I didn't want to be in, what hurts the most are the aftereffects of sexual assault.

For months after it happened, I didn't go out. My parents just assumed I was focusing on my studies (to this day, they still don't know) but I was too afraid to go to parties or hang out with people anymore. The one friend who knew about this tried to coax me out with promises that she'd stay with me all night, but I couldn't trust anyone anymore. I'd been hurt by a friend and who's to say someone else I trusted wouldn't hurt me as well?

I ultimately decided to take the unhealthy approach and stuff my emotions into a little box and bury them deep within my body. Tell no one, pretend it didn't happen, move on. But you can't move on when you realize the way you act in certain situations is because of that event you're trying to black out.

Coming to college, I decided to start with a clean slate and not tell anyone about my past. But the past was always sitting in a corner of my mind. There are always those late nights in college, where you and your close friends start talking about the deep stuff in life. I tend to keep quiet on

those nights. I often get asked why I don't share as much as others do. Why am I so guarded? Because of him.

Because he destroyed my idea of trust and it's been irreparable since. Why don't I easily tell people how I feel? Because I'm scared they'll use it as a way to take advantage of me. Any flaw in emotional connection I make leads me back to him and that night.

I was sexually assaulted again recently. I was drunk, he was tipsy. My friends didn't realize that I was blacked out or that I had disappeared from the group. I woke up the next day at home, went to get breakfast with my friends and asked what happened the night before. Concern fell across their faces. I didn't know? I couldn't remember? They assumed I had consented. They assumed I was coherent and only slightly drunk because I wasn't stumbling around the room. They were wrong.

Sexual assault never goes away. It lingers in your life forever. I hate that I know so many other people who have to deal with this problem. Who have had to go through rounds of therapy or have never seen justice served on their attacker.

And this is exactly why it is so important to stand up against sexual assault. We have the power to speak up and attempt change. I hope that collectively, we as peers will take a pledge to protect both women and men from sexual assault and to intervene in any situation we recognize as non-consensual. Don't be a bystander to the problem, be part of the solution.

Year: '16 alumna

Preferred pronoun: she/her

I was a resident advisor my senior year at Chapman and it happened during training week. I had already moved on campus and started training. It was a Saturday night and it was the first night free we had gotten. I had a friend (who is not a Chapman student) come over and we were just going down to O'Hara's Pub in Old Towne Orange to get a few drinks. He was someone I did consider a friend. I trusted him. He's actually a friend of my boyfriend.

I got really drunk. Regardless of how drunk I got, I don't blame myself, I don't hold myself responsible. He took advantage of me being so incapacitated. I blacked out at some point that night. The last thing I remember is taking a shot and the next thing I know is I'm waking up in my dorm. I was naked in my bed. This guy I thought was a friend was naked in bed with me, asleep. My clothes were on the floor, my hair was a mess and when I woke up it was like 6 a.m. and I couldn't remember anything.

I was really scared because I knew I shouldn't be naked in bed with this other guy. I walked into the bathroom and that was the first time I looked in the mirror. My makeup was smeared all across my face. It was very clear that I had been crying. And I had bruises on my breasts. That was when I knew for sure that something had happened that I did not want to have happen. I remember just freezing, not knowing what to do or not really being able to process what had happened. I had to be at breakfast for resident advisor training, so that's all I was thinking about. I wasn't thinking

about what had just happened. I showered and got dressed. I didn't even wake him up to tell him to leave. I just wanted to get out of there as soon as possible, so I just left. I went on with my day like nothing was wrong. By the time I got back to my dorm later that day, he was gone.

A few days later, he texted me and was very nonchalant. He was pretending like there was nothing wrong. I finally got up the courage to ask what happened on Saturday night and he told me, "We had sex." I was flabbergasted that he was just assuming that that was OK. I said I can't believe he did that and that I told him no before so why did he think it was OK to take advantage of me when I was drunk. That's when the blackmail started. He said that if I told anyone, he would tell my boyfriend what happened.

Six months later, I started seeing a counselor at Chapman because I knew what was happening wasn't right and it made me very uncomfortable and very scared. It was still two months later that I decided that I wanted to get the authorities involved. My first step there was talking to a Title IX coordinator. I made an appointment with her and told her everything that happened. I wanted to report it and I wanted to keep myself safe.

I feel like a lot of times, when this happens on college campuses, universities and colleges try to deny that it happened or they'll blame the victim or something along those lines and that wasn't my experience at all. It was really reassuring to know that Chapman was on my side and they didn't question me or what I was saying at all. They believed me 100 percent.

## I'm still not better



Nishaa Sharma, sophomore strategic and corporate communication and peace studies major

It's been exactly a year since I was sexually assaulted, and I'm not better. If you and I are connect-

ed on social media, this probably comes as a big shock to you. I put a lot of work into convincing everybody around me that I had the perfect first year of college. In pictures and Facebook statuses, I had an incredible freshman year filled with sunshine, trips to Disneyland, beach days, meeting celebrities, networking and countless other amazing opportunities that being at Chapman has provided me. I hoped that by convincing everybody around me that I was OK, I would eventually start to believe it myself.

It's not working.

The truth is, my freshman year was consumed by fighting in a case against a man who thought he was entitled to me, whether I told him yes or no (and I did say no, I said no so many times). I won't go into too much detail but thankfully I got out of the situation before it got as bad as it could have been. Over the course of six months, we went through an investigation, a hearing and an appeal, and all three times, he was

found "responsible," a polite way of saying guilty of sexual battery.

This case was on his record. The school said they would suspend him if he did it again. He was placed on deferred suspension, a polite way of saying probation. Technically speaking, this case was a success. Technically speaking, I won.

This piece isn't about technicality, though. It's about honesty. And I can honestly say that when I had to see him every single day, when I have done anything from hiding in bathroom stalls and parking lots to missing classes to avoid him, when he walks around, standing outside my classrooms, without anyone knowing what he did and any sort of consequence, it does not feel like I won at all. He wasn't even banned from my residence hall until four months after I reported in order to protect his right to a fair investigation. But, by protecting his rights, mine were thrown out the window.

It's been a year since I was sexually assaulted, and I still suffer from debilitating anxiety attacks, waking up most nights in a panic with trouble breathing because I swear I can still feel the pressure of his weight on top of me.

Every time I see someone who looks even remotely like him, my heart drops into my stomach. I still have nightmares about that night and about the grueling nine-hour hearing, listening to him spin stories about that night and about my character and not being able to say anything in

response for fear of sabotaging my own argument. I don't remember the last time my heart wasn't pounding out of fear. Not a day goes by without me wishing I had fought harder, been more assertive, screamed or yelled even though I know there was nobody there to hear me that night. It's hard not to blame myself for letting things get to the point they are at now.

I'm not better.

Even though I froze that night, and my voice was caught in my throat, I don't want to stay quiet anymore.

I came back to school this fall and was told by Title IX investigators that he was no longer enrolled as a student here. I broke down crying in relief, having thought that this was finally over – until I learned the hard way about the loophole: Once a perpetrator stops being a student, the university can't do anything to protect you from them – not unless he talks to me, threatens me or does something physical to me. My no-contact order means next to nothing, and he's still constantly on campus and at Chapman parties and, honestly, could show up where I live and nobody could stop him unless I decide to take legal action.

This same loophole means that if the woman who pressed charges against Brock Turner hadn't gone to the police and had instead kept her investigation within Stanford University's system, Turner could have simply switched schools and started fresh with a clean record.

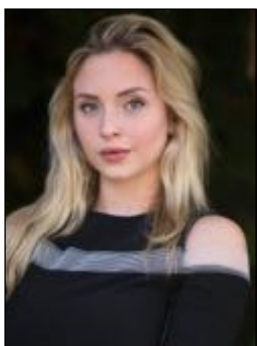
Hopefully, this fact puts things into perspective; this loophole SHOULD NOT exist.

Of all of the frustrations that the past year has brought, from intrusive questions about what I was wearing, if I had a push-up bra on that night, if I had been drinking and maybe misunderstood what was happening (no, we were both sober, and oh, it doesn't make a difference what you're wearing. No means no), to a hearing where I had to defend my own history with guys to show that I wasn't just making it up, to having to fight to get him banned from my residence hall and to be able to access my mailbox (a battle that started in November with a ban not in place until April), this little loophole has been by far the most frustrating.

All I know is that this loophole needs to be closed. Something needs to be done, because we as Chapman students, and students all over the country, have the right to be safe and protected on our campus. No student should be in constant fear of leaving her apartment, and I should be able to go to my classes, clubs and organizations without having to worry about running into him.

I don't know how we can fix this, but under no circumstances should an individual with a history of sexual misconduct be able to switch from school to school, getting to start all over and continue their predatory behaviors. Protecting one individual's privacy and rights at the expense of the safety of the entire student body

## Don't call me a victim



Danielle Shorr, junior creative writing major

My first semester at Chapman, I sat in my literature class pulling at my cuticles underneath the desk as the professor explained the rape scene in T.S. Eliot's

"The Wasteland." Two months prior, I had been sexually assaulted and now, sitting in class during one of the first weeks, I panicked silently in my seat. This was before I had taken the time to acknowledge the reality of what I had been through – a traumatic event that I had assured myself I'd get over quickly. But here I was, two months later, with the fragmented pieces of what happened taunting me in an English class.

Two years later, I am speaking at Chapman's annual Take Back The Night event, reading a poem titled "For the Girl Who Doesn't Know How to Say No." It didn't happen

overnight, this transformation. My reclamation of my experiences developed slowly, in the non-linear way that healing often arrives. It took two years, starting with a Google search to find a therapist, and then a session in the office of a stranger in which the confession poured out of my clenched fists. Today, I am not the same girl who felt powerless and weak, but someone who knows her own strength.

Even though I feel lucky to be at the place I've worked so hard to get to, I know that there's so much work left to be done. Not for me, but for the women (and men) who will be sexually assaulted in their lifetime. The comments made by Chief of Police Tom Kisela about the vulnerability of drunk women at the hands of "frat boys" and his later lack of apology about his statements is further proof that we're completely missing the point.

It has nothing to do with alcohol. Rape has nothing to do with alcohol. I wasn't drunk. He wasn't drunk. It's not a matter of "boys will be boys" and women needing to protect themselves. It's a mat-

ter of being so focused on teaching self-defense, that we forget whom we're protecting ourselves against. There's a reason I walk from campus to the law school parking lot with my keys peeking through my knuckles. Last week a man followed me around CVS for the entirety of my trip. The week before, a man followed me to my parked car. I lose count of how many times I am whistled at.

I was raised to know my way around a can of pepper spray, like the glitter-covered one that now hangs from my purse. I was taught to lock my doors as soon as I was inside, keep my drink close and not drink too much "because nothing good ever happens when a girl drinks too much and there are men around." We have programs and prevention, but we still don't talk enough about it.

And even though I know I am strong, I am also scared. In Orange, in Los Angeles ... it doesn't matter where I am, I know that somewhere close by, a man is waiting to use his masculinity as a weapon. This isn't about defending oneself. It never has been. Because

what if I let him in? Invited him over? Let him kiss me on the way out? Does it matter if he knew my family? Does being a woman in this world mean we must always be prepared to fight a war at any time?

I am speaking out for the next person who will be called a victim, who when called that, will feel like a fatality. I want him or her to know that after the destruction comes survival. This is a result of all of the times I have been worn down only to grow back harsher. This is for the girl who left her apartment today with a sharpened pencil in between her fist. For the one who still can't say the reality out loud. For the one who lost his or her voice in his heaviness.

Please don't call me a victim. I am not a victim – I didn't lose. Instead, call me a survivor. It took me more than two years to find the power to take back that title. I am not a casualty – I am still here.

## Make affirmative consent the federal standard



Doug Close  
Opinions Editor

Sexual assault is a national epidemic that has shown no sign of slowing, to the point where, almost with absolute statistical certainty, it's happened to someone you know.

That is the horrible point which we have reached.

I mean, we're at the point where we have a presidential candidate who think it's acceptable to "grab women by the

(expletive)" because he's a "star."

It is going to take dedicated societal change, and that is going to require the next generation's full, consistent education about consent and healthy sexual relationships in order to change the culture.

While this is going to take decades of work to battle, a good first step would be establishing affirmative consent as a federal standard for all high schools and universities.

In 2014, California became the first state to have statewide college and high school affirmative consent implemented as law. The following year, New York approved a law that requires all college campuses in the state to include affirmative consent in their school conduct code and Connecticut did the same this year.

As a result, schools in California, New York and Connecticut educate their students on the meaning of consent as it is defined by state law and university conduct policy. So if schools like Chapman are teaching their students that consent means a verbal, consistent and conscious "yes," what are the schools in the other 47 states teaching?

California law states that a "lack of protest or resistance does not mean consent, nor does silence mean consent. Affirmative consent must be ongoing throughout a sexual activity and can be revoked at any time."

But for the other states in the U.S., you won't find any mention of affirmative consent in their legislation.

This poses a massive problem. Because of this, theoretically, a student from my home state of Washington could be taught a "no means no" policy while growing up, then go to a college in California where the standard is "yes means yes." That does not excuse behavior, but it's plain to see how conflicting messages on what defines consent could only further perpetuate rape culture. Education should be consistent so that it cannot be used as a perpetrator's excuse.

Sexual assault is too big of a monster to be left up to individual states to define what constitutes it.

Part of the problem is that sexual assault is a topic that is rarely confronted head-on. This is why it was such a big deal when California, New York and Connecticut signed laws attempting to do just that – they recognized and defined the problem, then implemented legislation to educate students about affirmative consent and require universities to assist survivors in finding justice against assailants.

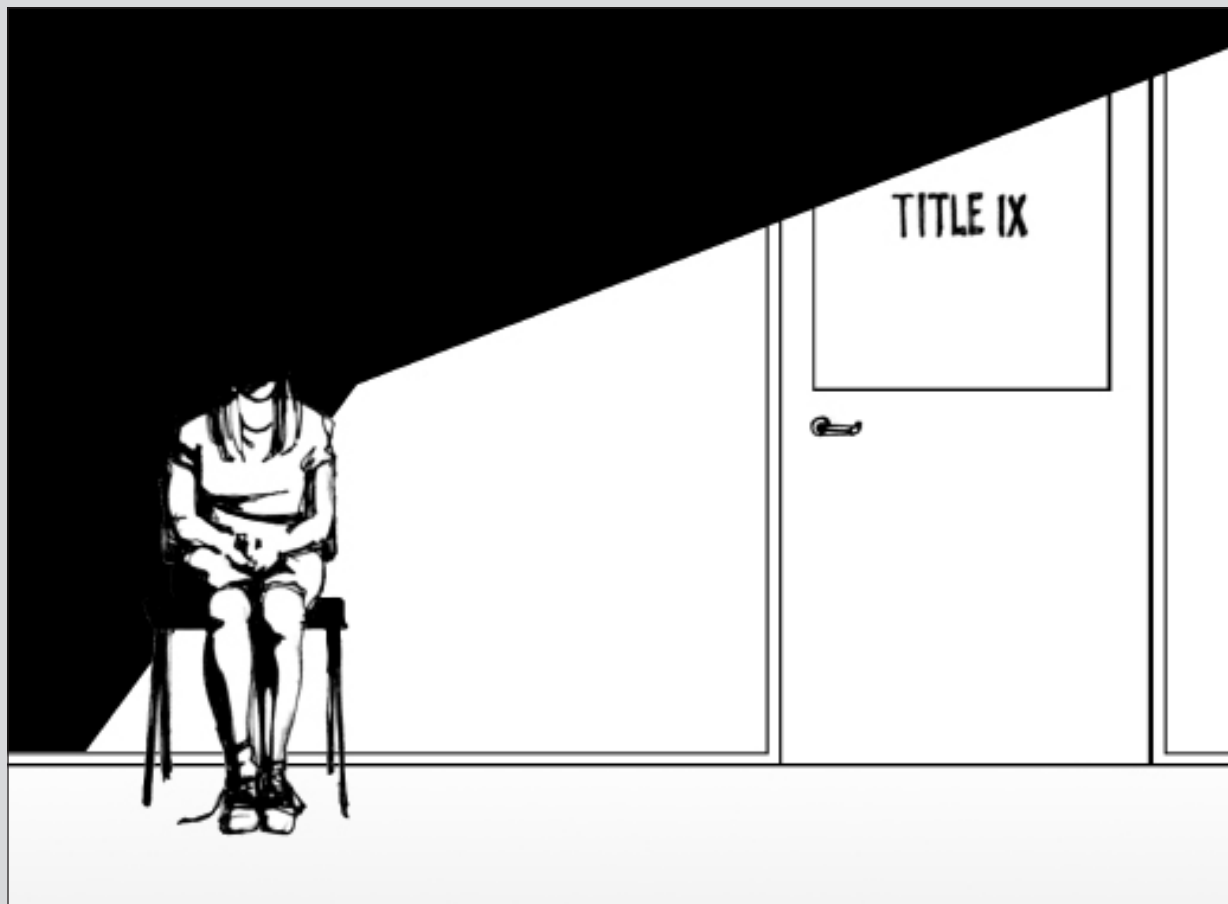
This is a good start. But this is a national issue. Sex is a universal aspect of the human experience. When we educate young people about topics as important as this, there needs to be a consistent message that is not only legally consistent, but morally. Affirmative consent is not something that can only be legally required – it needs to be required on a moral, human level, and that is only going to happen through changing citizens' hearts and minds.

That won't happen overnight. After we as a nation decide what absolutely constitutes consent (and I believe affirmative consent is the standard that should be nationally implemented), consent education can be strengthened by ensuring every student in the nation is receiving the same "yes mean yes" message. In high schools – as part of federally mandated sex education – we already teach sexually transmitted disease prevention, so why not affirmative consent as well?

The unfortunate reality may be that affirmative consent isn't yet actually widely accepted in real life. People still think it is "unrealistic" or can be a "mood killer," so they don't actually do it with any sort of diligence, partially because at college campuses in 94 percent of states, you don't legally need to.

These kinds of mixed messages are unacceptable and further damage the ongoing fight against sexual assault. The U.S. needs a stronger message that properly conveys rampant and unacceptable nature of sexual assault. Federal legislation against sexual assault that mandates education and awareness programs on consent and healthy sexual relationships would be a pragmatic step in educating the next generations to do better than ours and the ones before us have been able to do.

## EDITORIAL



Illustrated by Nate Mulroy

# The numbers don't tell the full story

The Panther Editorial Board

Public Safety's Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, which was released Sept. 30 in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Act, reported that six forcible sexual offenses occurred on campus last year.

But this number does not tell the full story. Not even close.

The Clery Report itself is problematic. For an incident to be included in the report's annual numbers, it has to fit a criteria that does not even include the kinds of situations where sexual assault is truly prevalent (like house parties).

For a sexual assault case to be included in the report, it has to fall under the Clery Act definition of a sexual offense, happen within the Clery Act's set geographical boundaries for Chapman and be reported in a "timely manner" (before next the Annual Security Report is released).

The Clery boundaries for Chapman essentially form a one-mile radius around campus. This greatly limits the effectiveness of the law. For example, if a student was sexually assaulted while walking along the shortest path from the dorms to the Dodge College of Film and Media Arts, the assault would not be within the Clery Act report's geography.

Due to that, it doesn't even come close to accurately summarizing the state of sexual assault as it pertains to universities.

The Clery Act was passed in 1990 to provide campus crime data, implement stronger resources for survivors of sexual assault and set national standards for universities to properly inform students of incidents in a timely manner.

But it's not 1990 anymore, and sexual assault and our societal understanding of the issue have progressed to the point where some of the Clery Report's approach is obsolete. The culture has changed. There are situations that exist today that a law written in the 1990s cannot properly legislate.

One huge flaw that damages universities' reporting processes is that over-reporting is actually punished.

As reported in our Clery Act report news story,

if the university reports an incident that doesn't adhere to Clery jurisdiction, it can actually be subjected to fines, according to Public Safety Captain Craig Lee. This only hampers universities and slows up the reporting process, as it is another thing that university officials have to worry about when dealing with the logistical side of things.

Another part of the irony of the Clery Act report is that it's 97 pages long. Realistically, what college student is going to sit down and actually read 97 pages of dense, legal language? While reporting should be as thorough as possible, the presentation needs to be streamlined into a form that is as accessible and comprehensive as possible in order to effectively educate the public.

So not only is the information within the report limited due to the constraints surrounding what kind of incidents get included, but it's also not presented in a way that is most beneficial to its intended audience.

It is difficult for people to place value in the Clery Act report's numbers for sexual assault because they know that the statistics do not hold the truth of the situation. Even school administrators know about how the Clery Act report fails to show the entire picture.

"It's a specific category and a specific geography," Dean of Students Jerry Price said.

"For example, there are instances in which we have to get involved under Title IX but they happened in locations that aren't in the Clery geography so they're not included in the stats."

In response to the limited and unclear nature of the reporting setup, the university has discussed creating its own independent report on Chapman-related sexual assaults that would pull from a wider range of data and cases. We would fully support this move.

Because what is the point of even having a report if no one places value in it? Worse than this, publishing numbers that don't represent the reality of the epidemic of sexual assault puts forth a false sense of security and is misleading when looking at the scope of the problem.

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## I didn't want his tea



Julia Swanson,  
sophomore  
kinesiology major

When we talk about sexual assault, we can reside in a place of comfort because the topic itself can be difficult to fathom. This is understandable. However, it doesn't mean we can neglect its severity for the maintenance of comfortable conversation.

When the issue of assault is brought up on campus, we students see numbers in the form of statistics, a clip of a party scene and a cartoon video of a man learning that he can only give his tea to a girl if she wants it. These lessons are effective because they teach students how to stay safe and avoid impairing situations by focusing on the meaning

of consent.

However, there is a lack of concrete details in the ongoing dialogue about the aftereffects of sexual assault. My hope is that it can become a thing of the past by acknowledging the emotional, physical, mental and social consequences that come with it.

I was sexually assaulted almost a year ago. I reported the case to the university about a week after it occurred. For three months, my case was investigated and tried. Then, for two months, I waited for the consensus about the severity of the case and his decision regarding any possible consequences for the defendant. During those five months, I watched my grades slip due to a lack of mental clarity.

I watched my desire to be social fade while both my longtime and more recent friendships hung on by a thin string. I wanted nothing to do with anything. Sexual assault isn't a one-night deal. It is not something that you are able to stand on top of in a victory

stance overnight. The feelings linger months, even years later. Sexual assault leaves you with a feeling of anxiety that creeps up your spine and overtakes your focus while walking around campus, wondering if you will see your assailant.

It is a feeling that you must hide yourself and swallow any emotions that fizzle up in order to remain calm. It is a feeling that you have a defined moment in your life that will never stop scaring you – that you're trapped in a world where you are only a statistic and that rape will continue to be a blunt reality. I know these things because I am a survivor.

These facts and emotions only brush the surface. However, I believe that sexual assault can become less common on college campuses when its true colors become something we openly talk about and when we accept the fact that the consequences aren't negligible details. Sexual assault should no longer be this thing we turn our heads away

from and fix only when it occurs.

Sexual assault is real – it happens.

The possibility of starting a conversation with people who have been through it will not only allow the victim to have a name instead of being a mere statistic, but it will also provide more information regarding its entirety. We can consider releasing more testimonials and speaking with individuals who have experienced the process when we fully and consistently educate students about it. I believe that by acknowledging the severity of sexual assault and hearing about it through the words of experienced individuals, we may find more of a desire to find ways to make it stop. Too often, it is pushed under a rug for the sake of comfort.

*Dean of Students Jerry Price could not comment on Swanson or her specific case.*

## Staff Columns

### A letter to my freshman self



Nazli Donmez,  
advertising manager

As an international student from Turkey, a country where women are silenced frequently, you know your privileges. You are so lucky because you were raised the same way as your brother was. Your

parents are your best friends. Even your brother knew they favored you over him. You never experienced an incident where you were not expected to speak your mind, never had a curfew, never had to lie about your choices. After spending 18 years in a country full of sexist, ignorant and often dangerous men, you survived.

You walked the streets of your beloved city mostly without fear, despite once barely making it out of an inebriated taxi driver's car. Interested to see if you were a virgin or not, he forced you to physically defend yourself. You returned home with pieces of his skin and blood under your nails. The marks you left on his face served as a warning for future passengers. Strangers have called you names, followed you into dark alleys, but somehow, against all odds, you

survived. You were celebrated as a woman, a daughter and most importantly as a person, despite opposite examples around you.

You moved to France and showed yourself that you don't suck at being a semi-adult after all. Now here you are – in the "freest country of all" – in California, with all the creative, easygoing, open-minded people you feel comfortable with. Well, not so fast. Here are a few things you should know, for your own sake.

During your second week at Chapman, excited for your classes and overwhelmed by the fact that you have to share a bathroom with five other women, you will be horrified when you overhear the woman who lives on your floor say about another woman, "It wasn't technically rape because she was asking for it." That is slut shaming for you right there. Be aware of it.

You will be livid when you hear the same type of women blame victims of rape for lying to get "attention." You will not be able to wrap your mind around how they function and how they could possibly think anyone would want to go through all that horrible bureaucracy and exclusion. You will meet survivors, friends of survivors and feel their pain inside you.

You may be really confused when the senior fraternity man you'll briefly date who takes pride in being

respectful toward women and tells you how much he loves his sisters also says, "All women at Chapman are crazy!" regarding rape accusations his fraternity faced that year. He will genuinely believe his "bros" are innocent victims of girls who "simply couldn't handle the fact that they weren't girlfriend material." That is rape culture for you.

You will meet men who believe catcalling is just something guys do when their testosterone levels are high. Not very gentlemanly, but nothing your pretty head should worry about. The same men will admit to you that they were more than once sexually harassed by women, too intoxicated to fight back. They will believe that it's their mistake, and why make a big deal out of it anyway? They got laid, what's the harm in that?

You will make friends – a lot of them. Some of them will tell you that they grew up in a very Christian environment and they were taught strictly that they did not own their body and not to tempt boys. You will rant about this mentality of shame and promotion of fear imposed on women starting from early ages. You will make it your mission to fight it. However, you will empathize perfectly and instantly when your roommate tells you she drives to her night classes because she doesn't feel safe walking around campus.

On top of all this, you will experi-

ence sexism. You'll have professors telling you not to be so sensitive and "to take a joke, jeez." You will meet female professors, advising you to stand up to their open sexism, never see their age or status as an excuse, unless they have been working at Chapman for more than 10 years. In that case, they are pretty much invincible.

All of this will frustrate you, yes, but hang in there. You will meet people who think feminism is about burning bras and degrading men. You will get condescending looks and idiotic comments. Some will only be interested in what you are wearing instead of what you are thinking. They will try to shame you for rising through your weaknesses and owning up to who you are. Keep in mind, us women are survivors, forced to redefine ourselves with every different role – to accept, adapt and shut up about it already. Well, don't you dare be that girl. Never let anyone put you down or silence you. Be kind, not just to those who fight the same battles as you, but to everyone. Treat people with respect and demand it back. Finally, don't let a misogynist sheriff's remarks or any other sexist jerk ruin your day. All women are warriors! Spread the word and you'll be fine.

## This change can make a difference in reporting sexual assaults



Caroline Roffe,  
editor-in-chief

Title IX has been around since 1972, but it wasn't until 2011 that protections against sexual harassment and sexual violence were really strengthened. I'm grateful to live in a time when colleges (including

Chapman) hire faculty whose specific job is to investigate Title IX cases. But the system is far from perfect, and while I know these difficult issues will not be solved overnight, there are practical changes that can be made to better the process.

Here's one: Move the offices of those who deal with sexual assault complaints out of Argyros Forum.

Director of Student Conduct Colleen Wood's office is located in Argyros Forum room 303. This is also the location of the Career Development Center, Civic Engagement,

student government offices and is soon to be the site of a cross-cultural center. I personally have never walked into this room without seeing someone I know. If you need to meet with Wood in Argyros Forum room 303, there is no privacy in the fact that you are meeting with a woman who deals with sexual misconduct cases. This lack of privacy is enough to deter someone from reporting.

While Wood's job as director of student conduct extends beyond the sexual misconduct category of violations, just the idea of having to pass familiar faces as you enter and leave the office may be enough to scare someone from coming forward. This applies to the other student conduct offices in Argyros Forum room 303 as well.

A 2015 study done by the Association of American Universities found that the rates of reporting sexual misconduct to campus officials or law enforcement ranged from five to 28 percent across the 27 universities studied.

People who have been sexually assaulted choose not to report for a variety of reasons. The study said the main reason students choose not to

report is because they are "embarrassed, ashamed or that it would be too emotionally difficult."

Reporting is important because it can bring consequences against assailants. But sexual assault is still a stigmatized issue and it requires the utmost discretion at every level in order to encourage people to come forward.

Like Wood, Lead Title IX Coordinator and Associate Dean of Students DeAnn Yocum Gaffney's office is in a major student walkway. It's connected to the office of Dean of Students Jerry Price on the first floor of Argyros Forum.

Because of the office's central location, you cannot have a meeting with Yocum Gaffney without seeing two Dean of Students assistants, in addition to anyone who waits for a meeting with Price.

To be honest, if someone sees you coming out of an office that deals with Title IX investigations, he or she is going to wonder if you are reporting or being reported. That's enough to deter an individual who is terrified of someone finding out about their sexual assault experience from reporting.

I have sat in the chairs outside Yocum Gaffney's office and while muffled, you can hear people when they are talking or crying in her office. When they exit her office, they are immediately confronted with whoever is sitting right there. No one should be subjected to that, which could be enough to deter someone from reporting.

I interviewed Yocum Gaffney and Wood for another article and I asked them what, if anything, they would change about the Title IX process and they both said the same thing. They want to limit the trauma a person has to go through during the reporting and investigating process.

This is a simple solution to limit a sliver of the trauma. Give the individuals some privacy. I think it would be easy to put these offices in one of the buildings or houses just off main campus where students can be discreet in their comings and goings. It works for the Student Psychological Counseling Services at 410 N. Glassell St. and it would work for Title IX employees.

# Football notches first conference win at Whittier

Jacob Hutchinson | Sports Editor

The Chapman football team (2-2, 1-1) won its first Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference game of the season Saturday, Oct. 8, when the Panthers traveled to Whittier College (0-4, 0-1) and took home a 34-10 win.

The Panthers hit their season-high in points scored against the Poets largely due to a pair of two-touchdown performances from junior quarterback Ricky Bautista and sophomore running back Brandon Medina.

On the heels of their Oct. 1 homecoming game loss when the Panthers threw five interceptions, head coach Bob Owens said before the game that Chapman “won’t turn the ball over this week.” And his prediction was almost correct: Though they lost two fumbles in the game, the Panthers had zero interceptions in Saturday’s win.

Owens acknowledged that the team is youth-heavy, which means he has to be patient.

“Whether we want to have the patience or not, we’re playing a lot of freshmen and sophomores when you look at our roster,” Owens said. “And so there’s just going to be some freshman and sophomore mistakes, and we’ve got to be patient ... We think as we grow through the season, we’re going to correct those mistakes, we’re going to play harder, we’re going to play more physical.”

Chapman opened the game slowly, allowing a Whittier touchdown just more than four minutes in and not scoring its first touchdown, a 4-yard run from Medina, until late

in the second quarter. The score was followed by a missed extra point from junior kicker Lucas Alfonso — something Chapman struggled to convert against Trinity University (Tex.) Sept. 24 — but would be the only extra point opportunity Chapman missed in the game.

Owens said that starting slow is a problem that needs to be corrected going forward.

“I feel like we still want to have that great first half where we’re clicking on all cylinders, on offense and defense,” Owens said. “That’s something that we’re so used to doing but we’ve gotten off to a very, very slow start this year in the first and second quarter.”

Chapman came out of halftime more quickly than before the half, putting a touchdown on the board less than a minute into the third quarter. Junior wide receiver Jacob Isabel scored a 61-yard touchdown from a pass by Bautista, giving Chapman a lead it would hold onto for the remainder of the game.

Less than four minutes later, Bautista completed another touchdown pass, this time a 44-yard play caught by senior wide receiver Ethan Weinstein. Alfonso put away the two extra points following the touchdowns, putting Chapman up 20-7 less than five minutes into the second half.

Owens said the team was more relaxed in the second half.

“To begin with, good defense kept the game tight and didn’t allow Whittier to have offensive success going into halftime,” Owens said. “And then we came back in the third



Courtesy of Larry Newman

Freshman running back Jake Newman congratulates junior wide receiver Jacob Isabel for his touchdown in the third quarter against Whittier College Oct. 8.

quarter and just relaxed and started playing football like we’re capable of and we got two quick touchdowns and it just kind of blew the game open.”

Medina added another touchdown on a 1-yard run late in the third quarter to put the Panthers up 27-7. Whittier scored a field goal a few minutes into the fourth quarter, but Chapman quickly responded with its final touchdown, a 1-yard run by sophomore fullback Chandler Wong.

Owens said he hoped the team would be able to build off the win going forward.

“I want to hope that that’s a very positive sign for our guys, just recognizing that we can have an explosive quarter like that and that we can consistently play good, tough defense through 60 minutes of football,” Owens said. “I think our guys felt very good in the second half of the game and were able to just relax and play.”

Chapman will remain on the road for its next game on Oct. 15, when it will travel to the University of Redlands (3-1, 2-0) for a 7 p.m. game.

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## Derrick Rose case exemplifies stigma of rape allegations in sports



Jacob Hutchinson  
Sports Editor

2011 MVP, was traded to my favorite basketball team, the New York Knicks, over the summer.

Along with his friends Randall Hampton and Ryan Allen, Rose is embroiled in a \$21.5 million civil lawsuit which began Oct. 4 and was filed by a Jane Doe who has claimed that Rose and the two other men gang-raped her while she was unconscious.

Rose is expected to be the defining factor in how far the Knicks progress this season and that fills me with a huge internal conflict, because, as the title of The Ringer article states, "You Can't Separate Derrick Rose the Knick From Derrick Rose the Defendant." It's hard to root for a team when you know one of its most important players will, whether found guilty of rape or not, be back for the regular season unless prevented by the NBA.

These incidents are far, far too common in both college and professional sports, almost always turning into a case of he-said, she-said, with the female plaintiff usually being smeared by the defense teams and the media.

Chapman football head coach Bob Owens said he talks to his players about respecting other people as well as conducting themselves responsibly.

"We talk about 'the Chapman way' and the Chapman attitude, which we think is really important here," Owens said. "We talk about Title IX, we talk about respect and being courteous to females on campus and we talk about the responsibility you have with a shared space ... that you need to respect the fact that you're sharing space with other people."

Rose is one of the many athletes who seems to have missed a message like Owens', yet the focus of his trial is largely on the character of Doe, not his own.

On the surface, a narrative crafted by Rose's lawyers emerges. They say Doe is Rose's estranged ex-girlfriend who no longer gets the benefits from dating him and is just suing him for the money.

I want to make it abundantly clear how inaccurate and detestable those types of pervasive narratives are when it comes to rape allegations against male athletes.

Because of their star status, there emerges this notion that they couldn't possibly rape another person because why would they need to? And who is this person suing them but some woman who thinks she can get attention and money out of it, right? Wrong.

These notions seem to be disturbingly engrained in the psyches of sports fans who don't want to believe their immaculate, untouchable athletes could possibly commit such heinous crimes.

People, overwhelmingly men, try to think of any excuse they can for why the athlete "couldn't possibly

have done" what's being shown that he or she likely did.

Rose's lawyers are exploiting his star power and their defense is both expected and appalling. After Rose entered the courtroom two days and two hours after the trial started, Doe began to cry, prompting Rose's lawyers to complain that they, "couldn't have her crying all day." From the outset, Rose's lawyers have gone on the offensive, trying to smear Doe as a sexually suggestive "gold-digger."

They said before the case, "This is not a rape case. It's pure and simple extortion by a plaintiff who wants to hide behind the cloak of anonymity while seeking millions in damages from a celebrity."

It's impossible to deny that he and his friends engaged in some very questionable behavior. After Doe left Rose's house with a friend - who said it was "very obvious" Doe was intoxicated and had even burnt her hand earlier in the night - there is a series of texts between her and Rose in which Rose says, "He (Allen) bringing u back here and we gon make sure u get to work."

Doe eventually stopped responding to Rose and Allen at 2:12 a.m., missing nine combined texts and calls from them. The last text from Rose at 2:52 a.m. read, "Wake yo (expletive) up."

Doe said she woke up the next morning "fully dressed and wet with lubricant," with blood on her splayed sheets and a used condom on the ground. Her roommate said Doe had to ask her whether there were men in her room that night and Rose's toxicologist said Doe had an estimated blood alcohol content level of 0.20 that night.

Rose said on the stand Oct. 7 that Doe agreed to let the three men have sex with her, despite acknowledging in his deposition that she did not say anything that led him to believe she wanted to have sex with them. He said he had assumed consent due to previous sexual encounters with Doe, saying, "In my mind, she consented every time we had sex. Why wouldn't she do it that time?"

If Rose wins his case, it's not because he and his two friends didn't have sex with Doe. It will be because the narrative of him being a star athlete and questioning Doe's motives will complicate the already difficult issue of proving or disproving consent.

All I can hope is that if Rose is found guilty, he gets a substantial punishment from the NBA and not a slap on the wrist like the meager eight-game suspension Sacramento Kings point guard Darren Collison recently got for a misdemeanor domestic battery conviction.

As a Knicks fan, I want to see my team be competitive. But if supporting a man who possibly gang-raped a woman is needed for that to be possible, then that's not something I can get behind, whether other fans will or not.

Ignoring the facts isn't just being ignorant. It's dismissing evidence of bad character because it's inconvenient for your fandom and easier to look to Rose's - or any other athlete's - star status and physical abilities rather than accept that he might truly be a bad person. That ignorance is exactly why athletes get away with rape and domestic abuse with little or no punishment so often and it's why lawsuits against them rarely ever go as far as they should.

## Women's soccer struggles in 2 losses

Jayson King |  
Staff Writer

The women's soccer team fell to Claremont-Mudd-Scripps on Wednesday and Whittier College on Saturday 5-1 and 1-0, respectively.

In the Oct. 5 5-1 away loss at the hands of the Claremont-Mudd-Scripps Athenas (8-5, 6-2), Chapman was held to only five shots. The Athenas were able to take the lead early on and managed to hold on for the win.

Head coach Courtney Calderon said the team needed to work on its shooting. "Our forwards need a ton of repetition of shooting," Calderon said. "They are taking the time on their own to get better. Just step in the right direction."

The Panthers (5-6-1, 2-5-1) tried to put the loss behind them against the Whittier Poets (4-4-4, 2-3-3) on Oct. 8 but were unable to come away with a victory, losing 1-0 at home.

"We just need to finish chances," Calderon said. "That's what it comes down to. We don't finish chances and we give teams like this (Whittier), that aren't better than us, opportunities to win. Nothing taken away from their win - they battled us for it."

Calderon said the team's focus is day-to-day improvement.

"Our focus is one day at a time - we need to get better as individuals and as a team," Calderon said. "Also, we are slowly getting



ALLIE CAMP Staff Photographer

Sophomore defender Ashley Carney and sophomore midfielder Lindsay Erl compete for the ball against Whittier College Oct. 8.

some senior leadership back from injuries, which is great."

Despite the end score, the Panthers had 17 shots and six corner kicks in the game. Although they kept searching for the equalizing goal, the Poets were able to keep a clean sheet.

"We should have finished our chances earlier, and it was pretty disappointing that we didn't, but we fought to the end," said sophomore midfielder Hannah Holden. "I just wish we could have put those away earlier."

Holden said the crowd's support helped motivate the team despite the result.

"I think that makes us work harder," Holden said. "It's really nice of all them to support us. It's pretty fun when we're out in the lights and they're up in the crowd and everyone's cheering for you."

The Panthers are on the road next when they will face the University of Redlands (2-8-1, 1-6-1) Oct. 12 at 7 p.m.

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# Men's soccer responds to midweek draw with 5-0 rout of Whittier



Courtesy of Larry Newman

Freshman midfielder Ryan Onart scores on a bicycle kick in the Panthers' shutout win against Whittier College. The goal was No. 6 on ESPN's Top 10 Plays this weekend.

**Jacob Hutchinson** | Sports Editor

The Chapman men's soccer team responded to a 2-2 draw against California Lutheran University on Oct. 5 with a resounding 5-0 win over Whittier College (3-9, 2-8). The Panthers had lost to Whittier 2-0 at home Sept. 14 and returned the favor at the Poets' field Saturday, Oct. 8, with one goal even making SportsCenter's Top 10 Plays list over the weekend.

Though the Panthers (8-3-2, 5-3-2) had some chances in the second half and in extra time against Cal Lutheran on Wed., they were largely outmatched from the start of the second half on, as they now sit fifth in the Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, a point behind Pomona-Pitzer (7-5, 6-4)..

Head coach Eddie Carrillo said that the team's effort levels had a large part to do with the drop-off in performance.

"It's our defensive intensity," Carrillo said. "And I know it looked like we were doing great – it was 2-0 – but we didn't have it. We didn't have it from the beginning. Offensively, yeah, we were doing OK with the ball, but defensively we were in a struggle from the minute that whistle blew. We didn't have the energy."

Chapman found itself on the front foot early as senior midfielder Sam Rudich put away a penalty kick in the 16th minute after a Cal Lutheran (5-6-1, 4-5-1) defender was judged to have handled the ball in the penalty box.

The Panthers were eventually rewarded again when they put together a stunning move, starting with an exchange between senior

midfielders Cole Peters and Marco Saglimbeni, with the latter laying off a pass to freshman midfielder Ryan Onart. Onart then placed a pass inside the right side of the 18-yard box for senior midfielder Daniel Malikyar, who took a first-time shot and placed it into the right side of the net.

Malikyar said that although he was pleased with the goal, he was disappointed in the result of the game.

"It's always a good feeling to score at home and help the team, contribute, hopefully get the win," Malikyar said. "Today it didn't pan out that way, but it's always a good feeling to score at home."

Despite the 2-0 lead, the Panthers found themselves lucky to cope with some of the chances generated by the Kingsmen, largely due to the efforts of junior goalkeeper Sean Augustine, who made six saves in the game.

Augustine said that he is able to recognize when he's on top of his game.

"There's definitely games I feel more confident than others," Augustine said. "It all comes down to warmup and mental preparation, so you definitely know when you're 'on.'"

Carrillo said that Augustine's efforts partly decided the game for the Panthers.

"Luckily Sean Augustine had a terrific game," Carrillo said. "He almost saved that first goal – he got his hand on it and almost made that save as well. But if he's not on and making those incredible three saves in the first half, we're down. I see these games and I try to fix it and make adjustments, but if they don't

have it, it just makes it hard. I guess we're just glad that we ended up tying and not losing."

The Panthers were unable to cope with much of the pressure brought on by Cal Lutheran in the second half. The Kingsmen's efforts culminated with a 1-on-1 goal by Cal Lutheran junior midfielder Diego Ortega, who slotted a shot off Augustine's fingertips into the top right corner of the net.

With less than seven minutes left in the game, Chapman fell victim to bad luck, as a bouncing ball hit senior midfielder Ryan Godinez's arm in the penalty box and Cal Lutheran senior midfielder Andres Mendoza put away the ensuing penalty for the Kingsmen, knotting the game up at 2-2.

Carrillo said the team's commitment was a large reason why the game opened up for the visitors.

"I think it's personality, I think it's heart," Carrillo said. "I can't imagine that we're not physically gifted enough to go out there and run. If I knew why (we allowed Cal Lutheran back into the game), then we probably wouldn't have tied today."

Despite the team's inability to get the win against Cal Lutheran, Chapman came back with a dominant offensive performance at Whittier.

Malikyar, who scored two back-to-back goals in Saturday's game, said the win came at a crucial time for the Panthers.

"It's always a great feeling to win, especially at such a crucial point in the season," Malikyar said. "We executed a lot of our chances today and didn't really give them any opportunity to come back."

Malikyar was one of the players who helped bolster the attack, putting away a pair of goals fewer than 10 minutes apart. The first was an unassisted chance, while the second came off an assist from junior midfielder Zev Gollis, who also assisted the opening goal from Saglimbeni.

Chapman put constant pressure on Whittier throughout the game and added two more goals to its tally in the final 15 minutes.

The Panthers' fourth goal came off a headed pass by junior forward Grant Fremmerlid, which was followed by a bicycle kick from Onart. The goal was No. 6 on SportsCenter's Top 10 Plays list for Oct. 8.

Fewer than six minutes later, Rudich put away Chapman's fifth and final goal, bringing his tally up to five goals on the season — tied with Saglimbeni for best on the team.

Malikyar hopes Saturday's win will build momentum going forward.

"Today was a big win for us," Malikyar said. "We're taking the season game by game but ultimately the goal is always to make the playoffs. Hopefully the momentum from today will carry on through November. We have a senior-heavy team and are all ready to do whatever it takes for this to be the big year ... I have a good feeling about this season."

Chapman will remain on the road for its next game Monday, Oct. 10 against Occidental College at 7 p.m. before returning home for its alumni game at 3 p.m. and a matchup against the University of La Verne Oct. 15, at 7 p.m.

## SCOREBOARD

### Women's Soccer

Claremont-M-S 5  
Whittier 1

Chapman 1  
Chapman 0

### Men's Soccer

Chapman 2  
Chapman 5

Cal Lutheran 2  
Whittier 0

### Club Hockey

UCLA 5  
Chapman 7

Chapman 2  
UCLA 1

### Football

Chapman 34 Whittier 10

### Women's Volleyball

Chapman 3 La Sierra 0  
Pomona-Pitzer 3 Chapman 0

### Men's Water Polo

Iona 16 Chapman 13  
Cal Baptist 16 Chapman 7  
Fresno Pacific 12 Chapman 10  
Chapman 21 Penn St. Behrend 7

## UPCOMING GAMES

### Women's Soccer

Oct. 12 @ Redlands 7 p.m.  
Oct. 15 @ Cal Lutheran 7:30 p.m.

### Men's Soccer

Oct. 10 @ Occidental 7 p.m.  
Oct. 15 vs. La Verne 7 p.m.

### Cross Country

Oct. 15 Pomona-Pitzer Invite  
Women's: 7:45 a.m. start  
Men's: 8:30 a.m. start

### Football

Oct. 15 @ Redlands 7 p.m.

### Women's Volleyball

Oct. 11 @ Claremont-M-S 7 p.m.  
Oct. 14 vs. Occidental 7 p.m.  
Oct. 15 @ La Verne 2 p.m.

### Men's Water Polo

Oct. 15 vs. Redlands 11 a.m.