

Protect your Office, Equipment, Research Data

There are many things that you can do to reduce the likelihood of having your property stolen. Here are a few suggestions, tips and ideas that can prevent losses on campus.

1. Accept the idea that security of your property is necessary and that you are an important part of protecting your property. Do whatever you must to form new habits and accept new ideas about security. This is the first and most important thing you, as an individual, can do.

2. Don't leave purses, briefcases or backpacks in plain sight or in unlocked desk drawers. Don't leave the keys to filing cabinets in an unlocked desk.

3. Have Asset Accounting put decals on all high-risk items currently at your work place and on new pieces when they arrive so that they are less likely to be stolen and so that they may be returned to you if recovered.

4. Think about the location of your worksite.

- Is your lab or office situated in a remote area of campus where drive-ways, roads and walks have little traffic and low lighting? Ask your department chair to consult with the University Police and Physical Plant to see if lighting should be upgraded.

- Is your office or lab situated at a place where extensive pedestrian traf-

fic passes through or where stairways lead to the alley? Could your equipment easily be picked up and carried away? If so, it is recommended that the equipment be semi-permanently affixed to the surface on which it is used.

5. Take a key inventory. Who has keys to your office or lab?

6. Backup your computer data at the end of every day or when you leave your lab or office for an extended period and store the backup in a safe place so that if your computer is stolen, at least you still will have your data.



**Dig in your heels
against crime!**

Sexual Assault: University Agencies Help Student Victims

Under the University's Sexual Assault Response Plan, a number of University agencies provide support to student victims of sexual assault.

These agencies include Student Health Service, Student Psychological Services, University Police, Office of the Dean of Students, Department of University Housing, judicial programs officer, and academic deans and advisors.

If you have been sexually assaulted and seek assistance from one of these agencies, that agency will help you contact any of the other agencies as well as inform you of other resource agencies in the local community whose services may complement those of the University such as the Orange County Rape Crisis Center.

If you live in University Housing and want to move to another residence hall or area following the assault, the Department of University Housing will make every effort to assist if there is a vacancy available. Victims who need academic assistance as the result of a sexual assault may obtain help from academic deans. Dean Sibby Anderson-Thompkins in the Office of the Dean of Students (966-4041) can put you in touch with the appropriate people in each of these offices.

Any University agency can assist you in reporting the assault to appropriate law enforcement authorities. If you have been sexually assaulted outside the Chapel Hill /Carrboro area, the University Police will help you report it to law enforcement authorities in the proper jurisdiction.

You do not have to report a sexual assault to police, but it may be very helpful to the community if you do. You may file either an official police report about the assault or a "blind" report. If the police receive only a blind report of an assault, the assault itself will not be investigated. However, the details you provide about

the identity and actions of the assailant can help the police solve other officially reported assaults that may have been committed by the same person.

When a sexual assault has occurred, evidence from which the assailant can be identified (hairs, clothing fibers, bodily fluids, or even fin-

gerprints) still may be on the victim's clothing or person. The Student Health Service and UNC Hospitals have SBI Rape Evidence Collection Kits that can be used to preserve such evidence. Do not change clothes or bathe before seeking medical attention or reporting the crime to police. If you are not sure at the moment

whether you want to prosecute your assailant, the evidence still can be collected in case you later decide to bring criminal charges.

If you go to the Student Health Service or the hospital first, they can call in the police at your request. If you go to the police first, they can transport you to obtain medical assistance.

Sexual Assault Prevention Tips

DATES AND ACQUAINTANCES

More than one-half of all reported sexual assaults involve an attack by someone known to the victim.

1. Know whom you are dating. If you don't know him well, stay in public areas and with other people.

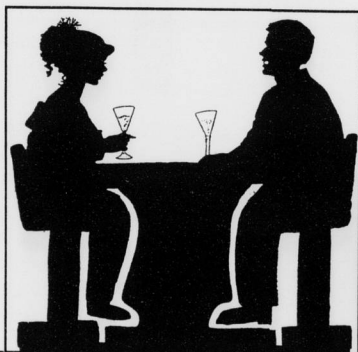
2. If you are out with someone you haven't developed complete trust in, make sure someone you do trust knows where you are going and how long you expect to be gone. Make it obvious to your date that you are being monitored.

3. Realize that you do not have to accept any unwanted sexual attention while dating. You have the right to set your own sexual limits and change these limits over time or with different people.

4. Learn to communicate clearly what you want and what your limits are. Act immediately when something happens that you do not like. Stand up for your personal rights.

5. Trust your feelings. If you are being pressured or made to feel uncomfortable, view that relationship with extra caution. Be especially cautious with anyone who is domineering or manipulative and attempts to impose his will on you or shows a lack of respect for your feelings.

6. Limit the use of alcohol and drugs. They reduce your ability to think clearly and make good decisions.



PREVENTION AT HOME

More than one-half of all reported sexual assaults occur in a residence, usually that of the victim.

1. Make your residence physically secure and intelligently screen all persons entering your home.

2. Make a habit of being healthily cautious. Here are some ideas:

- Always respond to the doorbell or the phone, otherwise a potential burglar may think the home is unoccupied and break in. When you answer, never let the caller know that you are home alone. Give the persons the impression that someone else is in the house with you.

- Always check through the peephole viewer to see who is outside your door. Never open your door to anyone you do not know and fully trust. Verify the identities and purposes of service and repair men with their dispatchers before you open the door. If someone you do not fully trust asks to make an emergency phone call, don't open the door. Make the call for them.

- Be careful about giving out information concerning yourself or where you live, either in person, by mail or over the phone. Give no indication on your mailbox or in the phone directory that you are female or living alone.

- Keep emergency phone numbers posted on your phones.

3. When returning home, make sure that you are not being followed. Be alert for anyone who may be waiting for you to unlock your door—so that they can force their way in. Have your keys ready before you get to your door so that you can enter as quickly as possible.

4. If you live in an apartment complex, be especially cautious of laundry rooms, parking lots or any other isolated areas. Insist that those areas are well-lit and try to use these areas only in the company of other trusted individuals.

**GOING OUT WITH A NEW ACQUAINTANCE?
LET SOMEONE KNOW
WHERE YOU'RE GOING AND
WHEN YOU'LL BE BACK.**