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College crime statistics publicized online

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Beginning in fall 2004, Associate Dean of Campus Life Aaron Fetrow started publicizing crime statistics on a monthly basis in the Guilford Beacon. This is a shift from their traditional annual appearance.

These statistics are published because of the Jeanne Clery Act, which went into effect Aug. 1, 1991. The law mandates that colleges and universities publish statistics for certain categories of crime. This is to help ensure that students, faculty, and staff are aware of crime and safety on their campuses. According to Fetrow, the Clery Act requires that his position maintain a record of the past six years' crime statistics as well as the current year's offenses. After seven years, the documents are shredded.

"If you commit an offense on campus, your name is not revealed, but the offense is publicized on a uniform crime report," said

Guilford's director of security Reginald Hayes.

To avoid a breach of confidentiality, the names of offenders cannot be made public. It is not the intention of college security officers or Greensboro police officials to harm students' reputation; moreover, they must abide by the law.

"It just gives the Guilford community knowledge of vital crime statistics to make informed decisions," said public safety officer Chris Pulliam.

For example, if prospective students or their parents were to browse Guilford's website and read that crime on campus was becoming an epidemic, then they might opt to apply to another school. Similarly, current students' parents who felt that their children were at risk could withdraw them.

Though colleges are relatively safe places, patterns show that there is a need students to remain alert and combat criminal activity on campus. Burglary, drug and liquor law

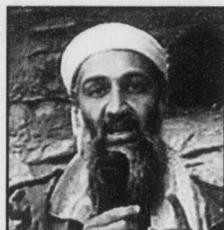
violations, and weapons possession charges make up the current crime trend at Guilford. In 2003, three drug and alcohol-related arrests were made.

Amendments to the Jeanne Clery Act require the above crimes in addition to on-campus murders, sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, motor vehicle theft, and arson to be reported to the college's public safety office and to the local police department.

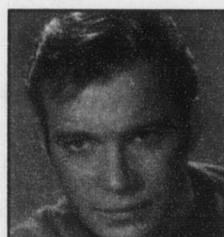
Security coordinator, Keifer Bradshaw said, "It helps the school by having all campus crimes recorded for use of students, faculty, staff, etc. But the Clery Act is for the major crimes; felony, theft, things of that nature."

The Jeanne Clery Act, formerly known as the Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act, was renamed in 1986 in memory of 19-year-old Lehigh University freshman, Jeanne Ann Clery, who was assaulted and

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Greensboro Truth and Reconciliation march

Caitlin Adams

Staff Writer

On Nov. 3, 1979, in Greensboro, Nazi party members were caught by television crews killing 5 people and injuring 10 others in an attack on a legally scheduled march themed "Death to the Klan."

The marchers were members of the Communist Workers Party looking to prompt support for a labor conference following the march. The Nazi members were acquitted in court, never legally punished for these tragedies. This event is known as the Greensboro Massacre.

On Nov. 13, 2004, in response to the 25-year anniversary of this event and the injustice that followed, The Greensboro Truth and Community Reconciliation Project (GTCRP) has organized a march in hopes of obtaining racial justice and finishing the

march that went unfinished in 1979.

The GTCRP includes students from Guilford, Bennett College, North Carolina A&T State University (A&T) and the University of North Carolina at Greensboro (UNCG) who want to promote discourse responding to the Nov. 3 catastrophe.

Representatives from all of the colleges and universities involved in the GTCRP gathered on Nov. 5 to speak on the importance of the march that is to take place Nov. 13.

The Greensboro Reconciliation Project is the first reconciliation project to take place in the United States. It is modeled after the Truth and Reconciliation Project in South Africa.

Alexis Mitchell, the representative from Bennett College, spoke

of the injustice as a "vital infection in the air," as she compared these events to a cancer. "We need to stamp out racial preju-



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dice in the city of Greensboro. Greensboro is a vital city to providing healing," she said. Throughout her speech Mitchell expressed the need to "find a doctor and fight for a cure. We

will march for freedom and justice." In closing Mitchell asked for people to "march for the cure on Nov. 13."

Dara Edelman, UNCG student government president, spoke on behalf of UNCG. "UNCG voted unanimously for support in the Reconciliation Project. We (students of UNCG) have been involved in this project a year if not more. It was last summer that we were all getting together, so we have been involved with this for quite a while," said Edelman.

Steven Johnson, junior at A&T and active member of the history club and two community outreach groups, spoke on behalf of A&T. "College students of A&T and the greater Greensboro area have been active in supporting community enriching events and demonstrations for a

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