

Youth gangs are spreading their violent lifestyle and drug trafficking from inner cities to suburban and rural areas.

School Safety

UPDATE

Gang membership crosses cultural, geographic bounds

Although youth gangs have been a part of American life since the early 18th century, today's gangs pose a greater threat to public safety and order than at any time in recent history. Youth gangs, which at one time had primarily a social basis for their organization and existence, now are motivated by violence, extortion, intimidation, and the illegal trafficking of drugs and weapons. Today's gangs are better organized, remain active for longer periods of time, have access to sophisticated weaponry, and are much more mobile.

Recent estimates reveal that New York has about 50 gangs with 5,000 members; Chicago has 125 gangs with 12,500 members; Dallas has 225 gangs; and Los Angeles has more than 900 gangs with about 100,000 members.

Miami reports a 1,000 percent increase in gangs and gang membership during the past five years. In Los Angeles alone, nearly 700 gang-related killings occurred in 1990, and preliminary figures for 1991 indicate a continuing increase.

Youth gangs are not simply a big-city or inner-city problem, nor are they a problem of a particular race or culture. Gang membership crosses all eth-

nic and racial boundaries. Gangs also are spreading rapidly to a host of midsize and smaller cities. Suburban and rural communities provide attractive alternatives for recruiting members, marketing drugs and offering safety from rival gangs.

Although various regions of the country may have differing definitions for gang membership, a good working descriptor for a gang is: A group of three or more individuals with a unique name, identifiable marks or symbols who claim a territory or turf, who associate on a regular basis, and who engage in criminal or antisocial behavior.

Schools become involved with youth gangs for several reasons. Since younger gang members and most potential gang members attend school, it has become a prime recruiting ground. Gang members who go to school often stake out specific areas as their turf, which can lead to violence on the campus. In one Los Angeles high school, a local gang claimed a specific public telephone booth as its turf. When a non-gang member used it, the ensuing argument was settled by a gun, resulting in a student's death. Following this incident, 35 students withdrew from the school because of fear.

Gang members involved with selling drugs can find a natural market outlet at schools for their wares. One gang member even said, "The reason I go to school is to sell drugs." Another student was asked: "Do you have a drug problem in your school?" She replied, "No, I can get all the drugs I want."

Fees also are extorted by gang members from other students for the opportunity to use certain school facilities, to walk to and from school, or for the privilege of protection. One Asian gang in San Francisco was charging a certain restaurant owner \$1,000 per month simply for protection. Several

COVER STORY

gangs are well-organized in this regard and have established clear guidelines for their protection racket.

Schools can do a number of things to reduce the level of gang activity on campus. A vibrant extracurricular program can give bored students other things to do with their time rather than joining gangs. Most importantly, administrators should establish clear behavior guidelines that specifically prohibit gang activity and encourage responsible citizenship. Several school districts forbid wearing gang paraphernalia or apparel that identifies a student as a gang member. Sometimes just wearing the wrong colors can place a youngster in jeopardy, as in Indianapolis, where a 13-year-old student was shot while riding the school bus.

Model discipline and dress policies are crucial. More and more school districts are implementing model dress codes that clarify and define acceptable appearance standards. Great care must be taken in creating such guidelines to maintain the delicate balance between an individual's First Amendment right to free expression and the school's responsibility to provide a safe and secure educational environment.

The Inglewood (California) Unified School District's dress code prohibits "any apparel, jewelry, accessory, notebook or manner of grooming which, by virtue of its color, arrangement, trademark or any other attribute, denotes membership in such a group that advocates drug use or exhibits behaviors that interfere with the normal and orderly operation of a school."

While the language of this policy is instructive, it is only offered as one possible approach. All policies and procedures should be reviewed by the district's legal counsel to insure propriety, fairness and consistency with other laws. Adopting another district's policy, as opposed to adapting it to local needs, can cause serious problems.

Students, parents, law enforcement, the courts and local community leaders must be involved in the process of developing a unique gang prevention and intervention plan unique to their locale. Timing also is a critical factor. Imagine the public relations impact if a school administration announces in September — right after mom and dad have purchased their child's new wardrobe — that certain colors or dress styles will not be tolerated.

Graffiti removal is another critical component. The San Diego Unified School District has a graffiti-removal team that works 24 hours a day to remove immediately any gang symbols or vandalism which may affect the school's posi-

tive climate. "Read, record and remove" are the 3 R's of graffiti eradication. Always photograph and record any graffiti that you find on campus. It could be an important factor in resolving other school crimes or tracking criminal trends on campus.

More than a form of vandalism, graffiti serves as a message board that often will tip off educators, law enforcers and rival gangs about things "going down" in the community. A log book, as well as a glossary of gang terms and definitions, should be maintained in each community.

The San Diego Unified School District also has designed a special parent letter that has been translated into Spanish, Vietnamese, Hmong and several other languages so that parents can be accurately informed in their native language about their child's activities. Parents should be suspicious if their children come home wearing new types of clothing, or if they insist on wearing the same style or color of clothing each day. New, unexplained amounts of money also should raise questions from parents.

Providing adequate support and protection for victims of gang-related crime is critical. If students or staff members do not feel safe in reporting gang crimes, then the situation will only worsen. In-service training and gang counseling services can offer a sense of support.

One teacher, after attending an in-service training session on gang prevention in a major urban center, said she was embarrassed to have unknow-

ingly been supporting the gang mentality. She said that she was going to change the name of the goldfish kept in her class, who was called "Homegirl," a common gang term for girls. Another teacher was unknowingly providing supervision, tools, instruction and materials in a wood shop class to assist a student in routing out his gang's name on a piece of lumber.

For gang-suppression strategies to work effectively, common myths about gangs need to be dispelled. Just as the two teachers mentioned above were oblivious that they were lending their support to gangs, all concerned need to be informed about the realities of gangs and of the gang mentality. The following list of gang myths was furnished by Lorne Krammer, chief of police in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Myth #1 — The majority of street gang members are juveniles. Juveniles — those who are 18 years or younger — actually compose a minority of gang membership. In Los Angeles County, juveniles represent only about 20 percent of gang members. Across the nation, the tenure of gang membership is increasing from as early as 9 to 10 years up

Administrators should establish clear behavior guidelines that specifically prohibit gang activity....

COVER STORY

to more than 40 years. Money, drugs and lax juvenile laws each are key factors in this transition to attract kids to gangs at younger ages.

Myth #2 — The majority of gang-related crimes involve gangs vs. gangs. The reverse actually is true. In terms of gang-related homicides, more than half the time, innocent victims with no gang affiliation are killed or assaulted.

Myth #3 — All street gangs are turf-oriented. Some gangs may not claim any specific turf, while other gangs may operate in multiple locations or even in very unsuspecting small cities. One Asian gang that operated crime rings from Florida to California had its headquarters in a small Pennsylvania town of less than 4,500 residents.

Myth #4 — Females are not allowed to join gangs. Females are joining gangs in record numbers and often are extremely violent. In times past, females were thought of simply as mules — transporters of weapons or drugs — or as innocent bystanders. Females now make up about 5 percent of gang members and this is increasing.

Myth #5 — Gang weapons usually consist of chains, knives and tire irons. Perhaps brass knuckles, knives and chains were the key weapons in the gangs of yesteryear, but today uzis, AK-47s and semi-automatic firepower are the weapons of choice.

Myth #6 — All gangs have one leader and are tightly structured. Most gangs are loosely-knit groups and likely will have several leaders. If one member is killed, other potential gang leaders seem to be waiting in the wings.

Myth #7 — Graffiti is merely an art form. Graffiti is much more than an art form. It is a message that proclaims the presence of the gang and offers a challenge to rivals. Graffiti serves as a form of intimidation and control — an instrument of advertising.

Myth #8 — One way to cure gang membership is by locking the gang member away. Incarceration and rehabilitation of hard-core gang members has not proven effective. Changing criminal behavior patterns is difficult. Prisons often serve as command centers and institutions of higher learning for ongoing gang-related crime. Often prisoners are forced to take sides with one group or another simply for protection.

Myth #9 — Gangs are a law enforcement problem. Gangs are a problem for everyone. Communities need to develop systemwide programs to effectively address the gang problem in their areas.

Not merely a school problem either, gangs are a community problem and a national challenge. Responding to gangs requires a systematic, comprehensive and collaborative approach that incorporates prevention, intervention and suppression strategies. While each strategy has a spe-

cific vision and pressing mandate, the greatest hope is on the side of prevention, for only by keeping children from joining gangs in the first place will we be able to halt the rising tide of terror and violence that gangs represent.

Police give tips for parents, educators to identify possible gang members

Parents and school administrators often do not want to admit that their children or their students are involved in gang activity because they believe it makes them look bad, or they simply may not want to admit gang participation. Police agencies in Ventura County, California, use 15 criteria for identifying youths as gang members. These guidelines also are useful for parents and educators. The criteria include:

- Having gang tattoos
- Wearing gang garb that could include the color of clothing, types of clothing, head covering or methods of grooming
- Displaying gang markings or slogans on personal property or clothing
- Possessing literature that indicates gang membership
- Admitting gang membership
- Being arrested with known gang members
- Attending functions sponsored by the gang or known gang members
- Obtaining information from a reliable informant
- Getting statements from relatives identifying the youth as a gang member
- Receiving indication from other law enforcement agencies that a youth is a gang member
- Exhibiting behavior fitting police profiles of gang-related drug dealing
- Being stopped by police with a known gang member
- Loitering, riding or meeting with a gang member
- Selling or distributing drugs for a known gang member
- Helping a known gang member commit a crime

It only takes exhibiting one of these characteristics for a youth to be considered a gang wanna-be or hanger-on. Two of these can result in a youth being labeled an associate gang member. Displaying five or more of these attributes can cause police to label someone as a hard-core gang member.

Police, educators work to counter gang violence

Oklahoma gangs on the move

An intelligence report by the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics has stated that black youth gangs are growing at an alarming rate in Oklahoma cities and also are spreading into rural areas of the state. The report was prepared during the last 10 months and is a preliminary analysis of street gang activity by Crips and Bloods, two California-based gangs whose membership has migrated to Oklahoma and many other areas nationwide.

The report links the movement of gangs within Oklahoma to the influx of Los Angeles-based gang members into the state's metropolitan areas. Their influence, lifestyles, use of violence, and knowledge about marketing crack cocaine has spread quickly to mid-sized Oklahoma towns with black communities. Gang-related shootings have been reported in Elk City, Frederick, Hugo and Lawton. Ardmore police also report an increase in gang activity.

Gang membership estimates for Oklahoma City range from a high of 9,000 members to the report's conservative estimate of 3,500. An alarming 250 drive-by shootings have been reported in Oklahoma City in the last 22 months, resulting in 14 fatalities. The figures for Tulsa are similar.

The report focused on black gangs since they do "the lion's share of drug trafficking," said agency spokesman Scott Rowland. But the report indicates the existence of white, Hispanic and Asian gangs within the state as well.

Security tightens at athletic events

Pinellas County, Florida, school officials recently moved football games up 90 minutes to counter violence and vandalism at athletic events. The action was taken after a 12-year-old girl was hit by a .38-caliber bullet following a game. The shot was fired by a youth on a bicycle who told police he thought a gang was coming after him.

Los Angeles school officials also are re-evaluating security at athletic events after gunfire halted a football match.

Two students were hit by ricocheting bullets during the final minute of a game between Dorsey and Crenshaw high schools. Witnesses said that 10 to 15 people fired at each other across the field, although authorities later concluded that the shots were fired from the street next to the stadium. About 100 players and coaches dropped to the ground and the crowd of 1,000 fled before the game was called off.

The shooting resulted even though school officials had taken several security measures to help prevent such an incident. The game was played at 3 p.m. instead of the traditional 8 p.m. because of a history of problems between the two schools. Fans also waited in long lines to get into the game as police officers frisked everyone for weapons.

Sid Thompson, deputy superintendent of the Los Angeles Unified School District, said that they will try to beef up security on a major thoroughfare at the entrance to the stadium. The open design of the facility makes it impossible to keep gang members away during games.

Gang intervention program developed

The National Youth Gang Suppression and Intervention Program, a cooperative research and development project between the U. S. Department of Justice's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the University of Chicago's School of Social Service Administration, has been developing gang intervention models and technical assistance materials, including a manual for the implementation of key model ideas.

Models and accompanying manuals include approaches and guidelines for local community planning and the mobilization of agency and citizen efforts, with specific models for police, prosecution, judges, probation, corrections, parole, schools, employment, community-based youth agencies and grassroots organizations. For more information, contact Dr. Irving A. Spergel, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, 969 East 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637, 312/702-5879.

Curfews aimed at curbing crime

In an attempt to curb increasing juvenile crime, the city of El Paso, Texas, has adopted a curfew. Beginning November 8, youths 18 and younger and their parents can be charged up to \$500 for violations of the curfew that will be in effect from 11 p.m. to 6 a.m.

The El Paso curfew, as well as curfews in other cities, has drawn criticism from the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). A similar curfew in Dallas, Texas, currently is being challenged in court by the ACLU, several teens and their families.

Dean increases security without additional funds

The idea of beefing up a school's existing security capabilities without increasing the number of security officers or the financial resources of the department may seem like a fairy tale to many. Alfred W. Dean is by no means "one of the many." He has created a very real program that enhances the security of Philadelphia schools without increasing the budget.

Dean is director of the Office of Security Operations for the Philadelphia school district. The Philadelphia district is believed to be the fourth largest district in the country. In addition, many of its schools, which encompass a 125-square-mile area, are located in extremely volatile sections of the city.

A security vacuum was being created within the Philadelphia schools as a result of crisis situations springing up throughout the district. When a crisis situation arose at one school, the security officers from a neighboring school were called in to help control the situation. But removing officers from one school to respond to the crisis situation of another did not prove to be the most effective solution. Schools that offered their security officers found their own safety greatly at risk. At first glance, the simple solution was to increase the number of officers at each school. However, a lack of funds necessitated a more innovative approach.

"Overall, our philosophy regarding school security is to be proactive — not simply to react to problems, but to anticipate them to ensure the safety of students and staff, and the protection of schools and facilities," Dean commented.

Dean believes in creative management — managers must rely on their immediate resources to bring about the most productive results. He was convinced that reappportioning — not expanding his existing staff — was a more prudent solution to the security problem facing the Philadelphia schools.

From his existing security department, Dean formed a task force of 14 officers to serve as a response team that could be called to any crisis in the school district. The members of the task force were chosen on the basis of their intelligence, experience and motivation.

Alfred W. Dean

The strength of this rapid-response team lies with its high level of visibility and its ability to quickly mobilize to diffuse crisis situations at varying locations throughout the district. To date, the task force has experienced overwhelming success. Previously, the district's security force only was able to cover about 50 percent of the schools on a daily basis. The task force has enabled the remainder of the schools to be secured.

Dean always has been one to assess "the writing on the walls," but he never has been one to accept it. Such has been the case with the city's incessant graffiti problem. Dean established the Anti-Graffiti Network in 1984, making it increasingly difficult for gangs to stamp their painted identification on the walls in and around Philadelphia schools. Network members, school personnel

and, more appropriately, the perpetrators themselves are responsible for the removal of gang graffiti as soon as it appears. The job begins with the removal of the graffiti using a high-pressure process, followed by the application of a graffiti-resistant, clear-coating seal.

This kind of project, Dean stresses, must be undertaken by both school officials and parents in the community. This cooperative effort involves not only the restoration of the walls, but also the patrolling of areas which recently have been restored to ensure that gangs do not reapply the graffiti. Dean commented that the battle will continue to be waged on a day-to-day basis, but that Philadelphia has established control of a problem that once seemed insurmountable.

Armed with innovative ideas as well as the courage and tenacity to see them through to completion, Dean is making a profound difference with the safety of a school district that, at one time, may have been written off.

"Our philosophy regarding school security is to be proactive — not simply to react to problems, but to anticipate them..."

Legal tools, statutes prove effective in fighting gangs

Community, police unite against gangs

The Los Angeles City Attorney's Office has developed the use of the injunction as a tool in the fight against gang activity. The legal procedure known as Civil Gang Abatement addresses the public nuisance created by gangs engaged in drug dealing.

By working together, the community and police gather information for use in persuading a judge that a local street gang is maintaining a dangerous public nuisance to the citizens. The prosecutor further persuades the judge to prohibit (enjoin) the gang from engaging in all the otherwise lawful conduct that is usually associated with gang activity but is not illegal *per se* (such as wearing pagers, approaching pedestrians and passing motorists, dressing in gang attire, and congregating at known drug sales locations). The gang's ability to profit from drug sales is diminished when a gang member can be arrested simply for standing on a particular street corner.

Police conduct neighborhood meetings to explain the Civil Gang Abatement procedure and mobilize the community. They also coordinate efforts with other municipal agencies that are responsible for services, such as garbage collection and street maintenance, which frequently cease because of the fear of gangs.

Civil Gang Abatement also is combined with other strategies, including the use of situs abatement laws, to force property owners into taking corrective action to discourage gang and drug activity on their property. Such laws provide that a property owner can suffer fines, jail and the loss of his property if he causes, maintains or permits the property to become a public nuisance.

The prosecutor orders the property owner to take the necessary steps to exclude gang activity from the property. These steps might include installing security gates, removing abandoned vehicles, trimming shrubbery, removing graffiti daily and evicting known drug dealers. Police have adopted a proactive stance and assist the property owner in taking these steps before legal action against them is nec-

essary.

For more information or written materials on Civil Gang Abatement, contact Bob Ferber, Assistant Supervisor, L.A. City Attorney Gang Unit, 1600 City Hall East, Los Angeles, CA 90012, 213/485-0798.

Loitering law stands

Loitering statutes have been used effectively by schools to counteract the operation of drug dealers and to discourage intruders on campus. In its last term, the U. S. Supreme Court refused to hear arguments that the California anti-loitering law was too vague and too broad to be constitutional. In *McSherry v. Block*, 880 F.2d 1049, 55 Educ. L. Rep. (West) 82 (9th Cir. 1989), the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals had upheld the law by a 2-1 vote.

The law, which carries a penalty of up to six months in county jail and a \$1,000 fine for each offense, states that "[e]very person who loiters about any school or public place at or near where children attend or normally congregate and who remains..., or who re-enters or comes upon such school or place within 72 hours, after being asked to leave...is a vagrant.... As used in this section, 'loiter' means to delay, to linger or to idle about any such school or public place without lawful business for being present." The case grew out of the sentencing in 1986 of Leonard McSherry to four consecutive six-month jail terms after he was convicted on five counts of loitering at various schools in Long Beach, California.

Proposed bills aid gang prevention

A major crime bill recently passed by the U.S. Senate includes authorization for \$100 million to provide formula grants to states and local governments for a major education, prevention and treatment effort involving youth gangs and youth drug sales. A similar plan passed the Senate in 1990 but died.

The bill now must be considered by the House, which is working on a crime bill of its own. This plan includes several gang-related measures such as a new federal penalty for drive-by shootings; funds for "midnight basketball" programs; and a provision to stiffen the sentences for offenders convicted of state or federal crimes if the offender committed the crime on behalf of or in association with a criminal street gang.

It also includes a proposal to provide federal grants to promote "community policing." This approach moves away from the use of highly specialized police officers working on gang and drug problems in isolation. Instead, officers are sent out regularly into the same neighborhood to establish and maintain relations with local citizens.

Hawaii program combats gangs and truancy

Hawaii students who miss four hours or more of school without a valid reason may be required to attend a four-hour Saturday program with their parents. Failure to attend the program may lead to stiff penalties, including arrest for truancy, police counseling or referral to Family Court.

This pilot program is part of Positive Alternative Gang Education (PAGE), a joint project of Hawaii's Department of Education and law enforcement from the islands. PAGE is a major thrust at educating at-risk students about alternatives to gang activities.

Hawaii police estimate that the island of Oahu alone has about 45 gangs, and at least six murders in the past three years have been attributed to gangs. Officials from other islands report less gang activity, but say that it is on the rise. "Gangs are only as strong as the community allows them to be," Honolulu Police Officer Harrison Gomez commented.

PAGE, a cooperative partnership developed between law enforcement and schools, requires an ongoing relationship between both agencies. For example, the school's role includes keeping accurate attendance records; supplying police with a list of offenders each week; and providing a large, clean assembly area for the Saturday meetings. The police coordinate the program.

Both agencies receive mutual benefits. The program is designed to keep students in school, and juvenile crime and gang activity is reduced as a result. According to officials at the Honolulu Police Department (HPD), an apparent correlation exists between juvenile crime and status offenses — crimes such as truancy that are not illegal for people over 18.

"We feel it is a chain reaction. If we can prevent kids from committing status offenses, it will reduce juvenile crime," said Major David Benson, head of HPD's juvenile division.

In the PAGE program, juvenile crime officers work with public school teachers on a regular basis, presenting the PAGE curriculum and providing the Saturday morning instruction as well. The PAGE curriculum is designed to provide information on youth gangs, laws and drugs; increase decision-making and critical-thinking skills; improve self-esteem; and offer positive alternatives to gang membership. The Saturday sessions inform students and their parents about status laws and include activities designed to help students reconnect with school.

PAGE was adapted for Hawaii from a program developed and funded by the City of Paramount, California. The highly regarded "Paramount Plan: Alternatives to Gang Membership" unites the school district, law enforcement agencies, parents and youth-serving agencies in an effort to eliminate gangs. The plan stresses disapproval of gang membership and provides constructive alternatives for preteen youths and their families through an effective community outreach program.

Community meetings are led by bilingual leaders at parks, schools, churches and homes in neighborhoods identified as "under gang influence." The meetings describe the negative aspects of gang membership and provide families with information on gang affiliation and prevention. Suggestions for alternatives are offered, including positive parental direction, recreation activities, school programs, and family and community unity.

A similar anti-gang message is delivered by the Paramount Unified School District to students in the second and fifth grades. Fifteen weekly lessons, taught by a neighborhood counselor, cover issues such as peer pressure and the impact of gang membership on families, as well as gang-related topics such as tattoos and graffiti. A follow-up program for seventh-graders includes presentations made by former gang members about how gang activity has negatively impacted their own lives.

Each of these programs exemplify an interagency approach that works to keep children in school and out of gang activity. Additional information about these programs is available from the following sources: **Positive Alternative Gang Education**, Honolulu Police Department, Juvenile Crime Prevention Division, 1455 South Beretania Street, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96814, 808/943-3111, and **The Paramount Plan: Alternatives to Gang Membership**, Human Services Department, City of Paramount, 16400 Colorado Avenue, Paramount, CA 90723, 213/220-2140.

"Gangs are only as strong as the community allows them to be."

Survey to assess gang activity across the nation

The increasing violence in America related to gangs has caused great concern. Communities and families are being faced with violent gang activity that is spreading across America from major metropolitan areas into smaller suburban and rural communities as well.

The National School Safety Center frequently is called upon to address this national concern and has responded in several ways. Recently, NSSC solicited gang intelligence data from law enforcement agencies in 100 of the largest metropolitan areas around the country.

NSSC asked each jurisdiction to respond with information about the scope of gang activity in their locale, including numbers and kinds of gangs, gang membership, and gang-related crimes. Each jurisdiction also was asked to describe their gang violence prevention and intervention strategies, policies, and programs, as well as to send any task force reports, media clips, procedure manuals or photographs that might help with this assessment.

The information collected will be used to update NSSC's publication *Gangs in School: Breaking Up is Hard To Do*.

This popular booklet, already in its seventh printing, provides an introduction to youth gangs as well as valuable suggestions from law enforcers, school principals, prosecutors and other experts on preventing and reducing gang encroachment in schools.

In addition, NSSC has developed a useful tool for assessing the scope of the gang problem in school districts and their neighboring communities. This revealing questionnaire asks simple questions and assigns point values to the responses. The completed score gives administrators a clear indication of the nature of the gang problem in their area.

NSSC staff recently worked with the Los Angeles County Superintendent of Schools in providing a daylong training session on gangs and school crisis management. NSSC is available to provide technical assistance on school safety-related topics.

On October 16, 1991, U.S. Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander called upon Dr. Ronald D. Stephens, executive director of NSSC, to participate in the AMERICA 2000 Daily Conference Call. U.S. Assistant Secretary of Education Diane Ravitch talked with Franklin L. Smith, superintendent of schools in Washington, D.C., and Dr. Stephens about preventing school violence.

The five-minute Daily Conference Call provides educators and other officials an opportunity to share information and review progress toward reaching the National Education Goals. Smith and Stephens discussed the sixth goal — making schools free of drugs and violence and offering a disciplined environment conducive to learning. Transcripts of the interview are available by calling 1-800/424-0214.

**Pepperdine University's
National School Safety Center
4165 Thousand Oaks Blvd., Suite 290
Westlake Village, California 91362**

**Non-profit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Pepperdine University**

The *School Safety Update* is published by the National School Safety Center to communicate current trends and effective programs in school safety. As a component of the NSSC **School Safety News Service**, the newsletter is published six times each school year; the newsjournal is published three times a year in the fall, winter and spring. Annual subscription to **NSSC School Safety News Service**: \$119.00. Correspondence should be addressed to: NSSC, 4165 Thousand Oaks Blvd., Suite 290, Westlake Village, California 91362, telephone 805/373-9977, FAX 805/373-9277.

Prepared under Grant No. 85-MU-CX-0003 and funded in the amount of \$900,000 by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, and the U.S. Department of Education in partnership with Pepperdine University. Points of view or opinions in this document do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Departments of Justice or Education or

Pepperdine University. NSSC makes no warranty, expressed or implied, nor assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product or process described herein. Copyright © 1991 National School Safety Center.

Executive Editor: Ronald D. Stephens
Editor: Brenda Turner
Associate Editors: June Lane and G. Ellis Butterfield
Contributing Writer: Anthony Rodriguez
Typographer: Kimberly Billingsley
Special Counsel: Bernard James
Business Manager: James E. Campbell