

Security on Campus, Inc.

215 W. Church Road, Suite 200
King of Prussia, Pa. 19406-3207

tele: (610) 768-9330

fax: (610) 768-0646

<http://www.soconline.org>

socoffice@soconline.org

To be forewarned is to be forearmed!

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Campus Watch

Winter -Spring 1997

Campus Spotlight

Clemson U. '96-'97: Three Alleged Gang-Rapes & Student Dealers of "Date-Rape Drug"

By Margaret Jakobson

In separate instances, two female Clemson students in February and March 1996 survived and reported being gang-raped by members of the CU football team and Omega Psi Phi fraternity. A third gang-rape is under investigation and four students were arrested for possession with intent to sell more than 300 Rohypnol tablets.

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GAO confirms deficient campus crime reporting

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Web site has provided crime information to more than 20,000 people.

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Closed campus courts deny justice for all

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Safety tips and vital information to demand from colleges.

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Don Baldwin (Left to Right), Mark Goodman, Ben Clery, Connie Clery, Steve Geiman, Jennifer McMenamin, Beth George and Tom Burkett gathered outside the Capitol following a March 12 press conference to promote the "Accuracy in Campus Crime Reporting Act" introduced in Congress February 12.

ACCRA Tackles Campus Crime

By S. Daniel Carter

The National Victim Center, the Society of Professional Journalists, the Student Press Law Center and Parents Against Corruption & Coverup are among the supporters who have joined together with Security On Campus in supporting Federal legislation that ends the deliberate obstruction of access to campus crime report information by administrators who fear the loss of enrollment and endowments.

Currently, the *Family Education Rights and Privacy Act* (FERPA) a Federal law which was enacted in 1974, is used to restrict access to campus crime information and has served to create a closed culture of non-disclosure.

"School administrators have used every available tactic to understate the actual amount of reported crimes on their campuses," said Connie Clery, who with her husband Howard, founded Security On Campus after their daughter Jeanne was murdered at Lehigh University in 1986. "We discovered a scandalous amount of campus crime information which Lehigh University administrators withheld from students and parents. What we didn't know cost Jeanne her life."

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Schools Fail to Comply with Federal Law, DOE fails to enforce compliance

Study reveals campuses nationwide flagrantly disregard the 1990 Campus Security Act reporting requirements

By Ben Clery

The General Accounting Office (GAO) recently released its Campus Crime study, which was requested by Senator James Jeffords (Vt.) and Senator Bill Frist (Tn.), following subcommittee hearings regarding non-compliance with the *Campus Security Act* in June 1996. This was the first study which actually collected *Campus Security Act* documents from federally-funded schools, analyzed the documentation for compliance with the law, and followed-up its analysis with interviews of school officials and security personnel.

In short, the GAO report indicates that the Department of Education has failed to enforce the *Campus Security Act* and that many schools continue to omit known crimes from their annual statistical reports.

Typically, the annual campus crime report is compiled by campus security departments based on incidents handled directly by campus police. What many schools exclude is the spectrum of student-on-student crime that is reported to housing officials (drugs & alcohol), rape crisis centers/womens' counselors (sexual assaults), and deans' offices (assaults, burglaries...). By the time a felony or misdemeanor campus crime is channeled into the campus disciplinary committee, it becomes a "violation of the student code of conduct" and school administrators claim the crime is "confidential" under the guise of the Family Education Rights & Privacy Act (FERPA). They file it in the student's "education record."



President of Security On Campus, Inc., Ben Clery addresses enforcement issues.

FERPA was intended to protect a student's academic transcript, financial and medical information, but school administrators and their general counsels have contrived their own interpretation of the law and used this tactic to project a safer campus.

The GAO report indicates that this tactic is widespread despite Assistant Secretary of Education David Longanecker's "Dear Colleague" letter² which implied this practice was prohibited... just before the June 1996 subcommittee hearings. Among other instructions, Mr. Longanecker wrote:

"FERPA does not protect statistical information... All officials with significant responsibility for campus and student activities are required to provide information for preparation of the annual statistical report... An institution is not relieved of compliance with the reporting requirements of the campus security regulations when the institution refers a matter to a disciplinary committee, rather than to the institution's law enforcement unit or directly to the local authorities..."

The GAO report also substantiates that statistics on illegal drugs and liquor law crimes are severely understated because many schools don't make "arrests" for these violations of state laws. Schools without a sworn police force have a technical excuse, but many

When the mother of a gang-raped student recently called the DOE to file a complaint...[she was told] the Campus Security Act "... was a useless Act, passed by Congress to pacify the family of a murdered student."

schools distort these numbers by simply channeling student violators through their campus disciplinary system. Furthermore, the GAO report indicated that many schools don't even adhere to Uniform Crime Reporting standards established by the FBI; 60 percent of the schools incorrectly categorized "sexual offenses" with less inclusive categories such as "rape" or "attempted rape."

Assistant Secretary of Education David Longanecker responded to the GAO report with "...we concur with the basic conclusions of your draft report. The consistency and completeness of campus crime reports envisioned under the Act have been difficult to attain for two reasons: (1) difficulties associat

Continued next page

Campus Crime:Difficulties Meeting Federal Reporting Requirements, March 1997, U.S. General Accounting Office, GAO/HEHS-97-52
"Dear Colleague"letter, by David A.Longanecker, May 1996, United States Department of Education, GEN-96-11

ed with capturing statistics on complaints that are handled through campus governance rather than formal law enforcement channels; and (2) confusion regarding some details of the reporting requirements.”

He also twisted the GAO’s criticisms of the Department of Education’s failure to enforce the *Campus Security Act* into “It shows the Department is committed to providing the necessary support and guidance to ensure that post-secondary institutions are fully complying with the Act.” Mr. Longanecker is giving more lip service to the *Campus Security Act*, while enabling administrators to deceive consumers of higher education.

When the mother a gang-raped student recently called the Department of Education’s office to file a complaint against Clemson University, Steven Shauver (Atlanta Office DOE official) extended his sympathy but responded that the *Campus Security Act* was “a new law... with no established policy or procedures to file a complaint...” that “the law was a useless Act, passed by Congress to pacify the family of a murdered student.”

As President Clinton and Education Secretary Riley try to sell taxpayers a staggering \$57.3 billion Higher Education budget for 1988, Congress must insist that Federal Laws are enforced before additional funding is provided.

Secretary Riley and Assistant Secretary Longanecker desperately need to establish policy and procedures that enforce the *Campus Security Act*, instead of propagating a bureaucratic culture which excuses its incompetence with “this is a Useless Act... passed by Congress to pacify the family of a murdered student.” Otherwise, the legal profession will continue to establish a lucrative niche market in Higher Education Negligence and Consumer Fraud!

Clemson University is currently the subject of a complaint with the U.S. Department of Education, Region IV office in Atlanta, Georgia alleging violations of the *Campus Security Act*. According to Chief Advocate for Equal Rights Alliance, Margaret Jakobson, Clemson fails to meet the four basic areas of compliance required by the CSA as follows:

- FAILURE to provide accurate crime statistics (proper reporting periods, FBI UCR required categories, crimes reported to officials, counselors, etc., and follow the definition of campus)*
- FAILURE to meet “timely warning” requirements of a threat and to aid in the prevention of similar occurrences*
- FAILURE to properly and fully disseminate the annual Campus Crime Report.*
- FAILURE to include required program and policy statements of “The Sexual Assault Victims’ Bill of Rights.”*

Clemson University reports only two rapes for 1994 and 1995 on CU’s 1996 annual Campus Crime Report. For an enrollment of over

16,000 students that is highly unlikely to the point of being a scary form of consumer fraud.

The 1996 annual Crime Report for Clemson University (by using the improper reporting periods) clearly shows both of these women, who reported their allegations to Clemson officials, CU’s Campus Police and the Clemson Police Departments were *not* reported as Clemson University statistics of “forcible sex offenses.”

Additionally, there were no specific “timely warnings” which might have alerted other female students that rohypnol may be implicated in the March, 1996 fraternity-related allegations of gang rape.

Security on Campus, Inc. will continue to monitor the Clemson case, because in a less than six month period of time, there has also been an additional gang-rape alleged against Clemson University students bringing the total number of “gang rapes” reported to three for one-half of 1996 alone.

SOC Online helps thousands stay safe



<http://www.soconline.org>

The “SOCOnline Project” was conceived by Security On Campus in 1995 to deliver vitally important campus safety information to students, parents, law enforcement and others through various national

computer networks such as the Internet and America Online. In its first year of operation, the project headed by S. Daniel Carter, has delivered vital information to more than 20,000 people and now offers more than 100 separate “pages” of information including crime statistics, crime safety tips, questions for prospective students to ask schools they are considering, government documents about campus safety and archives of the SOC newsletter *Campus Watch*. New information is posted several times each week.

“With the explosion of the Internet, especially on our nation’s college campuses, we will be able to reach nearly every student in America to provide them with information,” Carter said.

Key E-Mail Addresses:

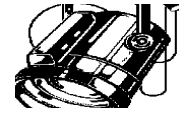
Ben Clery...bclery@soconline.org

Daniel Carter...sdcarter@soconline.org

Jennifer Markiewicz...jmarkie@soconline.org



Campus Spotlight



ON-CAMPUS CRIME

BROWN UNIVERSITY

Providence, RI

Assault: A student suffered 14-inch knife wound across the back during a university-permitted party on Patriot's Court, a campus quadrangle. The director of the Brown news bureau was quoted as saying that about 200 persons attended the party, which was held outside the Harambee House, an on-campus residence for students interested in African-American studies. No arrests were made.

Campus Security Report, November 1996

CENTRAL MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY

Arson and Manslaughter:

1/3/97 Thandi N. Powell, a senior, was charged in the fire that university officials say began in her campus apartment and resulted in the death, by smoke inhalation, of David C. Cogswell.

Firefighters found Mr. Cogswell, who was disabled and used a wheelchair, lying in a hallway outside his ground-floor apartment. He was later pronounced dead. Officials have said only that they believe the fire was set deliberately. Powell withdrew from the university. *The Chronicle of Higher Education, 1/24/97*

MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE SOUTHERN BAPTIST, MS

Assault : A female student was beaten and choked in her dormitory room in November 1996 by two women who allegedly wanted to exorcise her of demonic spirits. The woman broke free with minor bruises and did not require medical attention, college officials said. The alleged victim lived in a dorm with the two girls where the incident occurred. An alumnus--a third student watched but did nothing to stop it. The story was exposed after a student reporter, Rebecca Burk, heard the story from the dorm director. No assault charges were filed, only trespassing charges.

The Chronicle of Higher Education, 12/6/96

CLEMSON UNIVERSITY Clemson, SC

Burglary, larceny: Clemson University Police Department investigators, working in concert with other local jurisdictions, have solved a series of 54 auto break-ins on the Clemson campus between June and December 1996. Harley David McAlister has been charged with 51 counts of simple larceny and auto breaking; Brian Michael Chitwood, 48 counts of simple larceny and auto breaking, Russell Lawrence Drake, 30 counts and Lesley Robyn Arren, 19 counts of malicious injury to personal property, simple larceny and auto breaking. Joey Edward Lane of Clemson, one count of auto breaking. None are students. All released on bonds. Total damage to vehicles and property was \$10,125. Property stolen from vehicles was valued at \$9,989, and property recovered from the suspects was estimated to be worth \$4,000. Nearly all break-ins occurred between 10 p.m. and 3 a.m. *Clemson University News Service, 2/7/97*

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“Date Rape” Drug Infiltrates Campuses

Rohypnol, commonly referred to as “the date rape drug,” “Roofies,” “Roches,” and the “Forget Pills,” has made its way to college campuses across the country and is being used to rape and sexually assault unsuspecting women.

It's a benzodiazepine, like the tranquilizer Valium, yet 10 times more potent. It produces a profound, prolonged sedation, a feeling of “well-being” and short-term memory loss. It's extremely cheap--an attractive feature for students (a tablet can be bought for a street value of \$1-\$5).

Although illegal in the United States since March 1996, rohypnol (pronounced “row-hip-nawl”) is used widely in Europe, Mexico, and South America for the treatment of severe sleep disorders and pre-anesthesia.

How to Recognize it

In its most common form, it is a small, round, white “aspirin-like” tablet; however it is also available as a powder. They are odorless, colorless and tasteless. When mixed with alcohol, rohypnol can create a powerful hypnotic effect in just 15 minutes to one hour.

Effects On the Body

The effects of Rohypnol are similar to other sedatives: A drunk appearance (drowsiness, lightheadedness, dizziness), muscle weakness, fatigue, slurred speech, motor incoordination, loss of judgment, and amnesia that lasts up to 24 hours. Death has resulted to a few Rohypnol users due to coma induction or a combination effect of the drug with other drugs, most notably alcohol.

How To Prevent Victimization

Do not accept beverages, including non-alcoholic, from someone not known or trusted well. In a bar, only accept a drink from the bartender or wait staff. Always watch your drink at bars and parties. Never leave your drink unattended.

What To Do If Victimized

It's imperative that possible victims be tested as soon as possible for the drug's presence in the body. It can be detected in blood up to four hours after digestion and in the urine up to 48 hours. *All information taken from This Mickey is No Mouse, George Mason Drug Education Services and Sexual Assault Services, revised October 1996.*

Secret on-campus adjudication of Sexual assault



By Eileen N. Wagner

Colleges and universities both public and private now routinely hold disciplinary hearings in which the guilt or innocence of students accused of serious violent acts is determined by teachers, administrators and sometimes students. Procedures evolved from sanctioning of plagiarism and other minor infractions of college rules.

“Some schools fail to perform their duty to report serious crimes to their own student bodies as required by the Campus Security Act passed in 1990.”

criminal authority, appeals usually follow the criminal model allowing the accused to appeal the verdict but not the complaining student. Hearsay testimony is admissible and privacy protections such as “rape shield” are honored more in the violation than in the observance. Many schools tout their proceedings as being something other than a “court of law.” Whether modeled on a criminal trial, a civil action, an administrative hearing, an arbitration or a mediation, the characterization expeditiously shifts from one model to another as soon as the consistency of any formula meets an outside challenge.

13 Impartiality of the judicial officers must be taken on faith. These hearings are generally secret and the resulting records are protected from disclosure by current interpretations of the *Family Education Right to Privacy Act* (“FERPA”). Persons sitting in judgment often have no special training. Few are aware of the enormous personal liability they assume by sitting in judgment.

Usually the accused student is represented by a fellow student. The complaining student must serve as his or her own prosecutor. When the presence of licensed attorneys is allowed, they are forced to sit mute as advisors not as participants.

More often than not, witnesses are not sworn to tell the truth but merely warned that false testimony may be a violation of the school’s honor code. The person injured by false testimony may never learn about it, and certainly not before traditionally short honor code limitations periods have run out. Records made of the proceedings frequently prove unreliable and access is denied to most inquirers without a court order.

Even though schools disclaim

Schools promise “confidentiality” to participating students as an inducement to choose the school’s judiciary over conventional court action. In reality, the schools cannot ensure that participating students will honor the schools’ FERPA obligations. Indeed, nothing in FERPA prevents the school itself from violating confidentiality as long as such violations do not rise to a “policy or practice.”

Particularly in instances of alleged sexual assault, school administrators proclaim publicly that they own a mandate to substitute their judiciary for the constitutionally authorized forum. The keynote speaker at the Sixth Annual Campus Sexual Assault Conference in Long Beach, California on November 2, 1996, for example, said this was justified because “the criminal system has failed sexually assaulted women.” She suggested that the criminal system “rapes” a victim a second time and that fear of victim-blame discourages women from reporting sexual assault to police.

Such collegiate critics ignore the fact that, in the last 15 years, most states have radically modernized laws prohibiting sexual assault and have spent considerable money and effort in upgrading investigation, prosecution and victim assistance for sexual violence. Instead of discovering the true state of affairs and encouraging student-citizens to enforce their unalienable rights--as one might expect is the duty of an educational institution--these schools perpetuate outdated stereotypes of public servants including police officers, prosecutors and judges as being insensitive and sexist.

Unelected and unsworn school employees, potentially biased by their own paychecks, substitute their ultimate judgment of guilt or innocence for alleged violent felonies handled by elected and sworn officials in every other arena. As if this were not enough affront to the Anglo-American tradition of common law, the schools often decline to report the same serious crimes to appropriate police authorities, even for prevention purposes. In fact, some schools fail to perform their duty to report serious crimes to their own student bodies as

required by the *Campus Security Act* passed in 1990.

With three levels of secrecy--failure to report knowledge of serious crime to police, conduct of clandestine

judicial proceedings without constitutional safeguards and failure to inform the population potentially endangered by crime--schools adjudications of violent felonies

create a risk management nightmare, not to mention a major challenge to federal and state constitutional authority. Overwhelming must be the temptation for a school to place preservation of its reputation or retention of its star athletes over the legal rights of its ordinary stu

In fact, one noted education

thinker branded these failures as making schools “accessories-after-the-fact” to violent felonies. More threatening to a school’s financial health, however, is liability for per se negligence, that is, failure to warn of less-than-obvious dangers when the law imposes a duty to warn.

Fear of sexual assault is the single most potent female inhibition and the greatest source of gender discrimination. Women fear sexual assault more than other forms of violence, including murder, because sexual assault is always treated differently. Illogical assumptions about sexual contact turn the criminal analysis of rape on its head, focusing the probing of the element of criminal intent away from the usually male perpetrator and onto the usually female victim. For robbery and murder, an examination of the victim’s state of mind, history and judgment is readily deemed as inappropriate. Little concern is ever expressed for the “shame” victims of these crimes may experience, or for their imagined propensity to make false reports.

Whisking robbery victims into a secret star-chamber for justice would be laughable in a modern democratic society. For no other crime than rape is the full burden of the decision to report and to prosecute imposed on a profoundly traumatized victim—as if no other segment of society than the individual woman may be adversely affected by the event. A burglary victim can report a newly discovered theft long after the actual taking and never be upbraided about the freshness of the complaint. Yet, the most enlightened people in this country, the keepers of our colleges and universities, widely subscribe to a patronizing--and trivializing-- response to sexual violence as reflected in their secret substitute adjudications.

In 1992, Congress amended the *Campus Security Act* by requiring schools receiving federal funding to have a policy

according survivors of sexual assaults with certain basic rights. Some confusion about the requirements of these laws was understandable at its inception, at least until the U.S. Department of Education issued final rules in March 1994. Statistics summarized annually in the *Chronicle of Higher Education* present obvious evidence that schools still do not understand their statutory reporting obligation particularly in the category of sexual assault. Schools appear deliberately to be channeling reports of sexual assault away from campus police departments whose formal incident reports provide the required crime statistics.

Together with the *Sexual Assault Victims’ Bill of Rights*, the *Campus Security Act* is expressly limited by a provision which denies a “private right of action” to enforce individual rights under either law. Thus, if an individual student is harmed because a school failed to report crime statistics or to advise of rights guaranteed by the law, the student must depend on the Department of Education for his or her remedy. The Department did not issue guidelines for filing a complaint until May 1996. Having received its first formal complaint under these guidelines in mid-August, 1996, the Department did not respond to the complainant until the Chair of the House Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities publicly threatened to amend the *Campus Security Act* in a way that none of the Department’s constituency would appreciate. On the same day, the Region III Area Office opened its investigation.

A more direct way to enforce these laws is to amend them to include a private right of action for monetary com-

pensation. One substantial civil lawsuit against a particularly negligent institution would be enough to bring the nations constellation of colleges and universities into immediate compliance with existing law at no expense to the federal government.

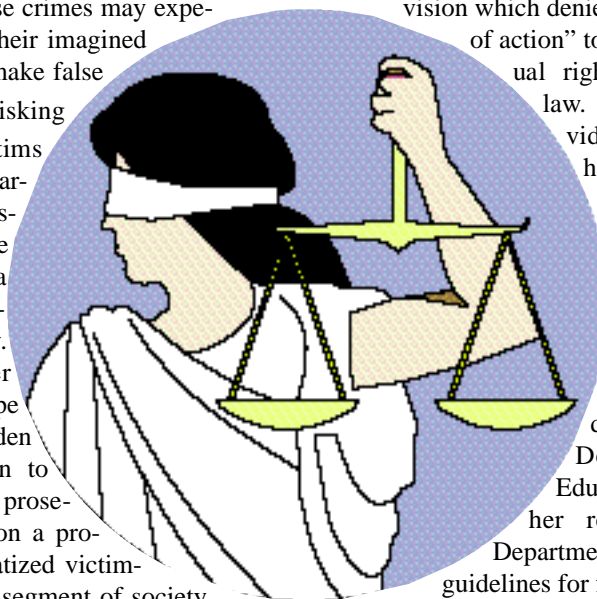
M o s t Americans want to believe that colleges and universities are uniformly institutions of good faith and benign intent.

Wherever institutions are large, financially powerful, and encumbered by unwieldy management structures, a high probability for carelessness quickly develops. When carelessness weds arrogance, the stage is set for trouble. Since colleges and universities hold the keys to their students’ futures, even momentary thoughtlessness can result in catastrophic injury.

If colleges may be held to account in the traditional forum of the civil lawsuit, the incentive to behave with care and sensitivity has a chance to offset the incentive to enhance image and endowments.

Eileen Wagner is a Richmond, Virginia attorney specializing in Education and Womens’ Rights law. She is currently representing Christy Brzonkala against Virginia Tech in one of the first cases in the country brought under The Violence Against Women Act. For more information, please write:

*Eileen N. Wagner, P.C.
Attorney & Counselor At Law
P.O. Box 17905
Richmond, Virginia 23226
(804) 359-1169
enwagner@hotmail.com*



“Statistics summarized annually in the Chronicle of Higher Education present obvious evidence that schools still do not understand their statutory reporting obligation particularly in the category of sexual assault.”

“The liberties of a people never were, nor ever will be, secure, when the transactions of their rulers may be concealed from them...”

-Patrick Henry



Campus Spotlight



From page 4

CLEMSON UNIVERSITY Clemson, SC

Assault: 1-19-97 CU police have arrested three Clemson students in connection with an on-campus assault on another student Sunday, Jan. 19. Two are charged with one count of assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature in the attack. A third is charged with giving false information to a law enforcement officer investigating the incident. The victim suffered a broken jaw. All three were released and await trial in criminal court. In addition, University officials have imposed temporary suspensions pending hearings in accordance with the university judicial process. *Clemson University News Services, 1-27-97*

Lynching Charges: 9-26-97 CU police arrested three university students on campus after an attack on on a fourth. They were each charged with one count of second-degree lynching in connection with an incident at a campus convenience store. Police warrants allege the trio knocked the victim to the ground, stuck and kicked him, then hit him on the head with a trash can.

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE Knoxville, TN

Larceny: 3/8/97 A rash of mailbox vandalism and room break-ins has students and police on the lookout for a burglar in Hess Hall. On March 8, around 2 a.m., a front desk worker discovered that someone had pried the doors off four student mailboxes located in the residence hall's lobby. Apparently the suspect then removed the keys that students had left inside, and proceeded to enter two rooms in Hess Hall and steal items inside. *The Daily Beacon, 3/18/97 Matt Waters*

NCAA'S "MOST WANTED"

SOUTHWESTERN MICHIGAN COLLEGE, *Dowagiac, MI*

Gang Rape: 11/1/96 Five freshmen members of the college's basketball team were arrested for their part in the

gang rape of an 18-year-old student, following a Halloween party in an off-campus apartment. Police seized an eight minute video tape of the gang rape from one of the assailants. The County Assistant Prosecutor told reporters that the tape showed that the sexual activity was not consensual and that the woman was "physically helpless" at the time. A roommate of one of the assailants, said that "it may have been sexual misconduct, it definitely wasn't rape" SMC's president, David C. Briegel, said that the five freshmen were "no longer associated with any athletic teams at SMC, and they are no longer students at Southwestern Michigan College." He said the incident had been referred to law-enforcement authorities; but he refused to answer any questions. *Chronicle of Higher Education, 11/12/96*

VIRGINIA TECH, *Blacksburg VA*

Rape: 12/14/96 Two VT football players received suspensions after they were charged with rape and attempted sodomy this month. Brian Edmonds, a senior, and James Crawford, a sophomore, are charged with raping a woman Dec. 14 at their off-campus apartment. The victim told a local television station that she dated Crawford in 1995. The two accused student/athletes took the unusual step of filing a civil suit against the woman Dec. 17, claiming false arrest and alleging the woman demanded money in return for not making a rape accusation.

GRAMBLING STATE UNIVERSITY LA:

Gang Rape: Five Grambling State University football players have been arrested and charged with raping a local teenager who reportedly wandered into a dormitory during a homecoming celebration. Officials of the Lincoln Parish Detention Center, Ruston, LA said the five had been booked on charges of forcible rape and aggravated oral sexual battery. In a formal statement, the university said the five football players had been temporarily suspended pending a disciplinary hearing. *The Chronicle of Higher Education 11/29/96*

CLEMSON UNIVERSITY

Clemson, SC

Assault: 11/23/96 Police questioned football players after an equipment manager was knocked unconscious after an 11/23/96 game at Death Valley. Witnesses said they saw a Gamecock player run over Clemson student manager Chris Schalik on the field after South Carolina's win. A freshman, watching the stands, said the player was wearing a No. 18 jersey. "He was running," Lynch said. "He just kind of clocked him and you saw the kid fall." *AP Online 11/26/96*

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY Columbus, OH

Assault: 3/05/97 Two freshman students were sitting in their car on a West Campus parking lot when a man approached and demanded the two get out of the car. The attacker stabbed one of the victims in the shoulder and gashed one across the chest requiring 22 staples to close. The assailant stole the students' wallets and fled. No suspects. *The Ohio State Lantern, 3/5/97, Paul Hoover and Stacia Marie Twitty*

Assault: 11/24/96 A court date has been set for two football players charged with assaulting the OSU crew president 5 after he asked the two to leave a party in November 1996. As Leeder was escorting another guest home, they jumped out of a vehicle and attacked him. Leeder said his nose was broken and there were 30 witnesses to the fight. One student was suspended, the other was not and was allowed to play in the Rose Bowl. *AP Online 11/25/96*

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY New Brunswick, NJ

Assault: Six football players were involved in a 15-person brawl outside the Student Center. According to published reports, the fight broke out shortly after midnight where a campus sorority was hosting a party. A junior received a concussion, lacerations, and bruises when he was struck by a steel chair. The father of the injured athlete reportedly said that his son and five football players were besieged by a crowd of 20 young men, most of whom do not attend the college. *Campus Security Report, January 1997*

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Campus Crime Reporting Act: Closes Loopholes, Demands Compliance

From front page

"The Accuracy in Campus Crime Reporting Act was carefully structured to eliminate the loopholes in the Campus Security Act so that accurate crime information will be provided to consumers of higher education," said Ben Clery, President of Security On Campus. This legislation was introduced by Congressmen John J. Duncan, Jr. (R-TN) and Charles E. Schumer (D-NY) on February 12th as HR 715 and has strong bipartisan support with 30 co-sponsors. It is expected that ACCRA will be considered in conjunction with the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act in 1997-'98.

The ACCRA bill expands the categories of crime statistics reported annually under the *Campus Security Act* to closely parallel the Uniform Crime Reporting program, provides for the annual collection of crime statistics by the U.S. Department of Education as a central repository, opens campus police logs to public inspection, whereas campus courts will be opened and Federal confidentiality of "education records" will be removed from all allegations of student criminal activity required to be reported under the campus crime reporting law.

"The nation expects them (the schools) to clean up their acts and improve the security on their campuses...and this legislation will send them a message," said Congressman Duncan.

ACCRA will allow students to obtain the information that they need to protect themselves. "It's about my right, as a tuition paying student... to know the truth about the potential threats to my safety on campus so that I can adequately protect myself," said Jennifer McMenamin, a junior at the University of Maryland at College Park.

One of the key loopholes that this legislation would eliminate is the system of secret on-campus disciplinary proceedings that deal not only with academic affairs such as cheating, but also



photo by S. Daniel Carter

S.O.C. Co-Founder Connie Clery began the battle to change campus crime reporting laws over 10 years ago after her freshman daughter was brutally raped and murdered in her dorm room at Lehigh University in Pennsylvania.

criminal misconduct. "University disciplinary boards are the only closed courtrooms in America," said Jennifer Markiewicz, the former editor of *The Miami Student* at Miami University of Ohio. "The secrecy they have been allowed to operate under only serves to paralyze the entire community from protecting itself against violence on campus." Markiewicz and the current editor, Emily Hebert, are involved in a lawsuit seeking access to disciplinary board information.

These secret hearings allow schools to not only to conceal the true extent of crime on campus but also to unfairly protect accused students who either are well connected or who are "valuable" to the school such as a star athlete.

"If schools perpetuate hidden barriers to sexual assaults, hazing and outright gang rape, women will never get

an equal education," said Sheronne Thorpe, the survivor of a brutal rape by two athletes at Virginia State University during her Freshman year in 1995. Thorpe, who missed a year of school after the assault, is now suing Virginia State University and calling on Congress to reform the system.

Tom Burkett and Beth George, whose son Tommy was subjected to assaults and thefts at Marymount University in 1991 and eventually murdered off-campus allegedly by those same students who had attacked him

on-campus faced a cover-up as well. "Marymount's campus safety report of 1994, purporting to list reported crimes on campus during the years 1991-93, makes no mention of the mid-November '91 break-in...or the November 16 on-

"University disciplinary boards are the only closed courtrooms in America. The secrecy they have been allowed to operate under only serves to paralyze the entire community from protecting itself."

Continued Next Page

campus assaults on our son, Tommy Burkett. Both incidents were reported to campus security,” said Tom Burkett.

Experts also contend that the under-reporting of crime is wide spread. “Based on the Student Press Law Center’s work with student newspaper editors, reporters and advisers at colleges around the country in recent years, I have become persuaded that the majority of schools routinely under-report the number of serious criminal incidents that occur on campus in their annual crime statistics,” said Mark Goodman the Executive Director of the Arlington, VA based Student Press Law Center.

Student journalists are often prevented from informing their communities about the same types of incidents that their professional peers write and broadcast about every day of the year.

“Students on America’s college campuses need to know as much about their community as any resident of any town needs and wants to know about theirs,”

said Steve Geimann the President of the Society of Professional Journalists.

“Part of SPJ’s mission as an organization is to foster greater public access,” said Carolyn S. Carlson, the chair of the Campus Courts Task Force and a Past President of SPJ. “This bill is very important to anyone who has anything to do with colleges, the students, the faculty, the parents and the neighbors. We urge all of them to contact their legislators and encourage them to vote in favor of the public’s right to know.”

**Save Lives On Campuses
Write your Congressman in
Support of H.R. 715!
check out the SOC website for
complete text and list of
sponsors:
<http://www.soconline.org>**

“Students on America’s college campuses need to know as much about their community as any resident of any town needs and wants to know about theirs.”



ACCRA sponsor Congressman John J. Duncan (R-TN) has been a force for change in the fight for accurate campus crime reporting since 1990.



photo by Lisa Carter

S. Daniel Carter (Left to Right), Mark Goodman, Ben Clery, Don Baldwin, Connie Clery, Steve Geiman, Jennifer McMenamain, Beth George and Tom Burkett gathered outside the Capitol following a March 12 press conference to promote the “Accuracy in Campus Crime Reporting Act” introduced in Congress February 12.

Key Provisions of the Accuracy in Campus Crime Reporting Act of 1997 H.R. 715

1. Expanded Annual Campus Crime Statistics
 - A. more categories such as simple assault and theft are added
 - B. drug, alcohol and weapons “violations,” not just “arrests” are now included.
 - C. statistics from all schools are to be collected and compiled by the DOE for public access.

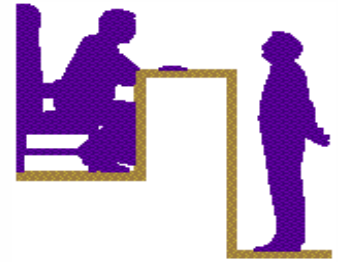
Continued page 10

ACCRA from page 9

Campus security authorities required to report are clarified in the statute to include various campus administrators and counselors who are currently required to report only in the regulatory language issued by the DOE. Counselors would only be required to report statistics and would not be required to disclose confidential information.

2. Open Campus Police Logs

- A. daily public logs of all crimes reported to campus security are to be kept
- B. names of all persons arrested or cited for criminal activity are to be included
- C. names of all other persons may be included but are not required



3. Campus Disciplinary Proceedings

- A. all campus disciplinary proceedings involving criminal allegations are to be open
- B. records of such proceedings are also to be open

This Act also amends FERPA to permit these disclosures, but continues to afford protection to victims of campus crime.

4. Allegations of Criminal Activity are No Longer Confidential Education Records

- A. FERPA is amended to exclude all allegations of criminal activity from confidentiality protection
- B. Criminal info. required to be released under the Campus Security Act is excluded from confidentiality protection

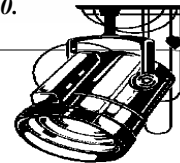
5. Enforcement of Campus Security Provisions

- A. a minimum fine of 1% of all HEA funding is imposed on all schools found in non-compliance
- B. schools are prohibited from retaliating against anyone filing a non-compliance complaint
- C. schools are required to certify that their policy and statistical statements are accurate

For the complete text of the ACCRA bill please visit our Web Site at “<http://www.soconline.org/ACCRA/index.html>”, send E-Mail to “sdcarter@soconline.org” or call our offices at (610) 768-9330.



Campus Spotlight



From page 7

OFF-CAMPUS CRIME

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
Columbus, OH

Murder: 3/18/97 A 19-year-old sophomore was shot to death in his apartment during a drug-related incident. Three males entered the victim’s apartment and went to his bedroom where, according to his roommates, there was a scuffle and a gunshot. “It looked like they (assailants) came in to take the drugs and money,” said Amy Phillips, a Columbus Police Detective. “The kid was using marijuana,” she said. *The Ohio State Lantern, 3/31/97*

UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO
Toledo, OH

Death: A 20-year old University student fell to her death from a sixth-floor downtown apartment window while attending a party. She and another woman were leaning out of adjacent windows just before she fell six stories to the sidewalk below at about 2:30 a.m., the State College Police Department said. While the police have ruled the death accidental, an investigation continues “into the matter of [the victim] being provided alcohol at the party while being under the age of 21” police said.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA
Tampa, FL

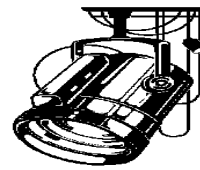
Sexual Assault: A 23-year old female student reported to the school’s victims’ advocacy office in September 1995 that she voluntarily took a Rohypnol pill from her friends at an off-campus apartment before going out. She remembers going to a bar, but that’s when her memory ends. She does remember waking up

in a room with three men, one of them on top of her. No charges were filed in the incident and the student remains at school. Two other off-campus incidents involving students who are believed to have used the drug either voluntarily or involuntarily during the 1996 school year. In one case, charges were filed in student disciplinary court, in the other, the female student left school and did not follow through with criminal charges previously filed. *Campus Security Report, January 1997*

BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY
Bowling Green, OH

Murder: A 22-year old woman and her roommate were studying at their off-campus residence at about 10:45 p.m. on a Saturday when a 19-year-old man burst in through an unlocked back door. He had been drinking at a party in the neigh-

Continued page 11



borhood and tried breaking into other homes first; he was apparently looking for a third woman. He fatally stabbed one woman in the neck and chest and slashed the other across the face. The man ran out of the house but was caught by police officers on bikes and cruisers.

Campus Security Report, November 1996

CLEMSON UNIVERSITY CLEMSON, SC

Murder: The body of Stacy Brooke Holsonback, an 18-year old CU freshman was found Feb. 20, 1996 floating in Lake Hartwell. The biochemistry major, was reported missing at about the time her body was found, around noon, in a small cove about a mile from campus. The Oconee County Coroner ruled the death as a homicide, following an autopsy.

Clemson University News Service, 2/21/97

TULANE UNIVERSITY New Orleans, LA

Murder: 2/14/97 Graduate student Leanne Knots, 27, was found dead on the West Bank of the Mississippi River. Her nude body was discovered Tuesday in a wooded area in Algiers. She had sustained an apparent gunshot wound to the head. She was pursuing a dual degree from the schools of Social Work and Public Health and Tropical Medicine. Derrick D. Wyatt, 27, has been booked with one count of first degree murder in connection with the case. Wyatt is currently serving probation until Sept. 1998 for cocaine-related charges. He has also been booked for two rapes from Jan. 3 to Jan. 11; however, the coroner has not reported that Knot was raped.

Hullabaloo-News by Rachel Breen 2/21/97

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE Knoxville, TN

Serial Rapist: Four off-campus rapes were reported in a six-week time period. Police reports on the assaults tell of a man who slips into his victims' homes in the dawn hours of weekends--three times on a Sunday. In all four cases, the women were asleep on the couch. **2/12:** A 17-year old high school student visiting a

friend's apartment was awakened by someone choking her as she slept. The suspect placed a pillowcase over her face, dragged her to the floor and raped her. He stole her wallet. **2/15:** A 21-year old UT student was sleeping on a couch when she awoke to find a man on top of her. He covered her face, but her screams alerted her roommates. He ran out the front door after stealing a purse. **3/2:** A 22-year old UT student reported she arrived home about 4:30 a.m., made sure all the doors were locked, then slept on the couch. She said she was awakened by a man who put tape over her eyes and mouth. He raped her on the floor, then made her go to a bedroom where he raped her again. He then made her take a bath. He told her he would see her at school. **3/22:** A 22-year old student came home at 2-2:30 a.m and slept on the couch. She was awakened around 6 a.m. when something was placed over her face. A man pulled her off the couch and raped her.

The Tennessean, 3/13/97, Tammie Smith

Gang Rape: 3/15/97 UT police officers were called to assist in investigating an alleged gang rape. According to police reports, a 17-year old student attended a party where alcohol was being served. The victim claimed she was raped by several of the men present at the party, though she could not say how many.

The Daily Beacon, 3/18/97

WEST POINT West Point, NY

Rape: The Army charged a 22-year old senior at West Point with raping another cadet and committing an indecent act in front of another person and will be tried at a court martial. The charges stem from an incident in Stockholm, NJ a Sussex County hamlet about 50 miles from Manhattan. The accused's lawyer said that the cadets and some other friends had gone there for the Memorial Day weekend in May. The female cadet reported the incident the next week. If convicted, the accused could face dismissal and life sentence in a military prison. *New York Times, 10/31/96*

OHIO UNIVERSITY Athens, OH

Riot: Police arrested more than 30 students following a riot that started when bars closed 30 minutes early 4/6/97 to accommodate the arrival of daylight saving time. As more than 1,000 disgruntled drinkers poured out of the bars, things reportedly got out of hand. Some people jumped up and down on cars, others threw beer bottles, eggs and vehicular flares. Fires were set in trash cans. One police officer was injured and treated at a hospital after being hit on the shoulder with a beer bottle. *The Chronicle of Higher Education, 4/9/97*

FRATERNITY ROW

CLARKSON, Potsdam, NY

Hazing, Death: 2/9/97 17-year-old Clarkson freshman Binaya Oja pledging for a fraternity died after a night of excessive drinking. Authorities say hazing may have been involved. Police were called to Theta Chi's fraternity house around 11 a.m. 2/9/97 and found Binaya Oja unconscious. He was pronounced dead on arrival at a local hospital. Witnesses said he began drinking a mixture of beer and alcohol around 8:30 p.m. 2/8/97. When he became sick, he was placed on a couch, checked a couple of times, then left alone, police said. *Newark Star Ledger, 2/10/97 Associated Press*

APPALACHIAN STATE UNIVERSITY WV:

Gang Rape: Alleged gang rape of a woman at an off-campus party sponsored by the Kappa Alpha fraternity in October. A police investigation has not identified any suspects, said Jane Nicholson, a university spokeswoman. "There is no evidence that fraternity members committed the crime," she said. The university could act if the inquiry showed the students were involved, she said.

The Chronicle of Higher Education 12/6/96

Continued page 12



UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI, FL *Miami FL:*

Rape: 11/3/96 Two freshman coeds contend they were raped during a party at the Sigma Chi fraternity house after drinking punch. Sigma Chi brothers Lucas Flose and Michael Schoepner were formally arraigned on the charges Dec. 2, 1996 at the Dade County Courthouse in Miami. Police investigated allegations the punch served at the fraternity party had been spiked with the powerful sedative Rohypnol because the women said they passed out and remembered very little about their attacks. According to court records, one of the women told police she woke up fully clothed in the fraternity house the next morning, but was groggy and suspected something had happened. She went to a hospital and had a rape test to confirm she had been assaulted, the woman told investigators. Schoppner's attorney admitted his client had sex with one of the women the night in question, but maintained both parties had consented.

mdubin@ix.netcom (Marc Dubin) favnet@otd.com
12/3/96

FROSTBURG STATE UNIVERSITY, *Frostburg, MD:*

Death, Hazing: 11/9/96 Eight students at Frostburg State University were charged with manslaughter in the alcohol poisoning death of a freshman who got drunk at a fraternity party. The freshman, John Eric Stinner, 20, consumed at least six beers and 12 shots of vodka in two hours at the off-campus Kappa Beta Zeta party, Allegheny County State Attorney Lawrence Kelly said. Friends carried Stinner back to his dorm room where he was found dead Nov. 9 with a blood alcohol level of .34 percent, more than three times the legally intoxicated level of .10 percent. KBZ is an unsanctioned fraternity that holds weekend parties off campus. *Newark Star Ledger, 2/10/97 Associated Press*

TEXAS A&M TX

Hazing: 1/8/97 A Texas A&M University freshman William "Trey" Walker died Jan. 8 of an asthma attack while cleaning his fraternity house.

Investigators and a Brazos County grand jury are investigating a report that pledges were subjected to a "hosing down" outside the fraternity house that day. The national chapter suspended the fraternity pending the outcome of the investigation, and A&M launched an inquiry. The incident is the third university officials have investigated this school year. One incident involved a fraternity that was shut down after a Kappa Alpha pledge was injured and had to have his testicle removed. Another incident involved Company B-2 of the Corps of the Cadets, which was accused of violating hazing and underage drinking laws during a December party. *The Dallas Morning News 2/9/97*

MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY

Upper Montclair, NJ

Assault: As many as four students will face disciplinary hearings in connection with disturbances in which two students were stabbed and another was gashed in the head by a bottle. According to published reports, some 400 residents and others attending a homecoming party hosted by the Lambda Tau Omega sorority and the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity to raise funds for charity. When the hall filled, hundreds pushed their way in. Violence and knives surfaced. After campus police shut the party down, dozens of fist fights reportedly erupted, rocks flew at passing cars, and mobs of young men ran across the quad searching out friends and targets. Campus security, aided by some 50 police officers from the surrounding areas quelled the near riot around 11 p.m. Witnesses said dozens were bruised, beaten or maced. Six persons were arrested.

Campus Security Report, January 1997

CLEMSON UNIVERSITY *Clemson, SC*

Rape: 3/3/96 A member of Omega Psi Phi fraternity has been arrested and indicted for third-degree criminal sexual conduct in connection with an alleged gang rape at an off-campus apartment in March 1996. The male student, currently free on bond and awaiting trial, is also

named in a civil suit along with three other fraternity members as a result of the same incident. According to the "Jane Doe" lawsuit, a freshman at the time went to a fraternity party at a nearby off-campus apartment where she was given a drink and then "suffered the altered consciousness." The suit further alleges that one man raped her at the apartment, the three others raped her in a car, and then they passed her off to unknown others in the fraternity who also raped her. Later, two young men allegedly drove her back to her residence hall where a friend, seeing she was bruised and covered in vomit, took her to police. The state lab tested for Rohypnol. While a high blood-alcohol level was found (Hoffman-LaRoche says the drug doesn't usually show up in blood), there was no reported evidence of Rohypnol. *Campus Security Report, January 1997*

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

Austin TX:

Hazing: Police charged seven former Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity members at the University of Texas at Austin March 19, 1997 with hazing, assaulting and making terroristic threats to a pledge. Two weeks earlier, university officials had banned the fraternity from the campus until 2000 for committing 11 hazing violations--including paddling pledges, shocking them with cattle prods, and burning them with cigarettes and cigars. Another pledge alleged fraternity members had broken his toes with a hammer when they suspected him of betraying them. Gage Paine, associate dean of students, declined to elaborate on the penalties, saying only that none of the students had been expelled.

The Chronicle of Higher Education, 3/21/97

OHIO UNIVERSITY, *Athens OH:*

Drugs: 2/3/97 State drug-enforcement authorities arrested more than 20 members of an Ohio University fraternity and threatened to seize their off-campus house after finding what authorities believe is evidence that drugs were being sold inside. The bust followed a raid earlier this month on two OU dormitories,



in which campus police reported that they had found marijuana and LSD. The narcotics agency and police said they had confiscated three and a half pounds of marijuana, two ounces of hallucinogenic mushrooms, \$1,850 in cash, 50 pieces of drug paraphernalia and digital scales. Nine were arrested on misdemeanor charges. Authorities plan to bring 13 others before a grand jury on felony charges related to drug trafficking.

The Chronicle of Higher Education, 2/11/97 The Post, Kara Schroyer 2/13/97

ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY Normal, IL:

Arson: A fire that destroyed the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity house and injured a student is believed to be arson. According to police, the blaze started at 7:30 a.m. in a ground-floor room and spread to upstairs bedrooms. Combustible materials were reportedly found in the room of origin. Firefighters rescued several students from their rooms. A student was injured when he jumped from a second-floor window; two firefighters were injured.

Campus Security Report, January 1997

HUSTON-TILLOTSON COLLEGE, Austin TX

Sorority Hazing: Police in Austin, Texas charged four students March 25, 1997 with hazing and assaulting two pledges in an all-female social club. One of the pledges says the students struck her on the back at least 100 times with a wooden cane, causing welts and tissue and nerve damage to her buttocks as part of her initiation into a university-sanctioned organization called Krimson Kourt. The college has revoked its approval of the group and scheduled a disciplinary hearing. The freshman who filed the charges has withdrawn from classes. *The Chronicle of Higher Education, 3/27/97*

LEGAL UPDATES

RICE UNIVERSITY, Houston, TX

Death Penalty: The convicted killer of 25 year-old Rice student Cindy Rounsaville in April 1986 received a

lethal injection 3/12/97. John Kennedy Barefield, 32, abducted Rounsaville with two other men at gunpoint in the parking lot of her apartment complex. They forced her to withdraw \$70 from an ATM and raped her in a car. Evidence at Barefield's trial showed he shot her twice in the head as she was on her hands and knees in a field after running from the car. She was within weeks of earning her second degree in architecture and was engaged. Barefield's brother, Perry, received a 45-year prison term. A third man is serving life in prison. *Associated Press On-line, Michael Graczyk, 3/14/97*

EASTERN TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY Johnson City, TN

Murder: A former ETSU student was sentenced to five years in jail for fatally



stabbing another student in a fight outside a bar in March 1996. Raymond Duncan, 22, of Greenville was charged with first degree murder in the death of Kyle Paul Jaekel, 18, of Knoxville. In May, a judge reduced the charge to second-degree murder, saying the state had not shown evidence of premeditation. Duncan pleaded guilty to voluntary manslaughter. *The Knoxville News-Sentinel, 2/7/97*

SOUTHEASTERN MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY, Cape Girardeau, MO

Settlement: Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity and several members of its chapter at SEMS have agreed to pay a total of \$2.5 million to settle a wrongful death suit. Michael Davis, 25, died in 1994 from injuries he received in a hazing incident.

The Chronicle of Higher Education, 1/27/97

MIAMI UNIVERSITY, Oxford, OH

Open Records: The Ohio Supreme Court heard oral arguments 1/22/97 in the open records case which would force the University to open its disciplinary proceedings. The student newspaper, *The Miami Student* filed suit against the

University in July 1996 following a year-long battle to gain access to the records. The University claims the records are education records protected by the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act of 1974. A ruling is expected by the end of April.

EARLHAM COLLEGE, Richmond, IN

Study Abroad Rape: A student studying abroad in Japan said she was raped by her "host father," the head of the family to which the college had assigned her in Tokyo. In March 1997, she filed suit in U.S. District Court seeking \$3 million from Earlham and the other organizations that ran the program. She says the college failed to respond adequately to complaints she had made about the man both before and after the alleged rape. The victim charges that their actions violated Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which bars sex discrimination at colleges that receive federal funds. Her lawyers filed a similar complaint with the U.S. Department of Education in April. The case marks the first time that student has sought damages for a sexual assault abroad.

The Chronicle of Higher Education, 4/11/97, Lisa Guernsey

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, Houston, Texas

Wrongful Death Settlement: The former members of the now-disbanded Texas Cowboys, a fraternity at the University of Texas, have agreed to pay in excess of \$1 million to the parents of a drowned student. Gabe Higgins' body was pulled from the Colorado River after a "Cowboys" picnic in 1995. His blood alcohol content at the time of his death was more than twice the legal limit to drive. No criminal charges were brought against individual members of the Texas Cowboys. The university Dean of Students Office concluded that Higgins was hazed at the picnic and forced the group to disband barring them from reforming a chapter until 2000. *The Daily Texan, 3/14/97*

Proposed Model for Standardized Crime Statistics

School Name and Location: University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA

Campus Population (FTE*):	35, 473		34,786		34,459	
	1995		1994		1993	
	<u>Police Reports</u>	<u>Other Depts.</u>	<u>Police Reports</u>	<u>Other Depts.</u>	<u>Police Reports</u>	<u>Other Depts.</u>
Crime Category						
<i>Violent Crimes:</i>						
Murder	0	?	0	?	0	?
Non-negligent Manslaughter	?	?	?	?	?	?
Rape	4	?	0	?	1	?
Sex Offenses	8	?	11	?	9	?
Robbery	18	?	38	?	45	?
Aggravated Assault	6	?	4	?	3	?
Simple Assault	33	?	37	?	22	?
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
Subtotal:	69		90		80	
Per Capita Ratio:	0.19%		0.26%		0.23%	
<i>Non-Violent Crime:</i>						
Negligent Manslaughter	?	?	?	?	?	?
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	?	?	?	?	?	?
Drug Law Violations	0	?	3	?	4	?
Weapon Law Violations	2	?	0	?	1	?
Liquor Law Violations	0	?	5	?	2	?
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
Subtotal:	2		8		7	
Per Capita Ratio:	0.01%		0.02%		0.02%	
<i>Property Crimes:</i>						
Burglary	75	?	100	?	147	?
Motor Vehicle Theft	34	?	61	?	47	?
Arson	0	?	3	?	2	?
Larceny	1189	?	1130	?	1086	?
Vandalism	228	?	214	?	213	?
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
Subtotal:	1,526		1,508		1,495	
Per Capita Ratio:	4.50%		4.34%		4.34%	
<i>Total Campus Crime</i>	1,597		1,606		1,582	
<i>Per Capita Ratio:</i>	4.50%		4.62%		4.59%	



Notes:

1. Penn's crime information is currently under investigation by the Pa.State Attorney General's Office, the Pa.Dept.of Education and the U.S. Dept.of Education.

2. Penn's crime logs were the focus of "misleading entries"when journalists discovered that suicide and rape were categorized as "personal incidents"(1996).

3.The crime figures enumerated above were obtained from Uniform Crime Reports provided by the Pennsylvania Sate Police, as well as Penn's "Official"campus crime report.

*FTE is defined as "Full Time Equivalent"of all students and employees which comprise the campus population.This figure is used as the denominator to calculate the Per Capita Ratios.



FOREWARNED AND FOREARMED

WHAT COLLEGE ADMINISTRATORS MAY NOT OFFER... YOU DEMAND

The most effective way for college students, prospective students and their parents to protect themselves against violent crime on campus is to be aware of the danger, understand the issues and take a proactive approach to personal safety. Know your rights as a consumer of higher education and demand answers from college administrators, don't accept public relations jargon.

KNOW THE RIGHT QUESTIONS

Q: Does the institution publish campus crime information as required by the Student Right-To-Know and Campus Security Act of 1990? (Request a copy)

Q: Do the annual crime statistics include reports to the dean's office, judicial hearings, women's rape/crisis centers?

Q: Are Security Logs open for public inspection?

Q: Does the school ask applicants if they been arrested and convicted of a crime? Do they admit applicants with a criminal history?

Q: Are campus crime policies and penalties explicitly addressed during orientation, as well as prominently stipulated in the student handbook?

Q: Are drinking, drugs and weapons laws strictly enforced?

Q: Are bathroom doors in co-ed dorms secured with master locks for floor residents?

Q: Are single sex and "substance free" dormitories available?

Q: Does the school address the entire

student body during the academic year about growing problems related to campus crime: Date rape and sexual assault; alcohol and drug abuse; and sexually transmitted diseases? When? Who addresses the students?

Q: Ask the dean of student life how many and what types of cases the school's judicial committee handled last year?

Q: Does the school provide immediate medical, psychological, and legal aid to victims, as required by the Campus Sexual Assault Victims' Bill of Rights (Federal Law 1992)?

Repeat similar questions to the Campus Security Department and the women's Rape/Crisis Center. then compare responses and figures. Schools with aggressive crime reporting and a low tolerance for criminal behavior provide safer environments where students can focus on their educational goals.

PRECAUTIONS

• Freshmen should "respectfully decline" to have photo and personal information published for distribution to the campus community. Fraternities and upper classmen have abused this type of publication to "target" naive freshmen.

• Study the campus and neighborhood with respect to routes between your residence and class/activities schedule. Know where emergency phones are located.

• Share your class/activities schedule with parents and a network of close friends, effectively creating a type of "buddy" systems. Give network telephone numbers to your parents, advisors, and friends.

• Always travel in groups. Use a shuttle service after dark. Never walk alone at night. Avoid "short-cuts."

• Survey the campus, academic buildings, residence halls, and other facilities while classes are in session and after dark to see that buildings, walkways, quadrangles, and parking lots are adequately secured, lit and patrolled.

• To gauge the social scene, drive down fraternity row on weekend nights and stroll through the student hangouts. Are people behaving responsibly, or does the situation seem reckless and potentially dangerous? Remember, alcohol and/or drug abuse is involved in about 90% of campus crime. Carefully evaluate off-campus student apartment complexes and fraternity houses if you plan to live off-campus.

POST EVALUATION ANALYSIS

Compare figures and responses from different departments. Are there serious discrepancies between you totals and the figures reported to the Department of Education? (Published yearly in *The Chronicle of Higher Education*).

Calculate campus crimes per thousand students and compare them with other schools. Also, attempt a balanced evaluation by combining you subjective impressions with any calculations. Remember that schools that aggressively report and act on campus crime problems are generally safer choices.

This information was duplicated from our Campus Safety: Tips and Evaluation Brochure. For full text, see web site.

**Feedback
Comments?
Suggestions?**

**What do you think of the new design?
Send us your thoughts for improvement on future newsletters.**

E-mail: soc@soconline.org

Please Support Safe Campuses for Students

Security On Campus, Inc. was founded in memory of Jeanne Ann Clery and the thousands of campus crime victims, so that other students and parents will be spared victimization. Jeanne didn't have the benefit of any campus crime reports; what we didn't know contributed to Jeanne's horrible murder.

Since 1987, S.O.C. has been the driving force behind (3) Federal Laws and (23) State Laws that promote student safety and protect student-victims' rights. Our mission is to pursue the truth about campus crime, to assist student victims and to ultimately restore a safe learning environment for students. We believe that college and university campus communities are entitled to a complete and accurate accounting of campus crime, that students and parents factor campus crime information into their school selection process, and that students are intelligent people who take precautions when they know campus crime problems threaten their safety.

Please become a "supporting member" of Security On Campus, Inc. by sending your contribution today (envelope enclosed). Your contribution will help us to continue our work and it will keep you on our active mailing list. It may save the life someone you know and love.

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King of Prussia, Pa. 19406-3207

