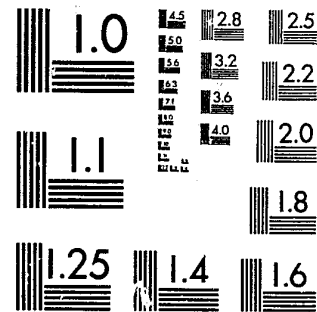


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PROCEEDINGS

Vandalism Prevention Workshop

March, 1982



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Sponsored By:

Extension Division, CRD Programs, Virginia Tech
Southern Rural Development Center
Virginia Division of Justice and Crime Prevention
American Association of Retired Persons

FOREWORD

This publication represents the time and resources of its four sponsors; American Association of Retired Persons, Virginia Division of Justice and Crime Prevention, Southern Rural Development Center (SRDC), and the Cooperative Extension Service, VPI&SU. These sponsors in concert with the SRDC, Rural and Agricultural Crime Network has as its ultimate objective the provision of materials useful to educators, researchers, action agencies, and lay citizens' groups in relation to the subject of crime prevention.

The Rural and Agricultural Crime Network is only one of many networks established by the SRDC to inventory the current state of knowledge in high priority areas of rural development. These networks are designed to provide information and assistance to extension and research staffs through the south as they respond to needs in local communities.

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SELECTED PROCEEDINGS

Vandalism Prevention Workshop

March 16 - 18, 1972

Virginia Beach, Virginia

Edited by:

J. Douglas McAlister
Community Development Specialist and Associate Professor
Extension Division, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

and

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This proceedings is the product of the Southern Rural Development Center, Rural and Agricultural Crime Network, with chairmanship at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. A contractual agreement between the SRDC, VPI&SU, Cooperative Extension Service and the Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture provided support for this participation and cooperation.

SRDC Publication CPN-E1

PREFACE

On March 16 - 18, 1982, a Vandalism Prevention Workshop was conducted at the Holiday Inn, On the Ocean, Virginia Beach, Virginia. The workshop was co-sponsored by the Extension Division, CRD Programs, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University; Southern Rural Development Center; Virginia Division of Justice and Crime Prevention; and the American Association of Retired Persons.

The presentations and objectives of this program were designed to provide workshop participants with educational materials to assist them in their vandalism prevention efforts. In addition, the program conducted accomplished:

1. A strengthening of participants ability to plan, implement, and evaluate relevant vandalism prevention programs with available resources.
2. An improvement and strengthening of participants understanding of the magnitude of vandalism and presentations of successful programs for the development of strategies and improvement recommendations.

Acknowledgement and appreciation is expressed for the fine efforts of all who contributed as heavily of their time, energy, and skills. All cannot be listed, and presenters are identified with their papers. Thanks are however, expressed to Mary Campbell, Peggy Huffman, Marie Hensley, Lynne Harris, and Delbert O'Meara for their implementation of the technical aspects of the conference and proceedings. Finally, the editor owes a great

deal of thanks to Harold Wright of the Virginia Division of Justice and Crime Prevention for his leadership and perspective on criminal justice needs.

The following action papers are presented to you as aids, or working thoughts, more than just professionally written pieces as might be found in a journal or textbook. The intent of the papers is to provide information and address the previously stated objectives. Only minor editorial work was made to presented documents.

It is hoped that these proceedings will provide a valuable background and be an information resource to individuals involved with vandalism prevention efforts.

NCJRS

MAR 17 1983

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WELCOME

The Honorable Harold Heischober

Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen. It is a pleasure for me to be here.

I would like to say that the subject matter that you folks are going to be talking about in the next two to three days certainly is one that I know to be an extremely important matter. It is a problem that all of us have to pay for in one way or another.

I am an automobile dealer and I have been in the business, in one way or another, for 36 years. I can tell you that in my business vandalism is a tremendous problem. Last year, counting the deductibles because of the insurance policy as it is written, my exposure to and payment for the problem of vandalism reached almost \$5,000. As a result, I put up a sizeable fence that cost over \$6,000 and now it seems that because of the frustration of vandals not being able to get to the automobiles, they are throwing rocks and cinder blocks over the fence and shooting out windshields. So I still have the problem after the investment in a \$6,000 fence.

I hope, therefore, that in your meetings and in the exchange of information that somehow you develop thoughts, ideas, and formulas that will be productive to society in helping to diminish this problem. Of course, the problem is not only here in the City of Virginia Beach, it is throughout the State of Virginia and I am sure it is in every city, town and county from which you came.

Thank you and have a productive meeting.

Vice Mayor, City of Virginia Beach, Virginia

PURPOSE AND KEYNOTE SPEAKER

The Honorable Joe Canada, Jr.

Thank you very much, it is a real pleasure to be here this afternoon. I am sorry that the Vice Mayor had to leave. He left out a few things that I wanted to mention. He said that he had to spend \$5000 for vandalism, well that is because he is vice mayor, the mayor spent about \$10,000 in Virginia Beach. Vandalism is a real problem that we have to look at seriously.

So much of the crime committed in this country is committed by juveniles. We have laws that protect juveniles, to keep their names out of the paper and to prevent them from being put in jail. All these laws are good, but something is not working right because crime is on the increase at a much greater rate among the juveniles of this country. You can say, what is the reason? I don't know. I know the breakdown of the family has a lot to do with it. I think that the permissiveness in our society has a lot to do with it. One thing I want to emphasize that is important and hopefully, when you come out of this meeting in the next day or so, you will have some ideas on what the legislature can do. If you do, I hope to hear from you because we have been wrestling with this problem and trying to figure out what would work and what would help. Every solution that we come up with, every avenue that we go down, we find that it would help, but the real answer lies in the community. Community involvement is the real answer to juvenile delinquency and vandalism. We need to get the citizens involved in trying to make this a better place to live, this country that we live in. We need to get the civic groups involved.

Senator, Virginia Beach Member of the Courts of Justice Committee

I guess you are from all over, but I think that one of the best projects that we started here in Virginia Beach, and you may or may not have it where you live, is the Big Brothers/Big Sisters program. This does a great deal to help with vandalism if you get down to the bottom line. There are many things that the communities and businesses can do to help prevent vandalism and juvenile delinquency.

Crime is on the increase throughout this nation. In our own state it is on the increase. Rape was up over 2% for 1981 as compared to 1980. Murder was up 1.3%, robberies 13%, aggravated assault 4%, larceny 6%. One of the things that is of real interest to me and should be to this group assembled here today, is those under 18 commit about one-third of the burglaries in the Commonwealth of Virginia. They commit one-sixth of the robberies in the Commonwealth of Virginia and about one-tenth of the rapes and aggravated assaults. If we throw in vandalism, the destruction of property and other things, we find that the percentages are even higher among juveniles. Vandalism is a problem and so is juvenile crime. There is no simple cure for it. There is no quick fix to the problem, but we need to look into the community involvement, and perhaps that is what you can do with this group today.

Businesses need to get more involved. Some of the neighborhoods in this city, for example, have started a neighborhood watch because of vandalism. It is an excellent idea, and it really helps. The Kings Grant area and another area in the city have started this, and it is a thing that will produce some results. It is only a partial solution.

Perhaps we need to look into some of the things that I throw at you and discuss them. Virginia has a law that says only under certain restricted circumstances can a juvenile's name be placed in the newspaper. Well I think all drunk drivers' names ought to be placed in the newspaper after they are

convicted. I believe it might help. We should look at that law as to whether or not under certain other circumstances the parents of the juvenile might have their name put in the newspaper. If it is an aggravated or repeated thing, perhaps they would have a little more interest in trying to find out where their child is. I don't know the answer to that, but it is worth talking about and looking into. Most of the people, especially the elderly, would like to feel that they can go out of their home to the store or in their neighborhood and not be afraid of being knocked in the head or robbed. In many of our cities, they don't have that luxury and it is getting down not only to the cities, but to the small towns and in some cases the rural areas. The crime problem used to be one that you said only happened in New York City. Well New York City has travelled south and crime is all over. The crime problem we have in Virginia is also present everywhere. It affects every person, and just as I said not too long ago, just about everybody in this room is going to be affected by crime in one way or another. Hopefully, it won't be too great, but we have got to concentrate on this area. It is one of the most serious problems that faces the '80's, and I hope very much in your deliberations that you will come up with some good ideas that perhaps can be implemented by the legislature. If you can, we would love to hear from you.

I want to talk just a minute about some of the things that might deter those that commit crimes. I am convinced in my mind as I am a former prosecutor, and I have been in almost every jail and penitentiary facility in this state--I might add as a visitor. I have talked and worked with criminals. They understand one thing, and that is the certainty of punishment.

I want to recite to you a study that I read which points it out very clearly. Los Angeles County did a study in which they interviewed 99 convicted

felons. They all had one thing in common. They had perpetuated an armed robbery by the use of a simulated weapon, like a water gun or an inoperative weapon or sometimes even a screw driver as a stick up. It was a pretty unique group, so they asked them a bunch of questions and one of the questions was, "Why did you commit that armed robbery and not use a real gun or a loaded or an operative gun?" Out of the 99, 52 of them said "Because I was afraid of what would happen." "I was afraid of the gas chamber." Capital punishment was on the books at that time in California. It affected some but not all of those people.

The certainty of punishment, in my opinion, is a deterrent to crime. We don't have certainty of punishment. For example, if you put all the armed robbers in this county in jail or the penitentiary for four years, they would be decreased by 40%. Those are the facts. We find in our law so many times that people are not treated equally. Go to the penitentiary and try to reason with a person there. This person got 15 years for an armed robbery and maybe a codefendent got five or something of that nature. It creates a terrible situation because the armed robber is going to get out of the penitentiary eventually. We need the certainty of punishment. A person who commits an armed robbery for the second time should have a mandatory sentence, whether he is rich or poor, young or old; that should be the law. After he is tried the first time, the judge says "If you commit this crime again, no matter who you are or what judge you get, whether he is a strong judge or a light judge, you are going to the penitentiary, do you understand that?" I believe we would see less armed robbery in this state.

I have long labored in the General Assembly trying to get such a law, but we have met resistance. One of the greatest impediments of stronger law, in my opinion, has been the Courts of Justice Committee of the House of Delegates.

During this last session, we had proposed a law that had to do with drunk driving which I felt was a step in the right direction. We had a terrible time getting it through, but it finally got through the house in a watered-down version.

I hope that during your deliberations here that you will think about several things. One would be trying to figure out what we can do to strengthen our laws concerning vandalism. Should we increase the liability of parents of vandals? I have put that bill in time after time, and the same Courts of Justice Committee kills it, they don't like that idea. They say, "Well, how can you control your child? They might go out and do some damage, and why should the parents be responsible?" That's the attitude. There are 29 delegates on the committee, and the majority do not like that law. It is a good law, but it needs to be strengthened. If parents were more responsible for their children, we would have less vandalism.

If you look at the House Courts of Justice Committee, and find out who they are; when the next election comes up, go talk to them and see if they won't change their views. If they don't, support another person whether they are a democrat or republican, it doesn't matter. You should be concerned about this Commonwealth and not about political parties, which are secondary. I hope that you will do this because if we work together, in the public and private sector, we can do something to slow down vandalism and the crime rate, and hopefully you will see a better country for it.

I am going to end this by saying that when this country was founded, we had people from all over that came here. We mainly had farming communities, and the parents took care of the children and the children took care of their parents. When they got older, they didn't have the problems that we have today.

You know what we have today--let the government do it. The government can't do it, the government can't stop vandalism. People are the government, and people have got to stop vandalism. The only way that we are going to get a better society is to get more involvement of the people.

I will never forget walking by a car one day in a parking lot in Richmond, Virginia. I saw that the lights were on and I said to a guy up in front of me, "Why don't you reach in there and cut the lights out?" He said, "What, are you crazy?" I said, "What do you mean?" I kind of laughed, I thought that anybody would cut somebody's lights off. He said, "I am not getting involved," and he walked on. You have read also about people who are getting beat up right in daylight, right in front of 20 people, who walk by because they do not want to get involved. As long as we have that attitude we can pass 40,000 new laws, and it will not do a bit of good. That is my message today. In order to change the problems that we have, we have got to get people involved, and until we do, there is not going to be a lot of change.

Thank you very much.

VANDALISM: THE MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR TRAGEDY

William W. Linder

I appreciate the opportunity to be here and appreciate Vice Mayor Heischober's welcome. I think it is interesting and appropriate that we have a vice mayor to welcome us and open this conference on crime prevention.

It reminds me of my campus days at the University of Georgia when I ran for vice campus leader. I took some advice from some of the old pros and put together a campus-wide organization. I enlisted some good-looking girls to hand out my cards and represent me at the polling places. It really went well.

I developed a flyer that said "Let's cover Linder with votes." Well, my opposition printed a flyer that said simply "Darden for Vice." He posted the flyers all over the campus the night before; and, needless to say, I lost the election.

That particular experience--and my own personal value system, of course --added to my anti-vice, anti-crime attitudes.

Since most of you are employed with programs involving criminal justice, you know that crime annually cost us billions of dollars. Two of the most frequent and most costly types of crimes are vandalism and theft. Estimated costs for vandalism to public and private property alone range from \$2 million to \$7 million annually.

The idea of vandalism has an ancient history to it. It comes from the term "vandal" which originated from an invading tribe of northern Europeans

Director, Southern Rural Development Center

who ransacked Rome about 455 A.D. The name of the tribe, Vandals, has come to those who senselessly destroy property.

While the Vandals of the fifth century wanted to subvert a crumbling Roman Empire, vandals of today seem to operate from motives that are sometimes different and sometimes the same, but to a lesser degree. Research indicates that maliciousness, boredom, anger, resentment, frustration, attention-getting, games, initiation rites, peer pressure and ideological reasons are all among the causes.

Vandalism, of course, is a concern to many people and many types of groups--what we would call "mini-segments" of the population. More than 50 people are attending this workshop representing a myriad of agencies and organizations from the South. We are glad to see all of you here, people from government as well as people from private industry.

All of us are especially appreciative of Harold White, Buddy Cundiff, Doug McAlister, Virginia Tech, and the Virginia Division of Justice and Crime Prevention for their work in behalf of this program. We would also like to thank the representatives of the American Association of Retired Persons for their contributions to the workshop. Retired and elderly people sometimes make a more significant contribution to crime prevention than we realize.

In a recent rural crime study conducted by the University of Missouri, researchers found that elderly citizens are not as frequently victimized as the rest of the countryside population. One obvious reason for this might be that the elderly spend more time at home; but--and perhaps even more importantly--researchers think that our elderly citizens generally do a better job of safeguarding their belongings.

Although it may have been unintentional, retired and elderly people have set an example for the rest of us to keep in mind: making crime more trouble

than its worth is the key to crime prevention.

Common sense indicates this is so.

Most of us recognize quite readily that there are crime problems in the cities. Perhaps this is because cities show more violent types of crime: aggravated assault, rape and robbery--media material, if you will. Even rural residents think crime is a city problem rather than a country problem.

Law enforcement statistics perpetuate this notion because more than half of rural crimes go unreported. However, studies indicate that rural crime has been increasing at a faster rate than urban crime.

In western Washington timber losses have been reported at \$1 million annually and it is estimated that 70 percent of the vandalism and thefts go unreported. Fires of incendiary origin produced losses of \$11 million in national forest protection areas in 1976. Pesticide thefts exceed \$2 million annually. Organized crime rings have struck pesticide distributors in Tennessee, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana in recent years.

Vandalism and thefts of farm products and equipment are a problem throughout the nation. In Dade County, Florida, the value of avocado and mango fruit stolen annually is \$1 million and that is a 1978 statistic. Authorities in Florida calculate thefts of property in rural areas at more than \$21 million per year. The California experience echoes that of Florida. The California Farm Bureau estimates annual farm losses due to theft at \$30 million and in a single county in that state irrigation equipment valued at more than \$1 million was stolen in one year.

Budget constraints at local, state and national levels have prevented an increase in the number of law enforcement officials that would keep pace with the increase in crime. When local police are not on duty or when they

are working part time as many do in our small towns and countrysides, state police provide protection. Unfortunately that is almost no protection at all.

However, the lack of money to increase forces does not tell us why rural crime has risen to the forefront after so many years of unlocked doors and pasture gates, tractors left in the fields, and homes left unattended.

One possible answer is a changing community structure--a structure which once served to restrain citizens' behavior. Social relationships in communities are not as closely knit as they used to be. In the past, the misconduct of a child was duly reported by friends or neighbors to the parents for appropriate correction. Today this rarely occurs.

Less respect for private property appears to exist. Often youth are unaware that some of their "pranks" are actually illegal. With both parents working, less supervision of either young people or property can occur.

Uniform Crime Reports show arrests for youth under 18 are greater than for adults in the areas of burglary, vandalism and motor vehicle theft. Further, the majority of these youth are boys aged 13 and 14.

The vandalism problem among our young people is a discouraging fact to note.

Joe Hoskins and I discussed a program initiated in Georgia schools for dealing with this problem. He calls it the "million dollar prank" and a few statistics he shared with me on vandalism seem to explain how the program got its name:

* Los Angeles County spends \$4 million each year to counteract vandalism. The security force in the county's schools is the second largest police department in the entire county.

- * New York City spends \$13 million each year to replace damaged school property and to pay for security systems.
- * Incidents of vandalism are more frequent and widespread than nearly all other offenses against the school combined.
- * Vandalism occurs more than three times as often as cases of trespass or school theft, and nearly four times as often as break-ins.
- * Nationwide, more than 2,000 fires are set in schools in a typical month, ranging from wastebasket and trash fires intended to disrupt the school routine to attempts to burn down a school building or property.
- * Nearly 3,000 false fire alarms are turned in each month in the nation's schools.
- * An estimated 1,100 threatened or actual bomb incidents occur each month in the schools.
- * One out of every ten schools is broken into in a typical month at an average cost to the school of \$183.
- * One out of eight schools has equipment, supplies, or other property stolen each month, the average cost being \$150.
- * The rate of burglary for schools is about five times that for stores and commercial establishments.¹

These statistics indicate that acts of vandalism by our young people have become a nationwide problem. Again, this is to some extent a result of less parental supervision.

However, less parental supervision is only one aspect of the changing community structure. Vandalism and theft are more difficult to control with

1. Sources: National Institute of Education, U.S. Department of Education; Violent Schools - Safe Schools: The Safe School Study Report to the Congress, Vol. 1, 1978; and other sources.

police forces limited in growth trying to patrol new housing developments spread over a large area. Vacation homes are difficult to watch. Many vacation cabin owners do not visit their cabins frequently; the homes remain deserted a large part of the year. Small farms are often operated part time with owners working elsewhere. Additionally, interstate highways aid the escape of culprits and vandals before the police can arrive or even before the crime is discovered. Rural residents, long used to leaving doors unlocked and equipment in the field, have developed a sense of safety that causes them to neglect security measures.

Failure to take security measures means leaving an open door for the thief.

Rural thieves are opportunists. They like to work fast, quiet and unobserved. Anything that slows a thief down, creates noise, or makes the crime more visible is taboo to him.

That is his weak spot and that is our target.

In this workshop, we will discuss means of creating barriers to crime, both urban and rural. We'll examine the extent and magnitude of vandalism.

We'll consider the common sense approaches such as property identification and how to avoid giving the thief an opportune moment. We'll discuss the advantages and considerations involved in developing neighborhood watch groups. And, we will discuss the feasibility of security alarm systems and media techniques.

Police alone cannot effectively reduce crime; they must be aided by citizens securing their property and remaining alert to the daily life in the neighborhood. Communities can no longer afford to raise taxes and increase police forces continuously.

We are under times of tight budgetary restraint, and we are going to

have to do more with less. We are going to have to give the communities assistance and not depend upon the police force and criminal justice inspectors alone.

As a part of our mission in supporting community research and development, the Southern Rural Development Center has included the rural crime problem on our agenda in the form of a networking concept.

Our staff is very, very small with myself, a secretary and two or three other people; but expertise in almost any subject area is available to our region. We accomplish this by taking advantage of the knowledge available through your agencies and organizations.

We have organized two networks to consider the rural crime problem. One is a research network headed by Dr. Keith Carter of the University of Florida. The other is an extension network headed by Dr. Doug McAlister of Virginia.

We are taking an inventory of existing educational programs on agricultural and rural crime. We will include learning materials and resource persons and will publish this information for sharing among the states.

We need to share because development cost is so expensive and tight budget restraints have become the rule. A primary example of the sharing effort is publication of the proceedings of this conference by Doug McAlister and Buddy Cundiff. They will make the publication available throughout the South.

The Southern Rural Development Center is very pleased to be a part of this significant effort in crime prevention. I commend all of you for your efforts. I commend you for your interest and I commend you for your participation in this conference.

Let's really make crime more trouble than it's worth!

VANDALISM: A COSTLY AND NAGGING NUISANCE

Albert W. Coates, Jr.

At best, vandalism is a costly and nagging nuisance for the department of highways and transportation and for those who pay road-user taxes. At worst, it can lead to tragic loss of life.

Unfortunately, it has also become one of those dilemmas we tend to talk a lot about, but rarely sit down to really try to solve. So it's important that our attention is being focused on the subject during this workshop.

Insofar as Virginia's highway system is concerned, vandalism comes in several forms.

Traffic signs are the most popular targets, and in this case the vandals seem to be a strange mixture who, I'm sure, don't always regard themselves as vandals at all.

They may be over-zealous political campaign workers who paste stickers on signs to be sure everybody sees their candidate's name. This generally ensures that the reflective sheeting on the signs will be torn or destroyed when the stickers are removed -- usually by highway workers, because the campaigners seldom go back to clean up, win or lose.

Some people take delight in spraying paint at the nearest road sign.

Others fire rifles at signs from passing cars and trucks. They seem to prefer those "Deer Crossing" signs -- perhaps frustrated hunters trying to sharpen their aim.

Special Assistant to the Commissioner of Highways and Transportation,
Commonwealth of Virginia.

And some people don't damage signs, they steal them, believing, presumably, that they make exciting decorations for dormitory walls.

Every year in Virginia, more than 40,000 traffic signs are vandalized or stolen, and it costs taxpayers almost \$1 million. That's bad enough; but it's not all.

Even more critical is the fact that missing or badly marred signs can cause traffic accidents.

What would you do, for example, if you approached an unfamiliar intersection where there's supposed to be a stop sign -- but the sign's hanging on somebody's wall?

Not knowing the sign was supposed to be there in the first place, you ordinarily would proceed into the intersection -- and if you were lucky, you would make it across.

But not everyone is lucky, and police have reported serious accidents caused by missing stop signs.

Being the unique people they are, vandals also go after facilities provided for the comfort and relaxation of weary travelers.

Over the past two decades, state and federal highway agencies have invested millions of dollars in rest areas along the interstate system. Now, we're trying to make them vandal-proof.

And the vandalism goes well beyond the crude obscenities often scrawled on restroom walls.

Windows are smashed, lights are shattered, and plumbing fixtures are broken.

In the early days of the rest areas, electrically-powered hand dryers were mounted on the walls of restrooms. After seeing how easy it was for

vandals to tear them off, leaving exposed electrical wires, the department began embedding the dryers in the wall.

It costs more, but they last longer.

Along the older primary highways, several picnic waysides have been closed in recent years. It got too expensive to keep making repairs after the vandals had visited.

We've all seen those unofficial painted messages on bridges and overpasses. You know the ones: "Joe loves Mary Sue" or "VPI 42, U.Va. Zip." It's not easy, and it is expensive.

One of our district engineers reports that he's noticing a new and growing problem with people cutting trees along public roadways, apparently to harvest firewood.

Some contracting companies employed by the department experienced vandalism to equipment left overnight on road and bridge construction sites.

In one instance, an office trailer which had been moved to the site by the contractor was overturned and burned.

On another project, where major efforts had been made to preserve a prized trout stream, somebody opened a valve on a parked oil tank truck, allowing oil to flow into the stream.

From a personal standpoint, I regard roadside litter as a serious form of vandalism, although I recognize that it lies somewhere beyond the subject matter directly at hand for this workshop.

Litter vandalizes the beauty of Virginia and because it costs taxpayers more than \$2 million a year to pick up, it vandalizes the public pocketbook.

As a people, we shouldn't tolerate any of this.

Why does it all happen? I probably can't suggest reasons you haven't considered already.

For some, the motivation may be similar to that which leads them to drive their automobiles 70 miles an hour along an interstate highway when we all know the speed limit is 55.

It has to do with personal attitudes, maybe with a craving for what some consider a cheap thrill, maybe with defiance or rebellion against public authority or, for that matter, against the public itself.

The litter problem at least sometimes can be blamed on carelessness -- on those who simply don't consider what they're doing.

But it's hard to be so charitable about vandalism.

It's deliberate. One doesn't paint initials on a bridge, shoot a traffic sign, or break a sink off a restroom wall because of carelessness. One does it because, somehow, one hasn't yet learned to behave one's self.

So what do we do about it?

Laws already on the books make it illegal to damage or destroy public property. But it's hard to gather the evidence needed to support arrests and convictions.

That's another thing about vandals -- they like to work in the shadow of darkness, or at least when no one is watching.

We need to rid ourselves of the notion that most vandalism is caused by youthful pranksters and, thus, should be either expected or overlooked.

Frankly, I don't have any idea how much of it is done by young people; I guarantee not all of it is.

But even being a youthful prankster is not an acceptable defense for destruction of public property.

We received a letter several years ago from the dean of students at a college in a neighboring state, reporting that some Virginia traffic signs had been found hanging on a wall in a men's dormitory room.

He handled the situation quite well, giving the students one clear and unmistakable choice: Return the signs to the nearest Virginia highway and transportation department field office or leave school, and do one or the other immediately. They returned the signs.

As with just about everything else, proper attitudes toward vandalism begin at home.

I've been reading a book called "A Survival Kit for Parents of Teenagers," because around our house the wife and I are interested in making it through a few more years. This book characterizes the main job of parents as being to prepare their sons and daughters to become self-reliant, responsible adults.

It's a basic concept, and a good one. Part of being a responsible adult - or a responsible young person - is a respect for things that don't belong to us.

The schools, churches, the community generally, and government all have roles in helping to underscore these lessons which should be taught in the family.

By education, by example, and by enforcement, it should be made plain to everyone that it's not smart. It's dumb to go around damaging, destroying, or stealing public property.

Maybe we should even think about offering financial rewards to persons who furnish information leading to the arrest and conviction of public vandals, as is sometimes done in other types of crime.

Because vandalism is a crime, it is socially unacceptable and in this age of high taxes, there ought to be enormous citizen outrage at the very idea.

In the late 1970's, the Department of Highways and Transportation and one of our sister agencies, the Department of Transportation Safety,

conducted an extensive public information campaign on this matter of traffic sign vandalism.

You never know how many attitudes are changed in such an effort, but we think it helped.

One element of that program was the production of a brief motion picture film. Two hundred and fifty copies were distributed through the Department of Education to high school driver education classes throughout Virginia.

I want to show it to you in closing as merely one example of one effort.

MAGNITUDE OF VANDALISM

Harry C. Mayo, Jr.

The fact that a workshop such as this is being conducted tells everyone that vandalism has become an enormous problem in our society.

Vandalism in our public schools is prevalent today. However it has changed somewhat over the last ten years. Several years ago the greatest majority of vandalism occurred during the evening or on weekends when schools were closed.

The vandalism which occurs at these hours now is usually the result of forced entry. It is usually of the type where persons are looking for something of great value that can be fenced easily because there is a certain element of society who will buy merchandise for less than its actual value. If we could in some way stop these people from purchasing stolen merchandise then the thief would have less reason to steal.

Other vandalism which occurs in the early evening or on weekends is usually the pesky type whereby children hanging around a building will throw stones or use sticks or other instruments to break windows. Having broken out windows this gives them an opportunity to enter a building to explore. These breakins are usually the nuisance type. Damage is done by tearing up rather than theft of large expensive equipment. Another type of vandalism is the result of a desire to gain recognition. Persons, usually children or young adults, will write with paint on walls and other areas. This graffiti is something that is very hard to remove, as well as expensive to remove. It

Director, School Plant Facilities, Norfolk Public Schools

does, however, give the persons responsible for the act a sense of recognition.

When this type of vandalism occurs it is not detected electronically. Many years ago neighbors of the school used to be our unofficial watchdogs. They monitored the activity around buildings and, if they detected something wrong, they notified police.

Today this is not the case. Too many persons do not want to become involved. This can either be due to apathy or fear of reprisal. I know of a school that had so much graffiti on it that it cost our taxpayers about \$3000 to have it removed. The police spent many hours trying to find the culprits. Residents of the neighborhood said in so many words they knew the vandals, but would not get involved for fear of being treated badly by these persons. With attitudes and fears such as this, our problems can do nothing but become worse.

In the early 70s as a result of a fire which destroyed one-half of an old section of a school, we were told by our insurance underwriters to do something to improve protection or we would be without insurance. It was then that we implemented an electronic security system. The system we have in Norfolk has been upgraded each year since it was first implemented. Our security is provided through the use of several types of monitors, both audio and video. The main component in our system is an electronic device which allows the monitor to hear an intrusion. To supplement these devices which are located strategically throughout our buildings is the P.A. System. This allows additional areas of the building to be covered. This enables us to have readily available an instant method for changing coverage to a vital spot when it becomes necessary.

Other devices which are used to detect intruders are door contacts,

motion detections and ultrasonic detectors. Each of these has its place and is used only when necessary. We have on limited occasions made use of a video tape recorder.

Other deterrents to intrusions is the blocking out of all buildings. Since this has been instituted we have had good success in lowering our breakins.

Even though we do not apprehend as many intruders as we would like, we do have a fairly good success rate. Many serious losses are prevented and several arrests are made each year which lead to convictions.

Even though this type of vandalism is costly and damaging, there is another type of vandalism which in my opinion is more frustrating to deal with.

This is that type of vandalism which takes place in our schools when the buildings are occupied. Examples of this type of vandalism are as follows:

1. Commodes and urinals broken from walls.
2. Wash basins torn from walls
3. Mirrors broken.
4. Soap, towel and toilet tissue dispensers broken.
5. Graffiti.
6. Window panes broken.
7. Doors kicked in.
8. Panic bars kicked in.
9. Door closers broken.
10. Exit lights broken.
11. Fluorescent lights broken.
12. Clocks damaged.

13. Vending machines broken.
14. Window panes damaged by heat (given a hot foot).
15. Fire alarms pulled.
16. And possibly the worst of all happened only recently. Someone defecated on the floor of a toilet; took the feces and smeared it on the walls and ceilings. This has come from a person who is sick, has no regard for himself or his peers.

Unless society can do something to change the attitudes of our youth, this will never end.

Before our youth can be changed, our adults must also change their attitudes and values, and make this type of act everyone's concern. As adults, if we make light of the little things such as littering our highways, careless use of public facilities, little respect for our authorities, we are telling our youth it is okay to act in an irresponsible manner.

MAGNITUDE OF VANDALISM: GOVERNMENT

Jay A. Carey

Within the Code of Virginia, attention has been given to the problem of vandalism under the general heading of Malicious Mischief. There are no less than 20 different state laws dealing with the specific offenses falling under that broad category. In the local ordinances of the City of Newport News there are a variety of similar and parallel sections giving treatment to the same problem.

For reporting purposes in the Uniform Crime Report submitted to the Department of State Police on a monthly basis, all types of malicious mischief are covered by the broad category of vandalism. Because of the reporting requirements, actual vandalism cases are not recorded on a statewide basis. Only that information regarding the number of arrests for vandalism is actually captured statewide and available for comparison. I will get back to the statistics in a moment. Right now I would like to briefly discuss some of the laws dealing with vandalism and the prescribed penalties for those convicted of violations in this area.

§ 8.01-43. Action against parent for damage to public property by minor.

The Commonwealth, acting through the officers having charge of the public property involved, or the governing body of a county, city, town, or other political subdivision, or a school board may institute an action and recover from the parents, or either of them, of any minor living with such parents or either of them for damages suffered by reason of the willful or malicious destruction of, or damage to, public property by such minor, provided that not exceeding two hundred dollars may be recovered from such parents or either of them as a result of any incident or occurrence on which such action is based. (Code 1950, § 8-654.1; 1960, c. 132; 1972, c. 825; 1977, c. 617.)

Administrative Operations Branch Commander, Newport News Police Department

§ 8.01-44. Action against parent for damage to private property by minor.

The owner of any property may institute an action and recover from the parents, or either of them, of any minor living with such parents, or either of them, for damages suffered by reason of the willful or malicious destruction of, or damage to, such property by such minor, provided that not exceeding two hundred dollars may be recovered from such parents, or either of them, as a result of any incident or occurrence on which such action is based. Any such recovery from the parent or parents of such minor shall not preclude full recovery from such minor except to the amount of the recovery from such parent or parents. The provisions of this statute shall be in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other law imposing upon a parent liability for the acts of his minor child.(Code 1950, § 8-654.1:1; 1966, c. 532; 1972, c. 617.)

§ 18.2-77. Burning or destroying dwelling house etc.

If any person in the nighttime, maliciously burn, or by use of any explosive device or substance, maliciously destroy, in whole or in part, or cause to be burned or destroyed, or aid, counsel or procure the burning or destruction of any dwelling house or trailer, whether the property of himself or of another, or any hotel, hospital, asylum, or other house in which persons usually dwell or lodge, or any railroad car, boat, or vessel, or river craft, in which persons usually dwell or lodge, or any jail or prison, or maliciously set fire to anything, or aid, counsel or procure the setting fire to anything, by the burning whereof such dwelling house, house trailer, hotel, hospital, asylum, or other house, or railroad car, boat, vessel, or river craft, jail or prison, shall be burned in the nighttime, he shall be guilty of a Class 2 felony; but if the jury or the court trying the case without a jury finds that at the time of committing the offense, such dwelling house, hotel, hospital, asylum, or other house, or such railroad car, boat, vessel, or river craft, jail or prison, was temporarily unoccupied, the offender shall be guilty of a Class 3 felony.

Any such burning or destruction in the daytime, whether the building or other place mentioned in this section be occupied or not, shall be punishable as a Class 4 felony. (Code 1950, § 18.1-75; 1960, c. 358; 1975, cc. 14,15; 1977, c. 63; 1978, c. 443.)

§ 18.2-80. Burning or destroying any other building or structure.

If any person maliciously, or with intent to defraud an insurance company or other person, burn, or by the use of any explosive device or substance, maliciously destroy, in whole or in part, or cause to be burned or destroyed, or aid, counsel or procure the burning or destruction of any building, bridge, lock, dam, or other structure, whether the property of himself or of another, at a time when any person is therein or thereon, the burning or destruction whereof is not punishable under any other section of this chapter, he shall be guilty of a Class 3 felony. If he commits such offense at a time when no person is in such building, or other structure, and such building, or other structure, with the property therein, be of the value of two hundred dollars, or more, he shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony, and if it and the property therein be of less value, he shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.(Code 1950, §§ 18.1-80, 18.1-81, 18.1-85; 1960, c. 358; 1975, cc. 14,15; 1981, c. 197.)

§ 18.2-81. Burning or destroying personal property, standing grain, etc.

If any person maliciously, or with intent to defraud an insurance company or other person, set fire to or burn or destroy by any explosive device or substance, or cause to be burned, or destroyed by any explosive device or substance, or aid, counsel, or procure the burning or destroying by any explosive device or substance, of any personal property, standing grain or other crop, he shall, if the thing burnt or destroyed be of the value of two hundred dollars or more, be guilty of a Class 4 felony; and if the thing burned or destroyed be of less value, he shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.(Code 1950, § SS 18.1-79, 18.1-85; 1960, c. 358; 1972, c. 53;

1975, cc. 14,15; 1981, c. 197.)

§ 18.2-107. Theft or destruction of public records by others than officers.

If any person steal or fraudulently secrete or destroy a public record or part thereof, including a microphotographic copy thereof, he shall, if the offense be not embraced by § 18.2-472 be guilty of a Class 6 felony.(Code 1950, § 18.1-308; 1960, c. 358; 1974, c. 649; 1975, cc. 14,15; 1977, c. 107.)

§ 18.2-121. Entering property of another for purpose of damaging it, etc.

It shall be unlawful for any person to enter the land, dwelling, outhouse, or any other building of another for the purpose of damaging such property or any of the contents thereof or in any manner to interfere with the rights of the owner, user or the occupant thereof to use such property free from interference. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.(Code 1950, § 18.1-183; 1960, c. 358; 1975, cc. 14,15.)

§ 18.2-127. Injuries to cemeteries, burial grounds, etc.

If any person:

- (1) Wilfully and maliciously destroy, mutilate, deface, injure, or remove any tomb, monument, gravestone, or other structure placed within any cemetery, monumental association, or any fence, railing, or other work for the protection or ornament of any tomb, monument, gravestone, or other structure aforesaid, or of any cemetery lot within any cemetery.
- (2) Wilfully or maliciously destroy, remove, cut, break, or injure any tree, shrub, or plant within any cemetery or lot of any memorial or monumental association.
- (3) Wilfully or maliciously destroy, mutilate, injure, or remove and carry away any flowers, wreaths, vases, or other ornaments placed upon or around any grave, tomb, monument, or lot in any cemetery, graveyard, or other place of burial, or
- (4) Wilfully obstruct proper ingress and egress to and from any cemetery or lot belonging to any memorial or monumental association, he shall be guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor.

This section shall not apply to any work which is done by the authorities of a church or congregation in the maintenance or improvement of any burial ground or cemetery belonging to it and under its management or control and which does not injure or result in the removal of a tomb, monument, gravestone, grave marker or vault.(Code § 18.1-244; 1960, c. 358; 1975, cc. 14,15.)

§ 18.2-135. Destruction of posted signs; posting land of another.

Any person who shall mutilate, destroy or take down any "posted", "no hunting" or similar sign or poster on the lands or waters of another, or who shall post such sign or poster on the lands or waters of another, or who shall post such sign or poster on the lands or waters of another, without the consent of the landowner or his agent, shall be deemed guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor and his hunting license shall be revoked for a period not exceeding the expiration date of such license. (Code 1950, § 29-167; 1962, c. 469; 1975, cc. 14,15.)

§ 18.2-137. Injuring, etc. any property, monument, etc.

If any person, unlawfully, but not feloniously, take and carry away, or destroy, deface or injure any property, real or personal, not his own, or break down, destroy or deface, injure or remove any monument erected for the purpose of marking the site of any engagement fought during the War between the States, or for the purpose of designating the boundaries of any city, town, tract of land, or any tree marked for that purpose, he shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. (Code 1950, § 18.1-172, 1960, c. 358; 1975, cc. 14,15, 598.)

§ 18.2-138. Injuries to public buildings, etc.

If any person wilfully and maliciously break any window or door of the Capitol, or any courthouse, house of public worship, college, school house, city or town hall, or other public building or library, or wilfully and maliciously injure or deface the Capitol, or any statuary in the Capitol, or on the Capitol Square, or in any other public buildings or on any public grounds; or wilfully and maliciously injure or deface any courthouse, house of public worship, or city or town hall, or any other public building; or wilfully and maliciously destroy or carry away any furniture deface any book, newspaper, magazine, reading room, museum or other educational institution, or unlawfully remove the same therefrom, he shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. (Code 1950, § 18.1-177; 1960, c. 358; 1975, cc. 14,15.)

§ 18.2-139. Injuries to trees, fences or herbage on grounds of Capitol or in any public square.

If any person:

(1) Cut down, pull up, girdle or otherwise injure or destroy any tree growing in the grounds of the Capitol, or in any public square or grounds, without the consent of the Governor, or of the circuit court of the county or city in which such grounds or square is situated; or

(2) Wilfully and maliciously injure the fences or herbage of the Capitol grounds, or of any such square or grounds, he shall be guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor. (Code 1950, § 18.1-180; 1960, c. 358; 1975, cc 14.15.)

§ 18.2-141. Cutting or destroying trees; carrying axe, saw, etc., while hunting.

It shall be unlawful for any person while hunting for game or wildlife on the property of another to carry any axe other than a belt axe with a handle less than twenty inches, saw or other tool or instrument customarily used for the purpose of cutting, felling, mutilating or destroying trees without obtaining prior permission of the landowner. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor. Game wardens, sheriffs and all law-enforcement officers shall enforce the provisions of this section. (Code 1950, § 18.1-179; 1960, c.358; 1975, cc 14,15.)

§ 18.2-142. Damaging caves or caverns.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person without the prior permission of the owner, to wilfully and knowingly break, break off, crack, carve upon, write or otherwise mark upon, or in any manner destroy, mutilate, injure, deface, mar or harm any natural material found within any cave or cavern, such as stalactites, helictites, anthodites, gypsum flowers or needles, flowstone, draperies, columns, or other similar crystalline mineral formations or otherwise; to kill, harm or disturb plant or animal life found therein; to discard litter or refuse therein, or otherwise disturb or alter the natural condition of such cave or cavern; or break, force, tamper with, remove, or otherwise disturb a lock, gate, door or other structure or obstruction designed to prevent entrance to a cave or cavern without the permission of the owner thereof, whether or not entrance is gained.

(b) Any violation of this section shall be punished as a Class 3 misdemeanor. (Code 1950, § 18.1-175.1; 1966, c.80; 1975, cc. 14, 15.)

§ 18.2-143. Pulling down fences or leaving open gates.

If any person, without permission of the owner, pull down the fence of another and leave the same down, or without permission, open and leave open the gate of another, or any gate across a public road established by order of court, or if any person other than the owner or owners of the lands through which a line of railroad runs open and leave open a gate at any public or private crossing of the right-of-way of a railroad, he shall be guilty of a Class 4 misdemeanor. (Code 1950, § 18.1-176; 1960, c. 358; 1975, cc. 14,15.)

§ 18.2-146. Breaking, injuring, defacing, destroying or preventing the operation of vehicle, aircraft or boat.

Any person who shall individually or in association with one or more others wilfully break, injure, tamper with or remove any part or parts of any vehicle, aircraft, boat or vessel for the purpose of injuring, defacing or destroying said vehicle, aircraft, boat or vessel, or temporarily or permanently preventing its useful operation, or for any purpose against the will or without the consent of the owner of such vehicle, aircraft, boat or vessel, or who shall in any other manner wilfully or maliciously interfere with or prevent the running or operation of such vehicle; aircraft, boat or vessel shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. (Code 1950, § 18.1-166; 1960. c.358; 1975, cc. 14,15.)

§ 18.2-149. Injury to hired animal, aircraft, vehicle or boat.

If any person after having rented or leased from any other person an animal, aircraft, vehicle, boat or vessel shall wilfully injure or damage the same, by hard or reckless driving or using, or by using the same in violation of any statute of this State, or allow or permit any other person so to do, or hire the same to any other person without the consent of the bailor, such person shall be guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor. (Code 1950, § 18.1-161; 1960, c. 358; 1975, cc. 14,15.)

§ 18.2-150. Wilfully destroying vessel, etc.

If any person wilfully scuttle, cast away or otherwise dispose of, or in any manner destroy, except as otherwise provided, a ship, vessel or other watercraft, with intent to injure or defraud any owner thereof or of any property on board the same, or any insurer of such ship, vessel or other watercraft, or any part thereof, or of any such property on board the same, if the same be of the value of one hundred dollars, he shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony, but if it be of less value than one hundred dollars, he shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. (Code 1950, § 18.1-170; 1960, c. 358; 1975 cc. 14,15.)

§ 18.2-153. Obstructing or injuring canal, railroad, power line, etc.

If any person maliciously obstruct, remove or injure any part of a canal, railroad or urban, suburban or interurban electric railway, or any lines of any electric power company, or any bridge or fixture thereof, or maliciously obstruct, tamper with, injure or remove any machinery, engine, car, trolley, supply or return wires of any other work thereof, or maliciously open, close, displace, tamper with or injure any switch, switchpoint, switch lever, signal lever or signal of any such company, whereby the life of any person on such canal, railroad, urban, suburban or interurban electric railway, is put in peril, he shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony; and, in the event of the death of such person resulting from such malicious act, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of murder, the degree to be determined by the jury or the court trying the case without a jury.

If any such act be committed unlawfully, but not maliciously, the person so offending shall be guilty of a Class 6 felony; and in the event of the death of any such person resulting from such unlawful act, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of involuntary manslaughter. (Code 1950, § 18.1-147; 1960, c. 358; 1975, cc. 14,15.)

§ 18.2-155. Injuring, etc. signal used by railroad.

If any person maliciously injure, destroy, molest, or remove any switchlamp, flag or other signal used by any railroad, or any line, wire, post, lamp or any other structure or mechanism used in connection with any signal on a railroad, or destroys or in any manner interferes with the proper working of any signal on a railroad, whereby the life of any person is or may be put in peril he shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony; and in the event of the death of such person resulting from such malicious injuring, destroying or removing, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of murder, the degree to be determined by the jury or the court

trying the case without a jury. If such act be done unlawfully but not maliciously the offender shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor provided that in the event of the death of any such person resulting from such unlawful injuring, destroying or removing, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of involuntary manslaughter. (Code 1950, § 18.1-153; 1960, c. 358; 1975, cc. 14,15.)

§ 18.2-157. Injury to fences or cattle stops along line of railroad.

Any person who shall wilfully or maliciously cut, break down, injure or destroy any fence erected along the line of any railroad for the purpose of fencing the track or depot grounds of such road, or shall break down, injure or destroy any cattle stop along the line of any railroad, shall be guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor. (Code 1950, § 18.1-155; 1960, c. 358; 1975, cc. 14,15.)

§ 18.2-472 False entries or destruction of records by officers.

If a clerk of any court or other public officer fraudulently make a false entry, or erase, alter, secrete or destroy any record in his keeping belonging to his office, he shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor and shall forfeit his office and be forever incapable of holding any office of honor, profit or trust under the Constitution of Virginia. (Code 1950, § 18.1-306, 18.1-307; 1960, c. 358; 1975, cc. 14,15.)

Now for a brief statistical analysis of the problem. As indicated earlier, only arrest data for vandalism are captured statewide. In 1980 there were 5063 persons arrested for vandalism. Of these approximately 41% or 2091 were juveniles and 59% were classified as adults. Of the total arrests (both adult and juvenile), 89% were male offenders.

Preliminary statistics for 1981 reveal that 5072 persons were arrested for vandalism. While the total remained fairly constant, there were some significant changes regarding the ratio of adult and juvenile arrests. Statewide arrests for adults jumped from 59% of the total to 63% while juvenile arrests fell from 41% to 37%. Either a large number of 18 year olds turned 19 in 1981 or the adults went on a vandalism spree.

In the City of Newport News last year, 204 arrests were made for vandalism. For those keeping score, that is about 4% of the statewide total. Approximately 68% of those arrested (139) were adults and the

remaining 65 or 32% were juveniles. All juvenile apprehensions are counted even though the offense may be handled administratively through Youth Services.

While no statewide statistics are available on the number of vandalism reports made to law enforcement officials, the Newport News Police Department does capture information on such reported occurrences within the City. For the past three years reported acts of vandalism statistics indicated a relative slowdown.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
1979	2287	(Shipyard strike-2 months)
1980	1969	-14%
1981	2061	+5%(1980 base)-10%(1979 base)

The most likely target of vandalism is the automobile. Usually one of 3 things occur.

1. Windows are smashed or shot out.
2. Tires are slashed/cut
3. Cars are sprayed with paint.

In almost every single case, the vehicles are parked along the street. Approximately 2/3 of the reported cases occur between 4 p.m. and midnight.

Determining the causes for acts of vandalism or property destruction are best left to psychologists and others far more qualified to identify motives for human behavior. What I would like to do, however, would be to attempt in some way to categorize these acts. Basically, I find that such offenses fall into three categories or classes. The first category would cover those indiscriminate acts of maliciousness that result in the destruction or damage of property with no other intent in the minds of those committing the acts.

The largest group within this class would be those individuals committing malicious mischief because they have nothing better to do. Usually such acts are committed on an impulse or at the spur of the moment. Following this group, I would identify those who commit the same acts on a dare or a bet. The last group in this class would be those who get the urge while under the influence of intoxicants or drugs. I rather suspect that those in this last group could really be placed into the other groups, it is just a matter of degree. With any of these groups the target is liable to be anything - whatever is close at hand when the urge strikes.

The next class of individuals would be those committing acts of vandalism or destroying property with specific intent. I call this revenge mischief. In the first group would be those acts committed in retaliation to a domestic situation. Whether it be a boyfriend/girlfriend problem or anything similar, retaliation for injured feelings often surface in the form of property destruction. In the eye of the perpetrator revenge can be sweet, to the victim it is costly. A second group within this class would be those acts resulting from strong racial, ethnic, or class feeling that get out of hand. Damage or destruction is usually directed at the property of those fitting the target group. Sometimes even a special interest group can have feelings run so strong that an opposing group or target ends up a victim. A final group within this class would be those folks just plain mad at society in general. The victim could be anything that can be identified with the establishment.

Those acts committed in relation to a more serious offense comprise the final class that I want to identify. Specifically I find two groups of offenses. First, we recognize that property is damaged in the process of committing a more serious offense such as the damage resulting from the

commission of a burglary or the damage resulting from breaking into a vehicle to steal either the vehicle or the property located in it. Finally, I would identify the last group to be those acts committed in an attempt to conceal a more serious offense such as a fire set to cover a burglary or even a murder. Normally the setting of a fire is considered an arson, a serious offense in itself. Most all cases falling in this class are identified under the more serious offense and are handled accordingly.

Now that we have considered the various aspects of malicious mischief, a logical point of discussion focuses on what the law enforcement sector can do about it. Quite frankly, the ability of most police and sheriff's departments is quite limited.

I will use the City of Newport News as my example. Two detectives are given the responsibility of what are called General Assignment Cases. These cases include all larcenies, property destruction, vandalism, obscene phone calls and a host of other miscellaneous offenses. Candidly, unless one or more of the following criteria can be met, the likelihood of the case undergoing a full investigation is slim, indeed very, very slim. The criteria would be:

1. A suspect can be identified by the victim.
2. A distinguishable pattern emerges.
3. Damage is exceedingly large (there is no defined threshold in Newport News).

In those instances in which a suspect can be named or otherwise identified, the case will be pursued and the victim will be challenged to obtain a warrant for the suspect. In most instances involving an uncooperative victim, the case will be dropped.

If a pattern of activity emerges, then consideration is given to "staking out" the area in which the activity is most likely to occur. This is weighed on a case by case basis.

If the criteria of "exceedingly large damage" is met, a reasonable attempt is made to exhaust available leads.

It is the general consensus within our department that most citizens want the more serious crimes investigated. Because of this, our department focuses its extremely limited resources on those most serious offenses, while every effort is made to also deal with the other less prominent crimes. We want to do the best we can with your tax money.

Because it is far more costly to investigate and to attempt to solve a crime problem than it is to prevent it, every effort should be made to work through crime prevention. Various studies have indicated that police patrols have very little impact on crime prevention. Because resources are so limited, officers spend most of their time answering calls and not performing routine preventative patrol. As a result the likelihood of an officer catching a vandal in the act is extremely remote.

Citizen involvement is the only real solution. Some fairly simple steps could be taken to reduce the problem. As I indicated earlier, most targets of vandalism are automobiles and almost all vehicles vandalized were parked along the street. If owners would, whenever possible, park their vehicles in their own driveways, a substantial impact would be made.

Secondly, Neighborhood Crime Watch and other similar programs are designed to assist neighborhoods in reducing burglaries and larcenies, and the same techniques can assist with the vandalism problem.

Lastly, legislative change could assist. Some effort was made during the current General Assembly to permit law enforcement officers to make misdemeanor arrests for instances of property destruction when a suspect can be named by the victim, even though the offense did not occur in the officer's presence. This legislation was killed.

In researching the various law pertaining to malicious mischief, I found most violations were treated as misdemeanors. While I'm not a radical, I believe that some considerations in the law should be given to the amount of damage done. If you steal something worth more than \$200 it is a felony, yet if you destroy an item (animals excepted) regardless of value, it's only a misdemeanor. So if you can't steal it, break it. The penalty is probably less severe.

I appreciate your concerns and in closing would like to respond to questions that you may have. Please understand that I am not an expert but I will try to assist you in any way that I can. Thank you.

MAGNITUDE OF VANDALISM: PRIVATE BUSINESS

W. W. Atwood and Ed Larsen

Mr. Webster defines "Vandalism" as willful or malicious destruction or defacement of public or private property. Veeco is "unhappy to report to this group that we experience our fair share of vandalism." We are happy to report that we actively "combat" the problem. We would like to share with you, through the use of "show and tell" slides, a brief overview of: Where and why we are vulnerable to vandalism; what we feel are our cost effective counter measures; and a very obvious method for minimizing vandalism.

Slide Presentation

The first series of slides will show the types of facilities, storage areas, and power equipment that are exposed and vulnerable to vandalism.

Slide #1 Transmission Lines and Towers - Approximately 43,000 miles, unmanned and not monitored. (11,000 underground).

Slide #2 Transmission Line Tower

Slide #3 Power Stations - Scope of theft and damage necessitated our developing proprietary and contract guard 24 hour coverage.

Slide #4 District Business Offices - Normally unmanned and not monitored.

Slide #5 Vehicle Equipment - Normally unmanned and not monitored between GPM-GAM.

Slide #6 Switch Yards/Substation - Normally unmanned and not monitored under security criteria.

Slide #7 Lay Down Areas - Normally open storage and unmanned and not monitored.

Director of Physical Security and Supervisor of Physical Security, Virginia

Slide #8 Environmental Trailers - Remote locations, unmanned and not monitored.

Slide #9 Power Pole Hardware

The obvious risk analysis factor contributing to the vulnerability of these resources is that they are attacked because of their unmanned or non-monitored status. Vandalism, like any other criminal activity, requires a target, desire, opportunity and minimal risk to the vandal.

Following are just a few examples of the types of vandalism we experience:

Slide #1 Improvised Target Range

Slide #2 Note Bullet Holes

Slide #3 Bullet Damage to Insulators

Slide #4 Bullet Damage to Street Lamp

Slide #5 Shot Gun Blast

Slide #6 Excellent Marksman Group?

The next series of slides will give you a brief feel for the scope of

Veeco's "Assets Protection Program."

Slide #1 Veeco Security Department

Slide #2 Our War Zone Area

Slide #3 Incident Report Procedure

Slide #4 Investigations

Slide #5 Warning Signs

Slide #6 Trespass Signs

Slide #7 Security Lighting

Slide #8 Employee Parking

Slide #9 Proprietary Security

Slide #10 Hardware - CCTV

Slide #11 Electronic Access

Slide #12 Intrusion Alarm Systems

Slide #13 Monitoring - Response

Slide #14 Ademco

Slide #15 Fire Alarm Systems

Slide #16 Security Education and Motivation

The bottom line here is that there is no cost effective way to provide ultimate "target" hardening or to circumvent negative "desire." However, we can and do attempt to minimize "opportunity" and to promote the "risk" deterrent factor.

At Veeco we find it very difficult to isolate damage or destruction to Veeco property as vandalism per se and perpetrated by a "vandal." We experience vandalism anywhere from bored juveniles on up to "mature" adults who vent their socio-economic frustrations against our equipment and property.

Let me go over one quick example of what we classify as "camouflaged" or residual vandalism.

Last year we identified over 3,000 potential energy diversions. Over 926 of these were referred to our department for investigations, of which 300 resulted in warrants, adjudication pending, and recovery of over \$100,000. Our point is that in almost every one of the 3,000 incidents, some monetary cost adversely affected the Company by damage to or replacement of equipment. Although the original intent of the incident most probably was energy diversion -- and when not substantiated, we wind up with "vandalism."

We feel very strongly in our Security Department that a good defense starts with offense. Don't wait for the problem to manifest itself before you start doing something about it. Evaluation, assessment, thinking like

vandal, and just plain common sense in identifying vandalism vulnerabilities could help you in developing cost effective counter measures. The Physical Security Survey is the most effective tool in identifying threats to your property and helps to develop compensatory measures. If you don't have "in-house" expertise to conduct the security survey, reliable and professional expertise representing the "State of the Art" could be a cost effective alternative.

MAGNITUDE OF VANDALISM: INDUSTRY

Paul D. Ross and Lynne Harris

To the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, vandalism means money. Last year alone, NW lost nearly \$700,000 as a result of vandalism to our company's property and equipment.

The vast distances of physically unprotected properties have always contributed to the railways' vandalism problems. That's why as early as 1850, the first detectives were hired to protect the railroads' property. Today, there are over 4,500 commissioned railroad police officers in the United States. Their responsibility is to enforce the laws dealing with railroad matters, whether on or off railroad property.

The Norfolk and Western operates over some 7500 miles of track through 14 states and one province of Canada. It stretches west from Buffalo, N.W. to Kansas City, Missouri and south from Detroit, Michigan to Winston-Salem, N.C., with headquarters in Roanoke, Virginia. NW's main commodities of transport are coal and merchandise traffic of all kinds, including motor vehicles. One hundred ninety-nine police officers are employed by NW to protect the property, employees, and goods in transit over its entire system.

Now, let's take a few minutes to highlight some of the vandalism problems that we, in the Police and Special Services Department, see everyday, and what our company is doing about them.

Trespassing has always been a major problem of railroads and NW is no exception. Usually the trespassers are young people who use railroad property

Regional Manger-Eastern Region, Police and Special Services Department, and Crime Prevention Coordinator Police and Special Services Department, Norfolk and Western Railway.

as a shortcut or as a playground. All too often, these youngsters end up vandalizing our equipment; for example, throwing stones or shooting at occupied locomotives and cabooses, as well as at new automobiles on multi-level rail cars.

When these vandals cannot find a moving target, then they often will settle for a signal. After they break the signal lenses, they will move on to destroy the signal casings. To stop this particular kind of mischief, we are replacing the glass signal lenses with lexan plastic and using cor-ten steel in our signal casings. As a result, they have become virtually bullet-proof. Although it has always been a practice on NW to lock signal cases, we apply maximum security locks in high crime areas. In addition, "Danger-High Voltage" signs are put on signal cases; this has proven to be an effective deterrent against vandalism.

When juveniles are found on our property, they are issued a trespass notice. A copy is sent by mail to their parents. If there is a second trespassing offense, the juvenile offender is referred to local authorities for further handling. Our work is not all enforcement - it's education, too. For example, our Police and Special Services' officers conduct safety programs at local schools. These programs inform juveniles of the hazards they face when they trespass on railroad property. We also post "No Trespassing" signs at entry points to our property, as well as at locations where trespassing has been a past problem.

Our microwave installations are frequently located in isolated areas, a tailor-made situation for vandalism. To protect these microwave installations, we have installed automatic monitoring and alarm systems at each site. Computers scan all the microwave installations every 45 seconds for

unauthorized entry. If an entry does occur, it will be challenged automatically by a computer. If there is no satisfactory response to the challenge, the entry is considered illegal, and the computer controller calls the nearest public police and railroad police agencies. Either or both will then answer the call. For additional security, microwave buildings are reinforced with anti-theft locks and hinges. Chain link fences have been put up around these installations with barbed wire on top of the fencing. In one particular problem area, the use of razor wire has been very effective. We've also erected "No Trespassing" signs and where practical, placed locked cables across access roads to the installations.

The most dangerous and costly form of vandalism to railroads is train derailments. Frequently, such derailments occur because obstructions are placed on the tracks by juveniles - who just want to see what will happen to the obstructions when the train hits them. Derailments are also caused by vandals throwing switches. To protect against switch tampering, we put high-security locks on all main line switches and take every precaution to ensure key control. We also encourage and receive help from our train crews in notifying us when they see any trespassers on our property.

The apprehension and prosecution of offenders is one method of dealing with our vandalism problems, but not the most effective. We have proven through first-hand experience that the most effective deterrent to vandalism is a vigorous and widely-supported crime prevention program. In January, 1981, our Police and Special Services Department implemented just such a program system-wide on the Norfolk and Western. During the development of our in-house program, one of the problems that faced us was how to get our employees to be security conscious and adopt good prevention habits? We

concluded that the key to getting the attention of our employees was to make them conscious that the crime problem relates to themselves, their families, and their homes. The goal was that our employees would carry this awareness to their workplace. Our program utilized the national "Take A Bite Out Of Crime" campaign and features the cartoon character "McGruff - Crime Dog." We have presented the program to all 22,000 Norfolk and Western employees through our company magazine, slide presentations, and films. We have also distributed a booklet which contains much to the "Take A Bite Out Of Crime" literature and a special added section on the security of company material and equipment. All of this provides our employees with tips on how to prevent crime, both at home and at work.

On our railroad, we have spent time, money, and effort to cut down the costly toll of vandalism. IT WORKS! It will work even better when all of us - schools, churches, businesses, police - join to "TAKE A BITE OUT OF CRIME!"

MAGNITUDE OF VANDALISM: RISK BEARER'S VIEW

David Bishop

I have been asked to discuss vandalism and malicious mischief from the vantage point of the risk bearer - the insurance company. It is difficult to separate vandalism and malicious mischief from the other crime perils, since most vandalism losses in the industry ultimately become burglary losses and are paid under a crime policy.

Our definition of the vandalism and malicious mischief perils as stated in the insurance policy means only "willful and malicious damage to, or destruction of covered property." By definition, vandalism is, "willful destruction or defacement of public or private property." Malicious mischief as used in commonly accepted legal opinions is, "willful destruction of the property of another from actual ill-will or resentment towards its owner, or predecessor."

Common problems that arise in handling vandalism and malicious mischief losses center chiefly around the following areas:

1. The meaning of the term, "malice".
2. Minors and infants as vandals.
3. Damage caused by pets.
4. Glass breakage.
5. Damage done by thieves in the act of burglary.

Family pets may damage insured property. Since a pet is not capable of doing willful damage with intent to hurt, this would not be a vandalism and malicious mischief claim.

Senior Account Analyst, Travelers Insurance Company

But pets may also be the object or target of vandalism losses. Recently, The Travelers paid a vandalism loss in excess of \$5,000 involving the destruction of pets at a local pet store. Over a weekend, vandals, employing a shot gun, shot holes through the front door of the store. It so happened that this particular pet store specialized in tropical and exotic birds. Those birds that were not killed immediately from the bullets, died as a result of the tremendous plunge in temperature as cold air rushed into the store through the front and back doors. Adding to the amount of loss was the fact that one of the tropical birds had a 1,000 word vocabulary, and was therefore, very valuable. Finally, on a very sad note, a Siamese cat that was in the store on the night of the crime underwent a severe personality change as a result of the very frightening experience. Prior to the events of that fateful weekend, the cat was a very amiable and loving animal. However, after the vandalism incident, the cat became aggressive and attacked its owners. Subsequently, the cat was put to sleep.

In 1980 there were vandalism losses amounting to \$2,200,000. Although this figure would be astronomical if we included losses that resulted in burglary throughout the country, it is in itself, a significant figure. The most important job of the Underwriter, the insurance company, is to prevent losses. This helps the public and improves the profit point of the insurance carrier. By reducing losses insurance costs can be reduced by passing along loss savings to the consumer. We all have a stake in loss prevention.

What can the insurance buyer do to protect himself from acts of vandalism? We first must recognize that none of us are immune from loss.

In the larger businesses, we look for watchmen services and where feasible approved central alarm systems. Significant discounts are given for this type of control.

The types of safes or vaults are important and can save money on your insurance.

There are on the market, inexpensive alarm systems for the home that have proven effective in deterring vandalism or burglary. Also, considerable thought should be given to the protection of your home when it is unoccupied. Make provisions to have your mail picked up and give your home the appearance of being occupied. Needless to say, double cylinder locks on all doors are excellent deterrents to crime. Locking devices on windows should be examined for adequacy. Special locking devices are available for glass doors that are very effective. Whether you are a businessman or a home owner, it is here that you thoroughly evaluate your exposures to loss. When insurance carriers evaluate exposures to loss, they try to think like a thief. This kind of mental exercise should help you in your own evaluations. The most significant thing is to have your property protected from vandalism by transferring the risk of loss to the insurance carrier.

Finally, in the American economy, and the world economy for that matter, it is the function of the insurance industry to work with you to resolve your exposures to loss and, ultimately, to share with you the financial burden associated with vandalism and other losses.

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RURAL VANDALISM

G. Howard Phillips

In the past, vandalism was viewed as pranksim. In the present, the view has changed. . . from pranks towards cranks. . . to fun on the run. Rural vandalism use to be the activities youth engaged in one or two nights a year around Halloween time. Now, we have Halloween 365 days a year.

Until recently, vandalism has been underrated as a crime. Only in the last few years has it been seriously addressed as a problem of substance. Today, I would argue, vandalism is probably the most costly crime in American society. Because of the diffused nature of the problem, it is not recognized as such. That is, the evidence is so widely scattered over a community, a country, or a state that no one has been able to estimate the total damage from these destructive acts. We are just beginning in the rural areas to assess the nature and the extent of the problem.

When I speak of costs, economic cost is only one of the factors. In addition to dollars, vandalism results in personal injuries, inconveniences, irritations, and fear. An example will illustrate these factors, except for personal injury. A couple of years ago, we developed an instructional guide for rural school teachers (Wurschmidt & Phillips, 1979). An 8th grade teacher in Wayne County, Ohio used some of the information in the conduct of his classes. As a class project, students investigated what it would cost to replace a rural mailbox. In their community, they determined it cost approximately 55 dollars if both the post and box had to be replaced, and if the victims did not have the skills, time, interest, or health to do

Professor, National Rural Crime Prevention Center, The Ohio State University

work themselves. The students were appalled upon learning the cost of replacing a mailbox, especially, since many were aware of an incident where 20 mailboxes were destroyed or damaged in one evening. Vandalism, coupled with the marked increase in other property crimes, is notably reducing the quality of life in rural America.

In the next few minutes, I plan to talk about some specific aspects of the rural vandalism problem, and address such questions as: Who are the rural vandals? Why do they do it? and What are some alternative approaches to the problem?

To speak to the scope of the problem in a general way, let me share with you a report of crime occurring to U.S. businesses. A 1977 study conducted by the American Management Associations estimated that vandalism cost businesses \$2.5 billion dollars annually (U.S. News & World Report, 1979). This amount equalled the cost of burglary, also \$2.5 billion each year, and exceeded the cost of shoplifting (\$2.0 billion). It also surpassed the cost of insurance fraud, check fraud, and credit-card fraud. These data included rural businesses.

In 1979, we initiated a study of the crime problem confronting owners of roadside markets. The results of this study indicated that nearly three out of four annually were victimized. Vandalism was the crime which seemed to plague roadside marketers the most. Forty-five percent of the roadside markets in the study had suffered some type of vandalism in the previous 12 months. Over two-thirds of these roadside markets had two or more separate incidents of vandalism, and in about 10 percent of the cases, were vandalized repeatedly at least 5 times per year. The most typical form of vandalism was the defacement or destruction of market signs nearby a road or highway (Phillips and Donnermeyer, 1980).

Recently another study conducted by the National Rural Crime Prevention Center involved vandalism and theft to county road signs. The idea for this study came from a discussion with the County Engineer of Madison County, Ohio. He was the first to make me aware of the thousands of dollars expended each year for the repair and replacement of road signs, as well as the personal injuries resulting from vandalizing or stealing road signs. A study was conducted in 1980-81 with Ohio County Engineers. Findings indicated that the annual per mile cost to repair or replace vandalized road signs was \$20.50. Added to this was another \$10.38 per mile for theft of signs, and you have an average of \$30.88 per mile per year (Donnermeyer, Cox, and Wurschmidt, 1981). Ohio has over 30,000 miles of county roads. This does not include state and federal highways, township roads, or city streets. If these findings are in any way typical, road sign vandalism cost U.S. taxpayers tens-of-millions of dollars annually.

Let me mention the findings from two additional studies. Nine sheriffs in Ohio kept daily records for us for one year. For every offense reported to their offices, they filled out one of our offense reports. They found vandalism (19%) to be the second leading crime in their counties. Larceny-theft (29%) was first and burglary and attempts (14%) were in third place (Phillips, 1976). In the same counties and during the same time period, a victimization survey was conducted in nearly 900 rural, open country households. Vandalism (38%) was the leading crime residents reported happening to them. Larceny-theft (13%) was the leading crime residents reported happening to them. Larceny-theft (13%) was second, and burglary (5%) was sixth in occurrence. Overall, rural people only reported 49 percent of the vandalistic acts to which they were victims (Phillips, 1976).

Without going into more detail, it is obvious that vandalism is a major rural, as well as, urban problem. Who are the vandals and why do they do it? First, let's examine the characteristics of the perpetrators of vandalistic acts. Two studies of youth involvement in vandalism will provide the basis for this discussion. With one of my former students, Dr. Kaye Bartlett, a study of high school sophomores in three rural Ohio communities was conducted (Phillips and Bartlett, 1976). Dr. Joseph F. Donnermeyer, replicated the study in Indiana with the exception that he interviewed students who were in their junior year of high school (Donnermeyer and Phillips, 1980).

Data depicting selected characteristics of the vandals in the two studies may be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of Selected Behavior, Attitudes, and Characteristics of Ohio and Indiana High School Students Who Have Committed One or More Vandalistic Acts.

Behavior, Attitudes, and Characteristics of Vandals	Percent Committing Vandalism	
	Ohio	Indiana
Committed 1 or more acts - % of Total Students	51.8%	52.4%
Sex of Vandals		
-Male	68.3%	62.1%
-Female	37.3%	42.6%
Group Involvement		
-Alone	7.1%	NA
-Two or more	92.9%	NA
Marital Status of Parent(s)		
-Married	49.4%	51.5%
-Divorced, Separated, or Widowed	69.8%	61.1%

Table 1. Continued

Behavior, Attitudes, and Characteristics of Vandals	Percent Committing Vandalism	
	Ohio	Indiana
Feelings About Participation in Family		
-Liked to very much	39.0%	NA
-Liked to somewhat	56.0%	NA
-Disliked	57.5%	NA
Church Membership		
-Yes	51.5%	50.4%
-No	52.9%	57.6%
Freq. of Religious Participation		
-Weekly	42.0%	46.0%
-Several times/mo.	52.3%	57.5%

As may be seen in Table 1, more than half of the high school students in Ohio and Indiana had committed one or more acts of vandalism. In both studies, the FBI definition of vandalism as "malicious destruction" was used to define a vandalistic act. The similarity of results from the two states was striking.

Ohio male vandals outnumbered female vandals almost two to one. Results were very similar in Indiana with about 5 percent more females reporting involvement in acts of vandalism than Ohio females. This difference, although very small, perhaps was a product of the Indiana students being one year older than the Ohio group.

This leads me to my next point. Vandalism is a group activity, or stated another way, vandalism is a peer group activity. The destructive acts were done while in groups of two or more, 93 percent of the time (see Table 1). Vandals vandalize for each other. This is an important point as we discuss program response strategies.

With the increasing number of one parent households, both parents

working outside the home, marital status of the students' parents were examined relative to their involvement in vandalism. As may be noted in Table 1, students from single parent households were significantly more likely to have committed one or more vandalistic acts than students from two parent households. It is my conviction from examination of this and other factors, that the higher involvement in vandalism is a product of the amount of unsupervised time between the two groups, and the amount of time a young person spends in his or her own peer group.

The Ohio students were asked about their feelings relative to being with and doing things with their family (Table 1). Students who liked to do things with their family were significantly less likely to have committed an act of vandalism than those who disliked or liked somewhat, to participate with their families.

Church membership was also examined relative to vandalistic behavior. It is apparent from data presented in Table 1 that whether or not the respondents reported membership in a church did not relate to their commission of a vandalistic act. Some of my minister friends suggested that church membership per se is not the important point. They argued that it is the depth of a person's conviction and levels of participation in religious functions that is more telling than membership. Fortunately, our data permitted the testing of the level of participation. Frequent participation in religious activities does make a difference. That is, students who participated on a weekly basis were significantly less likely to have committed one or more acts of vandalism than students who participated less often or never.

To commit an act of vandalism requires three elements: (1) a person motivated to carry out the physical dimension of the act; (2) the opportunity

to perpetrate the act; and (3) a potential target. Let's look at each of these elements.

Motivation

Why are people motivated to commit acts of vandalism? This question was asked of both the Ohio and Indiana students. Results of the survey may be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Ohio and Indiana High School Students View as to Why They Participated in a Vandalistic Act.

Reason Given	Ohio	Indiana
A Game, Fun, Contest, Kicks	64%	68%
Getting Even	13%	19%
Side Effect of More Serious Offense	8%	7%
To Draw Attention to An Issue or Grievance	4%	3%
An Expression of Rage	4%	0%
Other	7%	3%
Total	100%	100%

It is apparent from these data that the majority of vandals do not perceive the act as anything more serious than a "game" or "joke." It appears vandalism is normatively acceptable, and this is reinforced by the fact that a majority of rural youth have committed at least one act of vandalism, and may have repeatedly engaged in such behavior.

Perhaps it would be useful at this point to note that all vandalism is not the results of the same motivation. Vandalism may be classified as playful, malicious, vindictive, or acquisitive (Cohen, 1973). Technically,

many will argue acquisitive is theft. Others will argue it is a form of vandalism stemming from the same basic motivation.

A recent national poll of youth asking why they shoplift supports this contention. A Gallup Youth Survey reported in 1980 found 25 percent of the nation's youth have shoplifted. They were asked - Why do you shoplift? Nearly three-fourths (72%) said they do it for "kicks." Only 21 percent said they do it for money (Gallup, 1980). This finding is very similar to our finding of why youth commit vandalism. In my opinion, this is the key element that has to be dealt with if a long term solution to the problem of vandalism is sought.

Opportunity

The second element to committing an act of vandalism is opportunity. According to the results of the Ohio and Indiana studies, the opportunity to commit vandalism was not significantly decreased by the degree to which rural youth participated in activities beyond regular school hours (Donnermeyer and Phillips, 1982). Opportunity in terms of availability of time to commit vandalism will always be present to some degree, no matter how many sports, clubs, and other organizations to which a young person may belong.

However, opportunity has a second dimension which goes beyond the mere availability of time. Opportunity also refers to the availability of situations in which vandalism is a likely outcome due to "peer" influence within the group. Evidence from the Ohio study demonstrated the countervailing nature of positive feelings toward involvement in family activities and whether or not rural youth engaged in vandalistic behavior. In addition, frequency of participation in church-related activities also influenced involvement in vandalism. In both rural studies, evidence indicated that it

was not participation in mere quantitative terms that operated as an effective preventive strategy by restructuring the young person's utilization of free time after school and on weekends (i.e., opportunity), but instead it was the quality of such activities. Also of importance in contemporary American society, with the large amounts of time available beyond what is necessary for work or, in the case of the adolescent, for school, is the orientation toward and utilization of leisure time.

Prevention strategies which seek to reduce the commission of vandalism by rural youth must be cognizant that how leisure time is used, (that is, the quality of utilization) is important. The old adage that "idle hands are the devil's workshop" may not be sufficient for designing of strategies to reduce vandalism among rural youth. Although youth recreation programs may be necessary for some rural communities, especially where such facilities or programs are not presently available, their mere existence may have little effect on the reduction of vandalism or other forms of deviant behavior among youth. Such programs may even be counterproductive if they serve to strengthen the influence of the peer group beyond regular school hours. For instance, the commission of vandalism by rural youth may increase while commuting to and from a particular recreational activity.

Target

The third element of the vandalistic act is a target. The degree a particular object is perceived as a likely target for the vandal is in some measure situational. That is whether or not an object becomes the target of vandalism is dependent upon availability, accessibility, and the suitability of circumstances for the particular act of vandalism. For example, to use a road sign for target practice depends upon there being a road sign and a gun (availability). Further, if the road sign is five miles away,

there must be transportation or time to walk to the location (accessibility). Finally, the road sign has to be available at a time suitable to shooting it (no one looking, sufficient light to see the target, etc.). Several items in the Ohio and Indiana studies spoke to this point. For example, only slightly more than one-third of the Ohio students (34.9%) were walking at the time of their destructive act, while slightly more than (27.9%) of the Indiana students were walking. Thus from two-thirds to three-fourths of the acts of vandalism involved motor vehicles or bicycles.

Program Strategies For Reducing Vandalism

In the immediate preceding discussion, we broke down the vandalistic act into a three element conceptual scheme. Each of these elements have to be present for a vandalistic act to occur. Again, as a way of looking at program strategies, each element needs to be addressed separately.

Strategies and Motivation

No crime prevention programs is conceptually pure, but some tend to stress one element of the three, more than the other two.

School programs are designed to examine some of the basic motivational aspects of vandalism. I will not attempt to discuss possibilities in school programs in detail. However, I will mention two: Charlottesville, Virginia has developed a program they call TIPS (Teaching Individuals Positive Solutions/Teaching Individuals Protective Strategies). It has been widely adopted in other states. If you are interested, write or call: Charlottesville-Albemarle Public Schools, Jefferson Building, 4th Street, Northwest, Charlottesville, Virginia 22901 Phone (804) 293-5179. The National Rural Crime Prevention Center has a "Teachers' Guide: Rural Crime Prevention Guide for Young People." Write or call: NRCPC, 2120 Fyffe Road, Ohio State

University, Columbus, Ohio 43210, Phone (614) 422-1467.

Four-H clubs also provide motivational training to young people. I will mention two or three programs in addition to yours here in Virginia. Dr. Donald Stormer, Assistant Director of Extension and State 4-H Leader, North Carolina State University, P. O. Box 5157, Raleigh, NC 27650, Phone (919) 737-2801; Kathy Cox, Assistant State Leader, 4-H, The Ohio State University, 2120 Fyffe Road, Columbus, Ohio 43210, Phone (614) 422-4936, and Gary D. Stewart, County Extension Agent, 233 Courthouse, Yakima, Washington, 96901, Phone (509) 575-4242.

Don't overlook local church groups in this area.

Extension Family Specialists frequently offer programs relevant to this topic.

One of the best resources on understanding the motivational factors in vandalism was developed by Dr. H. Stephen Glenn. Dr. Glenn is an outstanding speaker for all type of groups. In an attempt to extend his services, we have developed a series of video-tapes with Dr. Glenn to help make his enormous talent more widely available. For additional information, write to Dr. Joseph F. Donnermeyer at the NRCPC address previously given. These materials are aimed at parents, teachers, ministers, youth leaders, policemen, etc. The titles of the videotapes are: Common Ground, Developing Capable People, Taking Positive Action in the Family, Taking Positive Action - Working With Youth, Taking Positive Action in the Schools, and Taking Positive Action - The Role of the Crime Prevention Practitioner.

Target Strategies

In the past, crime prevention experts have developed extensive target hardening strategies for individuals, businesses and public interest groups.

My only suggestion here is that the specific target be identified and information sought for developing appropriate responses. For example, the park services have had extensive experience in reducing vandalism in their recreation areas. Many still have problems but they have minimized the extent of damage in many situations. Let me recommend that you contact the U.S. Park Service as well as your own state park unit. Perhaps you will want to consult Joseph Bennett's book, "Vandals Wild" for ideas (Bennett, 1969). Schools have also developed target hardening approaches. The Center for Juvenile Delinquency Prevention at Southwest Texas University has a booklet entitled reducing vandalism in schools (Center for Juvenile Delinquency Prevention, 1979).

Strategies to Reduce Opportunity

As is true of motivation and targets, without opportunity, vandalism will not occur. I will restrict my remarks about opportunity to one type of response activity--block or community watch programs. In my judgment, this is the most effective type of specific crime prevention program in practice today. I will not elaborate upon this in detail because you have your own programs and experts in Virginia. From a rural perspective, your neighboring state of North Carolina has organized scores of rural community watch programs. If you need more information, contact Mr. L. D. Hyde, North Carolina Dept. of Crime Control & Public Safety, P. O. Box 37687, 512 N. Salisbury Street, Raleigh, NC 27611, Phone (919) 733-5522.

I would like to mention one additional program--CB patrols. In some cases, law enforcement agencies have been concerned about this approach. For rural areas, it has been one of the most effective because of spatial aspects of the open country. Vandalism has been reduced more than half in

Shelby County, Ohio as a result of CB patrol activities. Let me suggest if you would like details on an unusually effective program, contact Deputy Sheriff Mark Schemmel or Officer Mike Lundy, Sidney-Shelby Crime Prevention Unit, 201 W. Poplar Street, Sidney, OH 45365, Phone (513) 492-4167.

Closing Thoughts

When you plan vandalism reduction programs, do not leave out young people. Although they are most often the vandals, they are often the key to finding a solution in a particular community. Let me remind you that peer group activity is not a one way occurrence. From a community perspective, peer group pressure can be either positive or negative. When peer pressure results in vandalism, we would normally define this as negative peer influence. But in most youth groups, there are those who oppose anti-social, the anti-property behavior of their peers. Your challenge is to find ways to strengthen the more positive attributes of your young people. They will help more than you might suspect. Many do not approve of the senseless destruction, committed by their fellow youth, and in a sense, are victims themselves. They are victims in that unlike mature adults, many do not have their social skills developed to the point, that they can resist going along when pressured by their friends to participate. This condition provides crime prevention practitioners the opportunity to help youth develop the skills to gracefully find ways out of situations which they feel are wrong. This may seem unrealistic to mature adults like yourselves but that is the difference between maturity, and being in the process of developing the skills that allows us to be mature.

THE FENCE OR THE AMBULANCE

Let us stop at the source, all this mischief, cried he,
Come, neighbors and friends, let us rally,

If the cliff we will fence, we might almost dispense
With the ambulance down in the valley.

Oh, he's a fanatic, the others rejoined,
Dispense with the ambulance, never!
He'd dispense with all charities, too, if he could,
No. We'll support them forever.

But the sensible few who are practical, too,
Will not bear with such nonsense much longer;
They believe that prevention is better than cure,
And their party will soon be the stronger.

Better guide well the young than reclaim them when old,
For the voice of true wisdom is calling,
To rescue the fallen is good,
But 'tis best, to prevent other people from falling.

Better close up the source of temptation and crime,
Than deliver from dungeon and galley;
Better put a strong fence around the top of the cliff,
Than an ambulance down in the valley.

(Source Unknown)

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FRAMEWORK FOR SMALL GROUP WORKSHOPS

O. W. Cundiff

In developing the agenda for this conference, the planning committee discussed a number of procedures by which we might provide the best opportunity for an interchange of ideas and recommendations on the topic of Vandalism. With the diversity of interest and experiences represented in this group, the idea of small group workshops had considerable merit.

Consequently, as your registrations were received, you were assigned a number ranging from 1 to 5, which is typed in the corner of your name tag. The number represents the group to which you have been assigned. For the respective groups, I will introduce your Group Leader and room assignments.

Group I - Bill Irvin - Extension Agent, Appomattox, Virginia

Group II - Herb Pettway - Extension Agent, Virginia Beach, Virginia

Group III - Ed Larsen - VEPCO - Richmond, Virginia

Group IV - Joe Tucker - Virginia State Police - Richmond, Virginia

Group V - Loreli Dameron - TIPS Program - Charlottesville, Virginia

Your Group Leader has instructions (copy included in Appendix), a time table and a report format. We will expect a report from each group before the conclusion of this conference.

Now, we suggest that the first item on each workshop agenda is to become acquainted. A second item is to share your ideas. The third assignment is to develop group consenses; and, the fourth item is to return to the general meeting with a group recommendation. Your recommendations will be included in the workshop proceedings.

Director, Community Resource Development, VPI&SU

GROUP I - REPORT - Rudolph Powell

The solution to vandalism is centered around Education and Involvement. Our group considers vandalism a major economical problem. To attack the vandalism problem, we propose the following:

A Task Force Structure - The task force would be charged with:

- a. Developing one common goal.
- b. Identify the problems
- c. Identify programs/strategies and solutions to the problems.
- d. Communicating/publicizing to target area program efforts and concerns.
- e. Designing an instrument that would evaluate the efforts of vandalism programs.
- f. Seeing that community representations and organizations are part of the task force...it is vital and they should be involved, committed and enthusiastic about the reduction of vandalism acts.

Such actions would include education of citizens, governmental officials, judges, court officials and law enforcement officers.

Governmental Officials - Lobby for the consolidation of vandalism laws.

Courts - Review and improve the uniformity of the vandalism laws.

Law Enforcement - Administrative support is considered to be vital if law enforcement officers are to give special attention to vandalism.

GROUP II - REPORT - Lee Pearson

Problems

Lack of knowledge of laws; lack of educational and attitudinal programs.

Insufficient and inconsistent punishment.

Lack of respect for authority and the property of others.

Objectives

To reduce or prevent vandalism.

To promote respect for authority and for the property of others.

To promote sufficient and consistent punishment.

Strategies

1. a. Physical prevention
(fences, lighting or appropriate lack of light, videotape machines, locks, alarms, dogs, etc.)
- b. Cooperation between police and citizens.
- c. Cooperation between police and school authorities
2. a. Education
- b. Media campaigns
- c. Personal contact by police officer with community
- d. Seek and use community resources:
(civic clubs, corporate/business, volunteers youth groups, senior citizens, churches)
3. Judicial accountability
Legislative actions
Court watch
Restitution by offender
Insurance costs

GROUP III - REPORT - David Zimmerman

Vandalism as we all know it is a serious offense. One that strikes at all age levels and all socioeconomic groups.

So we in Group III developed our game plan to touch all the bases. Group III had a combination of military, civilian and railroad police, also a representative from industry and Extension Service. We developed several solutions

to vandalism problems and they are as follows:

1. We must strike at vandalism from all sides and with all means possible to combat this crime through an educational program starting with children at an early age, namely kindergarden through 12th grade. Also, work with the local teachers through VEA and get Crime Prevention into the school curriculum.
2. Awareness: We would target age groups: Below 18 years of age also 18 and above.
 - a. We would ask that a clearinghouse be developed for information and statistics.
 - b. We would design the information designated to the populace in a manner that vandalism would hurt most people--the wallet.
3. To address the problem of inconsistency in the law and the inconsistency in punishment for a multimillion dollar crime, we would ask that the governor convene a task force. The group would consist of Government Legislators, Businesses, Industry, Educators and Crime Prevention Specialist, also Law Enforcement.

GROUP IV - REPORT - Leo Flibotte, Jr.

1. Educate/Motivate the public
 - A. News Media
 1. Radio
 2. Newspaper/Press Release
 3. T.V.
 - B. Citizen's Council
 - C. Neighborhood Watch
 - D. Senior Citizen Groups
 - E. Programs in Public Schools
 1. Officer friendly and guest lectures

- F. Relate Laws in personal terms
 1. Percent does not mean a thing
 2. Use dollar per person or family
- G. Awards Program
 1. Certificates
 - a. Chiefs of Police
 - b. City Council
2. Judicial System
 - A. Review and Update Laws
 - B. Public Opinion, Questions
 1. Report given to local delegate
 - C. Community Service Punishment
 1. Pick-up trash
 2. Wash city vehicles
 - D. Petition the Judicial Review and Inquiry Commission

GROUP V - FACILITATOR - Loreli Dameron

Group 5 concentrated its efforts on addressing the vandalism problem through youth education utilizing as many community efforts as possible.

The group felt it was important for youth to be made aware that:

- vandalism is a crime
- there are consequences to vandalism (i.e. cost, victims)
- there are different reasons for their actions (i.e. peer pressure, vindictiveness)
- they are a potential victim and it is up to them to take measures to reduce their vulnerability.

Suggested strategies for action were categorized into the following

areas.

1. CLUBS (Explorers, Boy/Girl Scouts, 4-H) already organized and functioning should be encouraged to set positive examples for other youths to follow. Further, these clubs should be encouraged to participate in anti-vandalism projects (using techniques parallel to the anti-littering campaign) and programs (crime watch neighborhood).
2. COURTS in working with youngsters apprehended for vandalizing might be encouraged to set up programs requiring attendance at a film (i.e. some shown during the workshop). An alternative would be to have youth work out "the cost of or repair to" that which was vandalized. If this isn't feasible perhaps an equal work-time program could be instituted. Where supervision is a problem, a tie-in with pre-existing programs like parks and recreation should be explored. It rests on the shoulders of everyone to insist that courts use for statutes already pertinent and on the books while commending those who are following through.
3. STATE/LOCAL/OFFICIALS of youth clubs and organizations would be brought together to solicit their support in a youth education campaign (see #1). At the same meeting they can be made aware of many of the materials readily available (re: Pat Harris' presentation) for use with their groups. It seems to be imperative that "an issue" be made of the vandalism problem. A positive way to do that would be a state-wide INTRA group youth jamboree focusing on vandalism.
4. CHURCHES - Youth organizations in churches need to be encouraged to highlight vandalism in some of their programs. Youth should be provided materials as well as be involved in distributing information to other youths in the community.
5. BUSINESS/INDUSTRY have the unique ability of providing the dollars for

materials (i.e. purchase of booklets, printing costs, rewards for projects).

In many cases they can be persuaded to sponsor youth programs/projects on vandalism. Likewise, it is our duty to support their programs (i.e. returnable bottles). In many cases Business/Industry will use their products to project a message to youth in relation to vandalism (products should be matched to age groups). Many businesses who have a large youth work force should be encouraged to build vandalism information directly into their training program.

6. MEDIA - All local media (cable, newspapers, radio, etc.) that have youth/children programs should be approached on including a vandalism emphasis. We may need to provide them with materials and ideas of how it could be done (re: Mary Beth's presentation). Tying back with the courts (see #2), offenders can be expected to write themes on vandalism. These could be published without using the youth's name.

Workshop participants are challenged to return to their particular community to:

- identify the resources available in their particular setting and,
- cooperate with existing task forces or help organize a group for action and to build a communication network amongst all agencies.

SUMMARY

On behalf of the entire conference, I am most appreciative of your efforts with the small groups. From my observations, the interaction in the small group was excellent. The recommendations which you have presented will be beneficial to all who are concerned with the topic of "Vandalism."

VANDALISM - MEDIA TECHNIQUES

Mary Beth Wilson

Vandalism is a big expensive mess, and it is on the increase. Not only do the repairs from the vandalism cost, but insurance rates go up, the cost to employ security programs increases, the energy spent countering this problem is expensive both psychology as well as financially and the psychological despair that it produces is a cost of another kind.

Profile of the vandal;

1. Adolescence, early both male and female
2. The child has problems at home
3. A group act or "peer pressure" example: Club House
4. Poor self-image, no leadership skills

The psychologists have no real reason for this problem, but expressed reasons why the gamit from, "fun" to "revenge."

Vandalism usually goes hand and hand with the child and the environment at school. So if we only address the child and not the school, physiologically as well as physically, the job will not get done.

The community, the police, the student body, the teachers all must be involved, and who reaches this mess and diverse group, the media. The media can help as it reaches everyone. (Note: The student body president is not always the child to reach.)

When you think of the media, think in broad terms not only electronic. The example I gave was of Portland, Oregon and "Neighborfair". This was a group effort presented by KGW (NBC affiliate). They gather together all of

Public Relations Manager, National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

the public service organizations in the city and put on a fair to present their programs, t-shirts, houndouts, whatever. At the end of the day a big dance was given for all the kids and the disc-jockey got up and presented information about public service information. You might want to produce a play, have a local station do the production work for it. You might want to film a documentary in the school where the vandalism is taking place and call in the public fairs division to do that work for you.

Many creative people are employed by TV/radio and the press. Use them to your advantage. A couple of examples would be:

Have a dance at the school to raise money for the vandalism program.

Essay contests, sponsored by the stations such as was done by Anne-Arundel County.

Print the essay, have station pay for that printing.

Poster contest, have a station create a series of morning announcements for the high school level that are done by the station so that they are very professional and snappy that the kids will listen to.

Have a local reporter do a story on vandalism in a school using the kids.

Involve as many diverse groups as you can and go on every local talk show available to you. Many times the audience is much broader than you expect.

At this time I discussed the technical sheet which is enclosed. General protocol to be used in the media is important to follow as the media is a persnickety group. (See appendix for technical sheets)

1. Cultivate contacts; which means going to lunch having coffee including a one to one introduction.
2. Keep in touch; drop notes of interest to the station, send invitations to media 2 weeks in advance, call back to see if they are

coming, drop by the station, ask them to help you with ideas, send them letters of accommodation if they do a nice program, SEND THANK YOU NOTES.

3. Don't play favorites; if you send out written information, send it all at the same time, when you send a press release remember the who, what where, when, set; and remember what you find interesting to read when you read the press.
4. Do not send information that you want sent back.
5. Do not criticize a story unless the information is totally incorrect or there could be further political implications.
6. Have good and correct information. Make it easy to reach you for further information, make sure the information is correct such as addresses, telephone numbers, dates, times, and names.
7. Keep a "filer-file". A filer-file is information you can readily recall should the media call you on a "slow news" day. Remember, Monday is a "slow news" day, as are the summer months.
8. Always have a hook. When you call the media, have something happening such as National Police Week; Vandalism Awareness Week; anything other than general information.
9. Use new and different avenues for getting your story across such as the News Director, the Sports Director, the home section of the school newspaper, etc.

There are many guides available to the person needing media information, however, they are very expensive. Samples of selected material are found in the Appendix. If you need specific information from one of these guides, please call me: Mary Beth Wilson, 411 Hackensack Avenue, Hackensack, New Jersey 07601 (201) 488-0400.

LEXINGTON, KY. VANDALISM PROGRAM (VAP)

John Thornburg

People living in and around Lexington, Ky., had a serious vandalism problem, but they did something about it. They were able to "VAP" their problem away.

In 1978, members of Southern Railway Police Department met with the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Division of Police. Representing Southern were James O. Greenwood, Assistant Vice President, Kenneth E. Riggs, Systems General Supervisor, and Captain Forrest Jarrett.

They met with local officials to develop a pilot Vandalism Abatement Program (VAP) that would not only solve Southern's vandalism problems, but also those on the entire community. They developed the program with the thought in mind of implementing it on a system-wide basis.

In Cooperation with Southern Railway, county public schools, cab companies, utility companies, and business and civic groups, the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Division of Police got the program rolling.

Aimed at heightening community awareness of the problems vandalism presents, police developed an educational program for the schools and general public.

A University of Kentucky basketball star, All-American Jack Givens, helped promote the program at local junior high schools. The program included a bumper sticker contest, posters advertising VAP, brochures, and a slide presentation. Local newspapers also promoted VAP.

Lieutenant, Police Department, Southern Railway System

How successful was the Program?

The local bus companies showed a 90 percent reduction in vandalism, and the school system experienced a 50 percent decrease. Southern Railway's problems have been reduced 75 percent since the program was initiated.

The Lexington program sparked similar efforts in Louisville, Ky., Birmingham, Ala., and Rome, Ga. Southern helped the Institute of Government at the University of Georgia set up a program in Rome, Ga.

Institute of Government undertook a program of technical assistance to Rome, to develop a comprehensive approach to deter vandalism. Rome served as the pilot city, and the project was later made available for statewide dissemination.

Much of the credit for the successful program in the Lexington area has gone to Lexington area police officials, school officials, students and teachers.

Without the cooperation and dedication of Chief Nolen W. Freeman, Sgt. Robert Sewalls and the personnel of the Community Services Section of the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Division of Police, this program would not have been possible.

Chief Freeman said VAP not only reduced vandalism, but had another important result. One of the important things it did was to give our officers contact in an area we didn't have good contact before. This was the first good contact at the junior high level.

Dr. Ken Kron of the Fayette County School System said, "Teachers feel our 9,000 students became more aware of the problems caused by vandalism because of the program. The presentation by Jack Givens, All-American basketball player at the University of Kentucky, had a forceful impact on the

students."

VAP has considerably reduced vandalism in the Lexington area. However, the problem is a continuing one, and there's always need for improvement, which was shown by expanding the program to Lexington's area 19,000 elementary school children in the program, in 1979-80 school year. The program continued to be a success.

Specifics of the program include developments of the following vandalism program proposal, including statement of the problem and suggesting solutions.

The Problem:

Vandalism and related incidents account for hundreds of thousands of dollars each year. In 1975, there were 2,473 criminal mischief reports filed. Out of this, only 227 were arrested, 127 of which were juveniles. In 1976, 2,285 reports of criminal mischief were filed, 348 were arrested, 139 of which were juveniles.

Fayette County School system pays out between \$40 and \$50 thousand a year to replace and/or repair any damage in the building that is caused after windows are broken and the vandals gain entrance.

LexTran paid almost \$10,000 for replacements of seats and windows last year. Last month alone, LexTran had to replace 39 seats which had been vandalized to the tune of \$850.

Almost every business and every residence has been vandalized in some way. This is causing insurance rates to increase, which effects almost everyone. We feel something needs to be done to correct this problem.

The Solution:

Vandals are usually between the ages of 12 and 15 years old; therefore, we propose to implement the vandalism program at the junior high school level, to later include the elementary level. This program would be incorporated in the Social Studies curriculum.

The program will include:

A. School Assembly Program--approximately 30 minutes in length. The introduction to the program is to be handled by a University of Kentucky "star" (as yet, we have no actual names, but have contacted Coach Fran Curi and Coach Joe Hall for their endorsements and tentative agreements for ball players). The star will tie in vandalism with his particular sport, and tell how vandalism directly hurts him as a player.

Following the introduction will be three to five monologues, which will be approximately 5-minute spots. This will include such people as a railroad engineer telling his experience with vandalism. A slide pertinent to his monologue will be projected up on stage to the side of the speaker.

To end the assembly, the star will again come out to "plug" the bumper sticker contest (described later in the classroom activities). The vandal will then come onstage to "vandalize" our star.

B. Classroom Activities--As stated previously, this will be incorporated in the Social Studies curriculum of the junior high schools. The classroom package will contain three major articles.

A vandalism film, approximately 15 minutes in length, will be shown. The film uses the "freeze" technique to allow instructors to freeze film for discussion if so desired, therefore may take longer than the fifteen minutes.

A slide (with sound) presentation on company vandalism, also approximately 15 minutes in length, will be utilized. The recorder can be stopped for classroom discussion of a particular slide if so desired by the teacher or students, and then picked up again.

A kit of work materials will be given to the instructors. This kit will include vandalism literature, teaching notes for the instructors, and 8 to 10-page booklet in comic book form with teacher input, crossword puzzles, story fill-ins, and vandal-related math problems using actual statistics. It will also include a Vandalism Classroom Quiz Program on the order of a television game show, using information from the booklet. The bumper sticker contest will also be part of the kit. We will furnish the blank bumper sticker-size paper to be used for this. Rules for the students will be printed on the back and will be the official entry blank.

We will make the public aware of this new program through intense media contact. We hope to achieve T.V. spots, radio station announcements, interview with T.V. and radio newsmen, billboards, posters, and newspaper coverage.

Additional support materials may be found in the appendix of this proceeding.

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY - POLICE DEPARTMENT

Roger D. Barton

Help is on the way! Mr. Jim Shea helped start our first Neighborhood Watch in June, 1979. Barksdale Neighborhood Watch is comprised of 187 town-houses. This community had numerous amounts of burglaries, vandalisms, narcotic violations and kids even practiced satanic religion. The first three months of the program we solved three felonies and reduced reported crime almost 100%.

The Neighborhood Watch Community Willowbrook is the first community that targeted vandalism as priority. We accomplished this by having our participant target certain times such as 10:00 p.m.-12:00 p.m., etc. Vandalism is mainly a night time crime. Our community also used reverse peer pressure. They made contact with parents who let their teenagers stay out late at night. Guess what happened? No kids on the street after 10:00 p.m.!

One of the basics of formulating a deterrent against vandalism is to have an excellent crime analysis unit to determine suspects, times, patterns, M.O., etc.

You must use your entire police department to spread the gospel of Crime Prevention.

Officer, Crime Prevention Bureau

VANDALISM RESOURCES

Patrick D. Harris

In planning a vandalism prevention campaign it is quite natural to start planning programs, developing brochures and writing papers. But because of already existing programs that type of self-generating activity is not necessary. In this new era of very limited budgets because of national, state and local funding cutbacks it has become necessary to take advantage of that which already exists. There are many vandalism programs which can be adopted in whole or adopted in part, thus reducing program development costs.

Five such programs which have been identified are sponsored by the following organizations:

- Virginia Education Association
- National Association of Realtors
- Associated General Contractors of America
- Law Related Education Program for the Maryland Schools
- Commercial Union Assurance Companies

All of these organizations have spent the time and money in developing well structured vandalism prevention campaigns. Their material is available for use and in many instances the information is available at little or no cost. Most of the programs are part of a larger public relations program and each organization is more than willing to give assistance to interested persons or groups.

Crime Prevention Specialist, Division of Criminal Justice and Crime Prevention.

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

Virginia Education Association

State Office: Virginia Education Association
116 South Third Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219
(804) 648-5801
Contact - Joseph W. Bland, Jr.
Director of Communication

Program:

As part of its larger campaign to improve school discipline and student behavior, the VEA has embarked on a program to reduce vandalism. The heart of the program is an awareness campaign which is presented in a professionally produced media kit. Included in the media kit are posters, sample news releases, radio and television scripts, newspaper ads, newsletter articles and brochures.

Resources:

Media Kit: We Teach the Children - Vandalism

Magazine: Virginia Education, A monthly magazine which often contains articles concerning students involvement in crime and ways to prevent it.

National Association of Realtors

National Office: Vandalism Prevention Program
Public Relations Department
National Association of Realtors
430 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611
(312) 440-8970
contact: Gale Goldstick, Coordinator
Community Programs

State Office: Virginia Association of Realtors
111 South Sixth Street
Post Office Box 703
Richmond, Virginia 23206
(804) 644-1487
contact: John Grant, Public Relations

Program:

The Vandalism Program is part of the Make America Better Program of the Board of Realtors. It encourages realtors to work with local authorities in the collection of data needed to define the extent of the vandalism problem in the community. Realtors are asked to review existing legislation and work for passage of any additional legislation which may be necessary. It seeks to involve community groups by alerting them to the cost of vandalism to the community in time, money, energy and materials, and inviting their participation in cooperative preventive efforts.

The program is not directed toward vandalism as it pertains only to realtors but the problem it poses for the whole community.

Accomplishments: See attachment "Good Ideas for Your Vandalism Prevention Program"

Resources: The Handwriting on the Wall
(film) 25 minutes, 1978

The film deals with the topic of vandalism and how people are reacting to this both serious and costly problem in a typical suburban community. (see Appendix)

Guide: "Realtors Guide to Implementation of a Vandalism Prevention Program"

Brochures: "Vandalism"
"Discussion Guide for the Film - The Handwriting on the Wall"
"Good Ideas for your Vandalism Prevention Program"

The Associated General Contractors of America

National Office: 1957 E. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 393-2040
contact: Brian Dewey, Secretary Crime
Prevention Committee

State Office: Associated General Contractors of Virginia, Inc
P. O. Box 6775
Richmond, Virginia 23230
(804) 359-9288
contact: James Duckhardt, Executive Director

Program:

The AGC is a national trade association of contractors. Because of losses from theft and vandalism it has developed a crime prevention program to deal with those problems. Although theft of equipment represents the greatest loss by contractors, accounting for 403 million dollars in losses in 1980, vandalism is also quite costly with losses of nearly 61 million dollars in 1980.

The main components of the AGC crime prevention program are:

-Equipment and material protection

marking equipment, keeping records, tool control and jobsite security

-Public Relations

rewards up to \$5,000 for information leading to arrest and conviction of thieves or vandals

Although the AGC crime prevention program is designed primarily for member contractors, it can be adapted for many other uses and many of the resources are available to non-members.

Resources:

Crime Prevention: A Management Tool
17 minutes

Using a thief as a narrator, the audience is taken on a tour of three construction sites. Crime prevention practices and security breaches which affect a contractor's losses are discussed.

Newsletter:

"Crime Prevention Bulletin"
Monthly bulletin for association members which discusses crime and crime prevention issues of interest to contractors.

Manual:

Loss Control Manual

Describes safety and crime prevention program of AGC.

Guides:

"Serial Number Location and Identification Guide for Construction Equipment"

"Superintendent's Guide to Theft and Vandalism Prevention"

Brochure: "Construction Projects Are Not Safe Playgrounds"

Law Related Education Program for the Maryland Schools

State Office: Law Related Education Program
55 North Court Street
Westminster, Maryland 21157
(301) 384-2667
contact - Donald P. Vetter

Program:

As part of its Law Related Education Program the Maryland State Department of Education and others have developed a classroom instruction guide on vandalism. This is an intensive course designed to be taught in three to four weeks or in fifteen to twenty classroom sessions. Relying on role-playing, slides, tapes, films and small group work the course is aimed at creating a greater awareness about common acts of vandalism, the costs of vandalism, the results of vandalism and solutions to vandalism.

Course Book: Vandalism - The Price is High, This course book contains a resource section which lists many sources of vandalism related information.

Commercial Union Assurance Companies

National Office: Commercial Union Assurance Companies
1 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108
(617) 725-6781
contact - Charlene Barker

Program:

Commercial Union has developed a teacher's crime prevention guide entitled Play a Part in Crime Prevention. One segment of the five part guide is devoted to vandalism. The lesson plan uses role playing, language skill-building and activities to develop a greater awareness and understanding of

vandalism by young people. The objective of the lesson plan is to help students recognize that vandalism is a crime, to help students make wise decisions in the face of peer pressure and to realize that vandalism has many financial ramifications.

Course Book: Play a Part in Crime Prevention

OLDER VICTIMS OF VANDALISM

Mrs. Lee Pearson

Vandalism is an especially trying problem for older people. Vandalism and harrassment can so disturb the equanimity of older persons that it sends them into levels of depression and frustration that break their physical or mental health. The older, frail person, living for more than a half-century in the same settings cannot bear to think of having to leave the familiar surroundings to take up a new life elsewhere. This is particularly true for those who are living on fixed incomes, with limited resources. They must therefore endure the problem with little expectation of relief.

Everywhere we turn there are intergenerational relationships between the very old and the young. Programs of such a nature abound. There are countless success stories of programs wherein youth and older persons interface in the performance of valuable community service, and in this each of them find their own lives enriched beyond their expectations. There are excellent programs involving youngsters visiting older people who are hospitalized or confined to nursing homes, and the young people instinctively approach the patients with unusual measures of sympathy and understanding that appear to exceed the sensitivity of many in the adult population. And conversely the success of the national program, Foster Grandparents, is widely known. In the Foster Grandparents program, thousands of older persons volunteer to establish and maintain close relationships with handicapped children needing reinforcement. The love that is shared and the

Assistant Coordinator, Criminal Justice Services, American Association of Retired Persons.

experiences that are gained have caused many such children to grow and prosper with clear sets of values to sustain them the rest of their lives. So we know there can be successful relationships between young and old.

And yet, in nearly all cases, we find that vandalism of the premises or property of older persons is committed by youngsters. It is easy to taunt when there is little risk of being captured and disciplined for it. It is easy to break down shrubbery and make ruts in the lawn with your bicycle when you know that the old lady living within the house walks with difficulty and cannot chase after you. So you ride your bicycle through the garden, and you bully the pet cat or dog, serene in the knowledge that there is one person senior to you who cannot push you around.

It is important to recognize that children and teen-agers probably have their own stereotypical images of the elderly, although these may differ somewhat from the perceptions held by the rest of society. To young vandals, it is unquestionable that many older persons are cross or are tyrants, that the older persons resent young people having any "fun", that throwing mud or snowballs doesn't really do any harm, that older people are deaf and cannot hear the noise anyway, and that a tipped over trash barrel is hardly worth getting excited about. Being old is associated with witches, monsters and other terrors. Thus, one way to "get even" is to break windows, or litter the yard, or spray-paint epithets and other unsightly messages on the walls, let the air out of tires, break automobile windows, or commit other acts of defiance, all of which are viewed by the perpetrators as "playing a game" but are viewed by the older victims with fear as to what may be next. Vandalism is a serious problem for the elderly. Law enforcement agencies know this. They receive calls on a daily basis from older persons complaining about the teen-agers who are damaging their property. If a police vehicle

is dispatched, by the time it reaches the older person's neighborhood, the young perpetrators have either fled, or have lost interest in their "game" and have gone on to engage in other activities. Then, too, there are the older persons who perceive problems that are not real. There is the case of the older lady who kept beseeching her police department to do something about the "children who are causing my front porch to sag". In this lady's mind, the progressive slanting of the porch floor was because the children were digging away at the foundation. The facts were that the porch was settling as a result of soil erosion and low water table. Another older lady, living alone and in frail physical condition, called her law enforcement agency to report tearfully that there was someone thumping around in her attic and that she feared for her life. In this case, the desk sergeant very kindly assured her that help would be sent. The police officer investigated the attic spaces to find a raccoon who had set up housekeeping with her three young kits. She had diligently worked at the chicken wire screening covering an attic louvre until she could admit herself and her young! Now, although the police officers are to be credited for their act of charity, this procedure required a fair amount of "down time" so as to reassure the older person involved.

The reader will recall the terrible case of the older husband, in a Maryland suburb, who, having suffered for years the taunting and throwing of rocks, eggs and snowballs by a group of teen-agers from his own neighborhood, and having achieved little relief from his lawful attempts, confronted the group, drew a 22-caliber gun, fired, and killed one youngster and badly wounded another. Among other things, he was charged with second-degree murder, although he claimed self defense. His neighborhood seethed with factional groups either strongly supporting him or denouncing him and he and

his wife were forced to leave. Whether the act was right or wrong, when interviewed he stated that his life was not worth living if he had to endure more of the harrassment he and his wife had suffered at the hands of the young people.

On the other hand, there are increasing numbers of success stories in the form of neighborhood watch programs. These programs include many older or retired persons who are at home when the neighborhood breadwinners are away at work. These older persons have a strong sense of community and are interested in preserving the neighborhood tranquility. With training, they begin to keep their eyes open for their neighbors and to report suspicious persons or activities to their police agencies. These watch programs can and do bring down the rates of burglary and other crimes, in addition to making friends of neighbors. We know that neighborhood watch can produce a cohesiveness in a neighborhood that almost nothing else can. Pretty soon litter begins to disappear, and a general sprucing up occurs, bringing neighborhood pride and increased property values. It may be that through increased neighborhood and block watch programs, coupled with other preventive measures such as improved lighting, some improvement in vandalism control can be observed.

The organizers of this conference are to be commended for focusing on the subject of vandalism which, with the exception of school vandalism and its massive costs, is generally viewed with resignation. According to the National Crime Prevention Institute, "Hardly any group of persons will be able to discuss vandalism as an issue for over 5 minutes without at least one person seeking to qualify some forms of vandalism as 'pranks' or 'just having fun' or 'not really intentional' or 'carelessness and mischief'. Practitioners decry its existence but give it low priority in their 'programs'

to benefit their jurisdictions. Yet, in many of our communities, vandalism is the number one crime and they show it." It may be that the problem will not be managed until or unless as recommended by NCI there is a national task force effort similar to those under the aegis of the National Advisory commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, to treat the subject exhaustively and publish an authoritative document from which to launch concerted activities.

CRIME PREVENTION

Franklin E. White

I would like to congratulate the planners of this Vandalism Conference as well as those of you who have spent the past two days focusing on how to prevent it.

You have heard a number of speakers describe the magnitude of vandalism from their perspective. Coupled with your own experience, I'm certain you now have a better understanding of the scope of this state-wide problem.

I am delighted we are having programs like this, and I look forward to receiving a copy of the proceedings.

Crime is one of the most serious problems in this state and in the country. It threatens the well-being of all Virginians, regardless of age or any other characteristics.

Major crime in this state has risen almost 20% in the last three years. This unparalleled increase has come at a time when Virginia, and all other states, have been hit hard by increasing service demands and very tight budgets. In short, we have never had so much to do with so little.

I don't want, however, to end this conference on a doomsday note. On the contrary, we in Virginia have reason to be somewhat optimistic.

I'm pleased to report that preliminary figures from the Department of State Police indicate that major crime in Virginia increased only 3.2% in 1981, as compared to an 8% increase in each of the two preceding years.

Secretary of Public Safety, Commonwealth of Virginia

For only the fourth time since 1960, the incidence of burglary decreased. The last time that occurred was in 1976. Although it declined only 9%, it is, nevertheless, remarkable when we consider that in 1980 burglary increased 13%

More good news - the amount of property reported stolen in 1981 decreased from 120 million to 119 million. (Since everything goes up in value, you can appreciate that this is a significant improvement.) In addition, the recovery of stolen property increased slightly as did the percentage of crimes cleared by law enforcement.

Finally, it is important to remember that, as serious as the crime problem is, Virginia continues to rank among the bottom 15 states in the incidence of crime per 100,000. This is not intended to make you, nor should you, feel any better or any less concerned about crime. It merely suggests that, compared to other states, we in Virginia appear to be holding our own in the war on crime and we should be proud of that.

I want to emphasize, however, that I am not satisfied. As long as we continue to report almost a quarter of a million major crimes annually, I will not be satisfied, nor should any other Virginian.

Even though there is much to be done to insure the public's safety, it looks as if we have made a good start and are finally on the right track.

I believe crime prevention programs - especially those that involve ordinary citizens - have played an important role in reducing the rate of growth in crime.

I'm told that in 1978, less than twenty law enforcement agencies in the state had ongoing programs which promoted the prevention of crime.

As of October 1981, the number with crime prevention programs had grown to 63% of all departments with ten or more officers.

These 98 law enforcement agencies serve 83% of the state's population. And, within the last twelve months, the state police has implemented a crime prevention program which complements the state-wide efforts of the Division of Justice and Crime Prevention.

State-wide involvement of such organizations as Virginia Tech Cooperative Extension, Norfolk and Western Railway, Vepco, C & P, Central Fidelity Bank and countless others, many of which are represented here today, is proof of the progress we are making. Thousands of our citizens are involved with their law enforcement agencies to protect their homes, businesses, and most important, their community.

Given the reality of shrinking state and local resources, and the limitation on law enforcement budgets, I believe we must continue to encourage ordinary citizens to share the responsibility for the safety and security of their community. Each Virginian must come to the realization that "crime is the criminal's business, but prevention is everyone's business."

Much of what needs to be done will fall on the shoulders of those of you here and others like you across the state. If vandalism and other crimes are to be prevented, then we must join together to make the public more aware of the threat of crime, and what they can do to prevent it. We must encourage community and business leaders to join the fight against crime, and finally, we must cooperate with each other and share ideas, resources and successes.

I can't leave, however, without observing what we all should know, but which bears repeating, and that is that we cannot view this crime wave in isolation. No one can say with great precision what causes crime. But we

know that the volume of crime is directly related to the general economic situation in the nation and in our area.

I tend not to believe that some human beings are born good and law-abiding and others born into crime. Increasingly we are understanding that perhaps, more than anything else, we are each the product of our experiences. Enough said, except to note that until the economic situation improves, until we can provide all Americans a better education, an opportunity for a job and better housing and living conditions, we will never get control of crime.

To end where I started, our challenge is to continue to prevent the growth of crime in a period of little or no growth in state and local law enforcement budgets. With your involvement, I am optimistic that we are up to the task and we will work with you as closely as we can to achieve it.

SUMMARY

The preceding collection of papers were presented during a Vandalism Prevention Workshop held on March 16-18, 1982. The intended use of the papers presented was to provide the reader with practical and useful information concerning vandalism. It is hoped that this information can be put to use in the development and implementation of vandalism prevention strategies.

Workshop participants and presentors observed that people have a tendency to excuse the kinds of crimes young people commit as mischievous fun. Mention vandalism and many think of a child carving a name in a desk top.

Acts of vandalism may seem harmless because they do not hurt anyone directly, but all too often the taxpayer picks up the tab for repairs and for better security systems. Vandalism to a commercial establishment is passed along to the consumer, in higher prices. All too often, the perpetrators find themselves the victims, especially when they damage public recreation facilities that have to be closed down until the money for repairs is forthcoming.

There is little agreement on what causes individuals to vandalize their community. Some say it has to do with modern life in communities where people live only for themselves, unwilling to assume civic responsibilities.

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency reports that clinical experience in counseling adolescent troublemakers has shown that many of their families share the following problems:

- .Communication among family members is poor and generally negative.
- .Limits on children's behavior are inconsistent.

- .Children engage in flagrant misbehavior in efforts to provoke limits.
- .Parents deny children have problems or take vicarious satisfaction in their misbehavior.
- .The families feel powerless to affect other people or events.
- .The families have problems handling anger.
- .The parents expectations are inappropriate.
- .The parents need problem children to serve as scapegoats.

Whatever the reasons, vandalism is the willful destruction of private or public property. The way in which a community reacts to vandalism can have a direct effect on the extent and degree of vandalism. If a community accepts vandalism as an integral part of society or as a necessary evil, then it is encouraging such acts.

Vandalism is often viewed as a big city problem rather than a crime which affects every city, town and county. For example, how many individuals reading these proceedings upon hearing the word "vandalism" have images of subways painted with slang, broken statues, or rows of cars with broken windshields. There are, of course, the more visible signs of vandalism which frequently occur in large metropolitan areas. Much of the problem is not as pronounced.

Schools for example, continuously suffer from vandalism--broken windows, kitchens ransacked, lockers kicked in, and graffiti. These acts are visible and flagrant, yet repairs are quickly made, and the repair cost is hidden in maintenance budgets. But the cost is still there.

Vandalism is a problem which affects all of us, directly or indirectly. The sponsors of this workshop are committed to the development of crime prevention educational materials to assist in this effort. Please contact the sponsors directly, or editor of these proceedings and they will be glad to assist you in your efforts.

Appendix A
Program

PROGRAM

VANDALISM PREVENTION WORKSHOP

March 16 - 18, 1982

Tuesday, March 16, 1982

1:15 p.m.

Opening Session

-Welcome: *Harold Heischober,*
Vice Mayor of Virginia Beach

-The Honorable *Joe Canada, Jr.*
Senator, Virginia Beach
Member of the Courts of Justice Committee

-Dr. *William Linder, Director*
Southern Rural Development Center

-Dr. *Douglas McAlister,*
Extension Division, VPI&SU
Presiding

2:30-2:45 p.m.

Break (Furnished - coffee and soft drinks)

2:45-3:45 p.m.

Concurrent Sessions on Magnitude of Vandalism

Session I

- a. *Virginia Highway Department - Al Coates*
- b. *Public Schools (Norfolk) - Harry C. Mayo*
- c. *Local Government (Newport News) - Jay A. Carey*

Session II

- a. *Private Business (VEPCO) - Ed Larsen*
- b. *Industry (Norfolk & Western Railway Company)*
Paul D. Ross and Lynne Harris
- c. *Insurance Company Official (Travelers) - Harold F. Porter*

3:50-4:50 p.m.

Repeat of Concurrent Sessions

5:00 p.m.

Adjournment

5:30-6:15 p.m.

Social

6:25-7:30 p.m.

Dinner (on own)

Wednesday, March 17, 1982

8:15 a.m.

Call To Order

-Dr. *O. W. Cundiff,*
Extension Division, VPI&SU
Presiding

- 8:15-9:00 a.m. Rural Vandalism
*-Howard Phillips, Director
National Rural Crime Prevention Center*
- 9:00-9:15 a.m. Review of Magnitude and Establishment of Framework for Small Groups
*-O. W. Cundiff,
Extension Division, VPI&SU*
- 9:15-11:00 a.m. Group Work on Application of Problems and Symptoms (Includes a break 10:00-10:15)
- 11:00-11:30 a.m. Preliminary Group Report Back
- 11:30-12:00 noon Vandalism - Media Techniques
*-Mary Beth Wilson, P.R. Manager
National Council on Crime and Delinquency*
- 12:00-1:00 p.m. Lunch
- 1:00-3:00 p.m. Successful Programs
*1:00-1:30 Lexington, Kentucky - John L. Thornburg
1:30-2:00 Prince William County - Roger Barton
2:00-2:10 Break
2:10-2:40 Detroit Youth Program - Mitch Geasler
2:40-3:10 Vandalism In Virginia - Pat Harris*
- 3:10-3:30 p.m. Break
- 3:30-5:00 p.m. Group Work on Application of Case Studies: The Magnitude of Problem
- 5:00 p.m. Adjournment (evening on own)

Thursday, March 18, 1982

- 8:00-8:05 a.m. Call to Order
*-Mr. Harold Wright,
Virginia Division of Justice and Crime Prevention
Presiding*
- 8:05-9:30 a.m. Group Reports - Problems, Strategies, Recommendations and Future Plans
- 9:30-10:00 a.m. "The Older Victim"
*-Mrs. Lee Pearson,
American Association of Retired Persons*

- 10:00-10:20 a.m. Break
- 10:20-10:50 a.m. "Community Involvement in Crime Prevention"
*-Franklin E. White
Secretary of Public Safety*
- 10:50-11:20 a.m. Conference Summary and Evaluation
- 11:20 a.m. Adjournment

Appendix B
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March 16 - 18, 1982

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Appendix C

Materials Presented By

Mary Beth Wilson

GUIDE FOR LOCALIZATION OF CAMPAIGN MATERIALS

It is advisable to have the volunteer advertising agency creating the campaign design the advertisements so that they may be localized.

MEDIUM

SUGGESTIONS

CAR CARDS
24-SHEET OUTDOOR POSTER
2-SHEET PLATFORM POSTER

For these three media, the local chapter may have a "snipe" printed on adhesive stock which gives their name and address.

Application of "snipes" to cards or posters must be done by the transit or outdoor company.

Before proceeding with printing, it would be wise to write or call the transit or outdoor company to make sure that they are willing to do this for you.

It is recommended that you have the "snipe" designed so that it will not cover anything else on the card or poster.

BUSINESS PRESS
CONSUMER MAGAZINES
MAGAZINE NETWORK

Advertisements offered to publishers for national issues of Business Press publications and Consumer Magazines cannot and should not be localized.

However, It may be possible to localize regional editions of publications of this type. To do this, special arrangements must be made with individual publications. Call or write the advertising manager or publisher to obtain advice and to ascertain their willingness to do this.

Also, for regional editions or for national editions, you may be in a position to interest a sponsor for the advertisement. However, this is extremely expensive, and normally the chances of obtaining such sponsorship are slight.

MEDIUM

SUGGESTIONS

COMPANY MAGAZINES
(Employee Publications)

A letter or call to the Magazine Editor may be helpful in making localization arrangements if the publication is issued in regional or local editions when the company has many or widespread locations.

NEWSPAPERS

You may encourage local newspapers to offer the ads for sponsorship by local businesses and civic groups. Localize ads by including the affiliate or chapter address and telephone number in place of national office number and address at the bottom of the ad or place this information in addition to the national office information.

RADIO

There are various methods of localizing radio messages. When the messages are designed to provide time somewhere within the spot ("donut") or at the end of the spot ("tag") for local information, this information can be delivered a) by an announcer in the studio, taped and added to dub of the spots by the station, or b) produced by the local representative inserted into the spots who has dubs made for the stations in the area and delivered by the local representative. These recorded messages are timed accurately to meet requirements of networks and those few stations that prefer not to localize. If the last phrases or sentences of each spot are written so that they can be edited easily, allowing time for the announcer to substitute the name or telephone number of the affiliate or chapter where listeners can get further information, then chapters may be asked to work with local broadcasters and provide the needed information.

MEDIUM

SUGGESTIONS

TELEVISION

As for radio, there are various methods of localizing television.

The slide method is the least expensive but not the most convenient for the station. Other methods are: Film Tag; Tape; Shared ID's.

SLIDE: The film is designed so that either a) the last :05 or more are black with no voice over (if music is used it should fade up or out before the closing :05) or b) the national address is on the left third of the screen for the closing :05 or :10 and the remaining two-thirds of the screen is blank. To localize these spots a slide must be produced and delivered to the local station. At the station the slide will either be inserted at the time of broadcast or at the time the 16mm film is transferred to tape. These films can be run with the tag silent or a local announcer tag can be made. Since sound on film is advanced approximately 26 frames, thus :03½ is allowed for the voice over. The films must be produced in two versions: one with the national identification for use by television networks and in those areas where localization is not possible or desirable, and one that is designed to be localized as described above. Then the spots that are to be localized are mailed to the local representative who then must have slides made for the number of stations in the area and then deliver the spots with the slide and cue sheet to the station's Public Service Director.

MEDIUM:

SUGGESTIONS

TELEVISION (Cont'd)

When an organization has state chapters or affiliates, i.e., one to a state, it is possible to have the slides made in New York and sent directly to the station with the film spot and a cue sheet. However, in this case a visit from a local representative is still extremely important to insure that the slide will be used. Those stations that as a rule transfer the films to tape can, if they agree to do so, add the local information without the use of a slide. For this, exact typed copy is required. If the films are created with the national information on the left of the screen, the slide will have to be designed so that the local information will fit on the right three-quarters.

FILM TAG: A new filmed ending is produced and spliced to the 16mm print which has been designed so that the national tag can be eliminated or added to the spot when it is transferred to tape.

VOICE OVER: A special version of the spots (films) is produced with a silent ending over which the local information will be read by a local announcement or a tape of the announcement will be provided with the appropriate cue sheet.

TAPE: The local representative transfers the 16mm film to tape and includes a locally produced sound or silent ending. Reproductions of the tape are made in the quantity necessary for the area and delivered to the stations.

SHARED ID's: The local address or program name shares a :10 announcement with the station identification. You must provide a slide and copy to the station. Copy may include as many as 13 to 18 words.



Once upon a crime.

It all began about 2 years ago, when a 76 year old man was wounded in his home. The mugger got away, and the crime business was booming.

So the whole neighborhood fought back. Together with the cops, they organized a neighborhood watch program. Now for the last two years, they've been getting together every week—organizing nightly patrols, and making their neighborhood safer.

Need a happy ending? Crime in this neighborhood dropped 50%, and property values doubled.

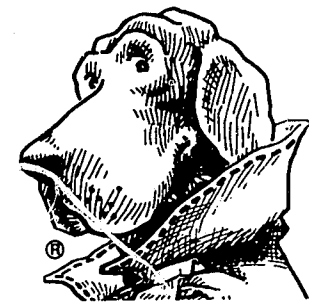
And that's no fairy tale! You can help, too. Write to McGruff, Box 6600, Rockville, Maryland 20850.



McGruff,
The
Crime Dog

TAKE A BITE OUT OF CRIME™

We support the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign.
 We support the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign.
 We support the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign.
 We support the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign.
 We support the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign.



We support the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign.



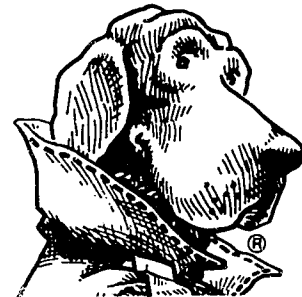
We support the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign.



We support the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign.



We support the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign.



We support the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign.



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We support the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign.
TAKE A BITE OUT OF CRIME™

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TAKE A BITE OUT OF CRIME™

The International Newspaper Advertising & Marketing Executives Advertising Council Public Service Plan

1982 CRIME PREVENTION CAMPAIGN

These newspaper advertisements were prepared by the

Volunteer Agency
 DANCER, FITZGERALD, SAMPLE, INC.

Volunteer Coordinator:
 EDWARD W. DOOLEY
 CITIBANK, N.A.

The recommended insertion schedule for these advertisements, is as follows:

Week of Mar. 7	Ad CP-82-490
Week of Mar. 14	Ad CP-82-491
Week of Mar. 21	Ad CP-82-492
Week of Mar. 28	Ad CP-82-493

THE ADVERTISING COUNCIL, INC.



Thank you for your cooperation



First he rang the doorbell.

Then he broke the door down. His victim, John Petross, was wounded, the crook got away, and the crime business was booming.

So John, his neighbors, and the cops fought back together with a Neighborhood Watch program.

In just two years, crime on John's block dropped 55% and property values doubled. How 'bout that!

Find out what you can do. Call your local police or sheriff, or write to **McGruff, Box 6600, Rockville, Maryland 20850.**

You can help.



TAKE A BITE OUT OF CRIME™

Ad Council ©1981 The Advertising Council, Inc. A message from the Crime Prevention Coalition and the Ad Council



When somebody plays with fire- you get burned.

Some people play with fire for kicks, others for money. Whatever the reason, you get the bill. Your insurance goes up. Your neighborhood falls apart. And people can die.

So don't let the arsonist get away with murder. If you see something suspicious, call the police. Meantime, write to: **McGruff, Box 6600, Rockville, Maryland 20850.**

You can help.



TAKE A BITE OUT OF CRIME™

Ad Council ©1981 The Advertising Council, Inc. A message from the Crime Prevention Coalition and the Ad Council



**It's a quarter to three...
there's no one in the place.**

A quiet street, late at night. And the Gilstraps are visiting in Peoria. That makes it a perfect set-up for Joe, your basic crook.

Bad news for Joe. This neighborhood has a Neighborhood Watch. So the cops are gonna nail that crook.

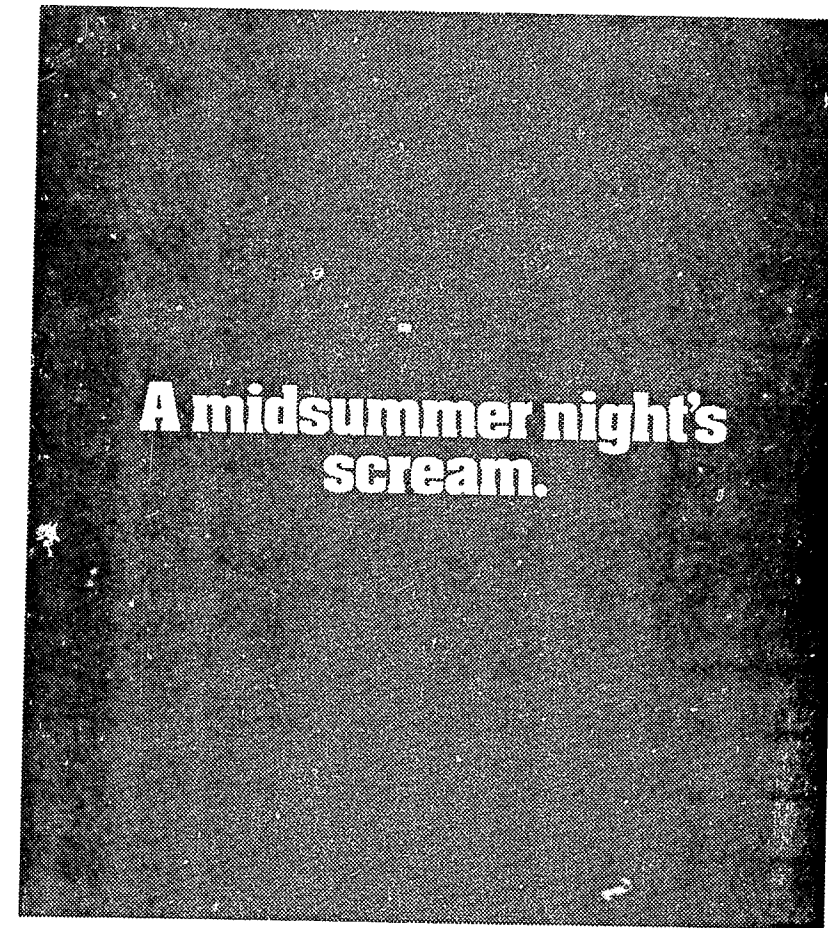
Start a Neighborhood Watch. It's working hard for the Gilstraps. It'll work for you too. Contact your local police or sheriff, or write to: **McGruff, Box 6600, Rockville, Maryland 20850.** You can help.



Ad Council

© 1981 The Advertising Council, Inc.
A message from the Crime Prevention Coalition and the Ad Council.

**TAKE A BITE OUT OF
CRIME™**



**A midsummer night's
scream.**

Rape.

Let's face it, rape is not an easy thing to talk about. In fact, it's pretty easy to ignore. Until it happens to you. Or someone you love. Okay. So maybe you know all about rape.

And maybe you don't. The truth is, day or night, at home, on the street, rape can happen. And the rapist could be someone you know.

So find out now about the basic rules to help prevent this very dangerous crime. Call your local police or sheriff, or write to **McGruff, Box 6600, Rockville, Maryland 20850.**

Learn to protect yourself.

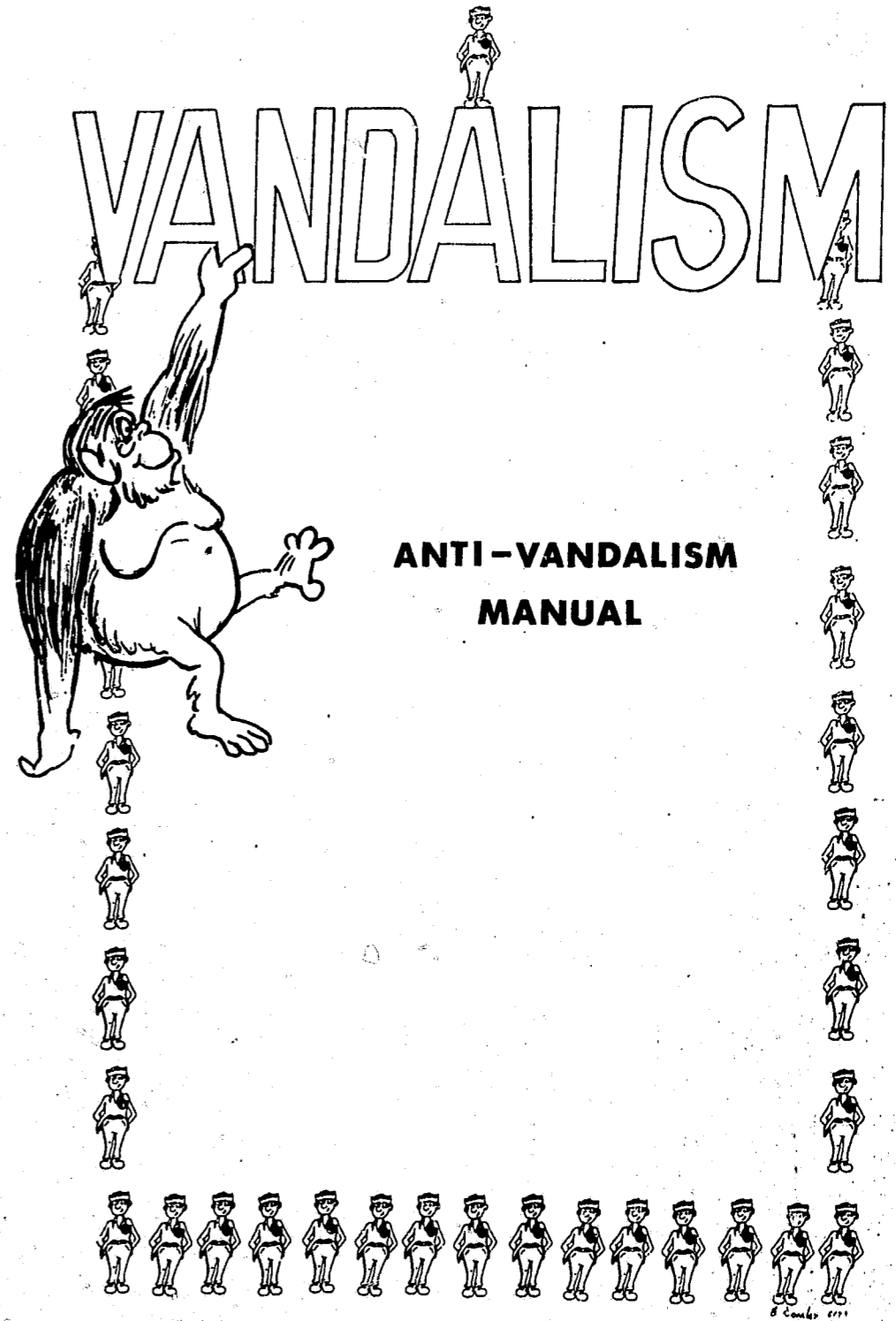


Ad Council

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A message from the Crime Prevention Coalition and the Ad Council.

**TAKE A BITE OUT OF
CRIME™**

Appendix D
Materials Presented By
John Thornburg



**The Mathematics of Vandalism
Or
Randal Wants A Bicycle**

*Does Vandalism affect you?
Does it cost you and your family anything?
Let's Find Out - -*

Randal desperately wants a new 10-Speed bicycle for his birthday. He has saved some money, but he doesn't have enough. His parents don't have enough either at least not this month. Why?

Randal's Father's Salary - Month of May - \$1,000.00

Randal's Father's Expenses - Month of May

Food	\$140.00
House Payment	230.00
Telephone Bill	18.00
Gas Bill	28.00
Electric Bill	65.00
Water Bill	10.00
Insurance (Health, Life, Fire, Auto)	145.00
Auto Expenses (Gas, etc.)	60.00
	<hr/>

(a)

Randal's Father's Taxes, etc. - Month of May

Federal Tax	\$110.00
State Tax	50.00
City Tax	25.00
Social Security	95.00
	<hr/>

(b)

Randal's Father's Total expenses in May were (c) _____ ?

Randal's Father's money left after paying all bills in May (d) _____ ?

With only (d) _____, left for the whole month Randal's Father will not be able to afford to pay some of his bills such as clothing, etc., much less be able to afford to give him any money to help him buy his bicycle. Randal's Father's bills are high. Are they high because of Vandalism? You say no. Why not? Taxes are high; utilities are high; insurance is high.

Does Randal's vandalism eventually cost Randal's Father? Let's see - - -

Food - There is a certain amount of loss cost figured into all food prices. Extra cost is added at the individual grocery for loss, waste, spoilage, etc. Randal goes with his Mother to the grocery quite frequently. He likes to look around and "sample" the goodies - an open package of cookies (Randal likes chocolate chip), a carton of broken eggs (they're fun to break), two candy bars (one in the mouth, one in the pocket.) Does Randal "Vandalize" and shoplift at the grocery?

The loss Randal makes - his family pays for. How much more money would Randal's Father have for the bicycle if Randal left the groceries alone?

May grocery budget	\$140.00
Loss cost at grocery	10%

10% X \$140.00 = (e) _____

House Payment - Randal has a nice house. He has a really super room. Randal enjoys the family room with the air hockey table, but Randal also enjoys playing around housing construction sites. He likes to break windows, put his footprints in the concrete driveways, mess with the paint, etc. Randal's mess costs the housing builders much money to repair. That makes the price higher for the house. Randal doesn't know that his house was "vandalized" before he and his family ever moved in. The family room he enjoys so much had all the windows broken. It cost \$130.00 to have them replaced.

The kitchen of Randal's house was almost destroyed. The disposal quit, trying to dispose of rocks; the oven was filled with paint. It cost \$975.00 to replace the damaged kitchen equipment. All together it cost nearly \$2,000.00 to repair the cost of vandalism to Randal's house, before Randal's family ever moved in. This raised the amount of the house payment by 5%.

5% of \$230.00 = (f) _____

For May, had Randal's house not been vandalized while under construction, Randal's Father's house payment would have been _____ less. Money Randal could have had for his bicycle.

Telephone - The flat rate every month (with no long distance calls) for Randal's phone is \$12.00. Part of this is taxes and part of it is an added operating cost to cover vandalism done to telephones, and telephone company property.

Randal didn't stop to think that he was costing his father money when he stuffed bubble gum into the coin return slot. On the average it costs the telephone company \$46.00 to repair a vandalized phone booth. The average cost to the home phone bill is .02% per month - a seemingly small figure; however, when multiplied by all telephone users - every month - it amounts to a rather large sum.

.02 X \$18.00 = (g) _____

Gas, Electric, Water - Whether or not Randal realizes it, his parents pay for public utility vandalism. Those street lights Randal broke with rocks last summer; the fire hydrant he opened - all that water down the drain; the time Randal used a rock and scraped the side of the Gas Company Service truck. His parents paid for that; they also pay for everyone else's vandalism, too.

May's Utility Bills Amounted to:

Gas	\$ 28.00
Electric	65.00
Water	10.00
	<u>\$103.00</u>

At a minimum of 1% per company for vandalism loss, 3% of the total utility bill is?

$3\% \times \$103.00 = (h)$ _____

More dollars Randal could have had for his bicycle.

Insurance - The major costs pertaining to vandalism which Randal's father has to pay on his insurance are for auto insurance and homeowner's insurance.

Everytime someone damages an auto, steals a C.B. radio, or everytime Randal sprays paint on a car, or breaks a windshield throwing rocks or eggs, Randal's father's auto insurance rates will eventually rise to cover other people's losses.

The same is true with homeowner's insurance.

Taxes - Taxes are increased to cover vandalism, too. City and state taxes help pay for schools and other public services.

When Randal cuts a school bus seat, or writes on the classroom walls it costs to repair his damage.

Randal's father's city and state taxes for the month of May are \$75.00. If the percentage of tax money used for vandalism loss is 7%, how much more money would Randal have had for his bicycle?

$7\% \times \$75.00 = (i)$ _____

Adding all of the Vandalism related money which Randal's father had to spend during May amounts to?

(j) _____

Multiply the figure you reached for May by 12, see how much vandalism costs Randal's family in a year:

$12 \times j = (k)$ _____

And the next time you decide to "mess around" stop before you do and think about how much you might be costing yourself!

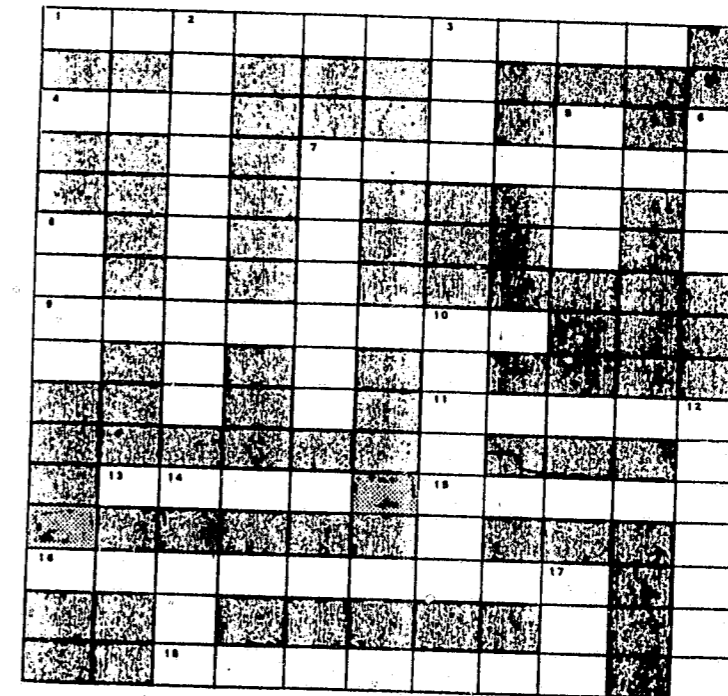
PUZZLE NUMBER 1

ACROSS

1. Parks and _____ Department.
4. _____ and I won't cause vandalism.
7. Vandalism in our country doesn't cost a million dollars a year, it causes more than a _____ dollars each year.
9. Little _____ should have love and discipline.
11. When frustrated, we show _____.
13. Obey all _____.
15. Recreation at the _____ is fun.
16. _____ are young people who sometimes let their friends influence them.
18. Let's go see a movie at the _____.

DOWN

2. Giving advice is called _____.
3. _____ authorities when you witness vandalism.
5. Take _____ to make wise decisions.
6. Do you _____ if your friends obey the law?
7. Having nothing to do may cause _____, which may lead to vandalism.
8. It is always best to _____ doors, garages and windows.
10. Teach by your own _____.
12. _____ the law and other people's property.
14. An _____ student can often prevent _____.
17. _____ is a title of respect.



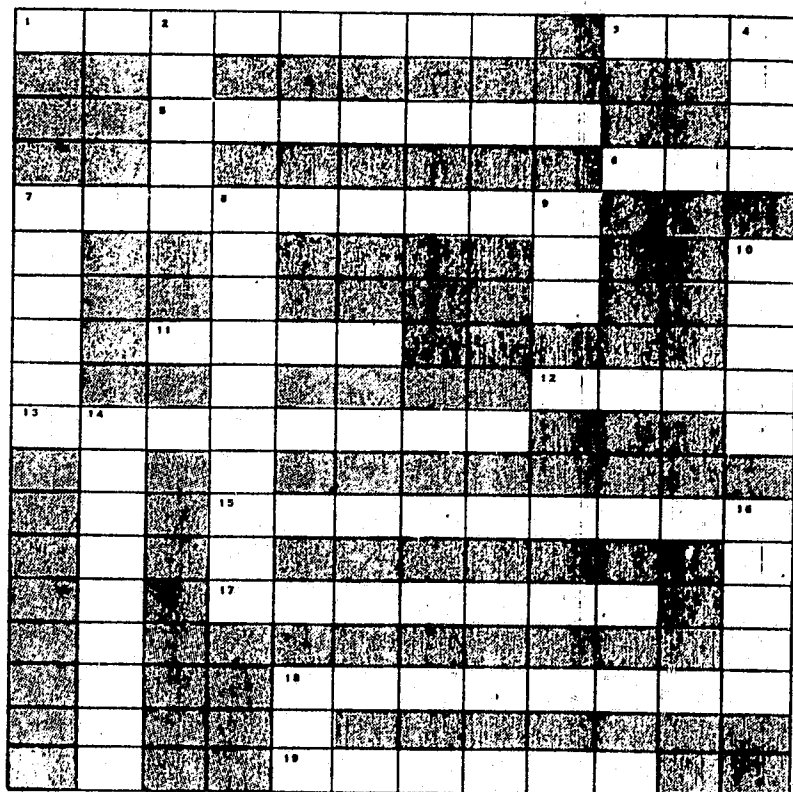
PUZZLE NUMBER 2

ACROSS

1. Words written on public property.
3. Initials for Vandalism Abatement Program.
5. \$158,520 of damage done to these public buildings in Fayette County during the past three years.
6. There is no _____ at being Inconsiderate.
7. Malicious mischief to someone's property is called _____.
11. _____ "Goose" Givens.
12. Don't accept someone's _____ to cause vandalism.
13. _____ of incidents of vandalism are reported in this country each year.
15. Often farm _____ is also vandalized.
17. Property damage causes _____ headaches.
18. These places of worship are often profanely vandalized.
19. Wanton destruction causes waste and _____.

DOWN

2. When vandals burn property it is called _____.
4. I must do my _____ to prevent vandalism.
7. An innocent person who is vandalized is called a _____.
8. An object on a train track may cause the train's _____.
9. Vandalism didn't make the English teacher angry; it made him _____.
10. Lex-Tran _____ were vandalized to the tune of \$9,000 last year.
14. More than 4,500 cases or _____ were reported in Fayette County last year.
16. Money used to repair damage to public property comes from our federal and state _____.
18. The taxi _____ companies are vandalized, too.



ANTI-VANDALISM QUIZ

How much of an expert are you about the facts of vandalism? Take the quiz. Check your rating. Will you be a SUPER STAR or a BURNT OUT COMET?

1. Vandalism is: (a) the deliberate and pointless damage to property; (b) willful violence; (c) indifference to crime.
2. The national cost per year because of vandalism is: (a) \$200,000,000; (b) \$1,000,000,000; (c) \$1,000,000.
3. Most vandalism is done by: (a) a group of youngsters; (b) two youngsters; (c) an individual.
4. More and more the Courts are: (a) Talking harshly to vandals; (b) Giving offenders a second and third chance; (c) prosecuting and punishing vandalism offenders.
5. During 1966-67, Lex-Tran had 218 bus seats cut. The cost of repair was \$6,597 and labor cost for repair was \$3,306. The total vandalism cost was: (a) \$12,506; (b) \$9,903; (c) \$15,903.
6. Vandalism to the Fayette County Schools for the past three years cost \$42,494 and \$43,541 and \$72,536. The total three-year cost is: (a) \$150,000; (b) \$158,571; or (c) \$243,571.
7. A total of 2,473 cases of vandalism were reported in Fayette County during 1975. In 1976, 2,185 cases were reported. The total for the two year period was: (a) 4,658 (b) 2,658; or (c) 3,648.
8. Most vandals are (a) grade school children; (b) teenagers; (c) college students.
9. Most people vandalize because (a) they want things they can't afford; (b) they enjoy destroying property; (c) they are frustrated and bored.
10. Damage to public property caused by vandalism is paid for by: (a) donations; (b) taxpayers; (c) The Police Department.
11. The local telephone company reported a total of \$134,000 damages to: (a) telephone wires; (b) vandalized coin telephones; (c) vandalized buildings during the past year.
12. One railroad company spent over \$170,000 last year for: (a) broken glass; (b) derailments; (c) injury to train personnel.

Teachers' Guide for
 "Which Way Will I Go?"
 A Vandalism Abatement Program

This booklet was written to help students become aware that vandalism destroys personal property, school property and community property. Its purpose is to provide opportunities for students to understand how harmful and destructive vandalism is.

Students may either work through the booklet on their own, or the teacher can direct the activities.

Answers for pages 6 and 9 appear below. These pages relate to antonyms and identifying parts of speech. Therefore, they could be used as language art lessons.

BLANKETY BLANKS!

Victor Vandall is out to get Randal. His mean, mousy, mediocre mind will stop at nothing short of landing Randal in juvenile court. Victor's vivid, vicious descriptions of vandalizing pranks began to sound like fun to Randal.

Ah-ha! Just in time, along comes . . . Captain Vap! Taking Randal aside he reminds him of these important facts. He whispers, "VANDALISM DESTROYS PROPERTY. VANDALISM COSTS PARENTS ADDITIONAL TAX DOLLARS. VANDALISM MAKES YOU SEEM UNTRUSTWORTHY, UNCARING AND UNINTELLIGENT. VANDALISM IS FOR LOSERS ONLY."

"Listen Victor," says Randal, "I've got a better idea. I'm going to call some friends, and we'll ride bicycles, play baseball, listen to neat music, -- then we might take swimming lessons at the 'Y', go to the library -- and tomorrow we'll see that neat space movie, make a pizza and volunteer to help with a community project, and then the next day we'll . . ."

"Anti-Vandalism" with
 Antonyms

1. increase
2. improve
3. enemy
4. good deed
5. help
6. interest
7. friendship
8. freedom
9. relaxation
10. vandalize

Vandalism Game
 (Pages 7 and 8)

Dice for the game can be made by distributing sugar cubes and having students put the correct number of dots on each side (one die is needed per student). Students can also color their game with magic markers, crayons, etc.

McDonald's Coupon

On the back of each booklet is a coupon for a McDonald's Hamburger and Coke. COUPONS MUST BE VALIDATED BY TEACHERS IN ORDER TO BE REDEEMED BY STUDENTS.

Class Activities

I. Open Ended Sentences

Directions: From roll paper or construction paper make five posters with one of the following phrases on each poster. Tape these up around the room. Students can write their reactions to any or all of the phrases.

- Vandalism is ...
- When I see someone destroying something that belongs to someone else ...
- Kids vandalize because ...
- The one thing I would do to stop vandalism is ...
- Graffiti is ...

Vandalism is ...

II. Limericks

The students can write limericks about vandalism and read them to the class. Below are some limericks to use as beginning examples.

There once was a vandal, named Randal;
 He wasn't afraid of a scandal

Whenever you see Captain Vap
 Helping Randal get out of a trap,

We need to watch Victor, the Vandal,
 He may leave the print of his sandal

III. Story Starters

- A. Students may choose one of the story starters and complete it as a creative writing activity.
- B. The class can be divided into groups. They would collectively decide how the incidents should end and then role-play the story for the class.

You are a judge. A case has been brought before you of continuous littering on the highway. A fine of \$500 has previously been paid by the offender and evidently done no good. What would you do now?

You are a school bus driver. You are really proud of your bus. One afternoon you notice a seat has been slit. What would you do? Would you find out who had done it? Would you do anything to them?

You are a principal. A student is in your office who was caught writing on the bathroom wall and stopping up the commode. How would you deal with this situation?

You are a builder. When you come to work one Monday morning you see that over the weekend a brick has been thrown through a window and spray paint has been used on the garage door. What would your reaction be? What would you do?

Jeremy and three of his friends went to the park for ball practice. They like to go early so they have time for some extra practice. As they come around the side of the ball field, they see two boys who quit the team spraying paint on the back of the dugout. Jeremy and his friends

While playing hide and seek one evening, Willie and Jerry decided they would hide in the unfinished house down the street. They can't see very well inside and don't notice the hole in the floor. Willie and Jerry

Sally and Susie were looking at some make-up in the store. They see a friend of theirs at the jewelery counter. Before they can call to her, they see her put a necklace in her pocket and start out of the store. Sally and Susie

When Mandy goes into the restroom, she sees Ellie writing on the wall with a crayon. Mandy

The cafeteria serves grapes with the lunch and several people have decided they would throw the grapes at each other. Dan wants to eat his, but he doesn't want the others to think he's "chicken." Dan

IV. Additional Suggestions

- 1. Discuss types of vandalism students have seen.
- 2. Have teams of students role play situations involving Captain Vap, Victor Vandal, Randal and two friends.
- 3. Have students look for articles in the newspaper concerning vandalism.
- 4. Draw editorial cartoon about vandalism.
- 5. Have an Un-Vandal Day! Students can collect litter, remove graffiti from walls, furniture and scrape up chewing gum from under desks.

V. Situational Cartoons

Duplicate the cartoon page and have students fill in "blurbs." The more thoughtful ones may be cut out and pasted on a "Which Way Would You Go?" bulletin board. The cartoons may also be exchanged and discussed in small groups.

* * * * *

The Anti-Vandalism Program is a cooperative effort of the Fayette County Schools, Associated General Contractors, Construction Employees Association, Southern Railroad System, Lex-Tran, General Telephone, McDonald's and the Lexington Fayette Urban County Division of Police.

Teaching materials developed by:

- Officer Mary Pritchett - Lexington Fayette Urban County Division of Police
- Peggy Philips - Cardinal Valley Elementary School
- Rosemary Messmer - Dixie Elementary School
- Carol Vaughan - Breckinridge Elementary School

and directed by:

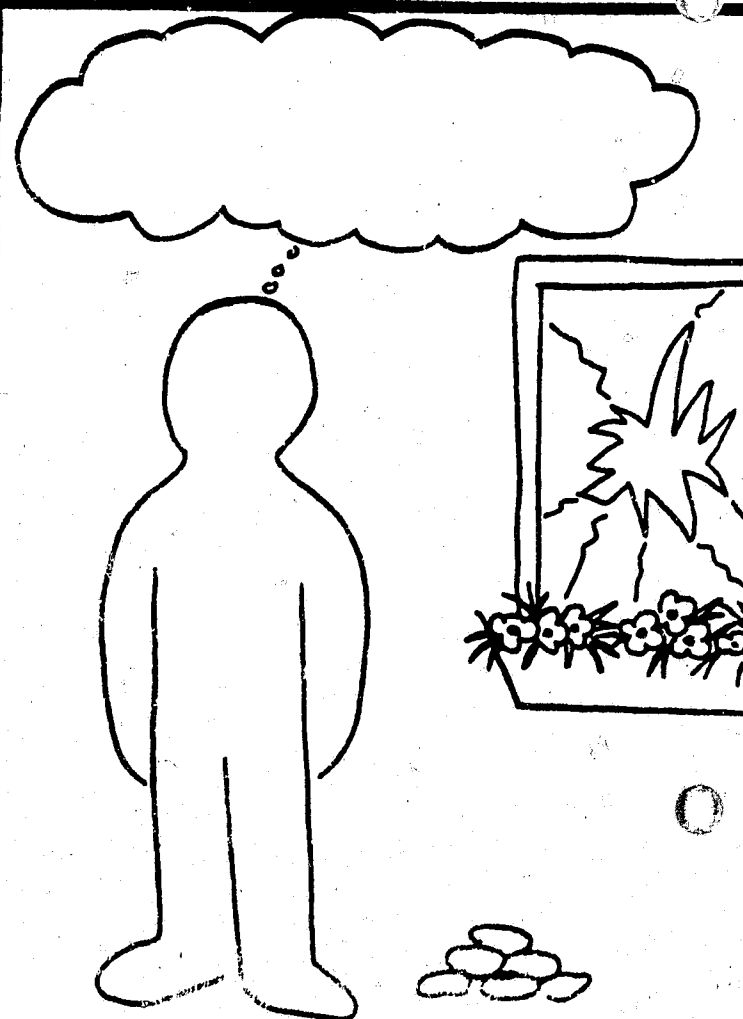
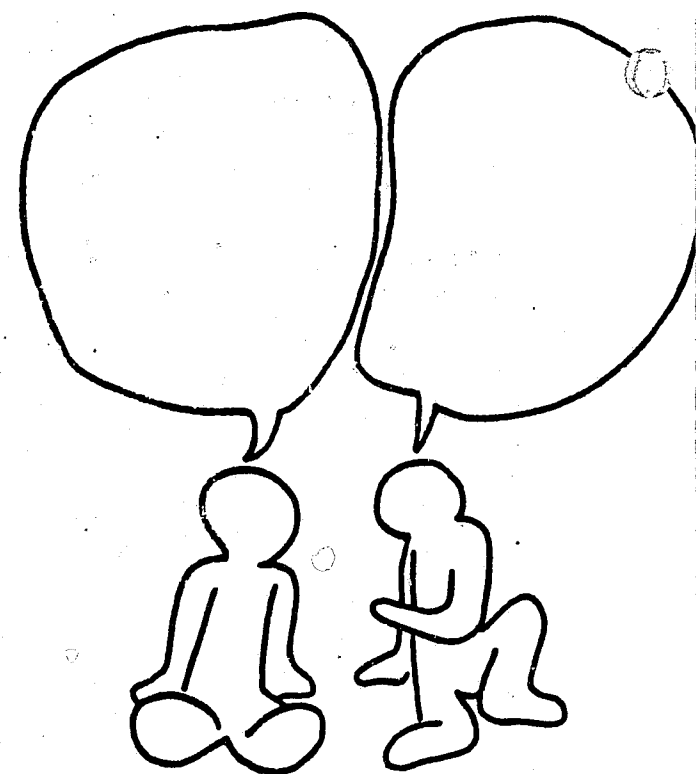
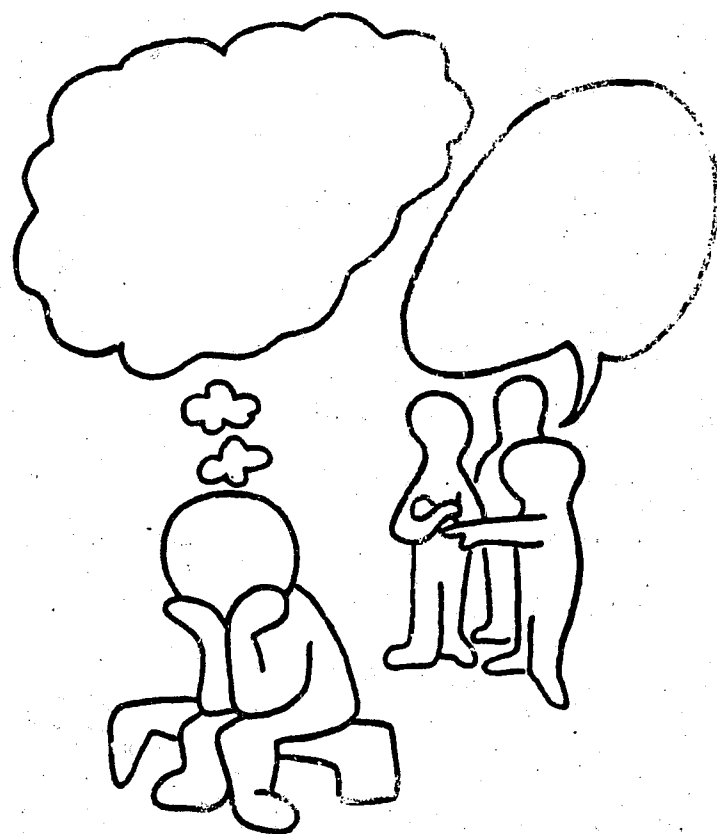
Nawanna B. Fairchild - Elementary Career Education Consultant Fayette County Schools

and edited by:

Dr. Kenneth N. Kron, Career Education Consultant Fayette County Schools

Illustrated by Connie Murphy

* * * * *



Appendix E
Materials Presented By
Pat Harris

GOOD IDEAS FOR YOUR VANDALISM PREVENTION PROGRAM...

FROM REALTORS WHO'VE BEEN INVOLVED

GREATER MIDDLETOWN, CT - Encouraged all board members to use anti-vandalism slogans in their own advertising during Vandalism Prevention Week. The slogan they used was: "Nobody Wins. Everybody loses. Help Prevent Vandalism." . . . the local newspaper published the board's survey findings on vandalism in the community. . . the board supplied the vandalism film for use in the police department's "Youth and the Law" program in area schools. . . local banks made cash contributions toward the poster contest prizes. . . WCNX donated one-year free broadcast time for vandalism prevention spot announcements.

FARGO, ND - Ran an ad, using a photo of a home in the community which had been vandalized with a caption, "HOW COULD THIS HAPPEN?". . . identified the board as a source for programs, information on developing a community-wide action plan.

BLOOMFIELD, GLENN RIDGE, NUTLEY, BELLEVILLE, NJ - Invited police and school officials of each town to the board office to preview the vandalism film. . . monthly reports on the cost of vandalism are made in the newspaper. . . after film is shown in schools, it is followed by a discussion between youngsters, a police officer, fireman, insurance agent and a REALTOR. . . in many cases writing assignments concerning school vandalism are given to students or there is further class discussion.

GREATER SPRINGFIELD, MA - Contacted juvenile court judges in the area to ask if they'd be interested in exploring alternatives to school suspension and institutionalization of offenders. The response was an emphatic "YES."

KANSAS CITY, KS - Operated a public information booth in the main mall of the largest shopping center from 12 noon to 9:00 p.m. for a week to help increase public awareness of vandalism: what is it, who does it, where it happens, who pays for it and what can be done on family and community levels to reduce it. . . to reinforce program message, large newspaper ads were repeated on posters.

GREATER FALL RIVER, MA - Sponsored a vandalism prevention display in a Mall. . . used a bright orange bumper sticker with a message that vandalism costs everyone money.

WILMINGTON, NC - Board members were interviewed at the site of a vandalized home, giving added impact to the launching of the board's multi-faceted approach to reducing vandalism. Program included Neighborhood Watch; slogan and poster contests; production of a television spot; and working toward a Youth Jury system in the schools.

CENTRAL BERGEN COUNTY, NJ - Planned a publicity campaign at the beginning of the school year. . .worked closely with the police department. . .film was shown in schools, at the public library and to PTAs and service organizations in the county. . .whenever the film was shown to adults, there was at least one member of the Make America Better committee on hand to explain REALTOR concern and involvement in the vandalism prevention effort.

SALINA, KS - Developed its own slide/tape presentation, "Homer and Bill Fight the Vandals" for use with elementary school children.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY, NJ - Began compiling a list of successful vandalism prevention programs in area schools. . . invited school administrators to share information. . .when list is completed it will be circulated to all school administrators. . . board had week prior to Halloween designated "Vandalism Prevention Week". . .members displayed poster contest entries in their office windows.

MANCHESTER, CT - Bookings for the film are made through the board office and one of its members always accompanies the film. . .many schools have tied showing of the film to a clean-up day for the school afterwards. . . before film is shown audience is advised that a discussion will follow; that everyone's ideas are needed if the problem of vandalism is to be solved. . . Channel 3 invited the chairman and poster contest winner to be guests on morning talk show. . .television station retained some of the posters for use in public service announcements. Manchester is also considering a "Teen of the Month" program to recognize good deeds of teenagers and a clinic for adults on keeping property in good condition since poorly maintained property is a more likely target for vandals.

NEW JERSEY ASSOCIATION - State MAB chairman collected clippings on vandalism from local papers and forwarded them to board MAB chairman to encourage local efforts, to reinforce the fact that the program was badly needed, to provide a source of names of others interested in working on problem solution.

UTAH ASSOCIATION - Public television station ran the film twice daily during Vandalism Prevention Week. . .each school district in the state was visited by a REALTOR during the week. . .worked closely with PTA. Posters were displayed on the outside of buses and in all 7-Eleven stores.

MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION - A "vandalized" dollhouse served as a prop when the Governor proclaimed Vandalism Prevention Week in Massachusetts. . .the same idea has been used successfully in Connecticut in store-window display . . .and could be used for a parade float or county fair booth, as well.

COLORADO ASSOCIATION - Enlisted community support for the REALTOR vandalism prevention program, by first inviting police, school and church representatives to regional premieres of the Association film, "The Handwriting on the Wall."

CONNECTICUT ASSOCIATION - To help cut down on red tape, the State MAB Committee is working to have the REALTOR vandalism program listed as "approved" for all Connecticut schools by the State Board of Education.

NORTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION - Anticipates distribution of National's public service television spot announcement on vandalism to additional local stations. Educational television station has scheduled the Association film, too.

END