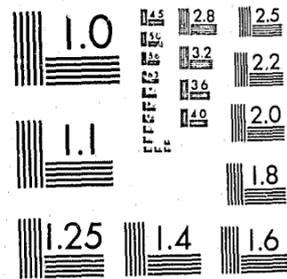


National Criminal Justice Reference Service

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National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

5/23/84

PIMA COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT CRIME PREVENTION UNIT

★ RESIDENTIAL ★ PERSONAL ★ BUSINESS ★ RETIRED ★

EMERGENCY 911
OTHER SHERIFF'S PHONE
NUMBERS ARE INSIDE
BACK COVER.

CRIME



92560

PREVENT

92560

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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A MESSAGE FROM YOUR SHERIFF

This book is designed to assist YOU in protecting yourself, and your valuables, against criminals.

One hundred years ago neighbors watched each other's property. They were as concerned about their neighbor's property as they were about their own. If we are to reduce crime in Pima County we must watch and listen. We must take notes when we see suspicious persons, vehicles or activity. We must report these things to the SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT immediately.

The information contained in this book can help you harden your home against crime and protect yourself against physical harm and con games.

Please study the book and follow the advice it contains. KEEP THE BOOK. List your valuables on page twenty, and remember, CRIME PREVENTION is everyone's business. Help us help you!

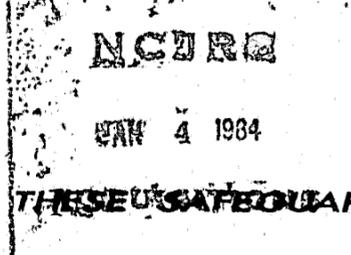
Sincerely,

Clarence W. Dupnik

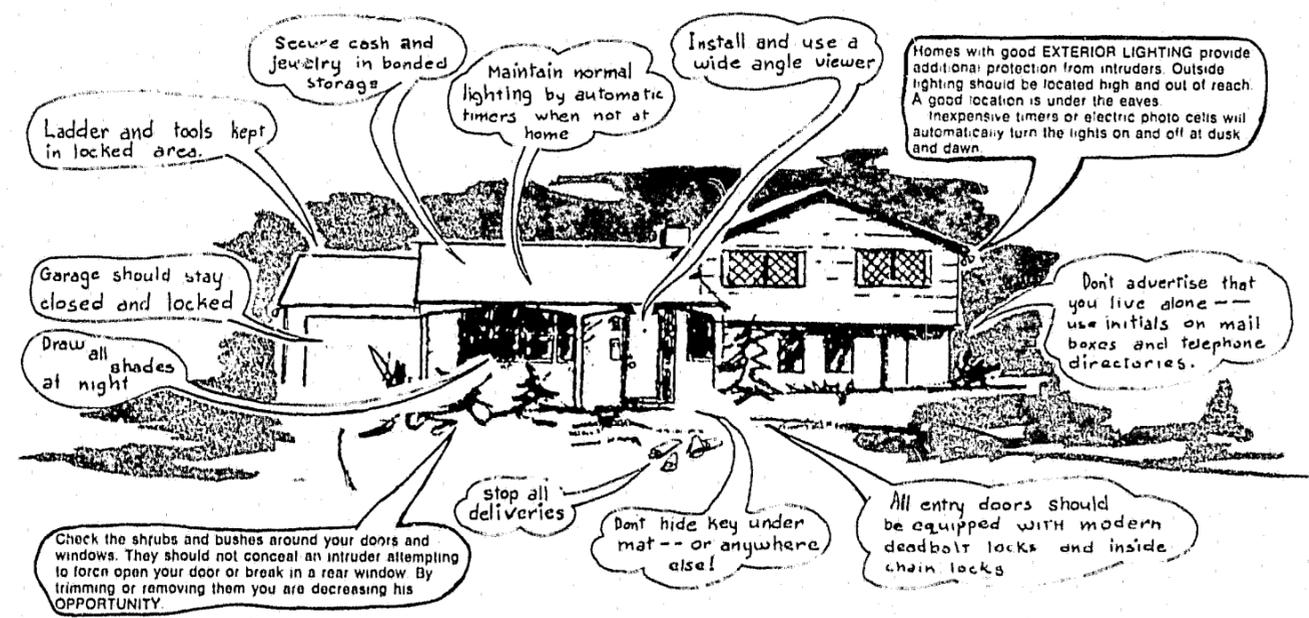
Clarence W. Dupnik, Sheriff

RESIDENTIAL SECURITY

DOES YOUR HOME HAVE THESE SAFEGUARDS ?



CRIME PREVENTION IS NEIGHBORLY Educate your neighbors to these simple steps to security.



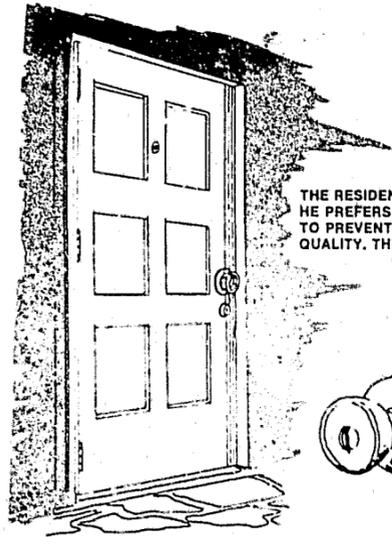
WALKS AND DRIVEWAYS should be kept free from offering concealment to intruders and other criminals.

LAWN CARE A very effective clue that someone is at home and cares.

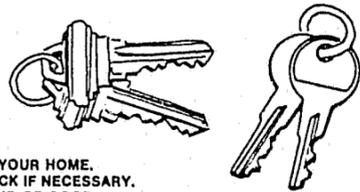
GATES AND FENCES While offering possible concealment to criminals, gates and fences properly used can also deter the removal of large items and increase the difficulty of breaking in.

TRIM SHRUBS Deny intruders a hiding place to work, don't block the view. Permit ready visibility by neighbors and police.

ALARMS provide added protection and are most effective when used with other security techniques. Alarms are designed to detect an attempted intrusion. Your local law enforcement agency can provide proper advice with regard to alarms.



SECURITY HARDWARE



THE RESIDENTIAL BURGLAR HAS A NUMBER OF TRICKS TO FORCE ENTRY INTO YOUR HOME. HE PREFERS TO "SLIP" A LOCK ON YOUR DOOR OR WINDOW OR FORCE THE LOCK IF NECESSARY. TO PREVENT A BREAK-IN IS YOUR BEST SECURITY. LOCKS MUST BE STRONG AND OF GOOD QUALITY. THE MORE NOISE AND TIME YOU COST HIM, THE BETTER YOUR PROTECTION.

This is the type of lock found on most homes. It offers NO protection. The bolt can easily be slipped by a plastic credit card, fingernail file, or thin bladed knife. The burglar merely pries loose the molding trim, slips a credit card or knife blade in and depresses the bolt causing the door to open.

A spring latch lock without "DEADBOLT" offers no security on an entrance door.

This is the same type of spring latch lock but with the addition of a "deadbolt". It offers good protection against being slipped. When the door is closed and locked, the bolt can not be slipped by depressing it. This lock offers little protection against being forced.

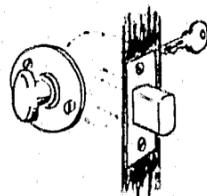
GOOD

Spring latch locks, with or without dead bolts, can be easily forced. These locks are not designed to withstand a great amount of force and can be opened by the average burglar with very little NOISE.

THESE LOCKS CAN BE EASILY BE FORCED IT IS EASY TO REACH THE DEAD BOLT LOCK TO THE DOOR

ONE INCH BOLT AND STURDY DOOR FRAME PREVENTS PRYING DOOR OPEN

BETTER



Single key with cylinder guard and locking knob. If your door has glass installed within arm's reach of this lock it is recommended you use a double key variety.

BEST

Double key with cylinder guard. Offers excellent protection. This lock cannot be forced open as the cylinder guard spins. Neither can it be opened by breaking a windowpane and reaching in, as it unlocks on the inside with a key. This lock, in a good quality brand, is highly recommended. If you keep this type locked when the home is occupied, the key should be readily accessible for quick exit in the event of fire.

Many quality locks feature a hardened "Roller" bar inserted in the bolt. This prevents the bolt from being sawed through as the bar will rotate and not be cut by a saw blade. Although most burglars will not bother to attempt to saw the bolt, this type of lock is excellent protection against the professional who might attempt a forced entry into your home.

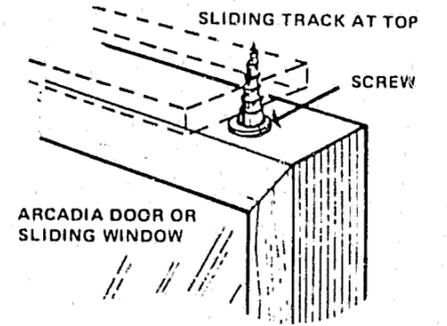
SLIDING DOORS and WINDOWS

THE PURPOSE OF SECURING A SLIDING DOOR IS TO KEEP IT FROM SLIDING OR BEING PRIED UP AND OUT OF THE TRACK

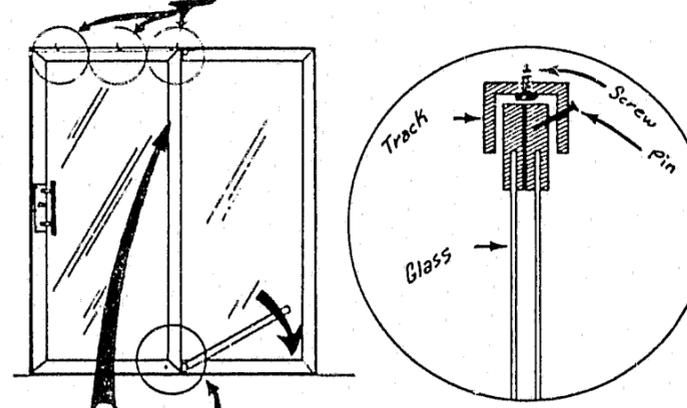
ARCADIA DOORS AND SLIDING WINDOWS PRESENT THE OPPORTUNITY FOR EASY FORCED ENTRY INTO YOUR HOME.

TWO FACTORS MUST BE PROTECTED AGAINST:

1. PRYING THE LOCK
MOST ARCADIA DOORS AND SLIDING WINDOWS COME EQUIPPED WITH A LOCK THAT IS EASILY PRIED OPEN. A SUPPLEMENT LOCK MUST BE INSTALLED.
2. LIFT OUT
MANY ARCADIA DOORS AND SLIDING WINDOWS CAN BE LIFTED OUT OF THEIR TRACK WITHOUT BOTHERING TO PRY OR SLIP THE STANDARD LOCK.



LIFT OUT PROTECTION MUST BE PROVIDED HERE



LIFT OUT of your arcadia door or sliding window can be protected against by installing two sheet metal screws inside the track at the top, one screw over each end of the sliding half of the door or window.

Drill a 1/4" hole in the slide track at the top, one on each end a few inches from the edge of the door or window. Screw a 1/4" x 1 1/4" sheet metal screw partly into each hole, leaving it protruding down about halfway.

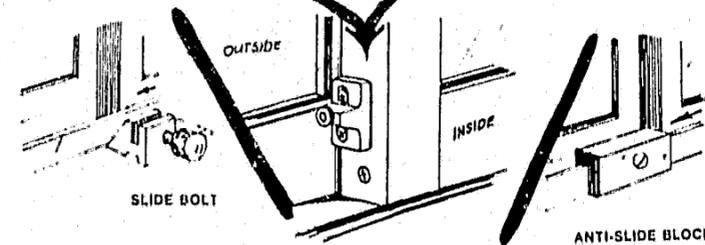
Now try to slide the door or window closed. It will probably bump into the first screw. Adjust each screw by turning it further in until the door or window will just clear underneath it.

After adjustment the sliding door or window can not now be lifted out of the track. When the burglar attempts to lift it, it strikes the screws preventing lifting from the track.

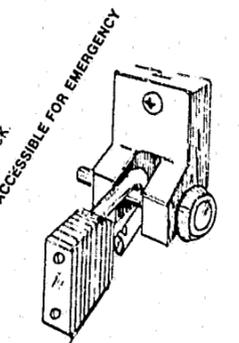
SUPPLEMENT LOCKS CAN BE INSTALLED AT TOP OR BOTTOM.

Broom sticks, bars, and finger operated locks provide some protection on arcadia doors and sliding windows. Key locking devices are much preferred as the burglar still can't open these even if he breaks out the glass in order to reach in.

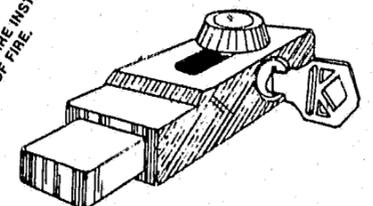
A commercial locking device is recommended for sliding glass doors, on which the slide action occurs outside. This device is affixed to the stationary frame and interlocks into the sliding frame.



SLIDING DOORS AND WINDOWS CAN ALSO BE LOCKED WITH A KEY OR BY USE OF A PADLOCK. IF THESE LOCKS ARE INSTALLED, A KEY SHOULD BE READILY ACCESSIBLE FOR EMERGENCY EXIT IN CASE OF FIRE.



SLIDE BOLT WITH PADLOCK



SLIDE BOLT — KEY, SECURED

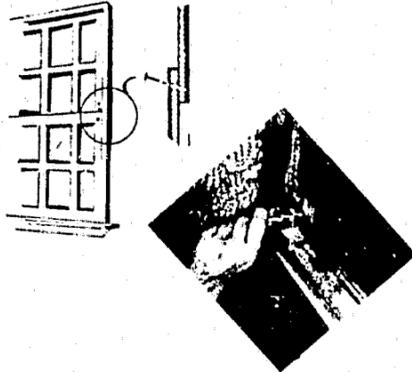
NOTE: Can be installed either top or bottom—but if door sills are thin, locks can be mounted on either upper or lower track.

Double hung windows (which operate upward and downward) usually possess a standard locking device which should be inspected. Commercial secondary locks are available and should be installed. Additionally, deep wood screws may be used in the tracks to brace the window closed.

If you need open windows or doors for ventilation try these hints to make them safer.

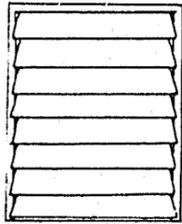
Pin your double-hung windows.

Control the size of the opening.



LOUVERED WINDOWS ARE VERY POOR PROTECTION. THEY CAN EASILY BE JIMMIED OPEN AND ON SOME THE INDIVIDUAL PANES OF GLASS CAN BE REMOVED WHEN THE WINDOW IS IN THE CLOSED POSITION.

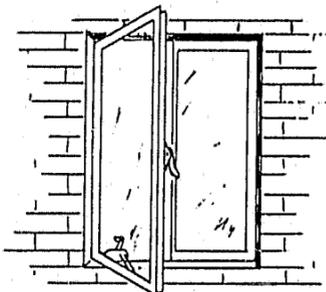
Louvered windows are best replaced with a solid glass type. A decorative grill or grate can also be bolted over them, although this prevents emergency exit in case of fire.



LOUVERED WINDOW

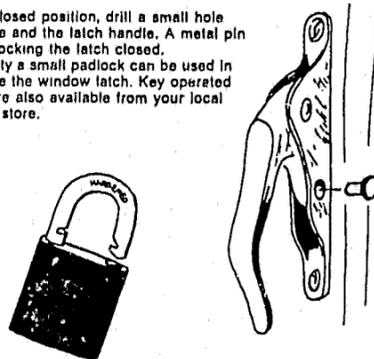
CASEMENT OR CRANK WINDOWS ARE EASY TO SECURE. MAKE SURE THE LATCH WORKS PROPERLY AND THE WINDOW SHUTS TIGHTLY.

(Casement windows contain a geared operating handle and a locking device.)



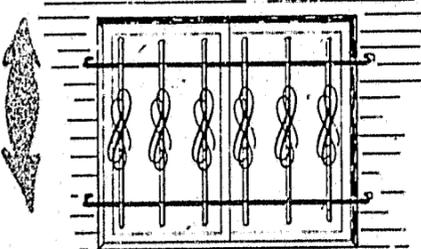
With the latch in the closed position, drill a small hole through the latch frame and the latch handle. A metal pin can now be inserted, locking the latch closed.

For additional security a small padlock can be used in place of a pin to secure the window latch. Key operated replacement latches are also available from your local locksmith or hardware store.

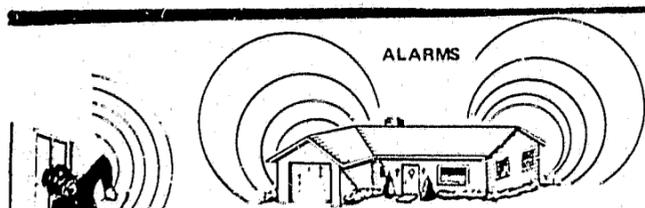


If maximum protection is desired, ground level windows can be secured by use of ornamental iron grills and grates.

Although providing excellent protection, this method completely blocks the window as a fire exit. Grills and grates are not recommended where small children are in the home.



Check your local fire code!



ALARMS

There are many types of ALARM systems on the market. If you feel the added protection of an alarm system is needed for your home it is recommended you consult the services of a reputable alarm company. They can also advise you of alarm devices which can be installed by you.

MORE HARDWARE TIPS

Good locks are useless unless installed with good heavy duty bolts and screws. This is the time to forget about appearance and decor. You are interested in securing the lock so that it keeps the burglar out, not how it looks.

Use bolts and screws at least three inches long and that are embedded well into the door or wall. A lock installed with short, small diameter screws is easily torn loose should the burglar force it.

Screws

ONE WAY SCREWS
When the lock is installed the burglars cannot turn these screws out.



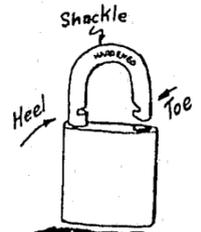
LAG BOLT



There are many padlocks on the market from which to choose. Do not be guilty of economizing on a padlock that will not give you the protection you need. The most common assault on a padlock is with a large bolt cutter or pry bar. The following description, which you can take to the locksmith or hardware store, is the minimum standard for an exterior padlock:

1. Hardened steel, 9/32" shackle. (Naturally, heavier shackles offer additional security.)
2. Double locking mechanism - heel and toe.
3. Five-pin tumbler.
4. A key retaining feature, whenever possible. This prevents your removing the key until you have locked the padlock.

Padlocks

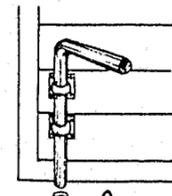
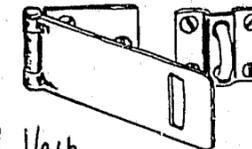


Never leave your padlock unlocked. This is an invitation to have the padlock removed so that a key can be made, and the lock returned to its position.

THE STANDARD LOCK ON GARAGE DOORS USUALLY PROVIDES VERY LITTLE PROTECTION AGAINST FORCED ENTRY. THE BURGLAR SIMPLY PRIES OUT THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE DOOR AND CRAWLS IN. ONCE INSIDE THE GARAGE, AN INTRUDER IS CONCEALED FROM YOUR NEIGHBORS VIEW AND HEARING. HE IS IN A GOOD POSITION TO FORCE THE DOOR LEADING INTO YOUR HOME. OFTEN THE TOOLS NEEDED ARE OBTAINABLE FROM YOUR VERY OWN GARAGE.

Hinged Hasp

Cane bolts or padlock and hasp are good methods to secure the inside of the garage door. Each side of the door should be secured to prevent prying open a crawl space. Tools stored in your garage such as pry bars, axes, hack saws, etc. should be kept locked in a strong container.

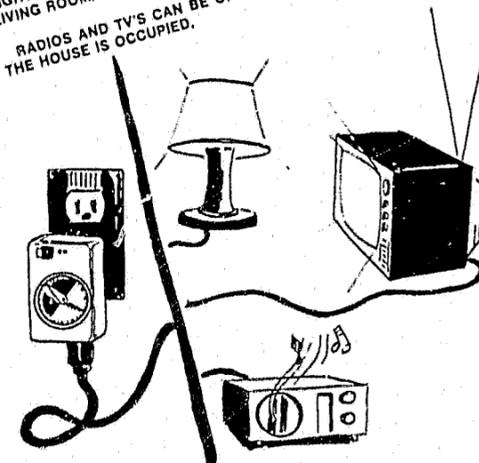


Cane Bolt

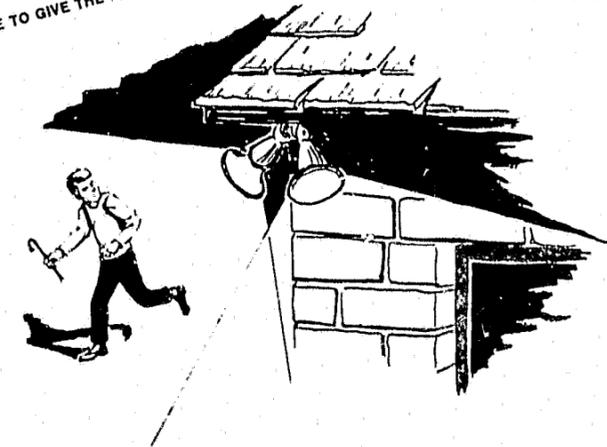
HASPS must be of hardened steel and installed with carriage bolts through the door or gate. Use large washers on the inside. After the nuts are secured, deface the threads of the bolt ends with a hammer to keep the nuts from being removed.

LIGHTS 'N' TIMERS

LIGHTS ARE GOOD PROTECTION WHETHER YOU ARE HOME OR NOT. A GOOD LOCATION IS THE LIVING ROOM.
RADIOS AND TV'S CAN BE OPERATED WHEN YOU ARE NOT HOME TO GIVE THE IMPRESSION THE HOUSE IS OCCUPIED.



A 24-hour timer switch will make your empty home appear to be occupied when connected to lights and radio.



Homes with good EXTERIOR LIGHTING provide additional protection from intruders. Outside lighting should be located high and out of reach. A good location is under the eaves.

Inexpensive timers or electric photo cells will automatically turn the lights on and off at dusk and dawn.



YOUR HOUSE KEYS ARE OFTEN YOUR MOST VALUABLE POSSESSION. DO NOT CARRY YOUR KEYS IN YOUR PURSE. IF THE PURSE IS LOST, OR A PURSE SNATCHER GRABS IT, THERE IS PLENTY OF IDENTIFICATION INDICATING WHERE YOU LIVE. YOU'RE INVITING AN INTRUDER TO ENTER YOUR HOME WHEN YOU'RE GONE.
IF YOU DO LOSE YOUR KEYS AND THERE IS IDENTIFICATION WITH THEM, HAVE A LOCKSMITH CHANGE THE TUMBLERS FOR NEW KEYS.

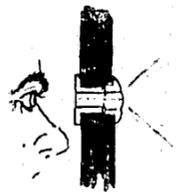


Do not depend on this Lock

A chain guard keeps an unwelcome visitor from pushing the door wide open. It also provides protection if you must keep the door open for ventilation.



A wide angle viewer in the door lets you know your visitor.

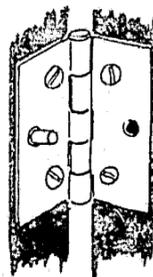


Do not admit persons you are unsure of. Insist on proper identification. READ the credentials. All reliable companies provide proper identification for their employees.

REINFORCE DOOR HINGES

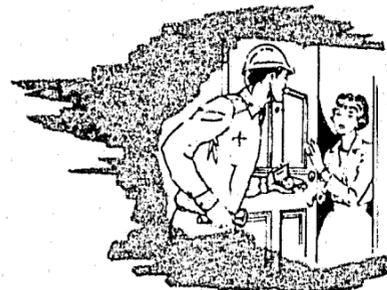
Many homes have the door hinges installed backwards, with the hinge pins on the outside. Even though you have installed a good secure lock, it is a simple matter for the burglar to remove the pins and lift the door from the frame.

PINNED HINGE

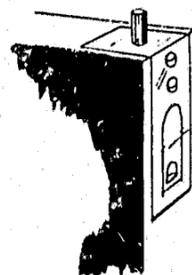


You can protect against this by simply removing two screws opposite from each other on each leaf of the hinge. Then screw in a lag bolt into the jam leaf, sawing off the head so 1/2 inch of the bolt protrudes out. Now drill out the opposite hole in the jam leaf on the door. Do this to both top and bottom hinges.

Now the hinge pins can be removed but the door will remain firmly in place. This is good protection for any door, regardless of how the hinge pins have been installed.



IF YOUR HOME IS EQUIPPED WITH FRENCH OR DOUBLE DOORS, THE INSTALLATION OF A FLUSH BOLT LOCK ON THE INACTIVE DOOR WILL PROVIDE ADDITIONAL PROTECTION AGAINST A FORCED ENTRY.



With the doors closed and locked the burglar cannot get at this lock to tamper with it. If you purchase this lock be sure the bolt is long and sturdy.

For the best protection a Flush Bolt Lock should be installed at both the top and bottom of the inactive door.

FLUSH BOLT

If you keep valuable items in your home such as guns, cameras, silverware, etc. extra protection can be provided by storing them in a SECONDARY BARRIER. Select a closet for this purpose and re-enforce the door or replace it with a solid core door. Make sure the hinges are secure and add a single key deadbolt lock.



SECONDARY BARRIER

YOUR OWN SECURITY QUIZ

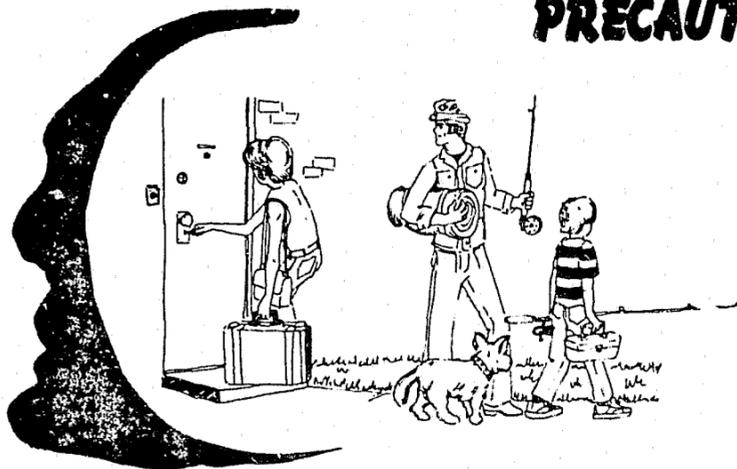
True — False

- Home intruders are always on the lookout for what they can steal?
- Burglaries at night are increasing?
- Daytime intrusions are decreasing?
- Molesters strike at indiscriminate hours—as long as someone is at home?
- Keeping a light burning in your home, whenever you are away, is a good way to discourage intruders?
- Burglars are professionals who strike where they can "reap the greatest harvest"?
- Drug addicts will strike only where they can be sure of getting an immediate supply of narcotics?
- It's a good idea to hide an extra door key outside—but in a less obvious place than the mailbox?
- Burglars can usually be spotted by the kit of tools they must carry with them?
- Locked windows and doors with chain latches, throughout the house, provide adequate security?



- FALSE** - The intruder is not necessarily a burglar. He can be a molester or pervert intent on bodily contact, or a vandal seeking to destroy. Or he could be a combination of any of these, as well as a burglar.
- TRUE** - Burglaries increased last year compared to the year before. Recently released figures from the Federal Bureau of Investigation show that all night-time crimes are increasing.
- FALSE** - Daytime crimes are increasing, not decreasing. Intrusions, and all classifications of crime increased last year and the rate continues to go up.
- TRUE** - Even experienced criminologists cannot predict the behavior of these men with sick minds. They will force an entry whenever and wherever they can find a victim. Also, since they strike in response to their distorted physical needs, age - either child or adult - makes no difference.
- FALSE** - A light burning constantly can invite, rather than ward off, the intruder. During daylight it can be a signal that no one is home. However, when away for just the evening, it is a good idea to keep several lights burning - in separate parts of the home.
- FALSE** - The burglar may be a professional, but today he's more likely to be an amateur. And the amateur can be more dangerous than the professional. He can be a narcotics addict, a teenager, or unemployed and desperate - hence more likely to panic and be a threat to personal safety.
- FALSE** - The drug addict - crazed by his need - will strike anywhere he hopes to find cash, or anything immediately convertible to cash.
- FALSE** - Hiding an emergency key anywhere outside your home is a poor idea. The intruder, simply because he's searching for it, is apt to discover any hiding place you use.
- FALSE** - The professional burglar conceals such tools as he needs. Most crimes are spur of the moment happenings - performed by amateurs - using tools readily at hand like a tire iron from the car or a ladder from your garage.
- FALSE** - Although chain latches are better than the more common spring latches, they can be foiled, or easily forced if their anchoring is not very secure. Most window "locks" can also be circumvented or forced. "Adequate" security to you and me is no security at all from the intruder who wants to get in.

VACATION PRECAUTIONS



Without taking a few precautions beforehand, people leaving on vacation are also leaving a welcome sign out for burglars. Thieves are trained people who spot likely homes to be burglarized. The telltale signs are the unkept, unmowed lawn, the build up of newspapers, milk, mail, and other little clues.

Don't ruin a vacation by coming home to an empty, burglarized home! Take a few minutes to arrange these precautions.

✓ Suspend all daily deliveries such as milk, newspaper, etc.

✓ Lock and Double Check all windows and doors. Don't forget the garage doors, too!

✓ Put all garden tools and children's play things away and out of sight.

✓ To give an appearance of someone at home, keep a light lit. Also have your garden and lawn taken care of.

✓ Give a close neighbor the keys to your house, telling him you will be gone for awhile. Ask him to make periodic checks and to watch for strange occurrences.

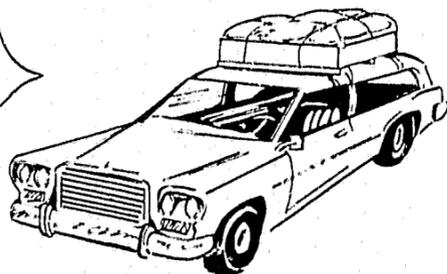
✓ Have a written record of possessions, should a robbery occur.

✓ Don't tell your plans to a large group of people, where strangers could overhear.

✓ It is safest not to discontinue your phone.

And—

Request a "Vacation Watch" from your local Sheriff's Office or Police Dept.



HOTEL & MOTEL

Security do's 'n' don't's

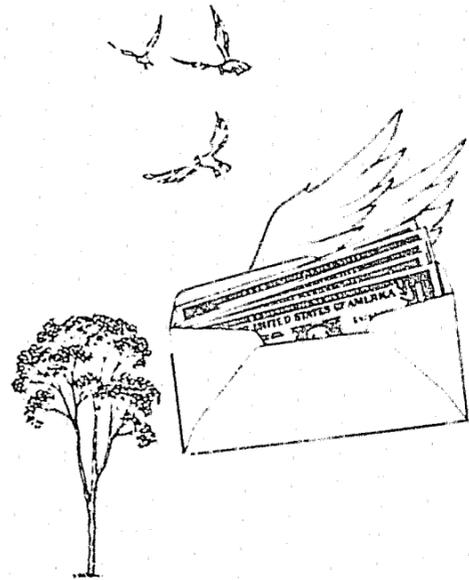
ALWAYS:

1. Keep your luggage in your sight when checking into a hotel or motel. Do not leave it unattended, even for a moment.
2. Place all valuables in hotel/motel safe deposit box as soon as possible, preferably when you check in.
3. Close the door of your hotel/motel room by hand when leaving, to make sure that it is locked. Then try to open the door, to make certain that it is locked.
4. Keep the door locked while you are in your hotel room. When retiring for the night, use the double lock and chain.
5. Lock your door by hand, even if leaving your room for a short period of time.
6. Lock your luggage when not in use and place it in a closet. If the closet has a lock, always use it.
7. Protect your room key, be sure that you give it directly to the desk clerk when you go out of the hotel. Do not simply leave it on the counter. Always return your key when checking out.
8. Notify the manager immediately of any unusual occurrence, such as: persons loitering in the corridor, repeated phone calls from persons who do not identify themselves, knocking on your door by persons unknown to you, or finding no one at the door when you answer it.
9. Ask the manager to double lock your door when you go out if you are leaving valuables in your room which are too large to check at the front desk. Not all hotels/motels provide this service, but be sure to ask if yours does.

NEVER:

1. Never display jewelry, money, or any valuables in room, in front of hotel personnel or strangers.
2. Never invite strangers to your room.
3. Never permit repairmen, window washers, etc., into your room without checking first with hotel/motel management.
4. Never allow persons into your room with unsolicited deliveries.
5. While socializing, do not reveal the name of your hotel or motel room number to strangers.

THE SENIOR CITIZEN and "CON" GAMES



"Be Alert"

Have you ever been confronted by a smooth talker or confidence man? These men are professionals when it comes to double-talk and many times they have talked citizens out of their life savings. Don't let this happen to you. If you should be asked any of the following questions, or find yourself in a situation like these, call the police or sheriff's office immediately.

1. Have you come into contact with a stranger who showed you a large roll of money and told you he would split it with you if you would show "good faith" by putting up your money?
2. Has someone come up to you and offered to bless your money or remove a curse or perform a ritual which would make you rich? Don't laugh, people have actually lost their entire savings this way.
3. Has a person claiming to be a bank examiner or police investigator said he needed your help in catching a bank teller who is believed to have withdrawn money from your account? If this has happened to you or does happen, report it at once to the bank and to the police or sheriff's office.

These are only a few examples of how confidence men work. Always be on your guard when discussing money matters with anyone. If you suspect something, notify the authorities immediately.

The "Pigeon Drop"

Each year, swindlers fleece the American public by using various techniques, all with the same result; the victim is separated from his money!

In this swindle, the victim is selected by two "con" men (or women), usually on a busy street. One "con" man bumps the intended victim and then engages him in conversation.

At this time, the other "con" man walks up and states that he has just found a bag, and asks them to witness his opening it. The bag is then opened and is found to be full of money. He then asks both parties to wait while he consults his boss.

He returns and reports a large sum of money in the bag, which they will all share if they all keep quiet. To guarantee that no one will "talk", each is requested to put up a sum of money as evidence of "good faith". The victim is then talked into withdrawing his savings and turning it over to the "bag man". The bag man then leaves with the money stating that he will return with his boss, who will divide the found currency and return the victim's savings. He never returns.

The accomplice then excuses himself and leaves the victim waiting. He never returns either, and the victim has been swindled out of his life's savings.



The "Bank Investigator"



Don't trust the phony bank or savings and loan "investigator."

You meet him at your home. Or he calls you by phone, then comes to see you. He is very serious when he talks to you.

He claims to be an "investigator" — perhaps an "examiner" from your bank, maybe a "police investigator" or government agent. He has brought along deposit slips from your bank and other official papers.



He could get your money. Here's how:

1. He tells you that the bank is checking up on a dishonest employee. He says that one of the tellers at the bank is suspected of stealing funds from customer accounts. The man asks to see your bank book, then tells you that records at the bank show a much smaller balance in your account.

2. He explains how you can help him. He says he wants to make a test to see what the suspected employee does when a customer draws money out of his account.



The "investigator" suggests that you go to your bank, draw some money, then let him use it for the test. He even offers to provide transportation to the bank. He also says that a "bonded messenger" will pick up the money.

3. You give away your money. After you've withdrawn the money, the man (or his messenger) gives you a "receipt" and takes the money. He tells you how he plans to "trap" the suspected employee by having the money returned to the bank for examination. But, once the man has left, you'll never see him again. Your money will be gone forever.

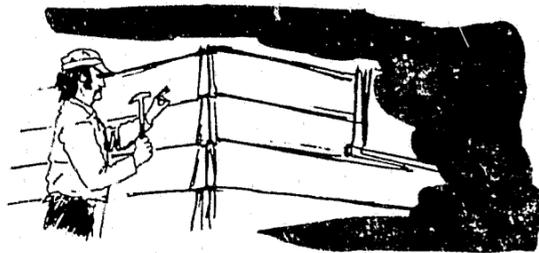
So, don't let a stranger get anything from you. Don't let him see your bank book. Don't sign any papers. Whether he's phoned you or has come to your home, just say you'll call back later.

Get information from people you can trust. For example:

- Call your bank or savings and loan association. Dial the number listed in the phone directory — not a number the stranger may have suggested.
- Call the Police.



The "Home Repairman"



Beware of the phony "repairman" or "engineer" who offers to check your chimney, furnace, catch basin or other installation.

Such a person comes to your home. He is in working clothes, perhaps carrying a ladder or kit of tools.

But the "repairman" will be very smart. He'll try to deceive you if you don't stop him:

1. He pretends to inspect. If you allow him to "check" the chimney, for example, he deliberately breaks off some bricks. If you let him check the furnace, he damages some of the pipes or a part of the control mechanism.

2. Then he reports "serious damage." He shows you a brick or other broken material and tells you a repair job must be started right away. He says your house could catch fire very easily.

3. Finally, he makes you pay. He quotes a low price, then asks for a cash "deposit." If you don't have enough cash, he offers to drive you to your bank so you can draw on your account. Then with your money in his pocket, he simply disappears.



Or, after quoting a price, he asks you to sign an order. Once you've signed, however, you may get a bill that's a lot higher than the amount the man quoted you. Because of certain words in the order, you are legally obligated to pay the bill collector, even though the work was not properly completed.

The man may also talk about other work. If he gets you to sign, however, you could be forced to keep paying for a long, long time.

So, take the time to check carefully. But don't let him go into your basement, or on the roof or in your backyard



Check their story!

Ask the man for his name, address, phone number and the name of his company. Tell him you will call the next day. Then get some information about the man. For example:

- Check the phone book — see if either he or his company is listed.
- Talk to neighbors. One of them might know about the man or be able to check on the work he has proposed.
- Talk to an officer of your bank or savings and loan association. Or call the Better Business Bureau.
- Call the Police.



The "Switch Game" Artist

Be on guard when a "helpless" stranger asks for your advice.



Such a person stops you on the street, or in a large department store. It could be a man or a woman, someone old or young, well-dressed or shabby-looking.

Listen closely as the person talks to you. He'll have a story to tell you, but before he's finished, you might lose a lot of money. Here's how:

1. He (or she) gets your attention. It might be a man who asks how to get to a certain hotel, a woman crying piteously as she approaches you, or someone who simply asks to talk to you.

2. He tells you he has a large sum of money. He shows you an envelope and, inside, you see a small, neatly tied roll. On the outside of this roll is a large denomination bill, \$20 or more.

The person tells you that he's afraid of carrying so much cash, then explains that he has just arrived from a foreign country, or that the money is an inheritance.

Or, instead, he tells you he found the money.

3. He asks for your help. He may want advice about a safe place to put the money. He asks, for example, whether you would be willing to keep the money while he's looking for a hotel, or he inquires about a reliable bank.

If the man has told you he found the money, he offers to share it with you on the condition that you help him in some way, perhaps hold the money while he talks to a lawyer.

In any case, the man talks very fast and you get a bit confused.

4. Another stranger appears. The No. 2 stranger has heard you talking with No. 1 and asks whether he can help in some way. No. 1 explains the "problem" to No. 2.

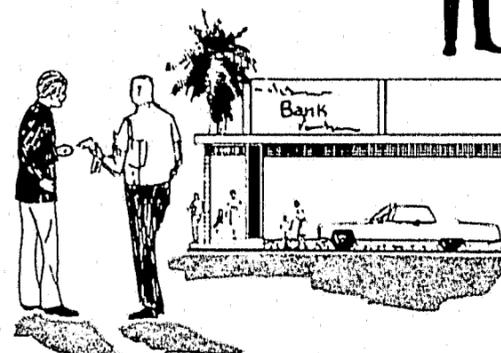
No. 2 thinks about the problem, then says you certainly look very honest. He suggests that you be entrusted with the money.



No. 1 agrees that you look honest, but says you should provide some "earnest" to show your "good faith." Since you don't have much money with you, you agree to go with them to your bank or savings and loan association.

5. You withdraw the "earnest money" from your bank account. Outside the bank, you put the money into an envelope given you by No. 1, then hand him the envelope.

No. 1 takes the other envelope out of his pocket and thanks you for showing good faith. No. 2 also praises you and suggests that your money be returned to you.



No. 1 agrees heartily, saying that he'll give it to you now. A moment later, the two men tell you they must say goodbye. After they have left, however, you discover...

6. It's YOUR MONEY he took! You open the envelope and recognize the roll that No. 1 showed you when you first met him. You untie the roll and see that there's only one bill. Inside the bill are many sheets of blank paper.

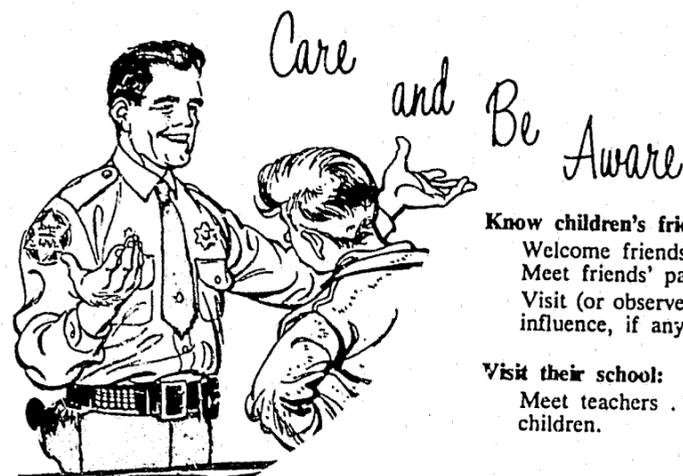
You realize that the two envelopes looked alike and that No. 1 had switched them. You also understand now that the two men knew each other and were working together to cheat you.

If you've read this carefully, we are sure you won't be the victim of a switch-game artist.

However, if he does get your money, promptly call the police for emergency aid. If possible, try to contact the police before the man gets your money. Your call is free.



CHILD PROTECTION



Know children's friends:

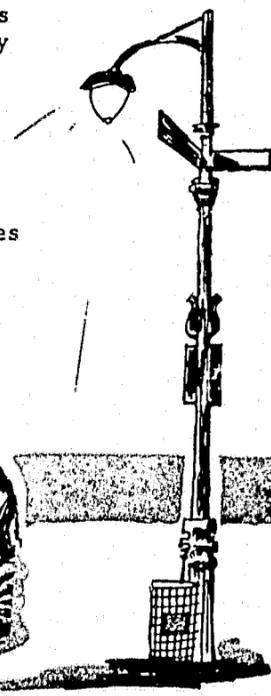
Welcome friends in your home. Meet friends' parents. Visit (or observe) children's "hangouts." Be aware of unwholesome influence, if any.

Visit their school:

Meet teachers . . . learn about problems which may affect your children.



1. Know the length of time it takes your child to walk to and from school. Immediately check any delay in arrival home.
2. Know the safest route to and from school and instruct your child to follow that route.
3. If your children are to arrive home after dark, arrange to meet them.
4. Know your children's playmates and where they congregate.
5. Instruct your children to report suspicious persons to you. This would include any attempt by an unknown person to become friendly with them, give them a ride or gifts.
6. Instruct your child to check with you before going anywhere with anyone.
7. Visit the school and become acquainted with teachers and school officials. You may learn of delinquent behavior before it becomes a problem.
8. Be sure your baby sitter is a responsible person and capable of acting in an emergency.



Don't permit youngsters out after dark. When necessary, insist on adult escort after dark for younger children . . . help enforce curfew.



AUTO THEFT

Prevention - Precautions

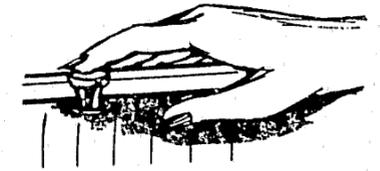
The auto industry has been developing new locking mechanisms and auto-theft protection devices to assist in the prevention of automobile and other vehicle thefts. However, the citizens have been victimized most because of laxity in leaving their cars unlocked and, at times, their keys in the ignition.

WHO STEALS CARS?

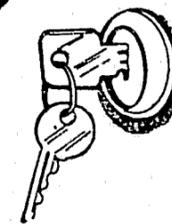
There are three main categories that the majority of auto thieves fall into:

1. **Teenagers** - 60% of auto thefts are committed by youth; a majority under the age of 16 years. In addition, it has been reported that the reasons are for joy riding and thrills rather than monetary reasons.
2. **Auto strippers** - a second group is those who steal vehicles for parts. Such items - radios, tape decks, hub caps, tires, etc. - are then sold. It is seldom that a car is recovered in one piece if stripping is the motive of the thief. Burning usually follows stripping.
3. **Professionals** - a growing number of thefts are being accomplished by those referred to as professionals. They steal a vehicle for resale. Normally, expensive models are stolen and thieves find their targets by prowling parking lots and streets in search of them.

LOCK ALL DOORS, ROLL UP ALL WINDOWS.



WAYS TO PREVENT THEFT



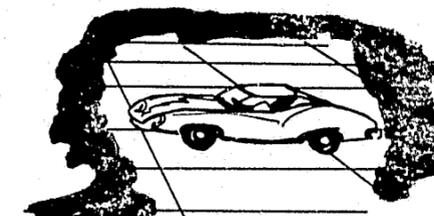
NEVER LEAVE KEYS IN THE CAR.



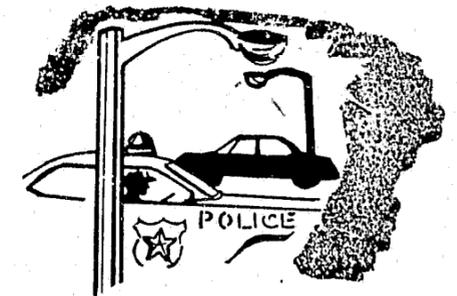
IF POSSIBLE, CHOOSE PARKING LOTS WITH ATTENDANTS . . . DON'T LEAVE TICKET IN CAR.



CONSIDER FACTORY-INSTALLED SECURITY DEVICES (ALARMS, ETC.)



AVOID PARKING CAR IN PUBLIC FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME.



PARK IN WELL-LIGHTED AREAS WHERE POLICE PATROL.

When you are parking remember:

- ✓ 1. NEVER leave your keys in the car.
- ✓ 2. Take all valuables with you, don't leave them on the seat. If you are unable to take the items with you, put them in your trunk.
- ✓ 3. When parking your car at a public parking facility, remember to only leave your ignition key with the attendant.
- ✓ 4. Never leave extra keys hidden in your car. Don't use those magnetic little boxes which are designed to hide your keys in.
- ✓ 5. Never leave your car unlocked.
- ✓ 6. When parking your car for the night, try to park it in a well lit area or as near to your front door as possible.

Who does it?
CRIME STOP

What is it?

To **HELP CONTROL**
 Criminal Activity
 You - The Citizen - Must Get
INVOLVED !!

One of the most effective ways is to report suspicious activity through the local "CRIME STOP" program. Your Police Dept. and Sheriff's Office have a special **HOT LINE** just for this. And you may remain **ANONYMOUS!**



WHEN REPORTING

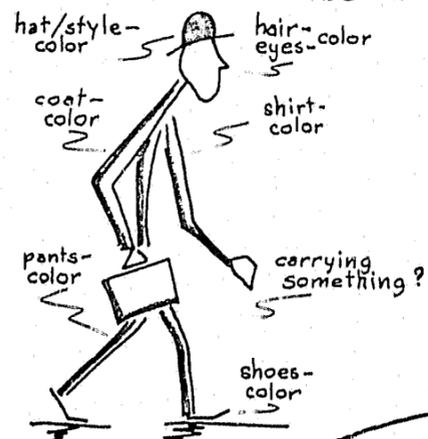
Stay calm and speak clearly
 Give as many details as possible
 and



Remember to give an accurate description

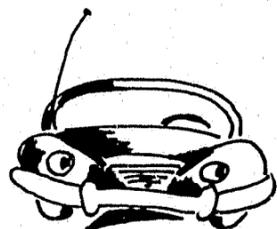
THESE ARE THE FACTS NEEDED

to describe a person



Speak with accent or impediment
 Race
 Age - Sex
 Build - Height - Weight

or a car



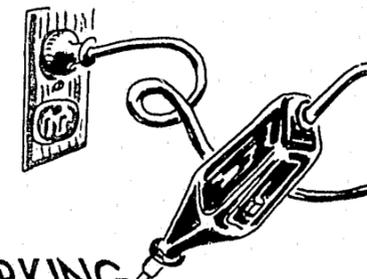
Color
 Year
 Make
 Body
 Antenna
 License

16 * If out-of-state note color of plates.

OPERATION IDENTIFICATION

ONLY A LITTLE TIME

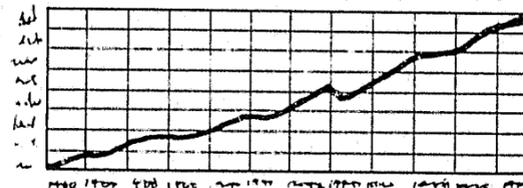
Provides you permanent, legal identity of your property - and - you are helping the total crime reduction effort!



MARKING

your property serves as a deterrent to the thieves AND a means of legally identifying stolen property.

NATIONAL STATISTICS



show that marked property is found and returned more than unmarked property.

All valuables should be marked with:

H - 233298 AZ

Your Drivers License Number ... and ... State Abbreviation

as it is permanently recorded and easily traced by law officers at any time. Also, the number being uniquely the owner's allows an officer to seize marked property found in the possession of others.

The state code should be included to aid law enforcement agencies in reviewing reported theft files in minutes. Also, approximately 90% of all goods stolen are being resold in another state.

MARK on an accessible, fixed part of the item - and also - ON A MORE OBSCURE SPOT.

LIST the property marked and keep a copy in a safe deposit box or other secure place outside your home.

ENGRAVING TOOLS and WARNING DECALS

are available for free use from your local Sheriff's Office, Police Dept. or Fire Station. The decals should be displayed on both doors and windows at eye level.

You are your own best protection!

BUSINESS SECURITY

How's your Burglary Prevention?

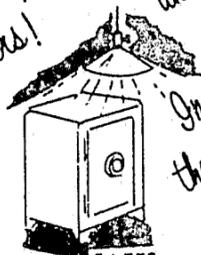
Your windows should offer light, ventilation and visibility but **NOT** easy access.

1. Glass bricks are highly effective on windows not needed for ventilation.
2. Properly installed grates give maximum security.
3. Locks must be designed and located so they cannot be reached and opened by breaking the glass.
4. Heavy merchandise piled in front of unused windows will give some protection.
5. Cleaning windowsills periodically will assure that fingerprints are more likely to be left by a burglar.



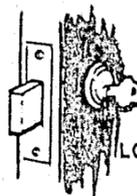
WINDOWS

Reduce Profit Potential for burglars!



SAFES

Increase the Risk Potential!



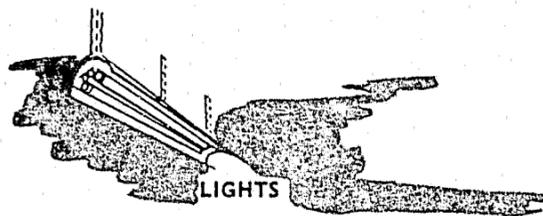
LOCKS

Hiding the safe will serve only to give the burglar better working conditions.

1. The safe should be easily visible from the outside.
2. Safes should be anchored to the structure to prevent being carried away.
3. Cash should be kept at a minimum by frequent banking.
4. Never leave the combination written where it can be found.
5. When you change employees, change the combination of your safe.

The outward appearance and security of the building will often determine whether or not it will be attacked. A clean, well-lighted building is seldom burglarized. **Every** opening represents a hazard — inspect and correct wherever possible.

1. Fences should be strong, in good repair, and kept free of debris and boxes.
2. Weeds around the outside of the building or fence provide a good hiding place.
3. Lumber, pallets, etc., stored near buildings provide ready access to upper windows and roof.
4. Ladders should be kept locked up.
5. Blind alleys offer protection for the burglar.
6. Sidewalk openings and their frames should be secured and properly locked.
7. Skylights and ventilators on the roof are easy access points unless protected.
8. Fire escapes and exits should be designed for quick exit but for difficult entry.



LIGHTS

Three out of four commercial burglaries are committed against buildings that have either no lights or inadequate lighting.

1. Night light over the safe.
2. Alleys and rear of store well lighted.
3. All entry points well lighted.
4. Night light inside the building.

The burglar-proof lock has not yet been designed but adequate locks are available and will deter even the most determined.

1. Modern, cylinder-type, dead-bolt locks are preferable and should replace hasps and padlocks where possible.
2. Proper installation should prevent prying, twisting or cutting.
3. Lock bolts should be protected against being pushed back with a thin instrument.
4. Control of keys is important.
5. Hinge pins should be installed to prevent removal. Hasps should be bolted to door and building.
6. High grade steel hasps will resist prying, twisting or cutting.
7. Padlocks should be locked in place at all times to prevent key duplicating.



DOORS

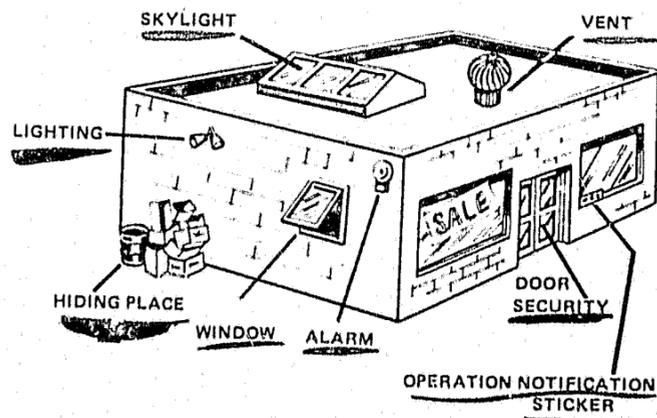
ALARMS

Strength and security can be had without sacrificing looks.

1. Panels and glass should be protected against being kicked or knocked out.
2. Bars on the inside prevent breaking in the entire door.
3. Metal lining on exterior wooden doors will resist drilling or sawing.
4. Double doors should be flush-locked with long bolt.

An adequate alarm system gives constant protection.

1. Modern alarm installations are relatively inexpensive.
2. Periodic tests will insure that the alarm is in proper working order at all times.



ROBBERY PREVENTIVE TIPS



Listed below are some of the measures that can be taken to prevent armed robbery, to protect employees and assist police in apprehending the robber or robbers.

Work closely with law enforcement agencies . . . the police, sheriff's office and the F.B.I. Consult them, ask questions and seek their advice. Prevention of crime is as much their concern and responsibility as apprehension of criminals after a crime has been committed.

Be suspicious of strangers lurking about. If a parked car containing several men has been noticed on several occasions, get the license number and a general description of the men and notify the police. A discrete investigation will be made and no one will be embarrassed in case the situation is an innocent one.

Vary Office Routine . . . Set up a rotating schedule of employee arrivals, lunch periods and coffee breaks. Even though this may cause some slight inconveniences, employees will cooperate if they understand the reason.

Leave Safes Unlocked during business hours. This could prevent an employee being seriously harmed if he did not know the combination or was too nervous to remember it. Never try to thwart an armed robber, let him have the money.

MAKE YOURSELF UNATTRACTIVE FOR ROBBERY!

TO PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY and enhance your personal safety, make it evident to the would-be robber that robbing you would be a poor risk because of the precautions you have taken. Keep store window displays low so all areas can be seen - and so the potential robber knows HE'S IN THE LIME-LIGHT - exactly where he doesn't want to be. Counters should be uncluttered and in plain view - and arranged so customers face the street. Install an alarm button near counter areas and have your phone there also... not on the wall.

Maintain a well-lighted business area, both outside and inside. A carefully located mirror or window, by itself, can act as a strong psychological deterrent to a possible holdup man. Have a radio or TV playing in a rear



room or office, and try not to work alone. Above all, help SPREAD THE WORD of how safe you are.

You should be protected by alarms, but if you're not, have signs made that say you ARE protected. Surveillance cameras offer some good protection and help make your place of business look unwelcome to the robber.

Install a "Buddy Alarm" System. A simple bell or buzzer installed in the business next door is a most effective and inexpensive "burglar alarm". It should not be hooked to lights, for a flicker could warn the robber that an alarm has been sounded. It should not be loud enough to be heard by the robber. The alarm should only be sounded if there is no possibility of detection by the robber. He's very alert to alarm systems and a slight movement could panic him and start him shooting.

Plant "Bait Money" in Cash Drawers and Safe. Make a list of the series and serial number of a few bills in various denominations. Place these with regular cash so the robber will be sure to get them. This money is invaluable to police since a suspect who is apprehended can be charged if he has identifiable money in his possession. The bills can also be traced even though the robber makes a get-away to other states. Always remember that law enforcement agencies consider any armed robber for what he is . . . a dangerous criminal . . . and will go to any lengths to apprehend him.

Other Precautions. Keep the office or business establishment well lighted with blinds and drapes open to view of passersby. Locate the safe in a conspicuous place, preferably near the front window. Do not block the police officers' view of safes or cash registers by window displays, banners or advertising streamers.

IS YOUR LIFE WORTH MORE THAN YOUR MONEY?



Seems like an unnecessary question, doesn't it? Sadly enough, persons will take such risks. Some turn out to be fools. Robbery has become a more common crime committed often in recent years. These days are tough and their use of deadly weapons has increased. In the event you may become the victim of a holdup, would you know what to do?

ARMED ROBBERY

If you are held up--- remember to ---

- Take a good look at the suspects. Notice any details which will aid you to describe them and their mannerisms. When trying to determine age, height, weight, and appearance make comparisons between them and yourself or people you know.
- Memorize peculiarities such as tattoos, scars, and prominent physical features.
- Note type and color of clothing worn, but keep in mind that clothes may be changed so try to concentrate on physical characteristics.
- Be able to describe size, type, and color of guns or other weapons that are used.

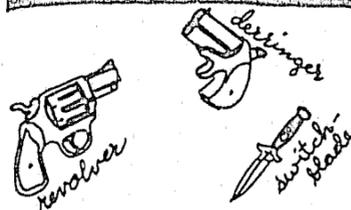
Remain calm. Robbers usually are excited and may be provoked easily or might be under the influence of drugs.

Avoid defending yourself with a firearm when you are already facing a weapon. The odds would be against you.

automatic

Watch to see whether they touch anything so you can preserve it for evidence.

Observe direction in which suspects leave. Obtain description of any vehicles they enter and write down the license number. Save this for the police.



AFTER THE ROBBERS LEAVE...

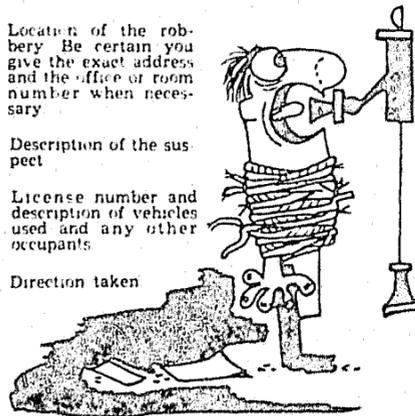
Notify the police IMMEDIATELY. Tell them you have been held up and be prepared to report.

Location of the robbery. Be certain you give the exact address and the office or room number when necessary.

Description of the suspect.

License number and description of vehicles used and any other occupants.

Direction taken.



WHEN THE POLICE ARRIVE...

Answer their questions and tell them only what YOU know. If an estimate is necessary to supply an answer, tell them you are estimating.

Do not exaggerate your experience or when describing what has been stolen.

Cooperate with the detectives assigned to the case by:

- Making yourself available for interview.
- Not being reluctant to identify the right suspects.
- Attending showups of suspects.
- Testifying in court when called upon to do so.

While this cooperation might not always result in recovery of your losses, you may be able to prevent other persons from becoming victims. Wouldn't you expect someone else to do the same for you?

WE CAN'T CATCH THEM IF YOU CAN'T IDENTIFY THEM!

IF YOU ARE SERIOUSLY INTERESTED in helping convict armed robbery suspects, you've got to give accurate descriptions to the police.

There are several helpful hints that can aid you in identifying a suspect... even though you may not be perfectly calm while you're being held up:

- If you affix three or four strips of tape on the frame of your door at heights of 5' 8", 5' 10", 6' and 6' 3", you can readily tell someone's height, either upon their entrance or exit.
- Try to notice abnormalities, speech defects, scars.
- Notice type of build or make a guess at weight.
- Make size judgments in relation to your own size.

height weight eyes
hair color - jacket
lic. number parts
make color complexion
direction shoes

SHOPLIFTING PREVENTION

Reduce the Opportunity

The businessman, to begin with, should be aware that the losses from pilfering and shoplifting are 20 times greater than those from armed robbery and burglary combined. The above statistics were gathered in a recent study using facts from confessions that lead to the discovery of the crime. Therefore, it seems apparent that shoplifting is the most important category where the employer or businessman needs to assume protective measures.



USE "DUMMY" DISPLAYS FOR MERCHANDISE DISPLAYED ON THE COUNTER TOP.

Who is likely to STEAL?

- Juveniles - for thrills
- Housewives - bored, frustrated
- Narcotic addicts - feeding a habit
- Employees - Low morale and greater opportunity
- Kleptomaniac - can't control themselves
- Professionals - stealing is their business
- Senior Citizens - checks too small due to inflation

Although the above are only generalizations, many do fall into the above classifications. It is important that the businessman attempt to institute identification programs for his employees as a precaution.

As a rule of thumb, it is important to enforce the shoplifting policy for all involved. Most employees are honest and this should be stressed; however, the employee should be informed that rules apply across the board.

Grievances and low morale have been cited as contributing to employee thefts.

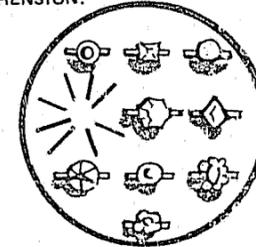


KEEP SMALL, COSTLY ITEMS LOCKED UNDER GLASS AND NEAR A CASH REGISTER OR SALESPERSON'S REGULAR STATION.

AVOID TALL DISPLAYS OR LONG AISLES THAT COULD SHIELD SHOPLIFTERS FROM VIEW.



SECURITY PERSONNEL AND DEVICES CAN DISCOURAGE SHOPLIFTERS AND AID IN THEIR APPREHENSION.



USE DISPLAY PATTERNS THAT WILL DRAW ATTENTION TO MISSING ITEMS.

LARGE HANDBAGS, OPEN PACKAGES, BULKY CLOTHING, CAN CONCEAL STOLEN GOODS... BE WARY OF CUSTOMERS ENTERING STORE WITH THEM.

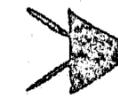


WATCH FOR CUSTOMERS WHO HANG AROUND A DEPARTMENT... BUT WHO DON'T BUY OR DESIRE ANY SALES ASSISTANCE.



TRAIN EMPLOYEES TO OBSERVE CUSTOMER'S MOVEMENTS AND MANNERISMS (SHIFTY EYES, NERVOUS HANDS, ETC. ARE OFTEN SIGNS OF A SHOPLIFTER).

SECURE SMALL MERCHANDISE LIKE SMALL APPLIANCES, ETC., SO THEY CAN BE HANDLED, BUT NOT STOLEN.



PREVENT CUSTOMERS FROM GOING BEHIND COUNTERS OR INTO DRESSING ROOMS WITH SEVERAL ITEMS.

KEEP ALL MERCHANDISE IN NEAT, ORDERLY ARRANGEMENTS.



It would be wise if the employer or business owner has a company policy to permit channels of communications which allow for improvements in business working conditions. Also attempt to have the employee look upon the job in a representative role, and encourage him to take an active role in the business and its security. Christmas bonuses have been used as a monetary reward when thefts are reduced or shoplifting decreased.

SHOPLIFTERS OFTEN WORK IN PAIRS... BE ALERT TO "PASS-OFF" OR "DISTRACTION" TECHNIQUES.



CHECK CASHING

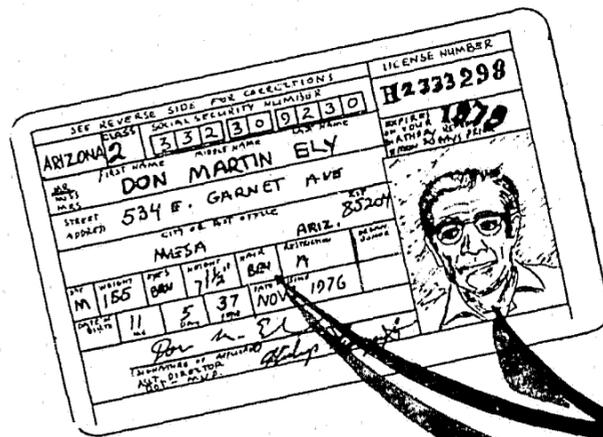
Precautions

The crime of passing a bogus check is a common crime and yet difficult to prevent.

1. Know your endorser. Obtain as much identification as possible. Besides drivers license and social security number, ob' in a credit card number, or an organization membership number. Record these on the back of the check. If possible, get identification that contains a photograph.
2. Do not rush in cashing a check. A government or payroll check may be stolen. Look at each carefully. A reputable check casher will not mind waiting. If you have a reason to suspect that the check is bogus, DO NOT CASH IT.
3. Inform each check casher that you are checking his identification. Most bogus check cashers will leave immediately on hearing this, in fear of being apprehended. Post signs in your business that identification will be carefully



checked.



4. Call the bank the check is drawn on, and check its value.
5. Check descriptions and signatures on identification with that of the cashier.
6. Ask the check casher the name, address and phone number of a neighbor who can verify his identification, and call this person if you have reason to doubt the identification of the casher.
7. Have employees initial any checks they cash, so that it is easy to obtain a description of the casher, if necessary.
8. Allow only trusted employees to handle cashing checks.
9. Beware of checks with more than one endorsement.

As a helpful precaution, duplicate and have posted a check list for the cashier or salesman to use as reference. Such a list could include the following:

- Require three identifications on a major purchase.
- Always require one to be a picture identification.

— plus —

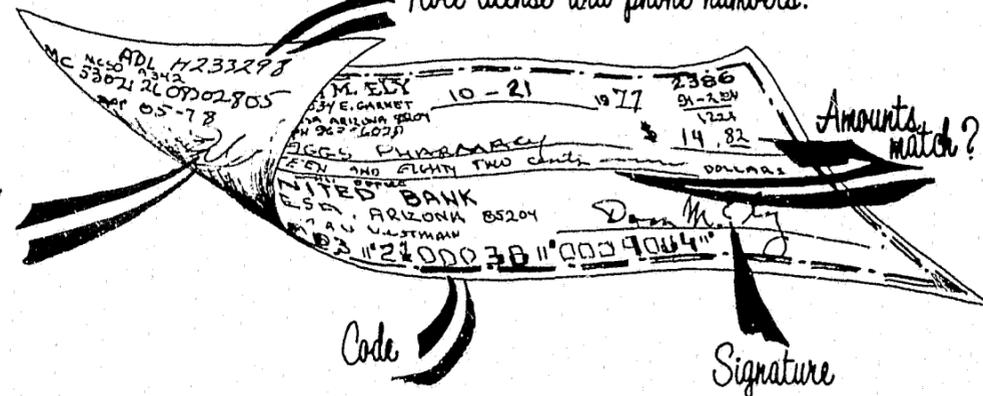
- Establish a check cashing policy (dollar amounts, purchase limits, etc.).
- Prosecute a bad checkwriter.

and remember:

Just because a person has credit cards does not mean the check is good; the cards could be stolen.

Do signatures match?
Does photo and description match passer?
Note license and phone numbers.

Initials of person cashing check



This chart was produced in cooperation with Rocky Mountain Poison Center.

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AMERICAN DRUGGIST COUNTERDOSES FOR THE HOME

Type Of Poisoning

What To Do

- SWALLOWED POISONS . . .** If the person is awake and able to swallow, give milk or water only. Then call the poison center or doctor. *Caution:* Antidote labels on products and antidote charts may be out of date and incorrect. **DO NOT** give salt, vinegar, or citrus fruit juices.
- POISONS ON THE SKIN . . .** Remove any affected clothing. Flood involved parts with water, wash with soap and water, and rinse. Then call the poison center or doctor.
- POISONS IN THE EYE . . .** Flood the eye with lukewarm (never hot) water, poured from a pitcher held 3-4 inches from the eye for 15 minutes. Then call the poison center or MD.
- INHALED POISONS** Immediately, carry or drag the person to fresh air and give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation if necessary. Ventilate the area. Then call poison center or MD.

Always keep on hand syrup of ipecac, which induces vomiting; activated charcoal, which binds the poison; and epsom salts, which acts as a laxative. Do not use unless instructed to do so by the poison center or your doctor, and follow their directions for use.

SOME COMMON SUBSTANCES

The following list is designed to make you aware of some of the potentially toxic substances in the environment. Always call for assistance immediately after a poison exposure. NEVER wait until symptoms appear.

MEDICINES

- Acetaminophen—sweating, nausea
- Amphetamines—hyperactivity, agitation, convulsions
- Antibiotics—allergic reaction, such as swelling, skin eruptions, breathing difficulty, shock
- Anticonvulsants—coma
- Antidepressants—coma, convulsions, hallucinations, heart irregularities
- Antidiarrheals (prescription)—coma
- Antihistamines—hallucinations, agitation, convulsions, coma, fever, depression
- Aspirin—fast breathing, ringing in ears, shock, sweating, fever, convulsions
- Camphor—convulsions, excitement, coma, feeling of warmth
- Cold preparations—hyperactivity, convulsions, coma
- Iron, vitamins with iron—bloody vomiting and diarrhea, shock, coma
- Oil of wintergreen—fast breathing, ringing in ears, shock, sweating, fever, convulsions
- Propoxyphene—coma, convulsions
- Sleeping pills—coma, convulsions, respiratory depression
- Tranquilizers—coma, convulsions, respiratory depression
- Urine test tablets—chemical burns inside mouth, throat, esophagus

CLEANING PRODUCTS

- Ammonia, bleach, dishwasher soap, disinfectants, drain cleaners, toilet bowl cleaners—irritation or chemical burns in mouth and esophagus
- Bleach mixed with other cleansers—burning irritation, coughing
- Furniture polish—coughing, sleepiness
- Laundry detergents, soaps—vomiting and/or diarrhea

UNKNOWN POISONS:

Call the poison center or doctor immediately.

GARAGE & GARDEN PRODUCTS

- Acids, adhesives—chemical burns
- Antifreeze—coma, blindness, convulsions, drunkenness
- Fertilizers—vomiting and/or diarrhea
- Gasoline, kerosene, turpentine, paint thinners, solvents, thinners, degreasers, charcoal lighter fluid—coughing, coma, burning irritation
- Insecticides—headache, increased body secretions, vomiting, diarrhea, convulsions
- Strychnine—convulsions

PERSONAL PRODUCTS

- Nail polish remover—irritation and dryness inside mouth and esophagus
- Perfume, aftershaves, mouthwashes, rubbing alcohol—incoordination, depression, coma, convulsions
- Shampoo, soap, lotions—vomiting and/or diarrhea

PLANTS

- There are thousands of poisonous plants. The poison control center should always be called if any plant is ingested.
- Mushrooms—Symptoms vary, and may be delayed. Always call the poison control center if it is thought a mushroom may have been eaten.

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

POISON CONTROL CENTER 626-6016

PHYSICIAN

PHARMACIST

POLICE

FIRE

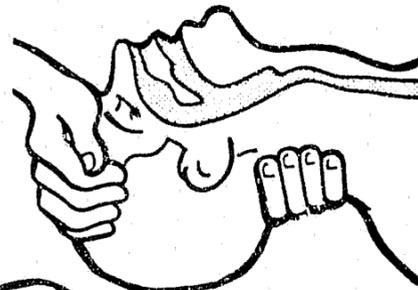
HOSPITAL

AMB

ECPR BASIC LIFE SUPPORT

Place Victim Flat On His Back On A Hard Surface

LIFT UP NECK
PUSH FOREHEAD BACK
OBSERVE FOR BREATHING



NO DETECTABLE BREATHING.

4 QUICK FULL BREATHS

PINCH VICTIM'S NOSE SHUT
OPEN YOUR MOUTH WIDELY
TAKE A DEEP BREATH
SEAL YOUR MOUTH TIGHTLY AROUND VICTIM'S MOUTH
BLOW IN UNTIL LUNGS EXPAND AND CHEST RISES
REMOVE YOUR MOUTH - - HEAR BREATH EXHALING - -
WATCH CHEST GO DOWN

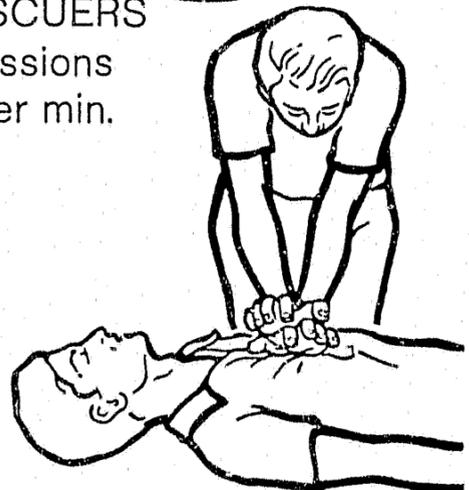
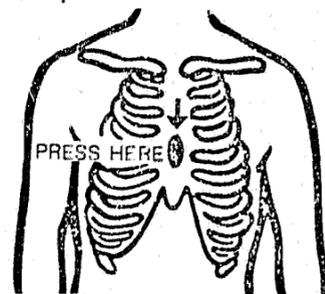


CHECK CAROTID PULSE

NO CAROTID PULSE.

DEPRESS STERNUM 1½" TO 2"

ONE RESCUER	TWO RESCUERS
15 compressions	5 compressions
rate 80 per min.	rate 60 per min.
2 quick breaths	1 breath



EMERGENCY NUMBERS

CRIME PREVENTION UNIT	882-2823
TUCSON AREA (Local, Inc. Mt. Lemmon)	
ANY EMERGENCY	911
SHERIFF EMERGENCY	911
(OR 622-3366, IF BUSY)	
SHERIFF NON-EMERGENCY SERVICES	622-3366
CRIME STOP	88-CRIME
SASABE, ARIVICA, AMADO, LAKEWOOD	
ANY EMERGENCY	882-2962 (COLLECT)
(OR 1-622-3366, IF BUSY)	
SHERIFF/EMERGENCY	882-2962 (COLLECT)
(OR 1-622-3366, IF BUSY)	
SHERIFF/NON-EMERGENCY SERVICES	1-622-3366
CRIME STOP	1-88-CRIME
CATALINA CITY, CORONA DE TUCSON, MARANA AREA (outside city limits), ROBLES JCT., AVRA VALLEY, DIAMOND BELL, VAIL AND SILVERBELL	
ANY EMERGENCY	911
(OR 1-622-3366, IF BUSY)	
SHERIFF/EMERGENCY	911
(OR 1-622-3366, IF BUSY)	
SHERIFF/NON-EMERGENCY SERVICES	1-622-3366
CRIME STOP	1-88-CRIME
PAPAGO INDIAN RESERVATION (MAIN RESERVATION)	
ANY EMERGENCY	383-2241 or 383-5275
INDIAN POLICE (SELLS)	383-2241 or 383-5275
SHERIFF (EAST OF SELLS)	1-622-3366
SHERIFF (WEST OF SELLS)	1-387-7621
CRIME STOP (WEST OF SELLS)	1-387-7567
CRIME STOP (EAST OF SELLS)	1-88-CRIME
GREEN VALLEY, SAHUARITA & SANTO THOMAS	
FIRE, AMBULANCE, OR HEALTH AGENCY	625-4431
SHERIFF/EMERGENCY	911
(OR 625-1000)	
SHERIFF/NON-EMERGENCY SERVICES	625-1000
(TO HAVE A DEPUTY DISPATCHED)	
SHERIFF/INFO & BUSINESS (Business Hrs. Only)	625-2200
(NO DEPUTIES DISPATCHED FROM THIS NUMBER)	
HOME SECURITY CHECK BY SHERIFF'S ASSIST TEAM	
WHILE ON VACATION (Business Hours Only)	625-0856
CRIME STOP	1-88-CRIME
AJO DISTRICT, WHY & LUKEVILLE	
ANY EMERGENCY	911
SHERIFF/EMERGENCY	911
(OR 387-7621, IF BUSY FROM AJO OR WHY)	
(OR 1-387-7621 IF BUSY FROM LUKEVILLE)	
SHERIFF/NON-EMERGENCY SERVICES	387-7621
CRIME STOP	387-7567

Help Us



Help You!

END