Alden part of Missouri Sports HOF's 2015 class
By David Morrison Wednesday, December 10, 2014 at 11:30 am

Missouri Athletic Director Mike Alden is one of 18 inductees to next year’s Missouri Sports Hall of Fame class, the group announced Wednesday.

Alden, who has headed Missouri’s athletic department since 1998, has helped grow the program’s operating budget from $13.7 million to $85 million in his 16 years at Missouri and helped oversee $233 million in facility developments.

The president of the National Association of College Directors of Athletics, Alden also helped lead Missouri’s transition from the Big 12 to the Southeastern Conference in 2012.

Alden is one of four inductees with a University of Missouri tie, joining Andy Russell, the Farmer family and the 1969 Missouri football team.

Russell was a 16th-round selection out of Missouri in 1963 and played 14 NFL seasons as a linebacker with the Pittsburgh Steelers, making seven Pro Bowls and being a part of two Super Bowl champions. Russell was inducted into the school’s athletics Hall of Fame in 1993.

The Farmer family of Jefferson City includes multiple athletes who came through Missouri, including Mike, who was a quarterback and punter for the Tigers in 1970 and 1971, and his son, Kirk, who was a Missouri quarterback from 1999 to 2002. Leslie Farmer was a seven-time All-Big 12 selection in track and field, and she is the school record-holder in the 400-meter hurdles.

The 1969 Missouri football team went 9-2 under Dan Devine and shared the Big Eight Conference title with Nebraska. Still the last MU football team to win a conference title, Missouri finished the year ranked No. 6 after an Orange Bowl loss to No. 2 Penn State.

Kathy Anderson, sister of Missouri’s men’s basketball Coach Kim Anderson, is also one of the inductees. She was an All-America basketball player at Central Missouri and has her number retired by the school. She now serves as UCM’s senior associate athletic director.

Ceremonies begin at 11 a.m. on Jan. 25 at the Missouri Sports Hall of Fame in Springfield, followed by a reception and banquet at the University Plaza Hotel and Convention Center.

Tickets for the ceremony are $150 each and $1,500 for reserved tables of 10.
COLUMBIA MISSOURIAN

Gary Pinkel named top football coach by SEC peers
Wednesday, December 10, 2014 | 4:40 p.m. CST; updated 5:31 p.m. CST, Wednesday, December 10, 2014

BY MICHAEL SHAW

COLUMBIA — Fellow Southeastern Conference coaches have voted Missouri football's Gary Pinkel SEC Coach of the Year.

The 62-year-old, who is the winningest coach in Missouri history, led the No. 16 Tigers to a 10-3 record and second straight SEC Eastern Division title. Missouri lost its top three receivers from last season and was picked in the preseason to finish fourth in the SEC.

Pinkel was previously named Big 12 Coach of the Year by the Associated Press in 2007. He is the first coach to win two conference coach of the year awards while at Missouri. Pinkel's contract states a $50,000 bonus for winning the conference's coach of the year award.

Also honored by SEC coaches were Missouri defensive end Shane Ray and running back Marcus Murphy. Ray was selected SEC Defensive Player of the Year by conference coaches, and Murphy was named SEC Special Teams Player of the Year.

Ray was named the Associated Press's SEC Defensive Player of the Year on Monday. In 2013, former Missouri defensive end Michael Sam became the first Tiger to be an unanimous conference player of the year.

The Tigers claimed three of the seven yearly awards as voted on by SEC coaches. No other team won more than two.
The clock struck seven times as students began four minutes of silence on the cold, wet concrete of Speakers Circle.

More than 70 students and community members gathered there Wednesday evening to honor 43 Mexican students, who disappeared in September, with a candlelight vigil. The vigil was hosted by the Hispanic American Leadership Organization at MU.

"With all the events happening in America, people seem to forget or not know of what's happening just a country south of us," said Andrew Abarca, the organization's president.

The main goal of the vigil was to raise awareness of the issue and pay respects to the families of the missing students, Abarca said.

The students went missing in Iguala, Mexico, where they had traveled to stage a protest. The attorney general of Mexico has claimed they were attacked by police. The charred remains of one of the students has since been identified near a garbage dump, according to the Associated Press.

The organization's Facebook page states that the four minutes of silence observed at the vigil represented the number of hours it took for a group of students who had fled the initial attack to return to the scene and talk to reporters.

MU student Maria Guadalupe Ruvalcaba moved to Columbia from Zacatecas with her husband, to study chemistry. She said that the disappearance of the students is representative of a larger problem faced by the Mexican population: police violence. She mentioned a family friend in her hometown who she said was shot by police for no reason.
"People that we know were not involved with anything about drugs were killed," Ruvalcaba said.

The death of her friend has made Ruvalcaba pay especially close attention to the story about the missing students.

"That has made us sensitive to the whole situation," she said.

The peaceful vigil followed a Nov. 20 protest supporting the missing students, according to previous Missourian reporting. That protest, also hosted by the Hispanic American Leadership Organization, took place on Mexico's Revolution Day.

COLUMBIA MISSOURIAN

Forum presents legal background, debate about covering ichthus on Boone County memorial

Wednesday, December 10, 2014 | 5:12 p.m. CST
BY JASMINE YE HAN

COLUMBIA — When a moderator at a public forum about a religious symbol on Boone County's Gulf War memorial asked attendees if they expected the forum to change their minds, the room of about 90 people was silent.

The monument on the lawn of the Boone County Courthouse used to have an ichthus, or Jesus fish, at the bottom. The county covered the icon in June after receiving a threat of legal action from Americans United for Separation of Church and State, a group based in Washington, D.C. The group said the county was violating the U.S. Constitution's First Amendment.

Moderated by David Lile of KFRU/1400 AM Columbia on Tuesday evening and hosted by the League of Women Voters of Columbia and Boone County, the forum included presentations from an MU law professor and two Columbia lawyers. Members of the Boone County Commission and the parents of Patrick Connor, one of the two soldiers honored by the monument, also were present but did not speak.
Bill Fisch, an emeritus professor at the MU School of Law, said this case applies to the establishment and free speech clauses in the First Amendment.

Fisch presented previous cases related to religious symbols on public property, including one from Utah, where a religious group called Summum sued Pleasant Grove, Utah, for content discrimination on free speech grounds because the city accepted the donation of a Ten Commandments monument for a park but rejected Summum's own religious tablet. Nine justices ruled that there was no violation of free speech rights because the city's rejection was based on its criteria for accepting permanent monuments, not religious discrimination.

The presentation was followed by a debate between Columbia lawyers Bart Tichenor and Brent Haden. A focus of the debate was whether the message on the monument is private speech or public speech.

Haden said it's private speech because the monument was privately purchased and given to the county. He said the ichthus is merely a passive symbol and stops no one from freedom of religion. Therefore, he said, the symbol should not have been covered.

Tichenor said the symbol is public speech and should be covered because the monument has been given to the county and erected on a public property. He said it shows "Christianity is endorsed by Boone County government."

Staff of the League of Women Voters passed questions from the audience on paper cards to the event's moderator, Lile. One question asked about unintended consequences of the decision to cover the symbol. Tichenor said leaving the symbol exposed could lead to litigation and backlash against county commissioners, while Haden said covering the symbol could open the door for more similar requests.

Another question asked about opinions on the process the county went through before covering the ichthus. Haden said he was troubled by the "inadequate" process and didn't agree with the county's explanation of managing litigation risk.

"There ought to be an open forum, there ought to be an open vote, and let the chips fall where they may," Haden said.
At the end of the forum, Lile asked, "We all changed our minds, didn't we?" prompting laughter throughout the room.

No decision was made about whether to remove the plaque hiding the ichthus on the monument in the forum. The commissioners will continue to wrestle with this issue, Lile said.

Fracking chemicals may harm reproductive health

University of Missouri  Posted by Jeff Sossamon-U. Missouri on December 10, 2014

Exposure to chemicals released during hydraulic fracturing, or “fracking,” may increase the risk for infertility, miscarriage, impaired fetal growth, birth defects, and reduced semen quality.

That’s the finding of the largest review to date of research centered on fracking byproducts as part of unconventional oil and gas (UOG) operations, which combine directional drilling and hydraulic fracturing to release natural gas from underground rock.

More than 15 million Americans live within one mile of UOG operations.

“We examined more than 150 peer-reviewed studies reporting on the effects of chemicals used in UOG operations and found evidence to suggest there is cause for concern for human health,” says Susan C. Nagel, a researcher with the University of Missouri.

“Further, we found that previous studies suggest that adult and early life exposure to chemicals associated with UOG operations can result in adverse reproductive health and developmental defects in humans.”

Chemicals in air and water

The “weight of evidence” review of scientific literature and peer-reviewed publications, where studies are examined thoroughly for patterns and links, included international studies that focused on UOG chemicals.
Reviewers say these chemicals have been measured in air and water near UOG operations, and have been associated with harmful effects in both animals and humans.

“There are far fewer human studies than animal studies; however, taken together, the studies did show that humans can be harmed by these chemicals released from fracking,” Nagel says.

“There is strong evidence of decreased semen quality in men, higher miscarriages in women, and increased risk of birth defects in children. There is a striking need for continued research on UOG processes and chemicals and the health outcomes in people.”

Nagel conducted the review, published in the journal Reviews on Environmental Health, with colleagues from the University of Missouri as well as researchers at the Institute for Health and the Environment and the Center for Environmental Health.

KSHB-TV (NBC) – Kansas City, Mo.

Study finds Missouri falling behind in accredited early childhood education

Lexi Sutter
9:50 PM, Dec 10, 2014
10:29 PM, Dec 10, 2014


KANSAS CITY, Mo. - President Obama announced a $1 billion investment in early childhood education on Wednesday.

A study by the Women’s Foundation and University of Missouri shows that more than one in four Missouri counties lack accredited child care centers.

Sosha Bronston, a single, working mother, is finally making ends meet. She said it’s only because she’s no longer paying more for child care than her monthly rent.
“Before Operation Breakthrough, I spent at least 40 percent of my check on child care,” Bronston said.

She has three young children and works full-time.

Operation Breakthrough is taking some of that cost off her plate, but she knows the struggle for families is constant.

“The times are not reliable. Some of the facilities are not reliable, and it's not affordable,” Bronston said, when asked about her issues with finding daycare for her children.

A study by the Women’s Foundation and the University of Missouri shows that 27 percent of counties in the state have no accredited child care centers.

The women surveyed said their biggest complaints were a lack of quality and accessibility.

Women’s Foundation President and CEO Wendy Doyle hopes President Obama’s announcement will create a conversation about early childhood education.

A conversation this study shows is much needed.

"It's money, plus policy work, plus communities coming together. So we're pleased that he's stepping forward, but yet there is more than we all can do,” Doyle said.

Working mothers like Bronston know any financial help can change a child’s, and a family’s, quality of life.

“That $1 billion will make a difference. A big difference,” Bronston said.

The money is coming from both federal and private investments.

President Obama believes the investment will help 63,000 more children across the country.

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UMSL says Ferguson unrest partially to blame for financial woes

By Koran Addo

NO MU MENTION
Lingering protests in the area have given some people the impression the region is unsafe. Administrators at the University of Missouri-St. Louis believe that perception is hurting their ability to attract and retain students.

This fall, university leaders thought they were headed toward a 4 percent increase in enrollment. What they got instead was only a 1.5 percent increase when 300 students – including new students and those who had previously enrolled – decided against going to UMSL.

For the upcoming spring semester, administrators are bracing for lower than expected registrations by putting in place a hiring freeze that Chancellor Thomas George believes will help plug an anticipated $2 million hole in the university’s budget.

Currently, 6 percent fewer students have signed up for spring classes compared to last year. This means that if the university doesn’t close that gap, it will have 600 fewer students than the 11,724 who enrolled during the spring 2014 semester.

In an interview Wednesday, George pointed to a two-week period in August – almost immediately after protests over the Michael Brown shooting began – when large numbers of students decided they weren’t coming back to school.

George said the university called many of those students to find out why they hadn’t registered, and some of them expressed nervousness about the area.

“For sure what happened in Ferguson had an effect on us, particularly in the fall,” George said. “I’m not scapegoating Ferguson. That’s just a piece of it. It’s not exclusively related to Ferguson.”

University spokesman Bob Samples said the school also has been hurt by declining enrollment from its feeder schools — area high schools and community colleges.

But the university can’t ignore feedback from its recruiters. Slightly more than 10 percent of UMSL’s freshmen come from parts of Missouri outside the St. Louis area. An additional 13.5 percent of freshmen come from out of state.

The university has been more aggressive in recent years recruiting in Nebraska, and also in Illinois.

Samples said those recruiters have been increasingly running into roadblocks since August.

“We’ve been getting feedback, and what we’ve heard is that students are not receptive to coming to St. Louis,” Samples said.

So far, UMSL is the only school in the area publicly acknowledging a Ferguson effect.

Washington University reports stable enrollment trends. St. Louis University’s freshman enrollment is up 2 percent over last year. Additionally, SLU officials reported that they’ve heard from only two students, both of them international, who cited the Ferguson protests as a reason not to enroll.

St. Louis Community College spokesman Dan Kimack said enrollment is down 1 percent across its four campuses, including a 3 percent drop at its Florissant Valley campus near Ferguson.

“We can’t make any assumption that that’s a byproduct of the situation in Ferguson,” Kimack said. “We’re pleased to say that since August, things have gone well and we haven’t experienced any situation, incidents or events of any concern.”
At 1.5 miles from the Ferguson Police Department, UMSL is in close proximity to the epicenter of some of the most recent protests.

In the aftermath of the Aug. 9 encounter when Ferguson police officer Darren Wilson fatally shot Brown, UMSL has intensified its counseling and mental health programs.

Before August, the university’s fortunes generally had been trending upward. The school set attendance records in the recent past, and last spring, for the first time in its history, UMSL filled its on-campus housing to maximum capacity.

Besides the lower-than-expected student registration, the hiring freeze announced Wednesday will likely hurt UMSL’s ability to attract faculty in the future.

“We’re going to get back to where we were,” George, the chancellor said. “We’ll bounce back.”

The hiring freeze is effective immediately, and includes part-time staff and all full-time faculty, staff and administrative positions.

George added that the hiring freeze isn’t as extreme as it sounds. The policy has several exceptions that allow the university to make certain critical hires as needed. The freeze also will not affect people who have been offered jobs but have not yet accepted the offer or have not started working.

George announced the news of the hiring freeze in a campus-wide email in which he lamented perceptions connected to Ferguson.

“We are now seeing the consequences facing our area universities, that being a widespread anxiety about the region in general and North County in particular,” George said in the email. “Misplaced though it may be, it is a perception affecting the community and UMSL.”

December 11, 2014

Resign or Reform? Fraternity Members Respond to an Unflattering Spotlight

By Rebecca Koenig

NO MU MENTION

A string of highly publicized sexual-assault allegations involving fraternities have led at least a few current and former members to renounce their memberships in Greek organizations.
"As a parent, as a husband, as a son, as a brother, it would be a real disservice to those who I love and respect not to resign," said Gregory Britton, editorial director of the books division at the Johns Hopkins University Press and a former member of Phi Kappa Psi, quoting from a statement he posted to his Facebook page.

Others, though, believe the Greek system has the potential to bring about change, and are trying to reform it from within.

"As a group that has control over a social space, there are problems that can come up," said Matthew Leibowitz, a recent graduate of Wesleyan University and founder of the advocacy group Consent Is So Frat. "It’s important for us to recognize that and … to change things," said Mr. Leibowitz, whose group seeks to educate Greek organizations about healthy relationships.

Whatever courses of action they take, fraternity members are being forced to confront the issue of sexual assault, a topic long overshadowed by concerns about alcohol abuse and hazing, according to Nicholas Syrett, an associate professor of history at the University of Northern Colorado and author of The Company He Keeps: A History of White College Fraternities (University of North Carolina Press, 2011).

"The hazing accidents and deaths have tended to provoke the greatest national conversations," Mr. Syrett said. "I don’t know that there was ever the sort of a nationwide conversation like the one that seems like we’re having now."

**Sending Back the Pin**
Controversial allegations of a horrific gang rape at the Phi Kappa Psi house at the University of Virginia have pushed the issue to the fore.

News coverage of those allegations, first laid out in an article, prompted Mr. Britton to drop his affiliation with Phi Kappa Psi, whose Wabash College chapter he joined three decades ago. While he found the allegations in the article "appalling," he said, he also was struck by a New York Times article about the situation, which outlined "a history of hazing and alcohol abuse" at Phi Kappa Psi chapters at the University of California at Los Angeles, the University of Arizona, the University of Dayton, West Virginia University, and Cornell University, as well as recent sexual-assault allegations against fraternity members at Brown University.

"The article goes on to articulate a series of other events at other campuses that clearly point to a pattern of association between this fraternity and criminal activity," Mr. Britton said in an interview.
Having not been an active member of the organization since he graduated, he said, it bothered him to think of his name on a membership list. So he dug out his fraternity pin, still in its original box, and mailed it back to the national office of Phi Kappa Psi, along with a letter that said, "the reprehensible behavior of some members makes membership absolutely intolerable for me."

That the University of Virginia allegations have since been contested has not changed Mr. Britton’s mind. "There’s clearly a pattern here," he said.

At Wesleyan University, one student loudly quit his fraternity earlier this year over discomfort with the language that some of his fraternity brothers used to discuss women, and amid allegations about two sexual assaults in fraternity houses.

The student, Scott Ellman, left the group, Chi Psi, last spring.

Now a senior, Mr. Ellman published an essay in July about his decision, in which he wrote about recognizing "my complicity as a fraternity brother in the greater context of sexual violence in the American higher-education system" and his ultimate rejection of "inequality ingrained in the DNA of these gender-specific institutions."

When he joined his fraternity, as a freshman, Mr. Ellman hoped the group would work to change the culture of Greek organizations. But he became discouraged by what he described as the group’s inertia. For example, few of his fellow members showed up at an event he recommended they attend, on bystander intervention as a way of dealing with campus sexual assault.

And as the Wesleyan student body became increasingly hostile toward fraternities due to sexual-assault allegations, he said in an interview, "it felt uncomfortable to associate myself with any sort of fraternity on campus."

Concerns about sexual assault are "not exclusive to fraternities, but I think they can be a breeding ground for it," Mr. Ellman said. "At a school like Wesleyan that purports to be a progressive educational institution, it seems incongruous to have these vestiges of a bygone era."

Growing Student Group
Not all concerned fraternity members have forsaken the Greek system.

"I’ve not heard of there being organized movements to disavow fraternities," said Mr. Syrett, the Northern Colorado professor.
Mr. Leibowitz, of Consent Is So Frat, felt as Mr. Ellman did about the culture of sexual violence associated with fraternities. But, as he described in an essay response to Mr. Ellman’s piece, he decided to stay in his fraternity and work to change it from the inside as a "fraternity activist."

Initially, his fraternity brothers hesitated to discuss sexual assault, Mr. Leibowitz wrote, being more accustomed to being lectured about the topic rather than encouraged to speak openly about it. But during Mr. Leibowitz’s college career he saw many people confront the issue head-on and embrace changes to make their events safer and their culture more welcoming to women.

"The Greek community isn’t sure how to have this conversation in a way that’s with them rather than to them," he said in an interview. "That hesitation goes away the more you talk with people and the more it’s a discussion."

The response to his essay led Mr. Leibowitz to found Consent Is So Frat at the end of the summer. According to its mission, the organization advocates that "consent and healthy relationships should be part of what it means to be frat" and calls on Greek members to "treat the men and women on our campuses with respect."

Overseeing a leadership team composed of fraternity and sorority members and recent alumni, Mr. Leibowitz runs the organization as executive director in addition to his job as the Engaging Men Project coordinator at the Delaware Coalition Against Domestic Violence.

Over the course of one semester, Consent Is So Frat has gained a foothold on 40 college campuses, Mr. Leibowitz said. The group has created a workshop curriculum and has a team of campus representatives, both sorority and fraternity members, working to educate their peers about consent.

"We wouldn’t have that if there wasn’t an interest in doing serious reform within the Greek community," Mr. Leibowitz said. "We make prompting consent and preventing sexual assault what it means to be Greek."

Mr. Syrett said such programs were not without precedent. Fraternities on some campuses have made real efforts to "buck the trend in terms of the reputation of sexual assault and misogyny," he said.

But the professor said he was somewhat skeptical of the reform-from-within movements because fraternities have high turnover rates as students graduate and have a history of "the performance of this aggressive heterosexuality."
"I do think it seems possible," he said, "but it definitely does not square with the history of fraternities."

What About the Police?

December 10, 2014

By

Jake New

NO MU MENTION

WASHINGTON -- Colleges' mishandling of sexual assault may continue to occupy the national spotlight, but the criminal justice system has done a worse job supporting and addressing the needs of victims, Sen. Claire McCaskill, a Missouri Democrat, said during a U.S. Senate hearing here Tuesday.

The hearing, held by the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime and Terrorism, focused on finding ways to inspire campus sexual assault survivors to have more confidence in law enforcement so that they don’t, as McCaskill said, “take the default position that they’d be better off just pursuing the Title IX option.”

Panelists and senators stressed that such a decision should remain up to the victim, but said that too often survivors — either through discouragement from their college or their own disillusionment with law enforcement — think of Title IX, the federal anti-discrimination law that requires colleges to investigate campus sexual assaults, as their only option for finding justice.

“I am concerned that law enforcement is being marginalized when it comes to the crime of campus sexual assault,” Sen. Sheldon Whitehouse, a Rhode Island Democrat and the chairman of the subcommittee, said. “I’m concerned that the specter of flawed law enforcement overshadows the harm of marginalized law enforcement.”

Whitehouse said he hoped the hearing would “help inform” the work of senators, including McCaskill, who are fine-tuning the introduced earlier this year. The bill requires every college to create a “memorandum of understanding” with local law enforcement. But some campus safety officials said such a requirement may not go far
enough and places an unfair burden on colleges.

Establishing clear lines of communication between law enforcement agencies and campuses is important, but a “memorandum of understanding is not a panacea,” said Kathy Zoner, chief of police at Cornell University and a panelist at the hearing. “It can be helpful, but entering one isn’t always possible,” Zoner said, adding that some colleges must interact with multiple agencies with competing jurisdictions. “There’s no guarantee that local law enforcement will even cooperate with a memorandum of understanding.”

Different Goals

Under the proposed legislation, institutions that don’t obtain a memorandum of understanding could be penalized up to 1 percent of the college’s operating budget, a sanction Zoner said is too aggressive for such a complicated process. Earlier in the hearing, Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand, a New York Democrat and co-sponsor of the bill, stood by the requirement. She said it was “shocking” that one didn’t already exist, and said such a requirement would “serve to flip the current incentives for colleges and universities that would rather sweep these reports under the rug.”

While the mandate does allow the U.S. Department of Education to waive the penalty if a college can prove it demonstrated a good-faith effort, Zoner said the legislation gives too much discretion to the department -- particularly as its Office for Civil Rights would get to keep whatever fine it imposed. There are other points of friction between the responsibilities of law enforcement and those of a college that complicate such a partnership, as well, panelists said.

McCaskill said the interactions were often “a complicated thicket” of issues. Campuses and law enforcement agencies use and standards of evidence. The length of the investigations vary greatly, with a criminal investigation often taking far longer than what the Education Department expects from colleges. And the two kinds of investigations often have different end goals -- college adjudication processes under Title IX are about the safety, civil rights and well-being of a particular student, while criminal investigations and trials are about the prevention of further crimes and prosecution of those guilty of the crime. Because of that difference, said Peg Langhammer, executive director of Rhode Island’s sexual assault coalition Day One, “campus-based adjudication processes, as they stand now, don’t work.”

Too many students are found responsible for sexual assault, Langhammer said, only to transfer to another institution and assault again.

“Colleges alone are not competent enough to handle the investigation and prosecution of these cases, and nor should they be,” she said. “There must be integration between the two. The question is, how can we create a system where the victim’s choices are the priority and where the option of reporting is a viable one?”

One possible solution to that question could be the “Campus Choice Program” at Southern Oregon University, which both panelists and senators praised at the hearing. Campus Choice provides students with an opportunity to seek information and options through a confidential adviser who is well-trained in both the criminal justice system and Title IX. The adviser is exempt from the Title IX reporting process. The program
also requires anyone who interviews a victim to be trained in “trauma-informed” interviewing techniques. This all allows the process to move at a slower, more victim-focused pace, said Angela Fleischer, assistant director of student support and intervention for confidential advising at the university. If a student chooses to report the crime to law enforcement, which the university encourages, Fleischer accompanies the student through the entire criminal justice process. The student is encouraged to talk to the police, even if he or she doesn’t wish to pursue charges, which can at least provide law enforcement with details that can be helpful if the accused turns out to be a repeat offender.

More than three-quarters of the cases that pass through Southern Oregon’s confidential advising program now involve interaction with law enforcement, Fleischer said.

“Most of the students are now at least exploring that option and the police department has the name and information of these offenders,” she said. “Just giving information to law enforcement in the first place is highly valuable.”