Celebrate Crime Prevention Month:

Get Wise About Wireless

NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL

CTIA The Wireless Foundation

Help Us Celebrate Safe Communities

By Alfonso E. Lenhardt, President and CEO, National Crime Prevention Council

Dear Friends and Neighbors:

This month we are celebrating Crime Prevention Month -- a time when we rededicate ourselves to the principles of crime prevention and take stock of what we have done well and what we can do better. There is always much to celebrate, for crime prevention has become a movement that is deeply rooted across this great land of ours.

The citizens who dedicate their time and efforts to good works in the community to keep them safe places for their neighbors to live, learn, work, and play are heroes. These volunteers are the people who make unsafe neighborhoods safe again, who bring communities to life, who make life good for their fellow citizens. We are indebted to these soldiers of crime prevention for their deeds and messages of hope and inspiration that they spread.

It is my great pleasure to present to you our third newspaper supplement for school children and their parents. Many thanks to The Wireless Foundation for the opportunity to collaborate on this exciting educational

tool . We hope you will enjoy the array of crime prevention stories, tips, facts, and games in these pages. We aim to introduce you to the depth and breadth of crime prevention, and to learn about ways to use technology as a crime prevention tool. We have worked to make sure there is something for everyone in this year's issue. We hope you enjoy it and find it useful.

Along with the National Crime Prevention Council, The Wireless Foundation does much to help protect our nation's children. This supplement alone will reach 120,000 *Washington Times* households, and in addition more than 300 schools in the region.

The wireless industry is also lending a hand in efforts to keep America's kids safe by voluntarily adopting guidelines for content classification and Internet access control, offering parental control options available to wireless consumers, and committing to educate kids and their families about the importance of cell phone safety and responsible use. The Wireless Foundation also joined forces with ConnectSafely.org and the Weekly Reader Corporation to create

a free educational program called *Get Wise About Wireless: Be Safe, Be Courteous.* Developed especially for middle school students, the program educates them about cell phone use and the responsible behaviors associated with using a mobile device. The program encourages educators and families to teach proper wireless etiquette and safety behaviors, and hopes to be a catalyst for discussions at home with parents about using wireless technology in their daily lives. For more information on the The Wireless Foundation, visit www. wirelessfoundation.org.

On another note, the National Crime Prevention Council, in partnership with the National Sheriffs' Association, and with support from the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, has launched a new annual celebration to further tap the talents of crime fighters everywhere. Called Celebrate Safe Communities (CSC), the event will help launch Crime Prevention Month October 2nd-4th . Law enforcement, city officials, civic organizations,

community volunteers, neighborhood associations, business owners, religious congregations, and members of youth or senior organizations will work together to organize and support local events to highlight the importance of ongoing crime prevention and related safety partnerships.

Every community is different, so we expect many types of celebrations to take place. CSC activities might include a park cleanup, a teen service project, a take-back-the-streets march, graffiti paint out, open house at the local law enforcement station, or a safety fair.

For more information on Celebrate Safe Communities, please visit www. celebratesafecommunities.org. Volunteers who work together with law enforcement to create safer and stronger communities make for a powerful partnership.

Please celebrate with us this Crime Prevention Month as we work with McGruff the Crime Dog® to "Take A Bite Out Of Crime®!"

Exclusive Interview With
McGRUFF THE CRIME DOG

As it is Crime Prevention Month, we decided to have a Q and A with the top dog in crime prevention, McGruff.

Welcome, McGruff. Thank you for taking time to talk to us. How have you been?

TAKE A BITE OUT OF CRIME®

McGruff: Very well, thank you. I just celebrated my 28th birthday. Also, I love opportunities to share myself and what I know with people. It's my job to educate people and build better communities; that's what I'm all about.

Happy birthday! Wow, 28 years is a long time to be in crime prevention. Tell us how and why you do what you do.

McGruff: As a pup I really enjoyed my neighborhood and neighbors. I never wanted anything bad to happen to them. I realized that law enforcement officers could not be everywhere all of the time. They have a lot of ground to cover. I asked them if there was anything I could do to help. They told me that community involvement is the most important element in preventing crime. By doing simple things like using strong, sturdy locks and keeping areas well lighted, criminals know not to try anything. Also, taking pride in a

neighborhood by keeping it clean and having community members on Watches keeps crime out. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

Good advice. Since then you have grown to help protect more than just communities, correct?

McGruff: Crime prevention is my number one goal. If you can't keep yourself safe, then how can you keep your community safe? I began offering safety tips for family and personal safety. My nephew, Scruff®, saw what I was doing and wanted to help. I showed him how to play safe, deal with bullies, and say no to drugs. Since then we have been working together to teach people and communities to stop crime before it starts. Nowadays, with technology the way it is, we're working on issues like protection against identity thieves and discouraging cyberbullying.

You truly are inspiring. Who are your heroes?

McGruff: Any good citizen who does what's right is a hero to me.

That's great. You mentioned Scruff before. Tell us more about him.

McGruff: Oh, yeah. Scruff faces tough choices we've all faced at one point or another. He's growing up now and likes to spend time with his friends without grown-ups around. I give what advice I can so when he needs to make a choice he can make the right one on his own. To see some of his adventures and how he handles them visit **www.mcgruff.org**.

Will do. Thank you again for this sit-down. Is there anything else you would like to add before we go?

McGruff: Yes, just a message for the kids. Remember you don't need to be a law enforcement officer to fight crime or save lives. Stay safe and stay smart. Listen to your parents and teachers, they know what they're talking about. Never be afraid to do what's right in a bad situation. For more advice, visit **ncpc.org** or **mcgruff.org** and help "Take A Bite Out Of Crime®."

College Students Feel Safer With Cell Phones

According to statistics compiled in December 2007, almost 90 percent of Americans between the ages of 18 and 29 carry a cell phone.   One survey reports that approximately 13 percent of Americans no longer have landlines at all and rely solely on cell phones, a phenomenon that has seen them labeled as "cord-cutters." This number is expected to rise to 25 percent in the next year. As a result, the 18 to 34 age range has practically vanished for survey and marketing purposes.

In light of this reliance on cell phones, three researchers, Jack Nasar, Peter Hecht, and Richard Wener conducted a study that was completed in 2007 that focused on the perceptions of safety associated with ownership of cell phones among college students attending Ohio State University. The researchers conducted two surveys one year apart to determine whether the following expectations (as determined by previous research) would be found:

- Carrying a cell phone makes college students feel safer from victimization
- College students are more likely to go somewhere with a cell phone that they would not normally go
- Females would show a higher increase in feeling safe with a cell phone than males would
- Females would then engage in more risk-taking behaviors than males
- Students would be more likely to alert authorities of crimes, accidents, and calling for help

The researchers found that a majority of the students surveyed carried cell phones, and that the percent of those who did not decreased from 38.2 percent in the first survey to just 14.4 percent in the second. More than three-quarters of the students who carried a cell phone said that they felt safer walking around at night by themselves, with females showing a greater increase in perception of safety than males. Of those who took part in the study, 5.7 percent said they have used their cell phone to call for help when encountering a crime, with males much more likely to call than females. These findings were in line with what the researchers expected to find based on previous research. To determine whether the findings at Ohio State University were in line with students at other universities, the researchers conducted an independent survey of 100 students at a different university. The results of that study were very similar to the findings of the Ohio State University study. This suggests that the pattern can be generalized to the greater college student population.

In the conclusion of their study, the authors provide some recommendations for future studies, starting with whether or not the findings in the studies here can be generalized to the public at large or if it only applies to college students on college campuses. Since the likelihood to engage in riskier behavior was a constant among college students, there could be an expectation to find the same results in the general population. However a new study would have to be conducted to confirm this theory. As a result, the researchers advise conducting a study to determine whether engaging in riskier behavior due to the perception of safety from having a cell phone actually leads to more victimization since people, especially women, are placing themselves in more dangerous situations.

Traditional Bullying Leads to Cyberbullying

Recent research has shown a connection between physical bullying and cyberbullying. But it's necessary to see the whole picture.

Most teenagers spend a lot of time on a cell phone or instant messenger chatting with friends and uploading photos, videos, and music to websites. They may have online friends whom their parents have never met in person, with whom they play games and exchange messages. Teens' lives exist in a variety of places such as school hallways, part-time jobs, and friends' houses. Now many teens also have lives on the Internet. And bullying has followed teens online.

Online bullying, called cyberbullying, happens when young people use the Internet, cell phones, or other devices to send or post text or images intended to hurt or embarrass another person.

In order to advance research about cyberbullying, Sameer Hinduja of Florida Atlantic University and Justin Patchin of the University of Wisconsin released a study in 2008, of 1,378 adolescents under the age of 18, divided almost evenly among males and females. The authors found that, on average, youth spent 18 hours a week online, and, of those reporting regular usage, 33 percent of the males and more than 36 percent of the females had been victims of cyberbullying.

What's more interesting, however, is that Hinduja and Patchin looked for connections with more traditional forms of bullying and came to a startling conclusion: Youth who experience a range of problems, including being bullied the traditional way, are often more likely to be cyberbullied or to cyberbully others. Specifically, they found that those "who reported recent school problems, assaultive behaviors, or substance use were more likely than their counterparts to experience cyberbullying, both as an offender and victim." The two researchers found that there were no differences among those who were victimized or those who were offenders in terms of race or gender. They also posed an interesting idea: Since historically less powerful groups, such as women, are more powerful in the anonymity of cyberspace, does this have an effect on their online behavior?

The researchers concede that the design of their study had some minimal limitations. Therefore, they recommended that future work incorporate more stringent sampling methods. More importantly, they also recommended that youth who engage in traditional bullying be subject to greater study because this type of bullying is an indicator of cyberbullying. Despite any technical shortcomings of the initial study, it presents a wealth of information for crime prevention practitioners, who can present even better arguments in support of funding or expanding their anti-bullying programs now that a cause-and-effect link to cyberbullying has been established.

Computer Safety and Cyberbullying Word Search

Just because it's happening on a computer screen doesn't mean it can't hurt you. Here are some words to keep in mind when you're protecting yourself from cyberbullies, viruses, spam, and other nasty things online. The words may appear forward, backward, up, or down. (Answers on pages 15.)

computer
cruel
cyberbully
delete
depressed
email
files
games
network
photos
rumors
secrets
text
voicemail

The National Museum of Crime and Punishment Debuts in Washington, DC

The National Museum of Crime and Punishment opened its doors on May 23, 2008. Located in downtown Washington, DC, the museum offers a detailed and interactive look at the history of crime and punishment in America.

The museum spans three floors and more than 28,000 square feet. It is owned and operated by Orlando, FL, businessman John Morgan in partnership with John Walsh, host of *America's Most Wanted*. The museum takes an in-depth look at the history of crime and punishment in America, covering everything from pirates, Wild West outlaws, serial killers, and gangsters to white-collar criminals who use computers and other technology to commit fraud and identity theft.

Through a combination of historical artifacts and dynamic interaction, visitors to the museum learn about crime-fighting and crime-solving techniques as well as the consequences of committing a crime. In one particular gallery, patrons enjoy an interactive Crime Scene Investigator (CSI) experience. They study a fully intact crime scene and then apply forensic science such as DNA testing, fingerprint and footprint analysis, and dental identification using these CSI skills and technology to solve a crime. In another gallery, guests enter the criminal domain, experiencing first-hand the confines of the penal system and come face-to-face with the harsh consequences of committing a crime in America.

"The unlocking of this museum provides America's history of crime and punishment and educates the public on the importance of the law enforcement community," said Janine Vaccarello, chief operating officer of the museum. "Guests will interact and explore areas of CSI and forensic science, which are often misrepresented, while paying tribute to the *real* people who dedicate their lives to public safety."

The National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) along with its beloved icon, McGruff the Crime Dog®, have had an enormous impact on how Americans today view crime prevention, so it's only natural that the museum has an exhibit dedicated to the organization's hard work. Visitors to the exhibit can learn about the history of NCPC and McGruff the Crime Dog, test their McGruff knowledge through video interactive trivia games, and view NCPC's most current public service advertisements.

Other permanent attractions include opportunities to try out a simulated FBI shooting range and high-speed police chase training equipment, see an electric chair, and take a lie detector test. Also included is a behind-the-scenes look at *America's Most Wanted,* which explores the program's significant impact on crime in America. There are also temporary rotating exhibits.

The National Museum of Crime and Punishment is open to all ages. Admission is $17.95 for adults, with a special rate of $14.95 for law enforcement officers. Admission is $14.95 for children (ages 5 to 11) and seniors age 60 and older, and free for children under the age of five. The museum is open weekdays from 10:00 a.m. until 6:00 p.m. September through February, and 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. March through August.

The museum is located at 575 Seventh Street, NW, in downtown Washington. Call 202-393-1099 or visit www.crimemuseum.org for more information.

Heroism, Perseverance Behind AMBER Alerts

Thanks to the heroic efforts of citizens, the pioneering spirit of the Wireless Foundation and the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC), and now the dedication and perseverance of the U.S. Department of Justice, AMBER Alerts have become a major instrument in saving abducted children.

Unfortunately, almost everyone has seen a chilling AMBER Alert. Now seen on overhead signs on highways, they also appear on radio, TV, and cable systems under the Federal Communication Commission's Emergency Alert System, the same system used for weather emergencies. They are also now transmitted to wireless devices as well thanks to Wireless AMBER Alerts, an initiative of the Wireless Foundation to pull in the 250 million cell phone users to help watch out and help out when a child goes missing , and the U.S. Department of Justice.

Amber Hagerman was nine years old in 1996 when she was kidnapped while out riding her bike in her Arlington, TX, neighborhood, near Dallas-Fort Worth. Local citizens appealed to broadcasters in the area to issue details about Amber in an effort to find her. Unfortunately, she was found murdered, but the first AMBER Alert had been made. Now the term not only memorializes this little girl, but it also stands for America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response.

NCMEC, which was founded by concerned citizens, including crime-fighter John Walsh, himself the parent of an abducted and murdered child, issued its first AMBER Alert for the recovery of a two-month-old baby in 1999. Today, emergency AMBER Alerts are broadcast when a law enforcement agency determines that a child has been abducted and is in imminent danger. The broadcasts include information about the child and the abductor, including physical descriptions and information about the abductor's vehicle, which could lead to the child's recovery. NCMEC distributes the alerts to secondary partners that it has agreements with— companies or organizations that have the capability to deliver geographically targeted messages to their customers, such as Internet service providers.

Now, NCMEC is a partner in the AMBER Alert system, which includes the U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Department of Transportation, broadcasters, and law enforcement officers. In 2002, President George W. Bush hosted the first-ever White House Conference on Missing, Exploited, and Runaway Children. Following the conference, the U.S. Attorney General appointed the Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs to serve as the national AMBER Alert coordinator, and work began on a strategy to create a seamless national network of alert systems. On April 30, 2003, President Bush signed The PROTECT Act, (Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today), which established this national coordinator's role in law.

The need for a swift and seamless system was underscored by Cybele K. Daley, acting Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs, at the Fifth National AMBER Alert Conference in Denver, CO, in November 2007. "Seventy-four percent of children who are kidnapped and later found murdered are killed within the first three hours after being taken," she reminded the gathering. As of the time of that conference, more than 90 percent of the 370 AMBER Alert recoveries made had occurred since it became a nationally coordinated effort in 2002.

The national coordinator's role includes a wide range of activities. Chief among them are to compare plan operations and AMBER Alert criteria; evaluate available technology; promote technological compatibility among communications systems; develop guidance on criteria for issuing alerts; help states and communities develop and enhance their plans; and raise public awareness on how to protect children and protect abductions.

Today's new electronic technology is providing a new way for citizens to respond even more swiftly when a child is abducted. Since 2005, wireless phone customers have been able to get AMBER Alerts on their wireless devices thanks to a partnership between The Wireless Foundation, NCMEC, and the U.S. Department of Justice. (To sign up or get more information, go to www.wirelessamberalerts.org. Subscribers can also sign up at their carrier's website.) The Wireless AMBER Alerts initiative is aimed at being a catalyst for the more than 250 million wireless subscribers in the United States to aid in the return of abducted children.

Today, all 50 states and scores of local jurisdictions have AMBER plans in place. In addition, nine of Canada's ten provinces and several foreign countries have adopted AMBER Alerts.

A commemorative AMBER Alert stamp was issued in 2006, and it's fitting that Amber Hagerman's mother had the last word at the ceremony unveiling the stamp. "I think the AMBER Alert system and the issuance of the AMBER Alert stamp would have made Amber proud. It's like she's a guardian angel looking over children, making sure they get home safe. Every time a child comes home, [I say] baby girl, you did it again."

Most wireless subscribers can sign up by texting AMBER, followed by a space and their ZIP code to 26237.

NCPC Responds to Cyberbullying

Recently the National Crime Prevention Council commissioned a national online survey of middle and high school students ages 13 to 17 on cyberbullying. This study, by Harris Interactive®, set out to determine how teens define cyberbullying, explore their experiences with cyberbullying, understand teens' emotional and behavioral reactions to cyberbullying, and probe what teens think would be the most effective ways to prevent cyberbullying. The survey found that

- About four in ten teens experienced cyberbullying at least one time in the last year.
- Girls report having been cyberbullied more than boys—a rate of 51 percent to 37 percent.
- Only one in ten teens who experienced cyberbullying had talked to their parents about it.
- Teens see the most effective strategy to stop cyberbullying as a combination of using online blocking technology and taking personal responsibility, simply not passing cyberbullying messages to others and telling their friends and the cyberbully to stop.
- Nearly six in ten teens said cyberbullies don't see their actions as a "big deal."

Teens believe that cyberbullying prevention needs to occur at three levels—individual, online, and parents. Teens believe the most effective way to prevent cyberbullying is to be able to block people who cyberbully from communicating with them, refusing to pass along cyberbullying messages, and telling their friends to stop cyberbullying. Unlike face-to-face bullying, teens do not view cyberbullying as an issue to be addressed by the school and report that school intervention would be largely ineffective.

Results of the survey helped shape the new ad campaign from NCPC. Radio advertising, viral video, and web banners reach kids where they consume their media most—online and on the radio. New response pieces will accompany the messages from McGruff and NCPC. These pieces are available at www.ncpc.org/teens/cyberbullying.php and include downloadable tips for kids and parents on dealing with cyberbullying. The teen piece explains how teens are cyberbullied, how victims react, and offers tips on preventing cyberbullying and what else teens can do to keep cyber safe. The adult component offers statistics and information regarding cyberbullying, how to take action against cyberbullying, and where to go for more information.

Cyberbullying is a new aspect of bullying, a major social problem that, left unchecked, can have huge implications for young people, leaving many of them with emotional scars that can remain into later life. By tackling cyberbullying, the latest incarnation of this terrible problem, we can help make sure that our children grow up in a healthy, positive environment that will enable their best qualities—especially their self-esteem—to thrive.

Get Wise About Wireless

If someone sends you an inappropriate text message, what would you do? And what is an inappropriate message, anyway? Is it a message from a stranger? Is it a message from an adult who wants to meet with you alone? Is it a mean message from a friend that makes you feel like you've just been bullied? The answer to the last three questions is YES!

So what can you do? It's simple.
- Know who is texting or calling you. Never use your phone to communicate with people you don't know.
- Know what NOT to send. The impact of words or pictures can be significant.
- Know whether you should respond. If you receive an inappropriate text message, tell a parent or trusted adult.

Your phone is supposed to be used to:
- Help you get in touch with your friends and family.
- Keep you safe in an emergency.
- Get information you need anytime.

Take control of your own safety by:
- Programming family and friends' numbers into your phone.
- Knowing whom to contact in case of emergency.
- Not answering calls from people you don't know or replying to inappropriate text messages.
- Being courteous when talking and texting, because aggressive behavior online and on phones can have serious consequences.

How Cell Savvy Are You?
Answer the following questions using your knowledge of cell phone safety and etiquette. You can check your answers below.

1. **Your friend tells you about a cool new game that you can download on your cell phone. You**…
   a. find the link on the Internet and download the game.
   b. ask your parents first because there may be a charge to your account.
   c. give your friend your phone and have him download it for you.

2. **You receive a picture message from a classmate that makes you feel uncomfortable. You**…
   a. send back a text telling him to leave you alone.
   b. show your parent when you get home.
   c. send it to a friend and ask what they think.

3. **You receive an inappropriate text message from someone you don't know. You...**
   a. respond to the text.
   b. ignore it and hope it does not happen again.
   c. don't respond and take your phone to a parent or other trusted adult.

4. **You're going into the library and a sign reminds visitors that cell phones should not be used. You...**
   a. turn your phone to silent.
   b. ignore the sign and hope no one hears you if you get a call.
   c. ask the librarian what to do.

5. **Your friend gets a text message from someone at school that upsets her. You tell her to...**
   a. go to a parent or a trusted adult.
   b. send back a message that is nastier.
   c. ignore it and go have fun.

6. **You're at the movies with your friends and your phone vibrates. You...**
   a. answer it—the movie is boring.
   b. ignore it—you're watching a movie.
   c. leave the theater to take the call if it's important.

7. **Your friends are sending around an embarrassing picture message of a classmate. You...**
   a. forward it when you receive it.
   b. ignore it—this kind of thing happens all the time.
   c. tell your friends to stop this mean and inappropriate behavior.

8. **You receive a text message to meet someone you don't know. You...**
   a. respond and ask who it is.
   b. don't respond and tell a parent or trusted adult.
   c. go to meet the person, who sounds cool.

Answer Key: 1) b 2) b 3) c 4) a 5) a 6) c 7) c 8) b

Teenangels Take On Cyber Threats And Earn Their Wings

Parry Aftab, cyber lawyer and founder of the Teenangels program, was asked to do an ABC News special on teen safety in April 1999 and went to speak to a group of teen girls at a school in New Jersey. When her PowerPoint® didn't work, the girls lined up at microphones and asked her questions instead—hard, thought-provoking questions that made Aftab realize these teens weren't just concerned about their own safety, but

the safety of younger siblings, cousins, and neighbors as well.

Five of those girls were selected by their school to work with Aftab to develop the first teen online safety ambassador program for WiredKids (http://www.wiredkids.org/wiredkids_org.html) and to help her write a chapter for her book on what teens want other kids to know about safety on the Internet. The teens ranged in age from 14 to 17 and later named

themselves Teenangels.

The Teenangels program grew and grew. Teenangels are volunteers ages 13 to 18 who are specially trained on all aspects of online safety, privacy, and security and then create and run programs to teach other teens, younger kids, parents, and teachers about safe and responsible Internet surfing.

The teens learn how to make PowerPoint presentations and are expected to make

The _____ Family

Print your family's last name here

∽ CONTRACT FOR RESPONSIBLE CELL PHONE USE ∽

As a child given cell phone privileges, I agree:

I will follow all school rules about cell phone use.

I will answer my phone if my parent calls, or return the call immediately if I'm in a restricted use area.

I will not use my phone to share photos that could embarrass me or others now or in the future.

I will not share photos of other people without their permission.

I will not talk or send text messages about people in a way that hurts them or their reputation.

I will not pass along or give any other support to a hurtful message sent to me about someone else.

I will not download, add, or subscribe to anything on my phone without my parents'/guardians' permission.

I will not disable any parental controls on my phone.

If I'm uncomfortable with anything on my phone, I'll talk to my parents/guardians about it.

I will not talk or text with anyone I don't know; I will tell my parents if a stranger keeps trying to contact me.

I will not use my phone to arrange meetings with anybody I don't know.

I will stay within my plan's usage limits and review my usage with a parent/guardian if I go over those limits.

As a parent/guardian granting cell phone privileges, I agree:

I will periodically talk with my child about using a cell phone.

I will not take away my child's cell phone if my child comes to me about a problem concerning content or contact on a phone unless my child is in danger or has disregarded family rules. Instead, we will work together to try to solve the problem and to make sure my child makes good choices.

I will set reasonable consequences if any of the above rules are broken.

I will periodically revisit these rules as my child matures and cell phone technology evolves.

Other terms of our family's contract include:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

CTIA The Wireless Foundation
www.wirelessfoundation.org

wrcp **Weekly Reader** CUSTOM PUBLISHING™

ConnectSafely Smart Socializing Starts Here™

We have talked about and understand the terms and conditions of this contract and agree to honor them.

_____   _____
Child   Parent/Guardian

_____
Signed This Date

presentations to share the information they've learned with other kids. Teenangels must speak to audiences of 500 kids before they can "earn their wings." Aftab regularly asks Teenangels to accompany her whenever she speaks on cybersafety issues.

Aftab trained the first group of Teenangels herself. As companies came in to consult with her, she got them to come in and speak to the teens. Disney, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Yahoo! all came in to talk on cyber topics as varied as branding and social networking.

Once Teenangels have completed their training, they make PowerPoint presentations, produce educational videos, perform research, collaborate with law enforcement, and even act as expert consultants for businesses that make games or other products for kids. The program, now operated by WiredSafety.org (http://www.wiredsafety.org), boasts about 440 active, fully trained Teenangels.

Some Teenangels consult with corporations and vendors to help them make their products and services safer for kids. One group of Teenangels consulted with Procter & Gamble for their BeingGirl.com website

(http://beinggirl.com/en_US/home.jsp), answering questions on safety.

The program soon became so popular that it was adapted for seven- to 12-year-olds as well. These tweens became known as Tweenangels. Aftab says the Tweenangels program is very promising. "The [Tweenangel] kids are incredible," she says. "A seven-year-old talking about cyberbullying has a huge impact. People listen." Some Tweenangels have even analyzed interactive game devices to make them safer for kids.

To start up a local chapter of Teenangels, a group of interested teens must find an adult who is willing to organize and lead the chapter. This adult can be a parent, teacher, or community leader, but the adult must become a member of WiredSafety.org and follow member guidelines. Adult moderators receive some minimal training (at no cost) and are in charge of overseeing the projects in their chapter. All teens must fill out a parental consent form and the teen applicant must be in good standing in school or an approved home schooling program.

Text Message Tips Silently Solve Crimes in Boston

Picture this situation: you're a law enforcement officer investigating a violent crime. You suspect that there are individuals—other than the perpetrators—who may have witnessed the crime in progress and could help in your investigation. But you can't get anyone to say anything. Maybe they're afraid that if they say anything the criminals will seek revenge. Maybe they don't trust the police. Maybe they don't want to be outed as a "snitch." Maybe they just don't want to get involved. How can you make them feel safe enough to share what they know with you?

That's where anonymous-tip programs like Crime Stoppers come in. The Crime Stoppers program was started in 1976, in Albuquerque, NM, when the local community, media, and law enforcement came together to help law enforcement solve crimes. It was based on the idea that someone other than the criminal has information that can solve a crime, and it gives citizens a chance to help solve crimes in their local area. Crime Stoppers USA, www.crimestopusa.com, lists 466,166 arrests that have been made using the Crime Stoppers program, clearing 768,225 cases and recovering a total of $4,010,752,102 in stolen property and goods.

Until recently, tipsters had to call their information in by using an anonymous toll-free telephone line. But now police departments all over the country are using new technologies, like text messaging, which offer some quantum improvements over telephone tips.

The Boston Police Department's (BPD) Crime Stoppers program was one of the first to allow tipsters to send information via text message or SMS (short message service) instead of phoning them in. BPD's Text-a-Tip program was started in June 2007.Using a text message-enabled phone, tipsters text in the word "tip" to the tipline number. Messages sent to the tipline are scrambled by a third party before the information is sent on to police investigators. To maintain complete anonymity, tipsters receive a six-digit code and use that code during all discussions with investigators. Investigators can then text the tipster if they choose, using a random code that connects to the tipster's phone, enabling interactive communication.

"It started with police officers at a crime scene," says Commander Mike Charbonnier of the BPD's Crime Stoppers Unit. "Officers noticed that all the bystanders were standing around the scene texting away."

Texting messages to the tipline is free, although standard messaging rates may apply. More importantly, Text-a-Tip is *silent*. Tipsters can send information anonymously at any hour of the day or night from the privacy of their own homes and, unlike the phone-in tipline, can do so without anyone around them hearing what they have to say.

The text messages are neither recorded nor traced. This encourages tipsters to make those calls, even in light of the "stop snitching" culture that is becoming prevalent in many parts of the country.

The "Stop Snitching" movement discouraged people from getting involved with law enforcement through a flurry of t-shirts, songs, websites, and DVDs. Supporters of the street code of silence professed to punish "snitches" who worked with law enforcement to solve crimes.

Charbonnier hopes the Text-a-Tip program could encourage community members to end the Stop Snitching culture. "If it's not dead," he told the *Boston Herald*, "I hope that it's in intensive care."

Since the program's inception a year ago, the Boston Text-a-Tip program has received 694 tips via text message. The first tip BPD's Text-a-Tip program received led to an arrest in a homicide case from a tip that came in from New Hampshire. Boston Crime Stoppers received an average of 326 phone-in tips in the year before the Text-a-Tip program was established.

"We haven't had any negative experiences with the program," says Charbonnier. "Adding Text-a-Tip has given the Crime Stoppers Unit new life."

When the Text-a-Tip program first started, the tips were primarily about violent crimes. Now, tips come in on all types of crimes from all members of the community who have access to a text messaging-enabled phone. Charbonnier recalls one tip that was texted in by a hearing-impaired man who witnessed a crime on the highway. BPD recommends tipsters delete all text messages to the tipline from both their inbox and sent messages folders for safety reasons.

Boston isn't the only city that has jumped on the text-a-tip bandwagon. Seattle, WA; Fresno, CA; San Diego, CA; Tampa, FL; and Kansas City, MO, are some of the cities already offering this service, with more cities planning on adding the service over the summer.

Text a Tip was created with the help of two Boston-area companies. VeriSign created the technical platform and Hill Holiday provided free advertising space in bus shelters and on billboards in Boston. Text-a-Tip Crime Stoppers line has been so successful for the BPD that the Wireless Foundation awarded them a VITA Wireless Samaritan Award, which is presented to those who have used wireless technology to save lives, stop crimes, and help in emergency situations. For more information, visit www.wirelessfoundation.org/VITA.

Preventing Theft of Portable Personal Electronics

Portable electronics are more popular than ever. Surveys show that more than 250 million Americans have a cell phone and just last year the 100 millionth iPod was sold. Teens in particular carry all types of electronic devices including cell phones, portable music players, digital cameras, calculators, and laptop computers with them every day. What you may not know is that young people ages 12 to 17 are far more likely to be victims of property crimes and specifically the theft of personal items than adults (*Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2006 National Report*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice).

Teens can reduce the chance of becoming victims of property theft by carefully watching or securing their belongings at all times. Parents can share the following tips with their teens:

• **Leave valuables at home.** If your teen doesn't absolutely need one of his portable electronics during the school day, encourage him to leave it at home. Most schools have an "at your own risk" policy when it comes to bringing expensive items to school and will take no responsibility for your child's losses.

• **Avoid Calling Attention to Valuables.** Playing cool ring tones on a cell phone might amuse your teen's friends, but it can also mean unwanted attention from people around her whom she doesn't know. If your teen listens to a portable music player on her way to and from school, remind her to tuck it in a pocket or keep it out of sight.

• **Never Leave Valuables Unattended.** Most items are stolen because they are left unattended. Tossing a backpack on a table while getting in the lunch line or leaving it on the bench next to a gym locker may lead to theft of the backpack or something inside it. Tell your teen that if he must leave his belongings for a few minutes, he should ask a friend to watch his things until he returns.

• **Secure Lockers at All Times**. Many students report that their belongings are stolen from lockers. Lockers can be broken into easily, especially if they are not properly closed. Teens should always make sure their locker is shut tightly at the top, in the middle, and at the bottom. They should request a different locker if it won't close properly. Teens should always keep their lockers locked and should not share their combination with anyone. Gym lockers are the most vulnerable to theft because they are often left unlocked, and changing rooms are usually not monitored by security cameras or guards.

• **Protect Valuables That Are Left in a Car**. If your teen drives to school, tell her never to leave valuables in plain view inside the car, even when it's locked. Valuables should be placed in the trunk or at least out of sight. Buy car radios and CD players that can be removed and locked in the trunk. Remember, school parking lots are often deserted during the school day and car thieves know it.

Script It!

If someone has sent you a text, picture, or voicemail message that makes you feel uncomfortable, do you know what to do? Read this script to find out!

The scene opens and two girls are walking through the park. Kelly has short, spiky hair; Tara's is long and curly. It's a spring day and they are both wearing light jackets and sneakers.

TARA (quietly) So, I got this message from Erin yesterday.

KELLY (absently) Yeah, so, don't you talk to Erin every day? Hey, did you hear that John and Max were fighting in Mrs. Petersen's class today?

TARA (close to tears) No. Listen. It was really nasty. There was a lot of awful stuff.

KELLY (confused) Are you sure it wasn't just a joke? You know how Erin is sometimes.

TARA (frustrated and beginning to walk faster) Just forget it. I gotta go.

KELLY No, wait. I'm sorry, tell me exactly what she wrote.

TARA (slowing down and looking directly at Kelly) She said I am ugly, that no one really likes me, and that people only hang out with me because they think my big brother is cool. That really hurt my feelings. But then she also wrote that if I come to school tomorrow, something bad will happen to me. I don't know what to do.

KELLY (looks angry) That's awful. I don't know what Erin's problem is, maybe she is jealous of you, but what you should do is tell your mom or dad right away. I'll go with you if you want. It's no big deal if I miss swim practice today.
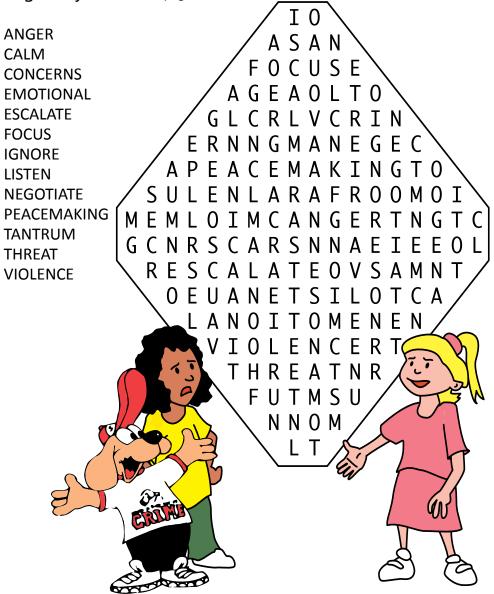
TARA (relieved but worried) Thanks. Are you sure you don't mind missing practice? I don't want to talk to my parents alone.

KELLY (looks directly at her) No, it's cool. Come on, I'll wait with you at your house until they get home.

What do you think would happen if you told your parents or guardians about an inappropriate text message you received? Do you think they'd freak out and take away your phone? Want a way to try to make sure that doesn't happen? Use the contract that your teacher gives you to talk to your parents/guardians. The contract will ensure that you can go to your parents or guardians about text messages that you send or receive. Sit down at home and read the contract with your parents/guardians. After you both sign it, put it somewhere safe—maybe on a family bulletin board to remind everybody. Remember to be aware and accountable when it comes to texting. And take action if you get an inappropriate text.

Conflict Resolution Word Search

Even friends won't agree on everything all of the time. Find these words that can help you find a peaceful solution. The words may appear forward, backward, up, down, or diagonally. (Answers on pages 15.)

ANGER
CALM
CONCERNS
EMOTIONAL
ESCALATE
FOCUS
IGNORE
LISTEN
NEGOTIATE
PEACEMAKING
TANTRUM
THREAT
VIOLENCE

```
              I O
            A S A N
          F O C U S E
        A G E A O L T O
      G L C R L V C R I N
    E R N N G M A N E G E C
  A P E A C E M A K I N G T O
S U L E N L A R A F R O O M O I
M E M L O I M C A N G E R T N G T C
G C N R S C A R S N N A E I E E O L
  R E S C A L A T E O V S A M N T
  O E U A N E T S I L O T C A
  L A N O I T O M E N E N
  V I O L E N C E R T
    T H R E A T N R
    F U T M S U
      N N O M
        L T
```

CONT. FROM PAGE 8: *Electronics*

• **Report Theft Immediately.** Teens should immediately report a theft to school resource officers, school security staff, or other law enforcement. When reporting a theft, your child will be asked to state the date, time, and location of the incident. If he knows someone else witnessed the theft, he should ask for the person's full name and contact information for the police report. Prompt reporting is an important factor in recovering stolen items and in catching the thief.

Recovering Stolen Items

Stolen property is hard to recover, but there are cases in which stolen property is found and turned over to the appropriate authorities. If your teen takes appropriate steps before and after a theft, she might be able to retrieve her lost valuables. Tell teens to keep a record of all of the valuables they bring to school. This includes each item's color, make, model, serial number, and any other identifying information. Teens may even want to take a picture of each item and can keep those photos with the list.

Operation Identification (Operation ID) is a theft prevention program that involves marking property with an identifying number to make it less desirable to thieves, who will have trouble selling it, and to help police locate the owner if the stolen property is recovered. Operation ID is typically managed by your local law enforcement agency. You will need an engraver to mark your personal property. These are often available free of charge from Neighborhood Watch programs, your local law enforcement agency, and other community groups. You

can find more information about Operation ID by visiting your local law enforcement agency's website.

It is important to remember that everyone can play a role in preventing theft of portable devices in schools and communities by making sure that personal property is carefully watched or secured at all times.

Personal Safety Tips

INTERNET SAFETY TIPS FOR PARENTS

- Talk with your children about the benefits and risks of the Internet.
- Ask them what they do online, what websites they visit, who they chat with, and what games they play.
- Go online with your children. Have them show you their favorite websites, online games, and chat rooms.
- Make a list of any websites you find that you think your children will enjoy and share the list with them.
- Keep the computer in a common area of the house.
- Agree with your children on rules about what they can and cannot do online, when they can go on the Internet, and how long they can stay.

INTERNET SAFETY TIPS FOR KIDS

- Tell your parents if you see something that makes your uncomfortable.
- Let your parents know who you talk to online and how you communicate (e.g., email, instant messaging, chat rooms, blogs, etc.). Be sure to be as nice online as you are offline.
- Discuss with your parents the dangers of meeting new friends online.
- Ask your parents' permission before you purchase items or sign up for online services (e.g., membership to a gaming website).
- If you conduct online research online for a term paper or other project, be sure to give credit to the author, organization, or website that created the content.
- If you download music or movie files onto your computer, do so legally. Check out pay per download or pay per month services like iTunes and Napster.

ONLINE SAFETY FOR YOUTH

- Never give out personal information online, whether in instant message profiles, chat rooms, blogs, or personal websites.
- Never tell anyone your password, not even friends. If someone sends a mean or threatening message, don't respond. Save it or print it out and show it to an adult.
- Never open emails from someone you don't know or from someone you know is a bully.
- Never open files from strangers.
- Do not harass anyone online.
- Learn what a firewall is and how it can protect your computer from hackers.
- Keep your antivirus and anti-spamware software up to date.
- Protect your computer with a password—one that contains upper- and lowercase letters and numbers. Make them hard to figure out.
- You don't have to talk to or respond to everyone who sends you an email or instant message.

BULLYING PREVENTION TIPS FOR PARENTS

- Teach kids to solve problems without using violence and praise them when they do.
- Give children positive feedback when they behave well to help them build self-esteem. Help give them the self-confidence to stand up for what they believe in.
- Ask your children about their day and listen to them talk about school, social events, their classmates, and, especially, any problems they have.
- Take bullying seriously. Many kids are embarrassed to be bullied. You may only have one chance to step in and help.
- If you see any bullying, stop it right away, even if your child is the one doing the bullying.
- Encourage your child to help others who are being bullied.
- Don't bully your children or bully others in front of them. Many times kids who are bullied at home react by bullying other kids. If your children see you hit, ridicule, or gossip about someone else, they are more likely to do so themselves.
- Support bully prevention programs in your child's school. If your school doesn't have one, consider starting one up with other parents, teachers, and concerned adults.

PROTECT AGAINST IDENTITY THEFT

- Don't give out your Social Security number unless it is absolutely necessary. Many states are now using other numbers on driver's licenses to help protect people from identity theft.
- When choosing passwords, think of something that is not obvious. The best choice is to use a combination of upper and lowercase letters as well as numbers. Change your password often.
- Cross-cut or shred identifying information that you put into the trash. Anything with an account number or a Social Security number should be carefully disposed of.
- Be wary of scams that require you to divulge your Social Security number or other identifying information. Never give this information to anyone over the phone or Internet without verifying the source of the request.
- Monitor the balances of your bank accounts and review your credit report regularly. Check for any unusual activity and correct any errors.

CELL PHONE COURTESY

- Remember to speak in a normal or quiet voice when on your phone.
- Follow all signs — some places like hospitals or airplanes have rules about using cell phones.
- Turn your phone to silent or vibrate before you go into religious services or other places where noise is not appropriate.
- When you are with your friends or family, talk to them instead of talking on your phone.

CELL PHONE SAFETY

- Program your parents'/guardians' phone numbers into your phone for easy access.
- Don't respond to a text or picture message from someone you don't know.
- If you receive anything on your phone — a call, a text message, a picture or voicemail message — that makes you uncomfortable, tell an adult you trust.
- Do not give out your address or other personal information if others can hear you. And only give that information to people you know will never share it with others.
- If there is an emergency, don't wait, call 9-1-1.

TIPS FOR TALKING AND TEXTING

- Do not give out personal information on a phone call or over the Internet on a cellular device.
- Make sure you are not texting while walking across a street or at any other time when you need to be paying attention.
- Do not respond to emails or text messages if the sender is unknown.
- Send appropriate text or picture messages only.
- Turn cellular devices to silent or vibrate in situations where it is necessary, such as in movie theaters.
- Be aware of surroundings and understand when talking or texting is appropriate and when it is not.
- Keep your voice down if there are other people in the vicinity.

9-1-1 Operators' Association Promotes Goals of Unsung 'Heroes'

Emergency dispatchers, the 9-1-1 operators who answer pleas for help when people are threatened by accidents, fire, crime, or worse, have been a lifeline countless times. They stay calm, collect critical information, and forward it to the law enforcement or rescue personnel they will send to the scene. And during the September 11 attacks, the greatest modern calamity this nation—and 9-1-1 dispatchers—have faced, some quietly said prayers with those in the Twin Towers in New York whom they both knew would never get out. Their virtues often go unsung but our 9-1-1 operators are modern day heroes.

One 9-1-1 hero recently singled out for praise was Christina Giacomelli, a dispatcher at the Alameda County Regional Emergency Communications Center in Alameda, CA. She was named Line Supervisor of the Year by the Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials International (APCO). According to the *Oakland Tribune*, Giacomelli's supervisor, Chuck Berdan, nominated her because he wanted to recognize her for always pushing to expand her leadership skills. Moreover, he said, "She is very cool under fire—she does not get distracted when it is busy, and she is able to focus on the emergencies."

Formed in 1935, and now boasting more than 15,000 members, APCO is dedicated to furthering the professional goals of those, like Christina Giacomelli, who make their careers in the emergency dispatch field. Its mission statement calls for it to work to influence public safety communications decisions of government and industry, promote professional development of frontline dispatchers and administrators alike, and foster the development and use of technology for the benefit of the public.

The APCO Institute conducts much of the organization's training. Founded in 1987, this nonprofit educational subsidiary offers numerous courses and certification programs to members. The institute's initial course offering was an 80-hour basic telecommunicator training program, the first-ever national training program developed specifically for the public safety communications industry. Each year, more than 5,000 9-1-1 dispatchers and other professionals go through this course. The institute now offers a wide array of courses, including online degree programs in conjunction with Jacksonville State University in Florida. APCO is also the go-to source of information for the industry on such topics as VoIP (Voice Over Internet Protocol) and CAD (Computer Assisted Dispatch).

Other organizations that APCO has partnered with are the National Emergency Number Association; the National Association of State 9-1-1 Administrators; CTIA-The Wireless Foundation; and COMCARE Emergency Response Alliance.

According to Willis Carter, president of APCO, "APCO members are on the front lines of emergency calls every day. Our nation's 9-1-1 telecommunicators are challenged daily and an educated 9-1-1 calling public makes their jobs easier and ensures positive outcomes for all parties involved."

Perhaps the most telling remark came from David Aylward, director of the COMCARE Emergency Response Alliance, whose 100 organizational members advocate for emergency response using the latest technology. "With advanced communications technologies and a changing landscape for 9-1-1 systems comes a need for increased education," he said.

DC Police Department Excels in Providing Good 9-1-1 Guidance

We all know that an emergency—a crime, fire, or medical emergency—can strike any time. Usually, such thoughts are at the back of our minds, but when an emergency does occur, most people instinctively dial 9-1-1 for help. That's the near-universal number for police, fire, and emergency medical services, and calls are usually answered within seconds. Help is dispatched almost instantaneously as well.

In recent years, more and more people have been using 9-1-1 to report non-emergencies—cars parked illegally, potholes, streetlights with broken lamps—or to ask for city phone numbers. As a result, many jurisdictions have adopted non-emergency numbers as well—often the number 3-1-1. This frees up dispatchers and the police to focus on emergencies and lets administrative personnel or police on later shifts work on the other issues.

A random sample of widely dispersed police departments (Baltimore, MD; Houston, TX; Indianapolis, IN; Philadelphia, PA; Seattle, WA; and Washington, DC) shows that all have different emergency and non-emergency numbers. Baltimore has an online reporting site as well. The Metropolitan Police Department of Washington, DC, provides the most details to the public about when to use its 9-1-1 emergency number and when to use its new, non-emergency line. And its guidance about when to use 9-1-1 in particular is worth noting.

Washington, DC, officials readily admit that their emergency dispatch system was once fractured and plagued by poor internal communication and dated technology. Local newspapers published one headline after another about poor emergency service. This was a serious problem in a city where crime has declined dramatically but still is high. Statistics kept by the city indicate there were 196 murders in 2005, 3,502 robberies, 3,854 burglaries, 14,162 thefts, and 7,467 stolen cars. Later official figures for the entire city are available only for homicides in 2006 (169 murders) and 2007 (181 murders).

Washington's focus on its new emergency call dispatching system included a new management structure. All call-taking for both the police and the fire department and emergency medical services was consolidated into an Office of Unified Communications, which operates under separate management. This reduces the number of sworn police officers working in emergency communications, thus making more personnel available for neighborhood patrols and other operational assignments.

Washington's police department advises city residents to call 9-1-1 to report any life-threatening situations—fires, medical emergencies in which an ambulance is needed, and crime situations requiring a police response. It lists these specific circumstances:

- Any crime that is in progress or where the offender is still on the scene (or has just left the scene)
- All serious violent crimes—homicide, robbery, sexual assault, domestic violence, assault—even if the crime is no longer in progress or the offender has left the scene
- All fires and medical emergencies
- Home and business intruders (However, it warns that if you come home and see a door or window forced open, you should call 9-1-1 and not go in)
- Vehicle crashes involving personal injury, major property damage, or traffic tie-ups
- Seeing a criminal you know is wanted by the police

The police department advises that you will be asked the following questions:

- A brief description of the crime
- Time of the crime
- Exact location
- Extent of injuries or damage
- Description of the suspects including race, height, weight, clothing, hair color/style, facial hair, scars/marks/tattoos
- Weapons used, including a description
- Description of suspect's vehicle, including make/model, color, and tag numbers
- Direction of the suspect's flight (down what street or alley; on foot or on bike, etc.)

Examples of problems you should call 3-1-1 about include

- Property crimes that are no longer in progress and the offender is not on the scene. These include crimes such as vandalism, thefts, graffiti, stolen autos, and garage burglaries.
- Animal control problems
- Illegally parked vehicles or vehicles blocking driveways, but that are not blocking traffic
- Phone numbers, addresses, hours, etc. of police department programs
- Trash pick-up problems
- Potholes

Washington's guidance is brief but clear. It's good advice for anyone—especially kids—about when to call 9-1-1 and what to expect when your call is answered.

GPS Technology: A New Work Horse of Crime Prevention

Global positional systems (GPS), once the fare of science fiction novels, then the province of the military, are opening the door to a host of crime prevention applications. In fact, it isn't just law enforcement personnel who are using GPS systems; anyone with a couple of hundred dollars to spare can buy one.

Many people now use GPS in their cars to get to their destination without getting lost or ending up in dangerous areas. Moreover, the ability to get where you are going and know what is going on around you is an important personal safety principle. And not having to fumble with maps and look for street signs allows you to better respond to trouble, should it arise.

GPS is also being used as a theft deterrent. Small GPS units can be attached to construction equipment, shipping containers, inventory lots, and the like. Should there be a theft, the GPS unit can be tracked, thus adding to the chances of finding the stolen goods. Small GPS units can also be attached to cars. If the car is stolen, the GPS unit can help find it.

Law enforcement uses GPS units several ways. Many police cars have GPS units in them. This allows a dispatcher to know where the cars are. This helps dispatchers send the closest officer to a call, reducing response time. It also allows the dispatcher to know how close a backup officer may be, should one be needed, and provides a way of tracking patrol routes, allowing police commanders to decide how many officers to assign to a particular district.

Once an idea in the minds of science fiction writers, GPS has become a day-to-day reality. Anyone who has taken a taxi recently has no doubt seen the GPS unit—which maps out the route to his destination—mounted just below the dashboard. As GPS technology continues to advance, its usefulness will only continue to grow. It is already a valuable tool for crime prevention.
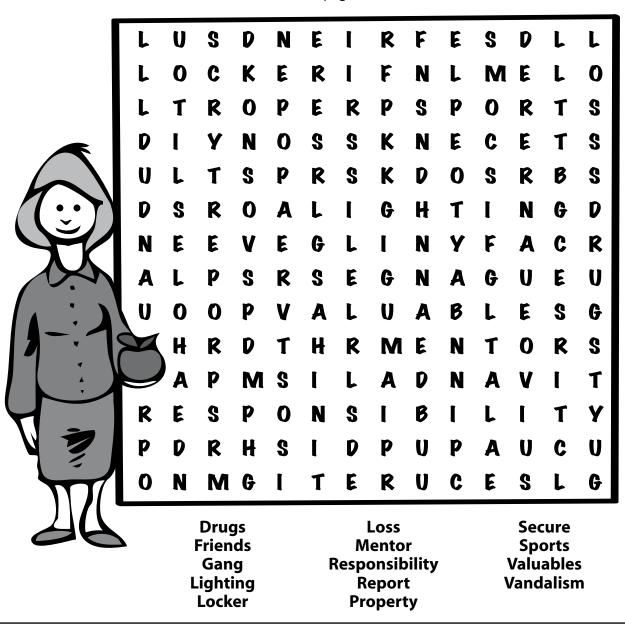
Stories About McGruff

"I started portraying McGruff in September 1982 and have worn out three suits. When I started the program I was in the Annual Potato Bowl Parade wearing the McGruff dog suit for the first time. Kids would point at me and say 'Look at the dog,' but now, 26 years later, everybody knows McGruff. I have been the only one in Northeast North Dakota that does the McGruff program, and I get requests from other counties and even places in the State of Minnesota. I am the only one to wear the suit all these years and talk with hundreds of kids annually. I have been in law enforcement for 37 years and I have found McGruff to be the best way to get safety tips to kids."

—*Captain Bob Rost, Grand Forks County, ND, Sheriff's Department*

McGruff the Crime Dog has done so much for us over the years. A teacher and mentor, a friend and protector, he is always helping out. This year some active community members in Laguna Beach, CA, named their own canine after our beloved mascot. And this dog is helping out, too. According to the *Orange County Register*, "McGruff" helped guide Santa's sleigh this past holiday season as he traveled atop a fire engine, greeting members of the community along the way. Rose Hancock, executive director of the Laguna Beach Chamber of Commerce, said in the *Register* article that, "Santa Claus rode into town aboard a fire engine to light the pepper tree at City Hall… guided by 'psuedo-reindeer' Sparka and McGruff — greyhounds with antlers."

School Safety Word Search

How do you stay safe at school? These words should help you think of some ways to keep your school a safe place to learn and grow. The words may appear forward, backward, up, or down. (Answers on pages 15.)

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L U S D N E I R F E S D L L
L O C K E R I F N L M E L O
L T R O P E R P S P O R T S
D I Y N O S S K N E C E T S
U L T S P R S K D O S R B S
D S R O A L I G H T I N G D
N E E V E G L I N Y F A C R
A L P S R S E G N A G U E U
U O O P V A L U A B L E S G
H R D T H R M E N T O R S
A P M S I L A D N A V I T
R E S P O N S I B I L I T Y
P D R H S I D P U P A U C U
O N M G I T E R U C E S L G
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Drugs	**Loss**	**Secure**
Friends	**Mentor**	**Sports**
Gang	**Responsibility**	**Valuables**
Lighting	**Report**	**Vandalism**
Locker	**Property**	

Crime Prevention Timeline

Crime isn't anything new. As long as people have been trying to commit crime, others have been trying to prevent it. Listed below are just a few of the inventions that have helped people keep themselves safe from crime.

The oldest known lock is estimated to be about 4,000 years old. It was found by archaeologists in the Khorsabad palace ruins near Nineveh. This lock featured a large wooden bolt that secured a door, with several holes in its upper surface.

In 1857, James Sargent invented the world's first successful key-changeable combination lock. This lock was very popular at the U.S. Treasury Department.

In 1861, Linus Yale, Jr., manufactured and patented a cylinder pin-tumbler lock. One year later he invented the modern combination lock.

In 1873, James Sargent went on to develop and patent a time lock mechanism. This lock became the prototype of those being used in contemporary bank vaults.

The 1890s brought the advent of advanced call boxes and the multi-signal electric protection system, allowing ADT to become a preeminent security company. The multi-signal Call Boxes allowed watchmen at businesses to do more than just signal for assistance from the police or fire department; they could now also send a specific signal to the ADT office, at designated times, to let the monitoring office know that all was well. If a district office didn't receive its scheduled signal, something was assumed amiss, and ADT dispatched help.

In 1916, Samuel Segal, a former New York City policeman, invented the first jimmy-proof lock.

In 1921, Harry Soref founded the Master Lock Company and patented an improved padlock. His padlock was constructed out of layers of metal, like the doors of a bank vault.

In 1942, the first closed circuit television (CCTV) system was installed by Siemens AG at Test Stand VII in Peenemunde, France, to observe the launch of V2 rockets. Today, CCTV is used for security purposes and can be found anywhere from parking lots, office buildings, and grocery stores to school buses!

During the 1960s, the Gorell family of what is today Gorell Windows and Doors pioneered the concept of the replacement window. About six out of every ten completed burglaries take place through unlocked doors and windows. By simply replacing an old or broken window, you can prevent a home burglary from taking place.

In 1968, a year after a request came from the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice to create a single number that can be used nationwide for reporting emergencies, AT&T and the Federal Communications Commission worked together to come up with a solution. The solution was 9-1-1.

Also in 1968, the owners and employees of what would become Medeco High Security Locks developed a unique locking principle of angled key cuts and elevating and rotating pin tumblers that provided millions of key combinations and a level of security that was unmatched in its time.

In 1971, criminologist C. Ray Jeffery released the book *Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design*. CPTED was originally formulated by the criminologist but his work was later expanded by architect Oscar Newman. Changing the physical environment and incorporating simple things like brighter lighting, more windows, or less shrubbery can deter crime.

1972 marked the beginning of Neighborhood Watch. The program counts on citizens to organize themselves and work with law enforcement to keep a trained eye and ear on their communities, while demonstrating their presence at all times of the day and night.

In 1973, Martin Cooper, then the general manager of Motorola's Communications Systems Division, placed the first public telephone call on a portable (30 ounce) cellular phone. This marked the beginning of his vision for a wireless world. Ten years later, Motorola introduced the 16-ounce "DynaTAC" phone into commercial service. Initially costly, today cellular phones are much more affordable and weigh as little as three ounces. Cell phones have proven to be great crime prevention tools over the years. They enable people to call for help and report suspicious activity from wherever they are!

In 1980, an animated dog in a trench coat became officially known as McGruff the Crime Dog®.

In 1982, the National Crime Prevention Council was established to manage the McGruff campaign and promote crime prevention throughout the United States.

Also in 1982, James Q. Wilson and George L. Kelling wrote the article, "Broken Windows," for *Atlantic Monthly*. The title came from the following example, "Consider a building with a few broken windows. If the windows are not repaired, the tendency is for vandals to break a few more windows." A successful strategy for preventing vandalism is to fix the problems when they are small. Repair the broken windows quickly and the tendency is that vandals are much less likely to do further damage.

Since 1997, the Mapping and Analysis for Public Safety (MAPS) program has used Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to help law enforcement agencies map and analyze crime incident patterns. By tracking areas most prone to crime, law enforcement can make better decisions about where and how they target resources.

Everyday Tips

Put some "ICE" in your cell phone

What happens if you're unable to speak after an accident or disaster? Add some ICE (**in case of emergency**) listings to your cell phone's directory (ICE 1, ICE 2, etc.), and include with each the phone number of a different family member or friend you'd want to have the hospital or emergency personnel call. In an accident, they will check your ICE listings and call the various numbers until they can reach someone on your list. Make sure to tell your family and friends that you've listed them as emergency contacts and to put ICE in their phones as well.

Join a Mobile social network service

A growing number of "mobile social networking" services let you use your cell phone to meet up with friends while you're out and about, let them know what you're doing right now, etc. If you and your friends and family sign up for one of these services in advance, in an emergency a single text message from you could instantly let everyone on your list know you're OK. While many people use these services daily, you don't have to: simply signing up and knowing how to use them can be invaluable in an emergency.

Speed Dial

In an emergency, why take the time to dial your family's or friends' entire numbers? Put them on speed dial (which of course can make your daily calls simpler as well).

NCPC Resources to Enhance Your Crime Prevention Efforts

Free Materials

From books and brochures to presentation materials and posters, NCPC has resources available for individuals and groups of all ages on a variety of crime-related issues. Visit www.mcgruffstore.org or call 800-NCPC-911.

McGruff Gear

Show your love for McGruff! Visit www.ncpc.org/mcgruff/mcgruff-companies to order shirts, coloring books, pens and pencils, stickers, books, and other materials to help raise awareness about crime prevention.

McGruff Network

Want McGruff to come to your community? Contact mcgruff@ncpc.org to request an appearance. If you are currently teaching others about crime prevention, then join the McGruff Network. It's a free service that brings law enforcement, school resource officers, and others together to help promote personal safety and crime prevention to youth and adults. Join today at www.ncpc.org/law/about.php.

Websites

NCPC.org puts crime prevention information at your fingertips. NCPC's main online resource center, www.ncpc.org offers people information on the programs, products, and crime prevention materials intended to help keep you safe. Visit the site frequently to learn about the latest news in crime prevention, download resource materials, or order a McGruff product. McGruff.org is NCPC's popular children's website that features interactive games, stories, and webisodes that teach children how to identify potential hazards and dangerous situations and react in a positive manner. Children can write to McGruff and receive advice from him on topics such as dealing with bullies, using the Internet, and staying safe when home alone. Parents can also visit McGruff.org for safety tips and crime prevention information.

Cyber Crime

Cyber crime affects everyone and costs more than $67 billion annually. Visit www.bytecrime.org where you can download free software, the publications *Mind What You Do Online* and *Mind What You Do Online for Kids*. These publications will provide you with tips about how to keep your home, business, or school cyber safe. The second version includes activities and games for youth to learn more about cyber safety.

Internet Safety

NCPC offers McGruff SafeGuard as online safety tool. McGruff SafeGuard allows parents to conveniently review their kids' activities using a secure website, or to be notified of potentially dangerous situations via cell phones and email alerts. If an Internet predator is discovered, McGruff SafeGuard reports the suspected predator to law enforcement. At the same time, the software blocks the predator from communicating with the child again or with any children protected by the McGruff SafeGuard Service. Visit gomcgruff.com to download the free software.
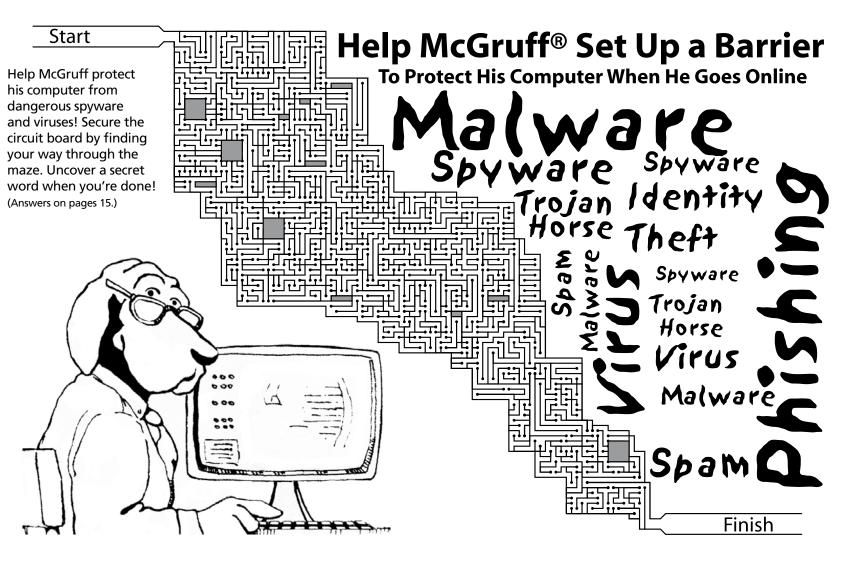
Catalyst

NCPC's monthly eNewsletter provides the latest crime prevention news from across the country. Articles focus on current crime trends, research, best practices, and more. Email catalyst@ncpc.org to sign up.

Public Service Advertisements (PSAs)

For more than 25 years, NCPC and McGruff have been educating people on how to Take A Bite Out Of Crime with our public service advertising (PSAs). Focusing on topics such as personal safety, bullying, cyberbullying, senior fraud, and identity theft, our PSAs help educate and encourage people to take individual and collective action. If you would like to see our PSAs in your community, contact NCPC's Media Relations and Marketing department at media@ncpc.org. Materials are available for radio, television, print, out-of-home, and the Web.

Research in Practice

NCPC is pleased to announce the release of its *Research Digest*. Designed for nonresearch crime prevention professionals and individuals, the *Digest* uses research findings to help inform people and crime prevention professionals about evidence-based crime prevention practices. This quarterly publication is available online and in print.

Start

Help McGruff protect his computer from dangerous spyware and viruses! Secure the circuit board by finding your way through the maze. Uncover a secret word when you're done! (Answers on pages 15.)

Help McGruff® Set Up a Barrier
To Protect His Computer When He Goes Online

Malware
Spyware   Spyware
Trojan   Identity
Horse   Theft
Spam   Spyware
Malware   Trojan
Virus   Horse
Virus
Malware
Phishing
Spam

Finish

CTIA The Wireless Foundation

The Wireless Foundation was established in 1991 by the members of CTIA-The Wireless Association®. Working with wireless carriers, manufacturers, and supplier companies, the Foundation manages philanthropic programs that use wireless technology to help make American communities safer. The programs and resources below can help you to get the most out of your wireless phone and keep your family and community safe.

WIRELESS ONLINE SAFETY

The Wireless Foundation is pleased to offer information to parents looking for ways to keep their kids safe when using wireless technology. Our website includes a family contract to promote the safe and responsible use of cell phones, as well as parental control tools, such as Internet filters, offered by wireless carriers. Visit wirelessfoundation.org/WirelessOnlineSafety to learn how to make your child's mobile experience positive and productive.

GET WISE ABOUT WIRELESS

Get Wise About Wireless helps educate students about cell phone use and the responsible behaviors associated with using wireless technology. The program is designed to encourage teachers and families to educate their students to make responsible decisions when using wireless phones. Free copies of the curriculum are available at wirelessfoundation.org/GetWise.

WIRELESS AMBER ALERTS

The Wireless AMBER Alerts™ Initiative is a free public service that allows wireless subscribers to opt in to receive AMBER Alerts as text messages on their cell phones by visiting www.wirelessamberalerts.org. The program is a voluntary partnership of the wireless industry, law enforcement agencies, the U.S. Department of Justice, and the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children.

VITA WIRELESS SAMARITAN AWARDS

Each day, more than 290,000 wireless phone calls are made to 9-1-1. The VITA™ (Latin for "life") Wireless Samaritan Awards are presented annually to honor people across the United States who used their wireless technology to save lives, stop crime, and help in other emergency situations. These individuals exemplify the importance of putting safety first and the crucial role wireless technology can play in emergencies.
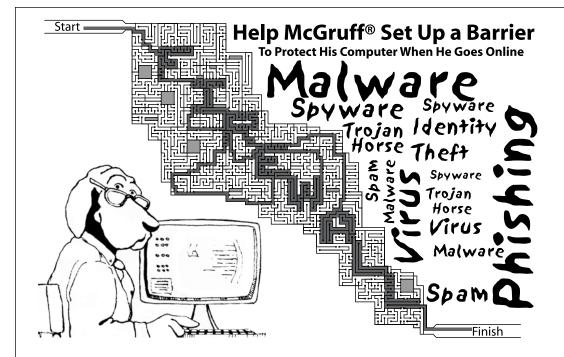
VITA ADVISORIES

Given the vital role wireless phones can play during emergencies, the Wireless Foundation has created a list of tips to help people prepare for emergencies, from an everyday crisis such as a flat tire to more urgent situations when life and property are threatened, all the way to large-scale disasters such as hurricanes. Visit wirelessfoundation.org/VitaAdvisories to learn more ways you can get the most out of your wireless device when it really counts.
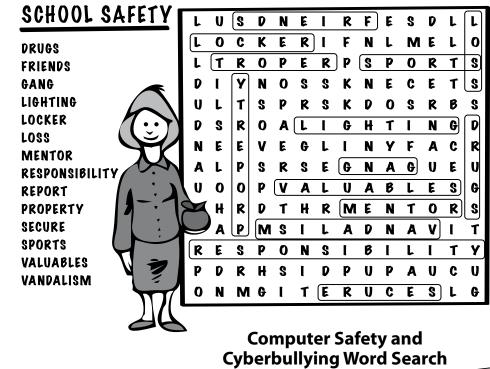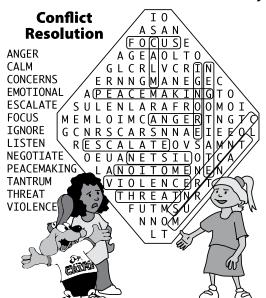
CALL TO PROTECT

The CALL TO PROTECT program enables consumers to help victims of domestic violence while retiring their wireless phones in a manner that will help the environment. The program has generated over $4 million in funding for national organizations leading the campaign to end domestic violence by recycling donated phones. The program has also provided wireless phones and airtime to survivors of domestic violence.
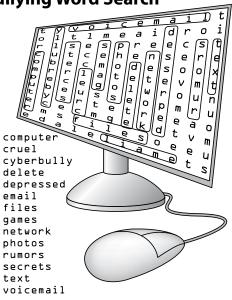
TEXT 2 HELP

The Wireless Foundation and the American Red Cross have joined forces to allow customers of participating wireless carriers to make a $5.00 donation to the American Red Cross Disaster Relief Fund simply by texting GIVE to 24357.

Help McGruff® Set Up a Barrier
To Protect His Computer When He Goes Online

Start

Finish

Malware
Spyware   Spyware
Trojan   Identity
Horse   Theft
Spam   Spyware
Malware   Trojan
Virus   Horse
Virus
Malware
Spam   Phishing

SCHOOL SAFETY

DRUGS
FRIENDS
GANG
LIGHTING
LOCKER
LOSS
MENTOR
RESPONSIBILITY
REPORT
PROPERTY
SECURE
SPORTS
VALUABLES
VANDALISM

L	U	S	D	N	E	I	R	F	E	S	D	L	L
L	O	C	K	E	R	I	F	N	L	M	E	L	O
L	T	R	O	P	E	R	P	S	P	O	R	T	S
D	I	Y	N	O	S	S	K	N	E	C	E	T	S
U	L	T	S	P	R	S	K	D	O	S	R	B	S
D	S	R	O	A	L	I	G	H	T	I	N	G	D
N	E	E	V	E	G	L	I	N	Y	F	A	C	R
A	L	P	S	R	S	E	G	N	A	G	U	E	U
U	O	O	P	V	A	L	U	A	B	L	E	S	G
D	R	P	H	R	D	T	H	R	M	E	N	T	O	R	S
A	P	M	S	I	L	A	D	N	A	V	I	T
R	E	S	P	O	N	S	I	B	I	L	I	T	Y
P	D	R	H	S	I	D	P	U	P	A	U	C	U
O	N	M	G	I	T	E	R	U	C	E	S	L	G

Computer Safety and Cyberbullying Word Search

Conflict Resolution

ANGER
CALM
CONCERNS
EMOTIONAL
ESCALATE
FOCUS
IGNORE
LISTEN
NEGOTIATE
PEACEMAKING
TANTRUM
THREAT
VIOLENCE

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        I O
      A S A N
      F O C U S E
      A G E A O L T O
    G L C R L V C R I N
  E R N N G M A N E G C
A P E A C E M A K I N G T O
S U L E N L A R A F R O O M O I
M E M L O I M C A N G E R T N G T C
G C N R S C A R S N N A E I E E O L
R E S C A L A T E O V S A M N T
O E U A N E T S I L O T C A
L A N O I T O M E N E N
V I O L E N C E R T
T H R E A T N R
F U T M S U
N N O M
L T
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computer
cruel
cyberbully
delete
depressed
email
files
games
network
photos
rumors
secrets
text
voicemail

Good Call!

We understand the dilemma you face when deciding whether to get your child a wireless phone. Today's wireless technology provides peace of mind for on-the-go families, and helps keep our children and our communities safe. But like anything else, the technology can be misused.

The Wireless Foundation has joined with the National Crime Prevention Council in recognizing Crime Prevention Month and providing families information on safe, responsible use of wireless.
And, we selected Weekly Reader to create **Get Wise About Wireless**, a guide to wireless online safety designed for middle schoolers.

If you're considering a wireless phone for your children, the free information on our web site can help them learn the importance of being accountable for their actions as well as how to recognize and handle cyberbullying and other potential online threats.

Make sure every call is a good call.

Visit: wirelessfoundation.org/WirelessOnlineSafety

CTIA The Wireless Foundation

NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL

Get **Wise** About **Wireless**

Be Safe, Be Courteous