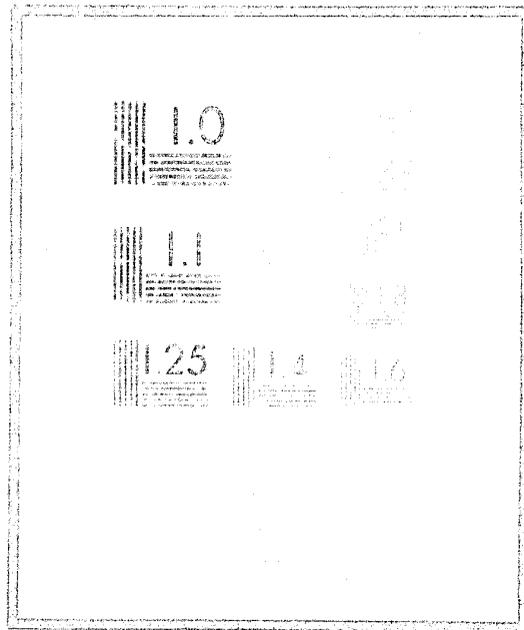


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NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
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ACQUISITIONS

The key to preventing personal crime is denying and/or decreasing the criminal's opportunity to commit crime. Limiting opportunity means combining common sense, caution, alertness and knowledge of specific crime prevention techniques.

The first step in limiting opportunity is to realize that men and women can be victims at any place at any time. Too often, personal crime is thought of as crime against women. And too often people think they are safe in public places that really offer criminals excellent opportunities.

The next few pages will provide you with information — whether man or woman, at home or in public — that can be used to help you limit the criminal's opportunity to make you a victim.

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1977

AT HOME



AT HOME

The first place to start is with the physical security of your house or apartment.

Make sure you have good locks on all your doors:

KEY-IN-KNOB LOCKS with deadlatch (Fig. 1) are the most widely used locks for house and apartment construction. They offer minimum security and should not be the only lock on your door.

TUBULAR DEADBOLT LOCKS (Fig. 2) are becoming the most popular additional security locks for houses and apartments. The best deadbolts have a one inch throw, steel cores, and cylinder guards.

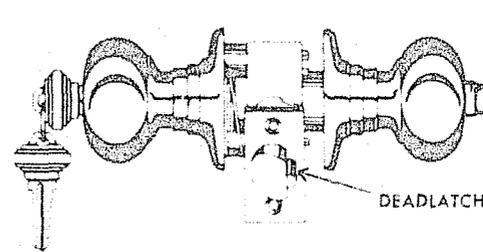


Fig. 1

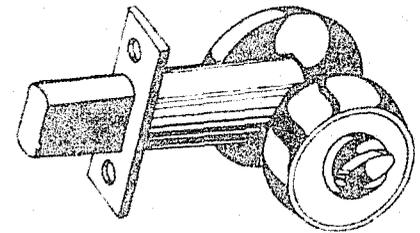


Fig. 2

VERTICAL DROP BOLT LOCKS (Fig. 3) are another good auxiliary lock. They are generally less expensive than tubular deadbolt locks, but give, when used with another lock, a high level of security. They should not be used on metal doors or doors with metal frames.

KEY-IN-KNOB LOCKS with deadbolt function (Fig. 4) are comparatively new on the market. They combine two good features — a deadlatch and a deadbolt. Make sure you get one with a one inch throw for the deadbolt.

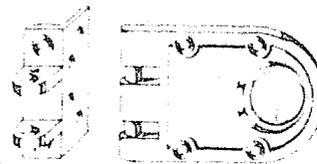


Fig. 3

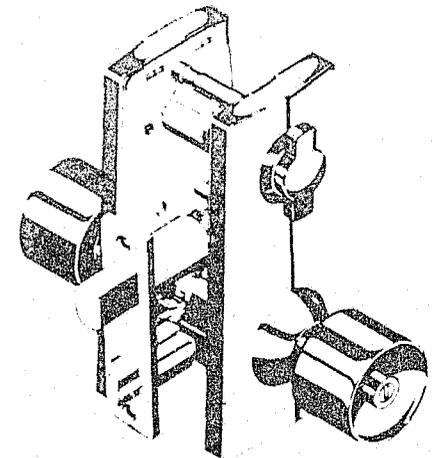


Fig. 4

MORTISE LOCKS (Fig. 5) fit into an opening cut into the outer edge of the door. A good mortise lock should have a one inch deadbolt and shouldn't have the stopworks or "buttons" on its front edge.

If you have glass panels in your doors or near enough to the door lock to provide a criminal the opportunity for easy entry, replace the glass with Underwriters' Laboratories listed burglary-resistant plastic, cover it (from inside) with expanded metal grating or a sheet of UL listed burglary-resistant polycarbonate plastic, or install double cylinder deadbolt locks.

Double cylinder deadbolt locks need a key for each side (Fig. 6) and are available for tubular deadbolts and drop bolts. The key should be far enough away from a window so that a burglar cannot break the glass and get it. However, they make it harder for you to get out of your home during a fire or other emergency, even if you have the quick and easy access to your key.

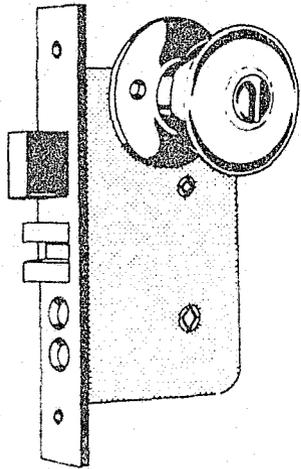


Fig. 5

We recommend installing the expanded metal grating or the burglary-resistant glazing and a single cylinder tubular deadbolt rather than installing a double cylinder deadbolt.

Change door locks or rekey them when you move into a house or apartment. Try to keep curtains and blinds at the same setting all the time — a setting that gives you light but doesn't permit someone to see what's happening inside. If that's impossible, then make sure your curtains and blinds are closed when it gets dark so that someone can't see what's going on inside. When you lose your keys have your locks rekeyed. Never leave your front or back door unlocked — not when you're going to a neighbor for "just a minute," and not when you're just working in your backyard.

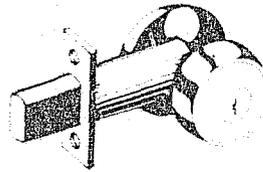


Fig. 6

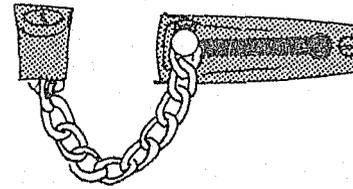


Fig. 7



Fig. 8

Chain locks, (Fig. 7) are not recommended because they break off or break open easily when forced.

Since you should never open the door before your visitor is identified, install a wide angle viewer (Fig. 8) rather than talk to someone through an open door secured by a door chain.

Always talk to strangers through your door and use your viewer, don't open the door.

Check identification through the viewer and don't let anyone in who doesn't have identification, including repairmen.

Also, don't underestimate a strange woman at your door, she's just as capable of robbing you as a man is.

If a stranded motorist or someone else comes to your door asking to make an emergency phone call, don't let them in. Ask them who they want called and make the call for them.

If you've opened the door to a stranger — including your paperboy, milkman, etc., and your phone rings or you need to get money — don't leave the door open. Be rude and be safe — shut the door until you've done your business then come back to the door.

Consider putting a backset on your bedroom door. A backset is a lock thumbturn and bolt without the lock cylinder or keyway.

If you're going to be away for an evening or for a few days, get a timer to turn on a radio and to turn lights on and off at your regular schedule. Don't leave a light burning all day.

Around your house, make sure your shrubbery is trimmed. If you live in an apartment, make sure the landlord keeps shrubbery trimmed so that you have good sight lines while walking around, entering or leaving your apartment house.

If you're a woman living alone or with other women, don't use feminine identification — use an initial and your last name, or better yet, add dummy names — Mr. and Mrs. Smith, a man's name, or a "roommate's" name.

Do a routine security check of your house or apartment before going to bed. Don't take it for granted that you remembered to lock up.

Never open a door when you can't see who's outside. Women should never open a door partially clothed or clothed in sheer garments.

If a repairman or some other stranger has to come into your home, try to make sure someone will be there with you.

Keep your keys, wallet and other valuables out of sight when a stranger is in your home.

Don't talk to strangers about your wealth and don't give a stranger information about your personal schedule or the personal schedule of members of your family or your friends.

Women should be especially careful about giving people information about being home alone for long periods of time.

Don't leave extra house keys around.

If you're at home and hear an unusual noise outside don't be enticed outside. If the noise worries you, call the police.

Don't undress in front of a window.

Don't leave notes on your door and ask friends not to leave notes.

Don't leave keys around outside "in case of emergency" the emergency might be if you get back.

Report suspicious persons in your neighborhood to the police.

Be careful picking up mail after dark.

Make sure you have a light on over your front door and back door if you live in a house.

If you live in an apartment, make sure the area around the apartment house is well lighted and that hallways and stairwells are well lighted.

Know your neighbors.

Don't use your apartment laundry room or basement, or stairwells at night.

Don't go into your home if you think someone's there. Go to a phone and call the police.

Have a phone in your bedroom.

Don't put an announcement in the paper that you're going on a vacation.

USING THE PHONE

Keep the police department's emergency number, 787-4141, taped to your phone.

Don't use phone answering devices unless you absolutely have to.

Don't give any personal information out over the phone. If a person says he or she is doing a survey, get the name of the company — look it up, and then call back if you want to be a participant.

If someone calls with a wrong number, don't give them your name, your number, or your address — just tell them that they have the wrong number.

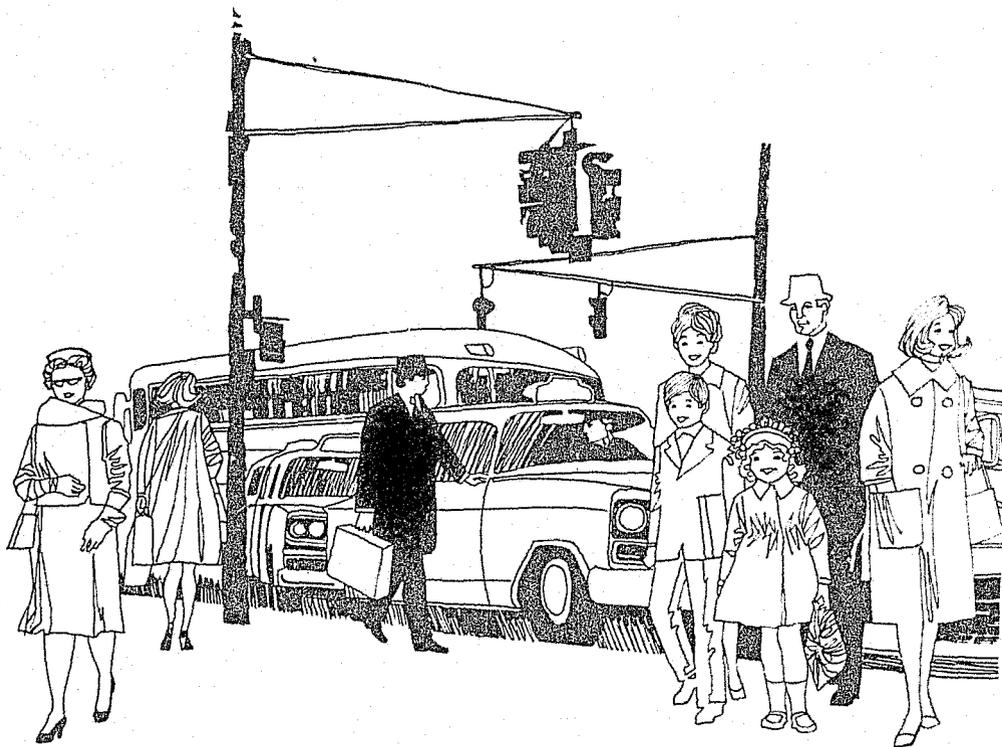
Don't tell a stranger on the phone that you have to go out for a while or for how long you'll be out.

Never let a caller know that you are home alone.



**The most
effective
crime prevention
device
ever invented.**

ON THE STREET



ON THE STREET

Elderly persons or men and women vulnerable to attack should consider doing errands, or going out with a friend. Everyone should consider walking with a friend at night in deserted or potentially threatening neighborhoods.

Always avoid shortcuts at night — alleys, parks, backyards, dark streets, etc. In some neighborhoods it's a good idea to avoid shortcuts down alleys and hidden streets during the daytime too.

Remain alert when window shopping.

Don't daydream while you walk, walk with confidence.

Don't walk while reading a book, newspaper or magazine.

If people ask you for directions, give them if you want, but don't get too close. Be especially careful when persons in a car ask for directions that you don't get too close to the car.

Just give directions verbally — don't offer to lead a person to where they're going or ride along with them.

Walk close to the center of the sidewalk — not too close to cars or shrubbery.

Don't overload yourself with packages.

When walking at night, make sure you approach corners and other areas where your view is blocked in a way that you can see as much of what is around the corner as possible.

Don't hitchhike.

Don't leave work or your home wearing a name tag.

Know what stores are open late in the neighborhood you're walking in, when going out at night.

When followed, go into a store, cross the street, or go to a well-lighted area. Know where the police emergency phones are and how to use them.

Before going out, determine your route and how long it will take, and let someone know where you're going and by what streets.

Try to walk facing traffic. If you're walking with traffic and a car pulls up behind you or starts following you, turn around and walk the other way.

Keep a couple of dimes taped to the inside of your pocketbook or wallet for emergency use and keep a list of emergency phone numbers.

Ring someone's doorbell if you're followed.

Carry a minimum of cash and don't flaunt it.

When leaving a bank or other store when you've shown money, make sure you're not followed.

Never use dark stairwells.

At night, get a ride from a friend to a bus or train stop — don't walk.

Ask your employer to provide an escort to your car.

Pursesnatching is the most popular street crime — to reduce opportunity:

Carry a shoulder bag, with the flap facing toward you, and grip it firmly.

Every purse should be carried on the store rather than street side.

Don't swing your purse.

If you have a handbag, put it in your shopping bag after leaving the store.

When possible, don't carry a purse — keep keys and money in a pocket of your coat. If necessary, sew a pocket inside your coat.

Don't put irreplaceable items in your purse.

If necessary, throw your pocketbook in a mailbox to protect it from criminals.

Don't wear a purse strap across your body.

Keep a list, at home, of all serial numbers of credit cards and identification that you have in your wallet.

If possible, keep your keys separate from your purse.

Never leave your purse, or wallet, in a dressing room.

Don't leave your purse in a shopping cart.

Keep keys ready to use when getting into your car or apartment.

Keep house keys and car keys on separate key rings and don't put any identification on your key rings.

Don't get on an elevator with anyone that makes you feel uncomfortable.

Don't get on an elevator that's going down to the basement.

Stay near the console in an elevator.

Don't carry a weapon.

Carry a small flashlight for use at night.

Vary your shopping and laundry schedules and schedules for other routine errands you might have.

When possible, check hallways for suspicious persons before getting off an elevator.

Use discretion in revealing personal plans to others, and never give details about yourself, your family or your business to strangers.

If asked for identification, just hand over the asked for item not the entire wallet.

Don't put your purse or briefcase down anywhere.

Keep an eye on your charge plate when it's being used.

Keep your wallet in a buttoned backpocket or in your jacket (unless, of course, you have a habit of taking your jacket off and leaving it unguarded).

IN A PUBLIC PLACE

In movie theaters, unless they're crowded, avoid dark corners and the balcony.

Sit in the aisle seat and avoid rear seats, and try to sit near a family group.

Watch out for seat tippers if you put your purse or coat on the seat next to you. A seat tipper will sit behind that seat and tip the seat up so that your valuables can be slipped out from under the seat.

If annoyed by someone, report the problem to the manager immediately.

Be wary in a restaurant or bar — don't give someone your name and don't be an easy pickup.

Keep your coat and hat in sight in a restaurant.

Don't show a lot of money.

Don't loiter in a theater or arena after others have left.

Watch where you put your purse or briefcase in a public restroom. Don't take jewelry off in a public restroom.

Don't fall asleep in a theater or arena.

Beware of isolated public washrooms — go with a friend.

Be wary of giving your name, address and other personal information in a public place.

Be unobtrusive when writing checks in banks.

TRANSPORTATION

Get on and off public transportation in well-lighted areas, even if it means walking a little further.

Sit with most passengers or next to the driver — the same goes for a subway or train. If you can't sit next to the driver, take an aisle seat next the exit — never be trapped next to a window or wall.

Change seats if you're uncomfortable where you are.

Make sure you aren't followed when getting off. If you are followed use a call box to summon police help.

When sitting in any public conveyance keep your pocketbook and valuables on your lap or between your legs, not on the seat next to you.

Keep your briefcase or suitcase locked.

At airports and train stations or wherever you wait for a conveyance, keep an arm over your luggage if you can't keep it on your lap or between your legs.

Be wary of overly helpful strangers — use a porter.

Don't take rides from "bus stop samaritans" who stop to give you a lift in their car.

Don't fall asleep on any public transportation.

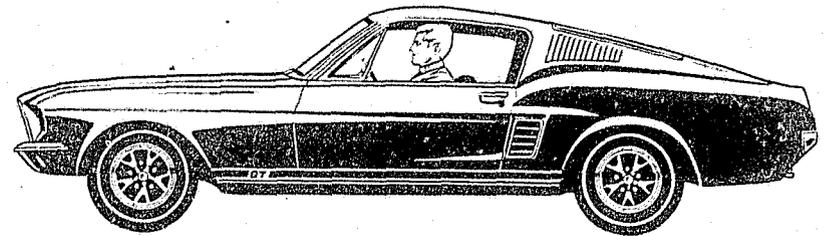
Have your fare ready in your hand so you don't have to grope through purse or wallet in the street.

When getting into a taxi, check the driver's identification immediately. If his or her face doesn't match the picture — get out.

Ask that the doors be locked in a taxi.

If a taxi is used, be cautious when traveling in questionable neighborhoods. Ask the driver to wait until you're safely inside the building you're entering.

IN YOUR CAR



IN YOUR CAR

Day or night check the rear seat to make sure no one is hiding there.

Coming and going, determine your route whenever possible and tell someone which way you're going and what time you expect to arrive.

Keep your gas tank full.

Keep valuables and packages in your trunk — but don't put them in as you're getting out of the car. Put them in as soon as you get them.

Keep your keys ready so that you can get in your car quickly.

Make sure your door locks work well.

If you have to park all day, make sure you park in an area that will be well lit when you return to your car.

Avoid parking in lover's lane areas. If you must park in them — keep the windows rolled up, keep the key in the ignition, and park facing out so that you can get out in a hurry. **Keep doors locked.**

Try to keep house keys and car keys on separate key chains.

Keep your car in good mechanical condition so that you won't get stuck in a potentially dangerous place.

Tape a couple of dimes under your dashboard in case you must use a phone for an emergency.

Keep local area maps in your glove compartment at all times.

Know what stores are open late in the neighborhood you're driving in.

Before driving through the streets of a city you've never been in, find out about the neighborhood you're going to.

Keep your doors locked and windows up at all times. In summer, keep the window up enough to discourage someone from reaching in to open your door.

Drive on well-lighted main streets at night. Don't take shortcuts.

If someone is following you, **don't go home.** Drive to the police station, a hospital emergency room, a fire house or any place else you can get immediate help.

If someone says they need help, drive to the nearest phone, call the police and ask them to help the person. Don't give the person a ride and don't get out to help unless you're **absolutely** certain you're in a safe situation.

If the road in front of you is blocked, don't try to break through the obstructions — stop, turn around and go back the way you came.

Don't pick up hitchhikers.

Don't stop to pick up valuables lying in the street. It might be bait left by an attacker.

Don't stop for someone blinking his, or her, headlights at you and don't roll down your window more than enough to hear someone speaking to you.

If someone says they're a police officer, ask to see identification — **a badge and an identification card. Look at both carefully — through your closed window.**

If you have car trouble and someone stops to help, ask them to call the police — don't get into their car and don't get out of yours.

If you're driving and need help, use short blasts of your horn to signal for help.

Raise your hood if your car has broken down, then get back in your car and lock the doors and close the windows.

Avoid fixing flat tires in dangerous areas. Drive on — it's better to ruin a wheel than take a chance.

Keep a flat tire inflator in your car. Most will pump a tire enough for you to drive to someplace where you can get help.

Women who have to drive late at night should consider keeping a dummy in the passenger seat.

Keep a minimum of cash on you and don't use your car as a mobile bank.

Keep your car in gear at intersections.

Get smooth door lock knob covers.

Don't drive too close, park too close to, or at an intersection, pull up too close to the car in front of you.

If you're hit by someone who looks suspicious, don't get out of your car. You can exchange information through the closed car window.

If someone is trying to run you off the road and you can't get away, pull over, and wait until the person chasing you stops and starts to get out of his car and then pull away as fast as possible.

Don't carry a weapon in the car.

If you need to get directions, get them from a gas station attendant in a well-lit gas station.

Be careful in a convertible, whether your top is up or down.

When coming home, make sure your headlights are on until your garage door is fully open so that you can see into it.

Be particularly alert in apartment house garages.

Use an attended parking lot if possible, try to park near the elevator, and don't take the stairs.

Don't leave identification in your car.

If you park in a lot with an attendant, make sure you take your claim check with you. Don't ever leave it in your car.

Just leave your ignition key with the parking lot attendant.



AT WORK

TRAVELING AND AT WORK

Carry traveler's checks when on vacation.

Keep your hotel and motel room locked at all times — buy a travel lock.

Put your valuables in the motel or hotel safe.

When checking in, check the exits for quick escape in case of fire or other emergency.

Be properly dressed when getting room service.

If fire stairwells are supposed to be locked from the stairwell side, don't let anyone in from the stairwell — call the management and tell them someone is in the stairwell. The someone could be a criminal.

Check the locks on your door. If they don't work properly, get a different room.

At work lock your purse in a desk or file cabinet.

Don't leave your wallet or your keys in your coat.

If you have to work late, tell a guard or someone you know well — preferably someone who's waiting for you to come home.

Don't discuss personal matters such as valuable belongings or your comings and goings except with close friends at work.

Have locked restrooms at work so that strangers won't use them.

If restrooms are in isolated areas, go with a friend.

Don't leave valuables in the office.

Don't keep identification on your keys.

TIPS FOR CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS AND THEIR PARENTS

Children should be taught to handle problems they may encounter. Don't avoid discussing a potential problem because you're squeamish — it could save your child's life.

Know your children's destination and set a definite time of return.

Give children an adult escort and make sure they are inside safely before you pull away — don't accidentally strand a child because you're eager to get going.

Know your children's friends, parents and teachers.

Encourage your children to tell you whenever someone approaches them in what might be an inappropriate situation.

Leave your home well lit if you leave your teenagers alone.

Don't completely close the door to your children's rooms.

Teach your children to call the police and to use the emergency phones that are around the city.

Make sure your children have enough money to call if they need help or need to get home by bus.

Give your children some kind of identification.

Don't let children play in junkyards or other out-of-the-way areas, especially by themselves.

If your child went to a friend's house to sleep over, call and verify that your child is there.

Know your babysitter.

Don't let your children babysit unless you know something about the family that wants the sitter.

Drive your babysitter home and make sure he, or she, is safely inside before driving away.

Don't leave children alone in a car or outside of a public place.

Know your children's school schedule and after school routine.

KIDS

Do errands with a friend.

Don't hitchhike.

Don't be too friendly.

If someone asks for directions — point the way and tell them how to get where they want to go but don't offer to go with them and don't get too close to the car.

Be wary of strangers.

Get the license number of a strange car hanging around the school, being too friendly with kids in the neighborhood, etc.

Don't be afraid to ask the police for help.

Don't take shortcuts that take you to out-of-the-way places.

If you are delayed getting home, tell your parents or have a friend call your parents.

Don't let strangers walk along with you.

IF YOU ARE ATTACKED

If you are attacked and it is simply a robbery — give the person what he or she wants — **don't fight back** — nothing you have is worth it.

If someone tries to snatch your purse, let it go. Most injuries that occur during robberies occur during purse snatches when people resist.

Don't turn a "simple" robbery into a potentially dangerous situation.

What that means is that if you're robbed or are about to be robbed and the perpetrator threatens violence or if he or she might be violent or is armed — don't scream. While it could scare the robber away, it could also make the robber attack — there is no guarantee.

The same advice should be considered when looking at a potential rape situation.

Currently, there are two theories of how to deal with a sexual assault.

The first theory says scream, yell, fight, do whatever you can immediately. The other says try to talk your way out of the situation first and if that becomes impossible, make a decision about whether to use violence under controlled conditions, or submit to the assault.

Before discussing the advantages and disadvantages of both theories — and both hold promise and danger, it is important that the reader (**both male and female since men are sexually assaulted**) realize that we are not suggesting or recommending that anyone meekly submit to a sexual assault.

We are presenting alternatives that may prevent the assault, and that the latter theory may put you into a situation where you must make the decision. At that point only the victim can make the decision.

What we are saying is that no matter what you decide to do — defend yourself immediately, use violence in a controlled situation, or submit — that you should make the choice intelligently and that you should choose the behavior that will **MINIMIZE YOUR PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAUMA**. Minimizing that trauma should be your guiding philosophy in analyzing and deciding what you will want to do after reading the next few paragraphs.

There is no question that most rapists are not prepared to handle a woman, or man, who starts to scream and fight when attacked. In most instances, screaming and fighting will ward off an attacker. The problem is that it will work most of the time and not all of the time. When it doesn't work the chances are that the physical attack, if there was going to be one, will be much more brutal, or an attack that was

(for the rapist) supposed to just be a sexual assault may become a vicious physical attack along with the sexual assault.

Another problem with reacting immediately is that the attack may not have started out to be sexual, but may have been a robbery and you may react so quickly so as not to realize the criminal has a weapon that may soon be used against you.

Finally, the self-defense methods recommended usually don't take into account height, weight, differences between victim and criminal and expect, at times, that the average person has the reflexes of a professional athlete.

For those interested in using self-defense techniques, here is a list of the most common techniques and some of the pitfalls that go with them.

Knee to the groin area — this is very effective if you can get your knee up onto the testicle area, i.e. many elderly persons, women in tight pants or tight and/or long dresses have trouble with this technique. High heels might also cause problems because you might lose your balance. Also, the attacker has to have his legs spread so that you can get a good "shot" at him and it's a very difficult move unless you're face to face and ready for action.

Holding keys in the hand and raking across the face and eyes — what if the attacker grabs the hand you have the keys in? How often can you spin around (since most such attacks are from behind) quickly determine where your opponent is, and get him in the eye? You're more likely to get him in the chest or cheek. Also, what if he has glasses?

Weapons in the purse — a weapon is only good if it's always available and always effective. When attacked, you're probably going to drop your purse or be so busy fending off the attack that you won't be able to get anything that is effective out of your purse, let alone use it effectively.

Weapons in the hand, like some forms of tear gas — first, these are not effective against every individual. Even Mace, which is used by police, doesn't work on everyone and that is much stronger than anything sold commercially. Also, that type of weapon must be used in close, so that if you don't know how to use it you might gas yourself instead, and if the wind changes while you're using it you will certainly gas yourself.

Stamp on instep with shoe — great if the attacker's foot is right where it should be and he doesn't move it. But even if you get him it might not incapacitate him.

Martial arts — excellent self-defense if you're really well-trained. Most men and women don't take enough lessons to give them anything but a false confidence.

Assorted blows to various parts of the body (Fig. 9). As figure shows, there are many vulnerable parts of the human body and it's usually recommended that these points be attacked. However, these points are very difficult to strike and often, even if you hit someone, they may not be incapacitated.

Screaming — as we said earlier, it doesn't always work. The idea that screaming will always frighten an attacker or at least get you help is a myth. It can, sometimes, get you seriously hurt or even killed.

The final problem with self-defense and screaming is that many persons are fearful of physical harm and are not willing to take the chance of being injured, maimed, disfigured and occasionally killed while trying to prevent a sexual assault.

The alternative to the instant defense technique is to try to talk your way out of the rape situation and if that doesn't work to make a decision about whether to submit or use violence at that point.

After you're attacked, call the police immediately, do not change clothes, do not wash up, do not apply medication unless it's absolutely necessary.

First, contrary to what many persons think or say, it is possible for many persons to remain calm enough, or at least control oneself enough, to try to talk themselves out of a rape situation. Our department has had many cases where victims have successfully talked their way out of a rape situation.

When initially accosted don't scream or fight — it might not be a sexual assault. Also, you don't want to commit your behavior and set up ground rules that say "Now you're in for a fight."

After the initial encounter you should try to regain or retain your emotional stability so that you can do whatever is necessary to prevent the assault.

Don't antagonize the rapist — try to ease his fears, make him comfortable with you, and make sure he understands you aren't a physical or emotional threat to him. **DO NOT INSULT HIM.**

At this point you can begin to try to dissuade him. There is no "how to" guide because no one can tell you what to say when you are confronted. The only thing is to be natural — don't try to do something that is unnatural to you — such as woman obviously in her mid-thirties trying to say she's a teenager, etc.

You can try feigning a faint — if it doesn't work you can try something else, saying you're a minor (only if you look young), saying you're pregnant, that you have a venereal disease, vomiting, telling him you'll meet him later some place else, etc.

If none of these things work, you are faced with the decision whether to submit or use violence.

If you decide to use violence you should gain the rapist's confidence and then use one of two methods that are 100 percent effective — put your hands on the side of the rapist's face (as if you're caressing him or about to kiss him) and push his eyes in with your thumbs, or again while feigning that you will indulge in sexual relations, squeeze his testicles.

Like the immediate reaction technique, this technique has problems. Many women and men don't want to be put into the situation of deciding whether to submit or fight for a number of reasons. Also, if you begin to use violence and hurt the rapist just enough so that he knows what you were trying to do, you will be in serious trouble and may be severely injured by the rapist who is now incredibly angry by this attack by someone who gained his confidence.

The department has cases in its files that show the success and failure of both techniques. The first technique will probably reduce your chances of sexual assault and increase the chance of physical assault while the latter technique will probably increase the chance of sexual assault while reducing the chance of physical assault.

Unfortunately, there is no scientific data that makes one technique more valid than the other. All we can do is recommend that you decide what is best for you, what you will be able to live with after the attack is over — the guidelines should be to **MINIMIZE PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAUMA**. Whichever technique that does best for you is the one to use.

We urge you to think about both techniques and even "practice" them mentally so that you will be prepared.

For further reading in the area of rape we recommend "How To Say No To a Rapist and Survive" by Frederick Storaska, "Against Our Will, Men, Women and Rape," by Susan Brownmiller and "Rape: Victims of Crisis" by Burgess and Holmstrom.

The department works closely with local hospitals and rape crisis centers and you will be brought there and treated by a doctor and will have a trained counselor at your disposal. You will not be forced to answer any questions immediately and specially trained investigators from our Sexual Assault Investigative Team, including a female police officer, will be available.

Vulnerable Points in the Human Body

Front

Back

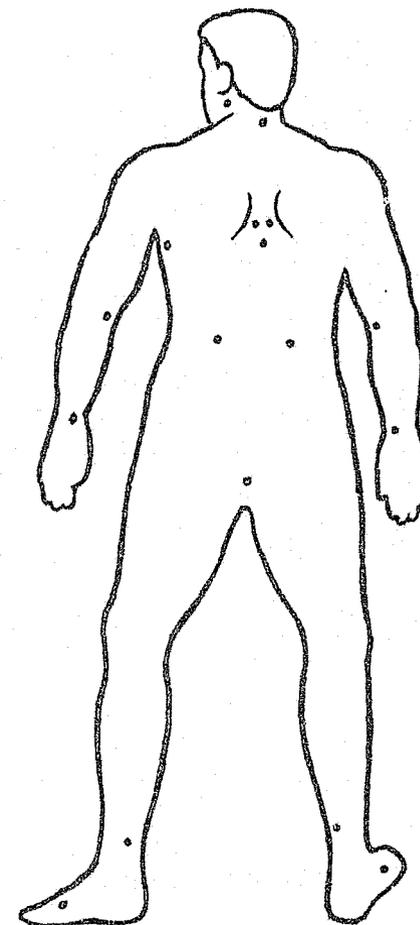
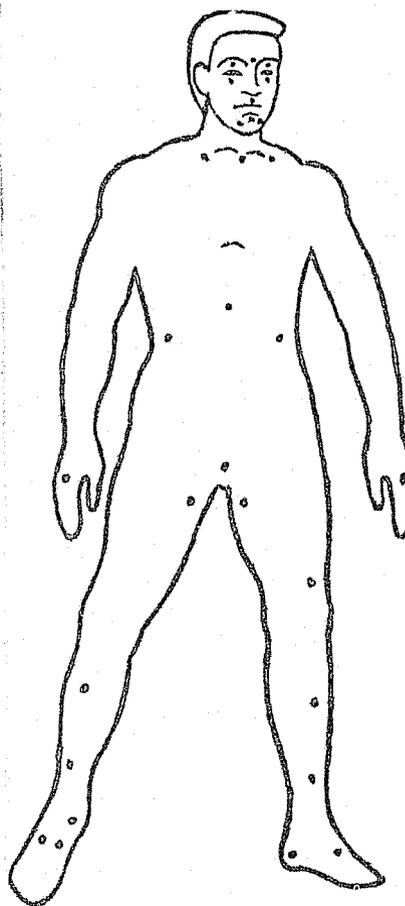
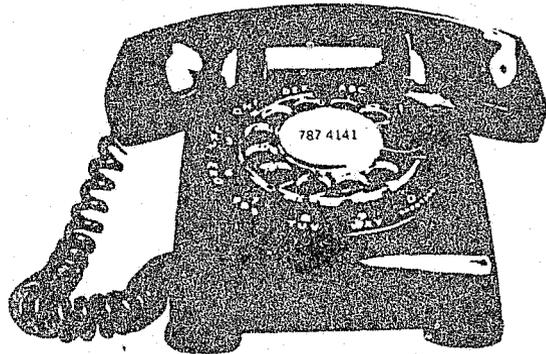


Fig. 9



There are many signs of crime. A stranger entering your neighbor's house. A scream. A strange car continuously driving through your neighborhood. A broken window. Loiterers. Shoplifting. Fighting. A man attempting to break into a car.

If you see or hear signs of crime, act immediately. Call the police. If you wish to remain anonymous, your wish will be respected.

So act. Only through your cooperation can we stop crime.

EMERGENCY:

NEW HAVEN POLICE
HOUSING AUTHORITY POLICE **787-4141**

IF ANY EMERGENCY
SITUATION SHOULD ARISE
REQUIRING POLICE ASSISTANCE
PHONE THE NEW HAVEN DEPARTMENT
OF POLICE SERVICE

EMERGENCY

787-4141

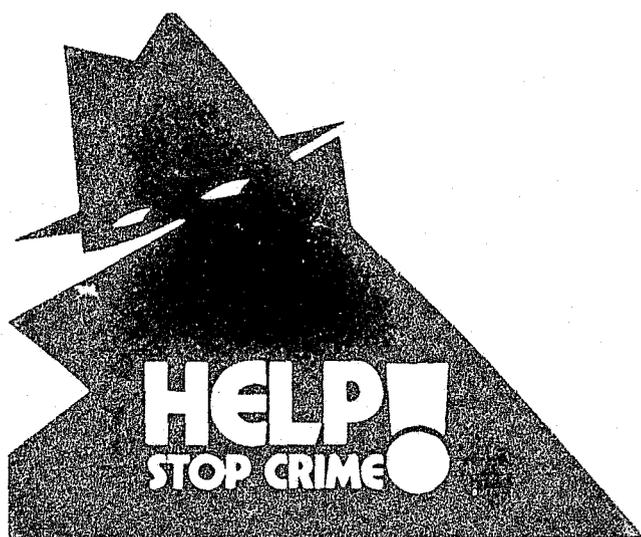
WE CAN BEST SERVE YOU IF,
WHEN YOU TELEPHONE,
YOU PROVIDE US
WITH THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

SUSPECT'S DESCRIPTION

- | | | |
|----|------|----------|
| 1. | Sex | Race |
| | Age | Ht. Wt. |
| | Comp | Hair |
| | Eyes | Clothing |
| 2. | Sex | Race |
| | Age | Ht. Wt. |
| | Comp | Hair |
| | Eyes | Clothing |

SUSPECT'S VEHICLE

- | | | |
|----|----------|------|
| 1. | Vehicle | Make |
| | Yr. | Type |
| | Color | |
| | Lic. No. | |
| | Remarks: | |



END