4-12-2017

Iowa State Daily (April 12, 2017)

Follow this and additional works at: https://lib.dr.iastate.edu/iowastatedaily_2017-04

Recommended Citation
https://lib.dr.iastate.edu/iowastatedaily_2017-04/13

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Iowa State Daily, 2017 at Iowa State University Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Iowa State Daily, April 2017 by an authorized administrator of Iowa State University Digital Repository. For more information, please contact digirep@iastate.edu.
A simple thought runs repeatedly through Corinne's mind. Put the car in reverse. Take your foot off the brake. Go.

She's sitting outside a gas station in Omaha, Nebraska. It's 3 a.m. Her boyfriend is inside buying cigarettes.

“He is going to kill me, she fears. Yet, Corinne sits frozen. She considers sliding her hand onto the gear shift. She could go home and lock the doors. She could drive anywhere but here – anywhere away from him.

He walks out of the gas station. She's going to do whatever she needs to do so that he will calm down.

“IT STARTED OFF FINE. JUST LIKE ANY OTHER DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT RELATIONSHIP,” SAID CORINNE GOOGE, NOW AN IOWA STATE SENIOR IN ANIMAL SCIENCE.

Corinne Googe, senior in animal sciences, was involved in a emotionally and sexually abusive relationship as an undergraduate at Creighton University.

Corinne is a domestic violence and sexual assault survivor. It's not what defines her, but a part of who she is – a part of her package. It's summer 2012, Corinne and her boyfriend were students at Creighton University, a part of her happy life. She's in love, her boyfriend is inside-loving, and she's the group mom.

Towards the end of the night, a man slips her his phone number – a piece of paper with four appealing words on it.

“I love your smile.”

Corinne turns around, but she can't tell who had just handed her the note. She mulls over it in her mind. Should she text him? What's the harm?

“YOU WERE THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PERSON IN THE ROOM,” HE TEXTS HER LATER THAT EVENING.

She's excited. None of her other friends had gotten anyone's number. They text for the rest of the night.

Within months the two are inseparable – Corinne usually driving to Lincoln every weekend so that they can spend time with each other, eventually meeting his friends and even family.

He could have noticed a lot of other things about her that night, she jokes. But instead he focused on her smile rather than her chest. He was charming.

Kristen Faisal, director of training and technical assistance with the Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence, said that most often, the abuse begins once you're already engaged with someone to some level.

For Corinne, it was soon after they started dating. For others, Faisal said, it could begin after the couple has moved in together, or even after they got married.

While education surrounding domestic violence may play a factor in helping victims suffering from intimate partner abuse, it doesn't help serve as prevention. If anything, it helps the survivor understand, name and have words for their experience sooner, Faisal said.

“We focus so much on hitting and physical violence,” Faisal said. “If that's not the majority or if that hasn't happened at all, they might not know this is domestic violence.”

In a series on criminal victimization conducted in 2015, 1,094,660 incidents were reported.

Corinne Googe, senior in animal sciences, was involved in a emotionally and sexually abusive relationship as an undergraduate at Creighton University.

Sexual assault is a complex and incredibly issue. It's personal, it is heartbreaking and it is different in every case. But if we want to put an end to sexual assault, we have to stop letting its complexity get in our way. This is the last story in a semester-long series where the Daily will publish a multitude of stories related to sexual assault, including discussions about victim resources survivors can obtain if they are uncomfortable doing so.

— Emily Barske, editor in chief

CONFRONTING ABUSE IN RELATIONSHIPS

TRIGGER WARNING

This content uses language that may trigger sexual assault survivors.

By Alex Connor @iowastatedaily.com

Corinne Googe, senior in animal science, was involved in a emotionally and sexually abusive relationship as an undergraduate at Creighton University.

Corinne is a domestic violence and sexual assault survivor. It's not what defines her, but a part of who she is – a part of her package. It's summer 2012, Corinne and her boyfriend were students at Creighton University, a part of her happy life. She's in love, her boyfriend is inside-loving, and she's the group mom.

Towards the end of the night, a man slips her his phone number – a piece of paper with four appealing words on it.

“I love your smile.”

Corinne turns around, but she can't tell who had just handed her the note. She mulls over it in her mind. Should she text him? What's the harm?

“YOU WERE THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PERSON IN THE ROOM,” HE TEXTS HER LATER THAT EVENING.

She's excited. None of her other friends had gotten anyone's number. They text for the rest of the night.

Within months the two are inseparable – Corinne usually driving to Lincoln every weekend so that they can spend time with each other, eventually meeting his friends and even family.

He could have noticed a lot of other things about her that night, she jokes. But instead he focused on her smile rather than her chest. He was charming.

Kristen Faisal, director of training and technical assistance with the Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence, said that most often, the abuse begins once you're already engaged with someone to some level.

For Corinne, it was soon after they started dating. For others, Faisal said, it could begin after the couple has moved in together, or even after they got married.

While education surrounding domestic violence may play a factor in helping victims suffering from intimate partner abuse, it doesn't help serve as prevention. If anything, it helps the survivor understand, name and have words for their experience sooner, Faisal said.

“We focus so much on hitting and physical violence,” Faisal said. “If that's not the majority or if that hasn't happened at all, they might not know this is domestic violence.”

In a series on criminal victimization conducted in 2015, 1,094,660 incidents were reported.
POLICE BLOTTER

A 9 year old male was referred to Iowa DOT for a civil (3) violations at 7. Inland Avenue

An officer assisted an individual who was experiencing medical difficulties. Mark Stimn, 66, 2659 Innsbruck Drive, Unit 3065, Ames, Iowa, was discovered unconscious and was transported to the hospital.

An individual reported the theft of a purse at Gate 9 at 4:30 p.m.

An individual reported the theft of a monitor at Gate 1 at 10:00 p.m.

Schuyler Ringling, 21, of 4025 12th Street

April 12

Evanese Seed and Bio- safety Symposium: 7:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m., Gateway Hotel and Conference Center, 2100 Green Hills

April 9

An officer initiated a hesitant related investigation at the Arama Colleage at 11:45 a.m.

Sergio Jimenez Jr., 30, no permanent address, was arrested for driving under the influence and was transported to the hospital.

An individual reported the theft of a purse at Gate 9 at 1:30 p.m.

An individual reported the theft of a monitor at Gate 1 at 10:00 p.m.

ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM KICKS OFF

Douglas and Stephanie Mathews present their project titled "The Influence of the Agricultural Environ- ment on the ISU Student Group: A Study of the Development of Iowa State University Students" during his presentation at the annual symposium on Tuesday.

The demand for Student Counseling Services (SCS) has increased by 25 percent in the past five years, Joyce Edelman, associate director, said.

Counseling staff, in Davidson’s words, should be diverse in their background and should never dread sharing a unique perspective.

The demand for Student Counseling Services (SCS) has increased by 25 percent in the past five years, Joyce Edelman, associate director, said.

Counseling staff, in Davidson’s words, should be diverse in their background and should never dread sharing a unique perspective.

By Alli Weaver

By Lesly Espinoza

‘We’ve been around’

"We’ve been around" is a new series that highlights the untold stories of individuals who have lived, loved and died and the way that stories have impacted the LGBTQI community and U.S. history.

The YouTube series seeks to document the lives of Allen, who was the first to provide counseling and support to transgender individuals, and their struggles with the community's rejection.

 Abyss Chicks: "We’ve been around" is a new series that highlights the untold stories of individuals who have lived, loved and died and the way that stories have impacted the LGBTQI community and U.S. history.

The YouTube series seeks to document the lives of Allen, who was the first to provide counseling and support to transgender individuals, and their struggles with the community's rejection.

Abyss Chicks: "We’ve been around" is a new series that highlights the untold stories of individuals who have lived, loved and died and the way that stories have impacted the LGBTQI community and U.S. history.

The YouTube series seeks to document the lives of Allen, who was the first to provide counseling and support to transgender individuals, and their struggles with the community's rejection.

Abyss Chicks: "We’ve been around" is a new series that highlights the untold stories of individuals who have lived, loved and died and the way that stories have impacted the LGBTQI community and U.S. history.

The YouTube series seeks to document the lives of Allen, who was the first to provide counseling and support to transgender individuals, and their struggles with the community's rejection.

Abyss Chicks: "We’ve been around" is a new series that highlights the untold stories of individuals who have lived, loved and died and the way that stories have impacted the LGBTQI community and U.S. history.

The YouTube series seeks to document the lives of Allen, who was the first to provide counseling and support to transgender individuals, and their struggles with the community's rejection.

Abyss Chicks: "We’ve been around" is a new series that highlights the untold stories of individuals who have lived, loved and died and the way that stories have impacted the LGBTQI community and U.S. history.

The YouTube series seeks to document the lives of Allen, who was the first to provide counseling and support to transgender individuals, and their struggles with the community's rejection.
Inclusion in business

TIAA CREF: Diverse teams end up making the better decisions
By Iowastatedaily.com

Roger Ferguson, one of the few African-American CEOs of a Fortune 100 company today, grew up in Washington, D.C., in the time of the civil rights movement and the emergence of the modern African-American middle class.

His mother was a school teacher and his father, a janitor, was the first in his family to go to college. He said he had an avid fascination with technology.

“Education is the one thing that no matter what you do, if you want to be successful, you must go to college,” Ferguson said.

“Most dads, growing up, would say, ‘You’ve got to go to school because I can’t make it happen for you,’” Ferguson said. “But my dad said, ‘If I could’ve gone to school, I would’ve been an embezzler.’”

He said he related to his own interest and success within that framework.

“Most dads, growing up, would say, ‘You’ve got to go to school because I can’t make it happen for you,’” Ferguson said. “But my dad said, ‘If I could’ve gone to school, I would’ve been an embezzler.’”

He said he related to his own interest and success within that framework.

“Most dads, growing up, would say, ‘You’ve got to go to school because I can’t make it happen for you,’” Ferguson said. “But my dad said, ‘If I could’ve gone to school, I would’ve been an embezzler.’”

He said he related to his own interest and success within that framework.

“Most dads, growing up, would say, ‘You’ve got to go to school because I can’t make it happen for you,’” Ferguson said. “But my dad said, ‘If I could’ve gone to school, I would’ve been an embezzler.’”

He said he related to his own interest and success within that framework.

“Most dads, growing up, would say, ‘You’ve got to go to school because I can’t make it happen for you,’” Ferguson said. “But my dad said, ‘If I could’ve gone to school, I would’ve been an embezzler.’”

He said he related to his own interest and success within that framework.

“Most dads, growing up, would say, ‘You’ve got to go to school because I can’t make it happen for you,’” Ferguson said. “But my dad said, ‘If I could’ve gone to school, I would’ve been an embezzler.’”

He said he related to his own interest and success within that framework.

“Most dads, growing up, would say, ‘You’ve got to go to school because I can’t make it happen for you,’” Ferguson said. “But my dad said, ‘If I could’ve gone to school, I would’ve been an embezzler.’”

He said he related to his own interest and success within that framework.

“Most dads, growing up, would say, ‘You’ve got to go to school because I can’t make it happen for you,’” Ferguson said. “But my dad said, ‘If I could’ve gone to school, I would’ve been an embezzler.’”

He said he related to his own interest and success within that framework.

“Most dads, growing up, would say, ‘You’ve got to go to school because I can’t make it happen for you,’” Ferguson said. “But my dad said, ‘If I could’ve gone to school, I would’ve been an embezzler.’”

He said he related to his own interest and success within that framework.

“Most dads, growing up, would say, ‘You’ve got to go to school because I can’t make it happen for you,’” Ferguson said. “But my dad said, ‘If I could’ve gone to school, I would’ve been an embezzler.’”

He said he related to his own interest and success within that framework.

“Most dads, growing up, would say, ‘You’ve got to go to school because I can’t make it happen for you,’” Ferguson said. “But my dad said, ‘If I could’ve gone to school, I would’ve been an embezzler.’”

He said he related to his own interest and success within that framework.

“Most dads, growing up, would say, ‘You’ve got to go to school because I can’t make it happen for you,’” Ferguson said. “But my dad said, ‘If I could’ve gone to school, I would’ve been an embezzler.’”

He said he related to his own interest and success within that framework.

“Most dads, growing up, would say, ‘You’ve got to go to school because I can’t make it happen for you,’” Ferguson said. “But my dad said, ‘If I could’ve gone to school, I would’ve been an embezzler.’”

He said he related to his own interest and success within that framework.

“Most dads, growing up, would say, ‘You’ve got to go to school because I can’t make it happen for you,’” Ferguson said. “But my dad said, ‘If I could’ve gone to school, I would’ve been an embezzler.’”

He said he related to his own interest and success within that framework.

“Most dads, growing up, would say, ‘You’ve got to go to school because I can’t make it happen for you,’” Ferguson said. “But my dad said, ‘If I could’ve gone to school, I would’ve been an embezzler.’”

He said he related to his own interest and success within that framework.
In the 21st century, designers are focusing more on integrating information and technological systems. Many design professionals are integrating such systems into buildings and the urban environment. This involves working closely with architects, engineers, and other professionals to develop innovative solutions that meet the needs of users.

Method Campbell, associate professor of spatial planning at the University of Virginia, says geo-design, the practice of creating integrated systems for the environment, is becoming more important as we face challenges related to sustainability and urbanization.

Geo-design is about more than just designing buildings and infrastructure. It's about designing systems that can help us live better in the natural world. This includes everything from designing buildings that are energy efficient to designing entire communities that are resilient in the face of climate change.

As an associate professor, Campbell says that one of the exciting things about geo-design is that it allows designers to create systems that are responsive to the environment and to the people who use them. This means that designers can create spaces that are designed to work with, rather than against, the natural world.

Campbell says that geo-design is about more than just designing buildings and infrastructure. It's about designing systems that can help us live better in the natural world. This includes everything from designing buildings that are energy efficient to designing entire communities that are resilient in the face of climate change.

As an associate professor, Campbell says that one of the exciting things about geo-design is that it allows designers to create systems that are responsive to the environment and to the people who use them. This means that designers can create spaces that are designed to work with, rather than against, the natural world.

Campbell says that geo-design is about more than just designing buildings and infrastructure. It's about designing systems that can help us live better in the natural world. This includes everything from designing buildings that are energy efficient to designing entire communities that are resilient in the face of climate change.

As an associate professor, Campbell says that one of the exciting things about geo-design is that it allows designers to create systems that are responsive to the environment and to the people who use them. This means that designers can create spaces that are designed to work with, rather than against, the natural world.

Campbell says that geo-design is about more than just designing buildings and infrastructure. It's about designing systems that can help us live better in the natural world. This includes everything from designing buildings that are energy efficient to designing entire communities that are resilient in the face of climate change.

As an associate professor, Campbell says that one of the exciting things about geo-design is that it allows designers to create systems that are responsive to the environment and to the people who use them. This means that designers can create spaces that are designed to work with, rather than against, the natural world.

Campbell says that geo-design is about more than just designing buildings and infrastructure. It's about designing systems that can help us live better in the natural world. This includes everything from designing buildings that are energy efficient to designing entire communities that are resilient in the face of climate change.

As an associate professor, Campbell says that one of the exciting things about geo-design is that it allows designers to create systems that are responsive to the environment and to the people who use them. This means that designers can create spaces that are designed to work with, rather than against, the natural world.

Campbell says that geo-design is about more than just designing buildings and infrastructure. It's about designing systems that can help us live better in the natural world. This includes everything from designing buildings that are energy efficient to designing entire communities that are resilient in the face of climate change.

As an associate professor, Campbell says that one of the exciting things about geo-design is that it allows designers to create systems that are responsive to the environment and to the people who use them. This means that designers can create spaces that are designed to work with, rather than against, the natural world.

Campbell says that geo-design is about more than just designing buildings and infrastructure. It's about designing systems that can help us live better in the natural world. This includes everything from designing buildings that are energy efficient to designing entire communities that are resilient in the face of climate change.

As an associate professor, Campbell says that one of the exciting things about geo-design is that it allows designers to create systems that are responsive to the environment and to the people who use them. This means that designers can create spaces that are designed to work with, rather than against, the natural world.

Campbell says that geo-design is about more than just designing buildings and infrastructure. It's about designing systems that can help us live better in the natural world. This includes everything from designing buildings that are energy efficient to designing entire communities that are resilient in the face of climate change.

As an associate professor, Campbell says that one of the exciting things about geo-design is that it allows designers to create systems that are responsive to the environment and to the people who use them. This means that designers can create spaces that are designed to work with, rather than against, the natural world.

Campbell says that geo-design is about more than just designing buildings and infrastructure. It's about designing systems that can help us live better in the natural world. This includes everything from designing buildings that are energy efficient to designing entire communities that are resilient in the face of climate change.

As an associate professor, Campbell says that one of the exciting things about geo-design is that it allows designers to create systems that are responsive to the environment and to the people who use them. This means that designers can create spaces that are designed to work with, rather than against, the natural world.
Raising awareness is not the final step

It takes on several different forms and can be as informal as conversation, conscious rais- ing, raising awareness. It is an opportunity to inform someone of an idea or opinion. It can spread like wildfire, especially in the age of social media, and take over an area. Raising awareness, especially for commonly misunderstood issues like autism, is incredibly important.

The steps that follow raising awareness are critical. Once the issue is raised, there is reason to be invited to discuss and hash out opinions, ideas and actions. If you’re not invited to the table, create one yourself and invite others. If it affects a community that you don’t identify with but you still want to be a part of the solution, ask a member of that community how you can be an ally.

We all understand and have to continuously approved multiple budget cuts made to higher education by the Iowa State community. Let’s all strive for more.

Appreciating the arts

National Endowment for the Arts is worth preserving

The National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) is a federal agency that provides grants and other forms of support to individuals and organizations in the arts — from literature to film, from jazz to folk music, from dancing to painting.

The NEA has a budget of approximately $150 million. More than 7,000 grants are awarded each year, which fund more than 20,000 grantees. According to its own count, the NEA has provided “more than 2 million dollars to artists and groups.” This means that the NEA not only adds to our cultural and artistic wealth as a nation but also to our financial wellbeing. The NEA also provides jobs. According to its own count, the NEA has created “more than 1 million full-time and part-time jobs.” It affects our lives in so many different ways.

The NEA also benefits communities. The NEA “is facing a funding crisis,” according to the NEA’s chairman, but the NEA is still under the threat of being cut. Unfortunately, when it comes to advocating for its policies, the NEA largely relies on its hands “invisible.” NEA staff, including the NEA chairman, cannot lobby or participate in efforts designed to influence Congress regarding NEA legislation or NEA policies in their official capacity.

This is a general rule across all federal agencies.

The NEA, instead, relies on the power of education. This, on some level, leaves the NEA vulnerable. The NEA can speak with a united voice, but the NEA cannot speak to those who are not informed about what the NEA does, and how it may be affected by budget cuts.

This is a general rule across all federal agencies.

In the past year, the NEA has given out more than 2,000 grants to individuals and groups. These are the necessary phases for creating a culture of education and awareness. These are the necessary phases for productive discourse on educational policies. These are the necessary phases for raising awareness and necessary actions. These are the necessary phases for productive discourse on educational policies.

Please take the time to review the opinions in this column and move to more informed and educated positions. As students, faculty and staff, it is our responsibility to be informed about what the NEA does across the entire country and the benefits it provides rural areas that otherwise would be largely absent. The NEA is still under the threat of being cut.

Over the past two years, the NEA has proposed cutting funding for the Arts (NEA), concern has grown for what the agency would do, and how it may impact them.

Congress established the NEA in 1965 as an independent fed- eral agency. Its purpose is to give Americans the opportunity to participate in the arts, exercise their imaginations, and develop a sense of cultural values.

The NEA supports art and learning through partnerships with other agencies, both on the state and federal level. Through this system, the NEA is able to follow its mission, allowing Americans a “rich and diverse cultural experience.”

These efforts aren’t centered around one person or one town. The NEA is distributed to all areas with already established cultural centers. Instead, the NEA works to extend art and culture across the United States, ensuring the heartland does not get neglected.

Otherwise, the Midwest might fall out of the loop.

“Charitable giving as a whole in the United States is geographically disproportional, with rural areas disproportionately receiving philanthropic dollars,” the NEA website reads. The NEA’s handling allows for the accomplishment of what private individuals would not be able to achieve on their own. Without federal funding, Midwestern artists risk falling between the cracks.

The work the NEA does also di- rectly affects the economy. Art and cultural events account for 4 percent of the GDP, or $1.1 trillion. According to the National Endowment for the Arts, the NEA has provided “more than 2 million dollars to artists and groups.” This means that the NEA not only adds to our cultural and artistic wealth as a nation but also to our financial wellbeing. The NEA also provides jobs. According to its own count, the NEA has created “more than 1 million full-time and part-time jobs.” It affects our lives in so many different ways.

The NEA also benefits communities. The NEA “is facing a funding crisis,” according to the NEA’s chairman, but the NEA is still under the threat of being cut. Unfortunately, when it comes to advocating for its policies, the NEA largely relies on its hands “invisible.” NEA staff, including the NEA chairman, cannot lobby or participate in efforts designed to influence Congress regarding NEA legislation or NEA policies in their official capacity.

This is a general rule across all federal agencies.

The NEA, instead, relies on the power of education. This, on some level, leaves the NEA vulnerable. The NEA can speak with a united voice, but the NEA cannot speak to those who are not informed about what the NEA does, and how it may be affected by budget cuts.

This is a general rule across all federal agencies.

In the past year, the NEA has given out more than 2,000 grants to individuals and groups. These are the necessary phases for creating a culture of education and awareness. These are the necessary phases for productive discourse on educational policies. These are the necessary phases for raising awareness and necessary actions. These are the necessary phases for productive discourse on educational policies.

Please take the time to review the opinions in this column and move to more informed and educated positions. As students, faculty and staff, it is our responsibility to be informed about what the NEA does across the entire country and the benefits it provides rural areas that otherwise would be largely absent. The NEA is still under the threat of being cut.

Over the past two years, the NEA has proposed cutting funding for the Arts (NEA), concern has grown for what the agency would do, and how it may impact them.

Congress established the NEA in 1965 as an independent fed- eral agency. Its purpose is to give Americans the opportunity to participate in the arts, exercise their imaginations, and develop a sense of cultural values.

The NEA supports art and learning through partnerships with other agencies, both on the state and federal level. Through this system, the NEA is able to follow its mission, allowing Americans a “rich and diverse cultural experience.”

These efforts aren’t centered around one person or one town. The NEA is distributed to all areas with already established cultural centers. Instead, the NEA works to extend art and culture across the United States, ensuring the heartland does not get neglected.

Otherwise, the Midwest might fall out of the loop.
Bedford freshman Chase Allen was up after making a catch during the softball spring football game on Saturday at Jack Trice Stadium. "I feel like there’s things that I could have done last year but maybe in the pass game," Allen, who missed all of last season, said. "Maybe just giving our guys a break now and then that could have maybe opened things up a little bit more."
Like everything else, hair has its pros and cons. Everyone's hair has its own special differences and qualities such as texture, length and color. Sometimes it can be a challenge for students of color to find a hair salon that can meet their needs. Terri Ford, owner of Pure Luxe International Salon & Spa, and her team of hair stylists provide services to accommodate all different types of hair. "We try to be a welcoming option for everyone," Ford said. "There is not a hair type or texture that we are not willing to take." Ford and her stylists described the salon as a laid-back, fun and inviting atmosphere. There are four on staff and two chairs available at a time. All of the stylists attended PCI Academy in Ames for their beauty education, and they continue their education in and out of the salon. "We like to keep it local," Ford said. The salon offers treatments for all kinds of hair. There are moisture treatments for curlier textured hair, which are also good for beards. Aside from hair services, the salon also offers nail and makeup services. It is looking to add an esthetician to the team for skincare treatments and eyelash extensions. "We are trying to add more things to the portfolio," Ford said. "If we have something that we want to bring to our community and we feel we can do a good job with, we are willing to bring it into our salon." Ford and the stylists said they are seeing a lot of girls wanting to enhance their natural hair. Balayage — a technique for highlighting hair to create a graduated, natural-looking effect — and bright colors are trendy. Fades and undercuts are currently popular with men. "No head of hair is the same. We want to be able to service everybody," Ford said. For more information about Pure Luxe Salon, visit pureluxesalon.com or check out the company's Facebook page.
Fifty-four percent of people between the ages of 18 to 34 are at the highest risk of sexual violence, according to the Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence. Nationally, 6.4 percent of women and 6.8 percent of men had experienced intimate partner violence in the last year.

Some people may not think they're at risk. A recent Associated Press examination of police reports from 15 large U.S. cities found that between 2011 and 2014, police in those cities documented 388,370 mandatory reports of rape, forcible sex acts, and attempts. The difference between the cases police investigated and the number they said they couldn't investigate is unknown.

The numbers don't begin to capture the full extent of the problem, said Lindsay Pingel, director of community engagement with the Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence, said that a majority of sexual assault survivors don’t report their experiences to the police.

For Corinne, her sufferings began after a fight while she was at Creighton University in Omaha. She was a junior with a part-time job in a gift shop.

“Why were you over there?” he asks.

‘Shut up, I’m not talking to you!’ screamed Corinne.

“Not showing you any respect … the whole point of being in a relationship,” she added.

For Corinne, her abuser's stalking began after a fight while she was at Creighton University in Omaha. She was a junior with a part-time job in a gift shop.

For Corinne, her sufferings began after a fight while she was at Creighton University in Omaha. She was a junior with a part-time job in a gift shop.