



Collegiate SAVE Chapter's



The mission of Collegiate SAVE Chapters is to extend the National SAVE program and ideal into college campuses for the enhancement of safer college life.

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Students learn about alternatives to violence and practice what they learn through school and community service projects.

Evidence is building that SAVE is an effective program. Research conducted with SAVE chapters and advisors revealed that incidents of violence decreased in many schools, and the number of weapons brought into schools has been reduced as well. The beliefs and attitudes of students towards violence show positive improvement. Knowledge and skills of handling conflicts without violence were gained, and youth become better informed of ways to not only be safe, but also to make their schools and communities safer. As reported by the Evaluation Training Institute in Los Angeles, California, students who participate in SAVE demonstrate increased self-esteem and confidence, conflict resolution, presentation/public speaking, and knowledge about different violence prevention strategies. Advisors report that they successfully involve students in organizing and implementing community activities, meeting weekly as a club, and making people aware of the program. Principals believe that students who participate in the SAVE program will play an important role in creating a safe campus and community by practicing nonviolence, possessing positive attitudes, and being good role-models. A 2009 qualitative evaluation on SAVE's positive influences on the students and the school environment was conducted utilizing the CDC's Division of Adolescent and School Health School Health Index (SHI), which is an on-line interactive assessment tool that school team members completed in order to identify a safety or violence prevention area for improvement. SAVE chapter members successfully developed and implemented programs to improve these identified areas. Success was determined through student-written success stories, a tool designed to show a program's progress over time as well as its value and impact. These Success Stories reflected the efforts of SAVE students working to improve school connectedness, build respect, and establish a safer physical environment, as well as decreasing harassment and bullying at their schools.



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INTRODUCING COLLEGIATE SAVE CHAPTERS

Dealing with crime does not stop when students leave high school and enter college. Surprisingly, in many cases, the issues that college students previously faced at the secondary school level intensify. “There is violence everywhere and it is more noticeable when you get to college. I have had two friends get robbed at gun point in the last 2 years,” says Kit Evans, a student at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

The mission of Collegiate SAVE Chapters is to extend the National SAVE program and ideal into college campuses for the enhancement of safer college life. The National SAVE program is a student driven organization. Students learn about alternatives to violence and practice what they learn through school and community service projects. As they participate in SAVE activities, students learn crime prevention and conflict management skills and the virtues of good citizenship, civility, and non-violence.

Starting a Collegiate SAVE chapter is one of the first steps to combating campus violence and crime. The following are goals of Collegiate SAVE Chapters:

- Actively involve college students in promoting peaceful solutions to conflicts and alternatives to violence.
- Inform college students and faculty of safety precautions and tips to protect them from instances of crime and violence.
- Serve as a college-community watch group to deter crime and violence.
- Work to spread the message of SAVE to surrounding elementary and secondary school-age students, as well as community and/or faith-based organizations.
- Provide necessary service to the college campus and surrounding areas through projects undertaken to improve conditions and/or social climates. Also, provide educational projects and activities to be used in and out of the classroom.
- Raise awareness of current and relevant issues of violence prevention and safety concerns.
- Further develop the knowledge and skills of students so that they become actively involved and engaged citizens.

By focusing on these goals, Collegiate SAVE chapters hope to reach their vision of establishing and maintaining National SAVE Chapters on all college campuses for the promotion of violence prevention activities and hate free communities.

When college freshmen enter college, they are often not aware of the potential acts of violence they will encounter.

Check out this government site www.ope.ed.gov/security to view reported incidents of crime and violence on your school campus.

The need for a comprehensive, student-led violence prevention organization on college campuses is great. Furthermore, the response of student interest for such a program is high. SAVE is the ideal program to engage college-age students in effective crime and violence prevention projects and activities.

STARTING A COLLEGIATE SAVE CHAPTER

Suggested Steps

1. Obtain information from your school's student services office, or Dean of Students, on procedures for establishing a club or chapter at your college.
 - Members of your student council or union should be able to assist you with the process of establishing your organization including any forms to be completed and where to submit any paper work.
2. Contact the College/University Public Safety Office for a meeting to discuss your plans and to inform them of the principles of SAVE.
 - Ask for their assistance in what you are trying to do to start SAVE and hopefully you will have their involvement once the chapter is up and running.
 - Examples of immediate assistance could include:
 - Obtaining letters of support for making application to the Student Council (depends on application process).
 - Inquiring as to whom you should contact next or in addition to at the university.
 - Asking for a specific name and address that you can send information to regarding meetings and events.
3. Seek other faculty members who would support and advise your potential Collegiate SAVE Chapter.
 - Choosing a faculty member as your Collegiate SAVE Chapter Advisor is important. Ideally you would like to keep the permanent organizational contact information with the campus within the same department for consistency, since students running the program graduate.
 - Possible advisors include faculty from:
 - Education Departments
 - Health & Human Services
 - Public Safety
4. Complete any necessary forms for your Collegiate SAVE Chapter to exist on your college campus and obtain necessary permission.
5. Find out if your college administration can assist your new Collegiate Chapter in gaining access to a campus building/classroom or meeting area for a specific day(s) each month for meetings.
 - Having a designated meeting space aids in consistency in meeting locations, and provides a convenient, safe meeting space on-campus for members to routinely go. Changing meeting times, locations, and weeks during the month can be confusing and lower chances of having repeat members attend.
 - Already have a specific day and week of each month to meet (ex: Collegiate SAVE will meet every 3rd Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM during the regular academic year).
6. Gather a small group of friends or fellow students who are interested in your program and enlist their assistance to post signs and make announcements regarding your first meeting.
 - This small group usually will act as your "core group" of planners for the organization, as well as charter members for your chapter.
 - Place flyers in every dorm and in common student life areas. Make sure that all incoming freshman know of your organization!

7. Register your chapter with the National Association of Students Against Violence Everywhere on our website at www.nationalsave.org

Use the Checklist for Starting A Collegiate SAVE Chapter to help you accomplish the previous steps in starting a Collegiate SAVE Chapter.

Organizational Structure

SAVE Chapters can be organized in various ways. The typical SAVE chapter includes a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Historian. Additionally, Committee Chairs are needed to oversee the Essential Elements of SAVE: Crime Prevention, Conflict Management and Service Projects. Some chapters choose to use the organizational layout of a director that heads a board voted on by the club.

Keeping an organized account of activities, events, fundraisers, meetings are the primary duty of the leaders of the organization with the support of the members.

The First Meeting

Planning the first Collegiate SAVE chapter meeting is an important task that requires prior planning. Here are some basic things to think about before the meeting:

1. Publicize the meeting to an audience.
 - Before the first meeting, publicize SAVE as much as possible. Get together with students already interested in SAVE and create posters and flyers marketing SAVE. Pass out flyers about SAVE to the students. Another effective communication route is decorating bulletin boards that are inside or outside buildings with facts about SAVE and violence prevention. Use campus web sites and list serves.
2. Some students may have previously been SAVE members, appeal to them as well as others who may not know about the program.
3. Be clear in SAVE's mission and let them know that it is a club that is open to everyone!

Enlist the support of local businesses, specifically food serving areas, to donate pizzas, sodas, or light refreshments for your first meeting. Remember: if you feed them, they will come!

Sample Meeting Agenda

1. Ice Breaker
2. Introduction of SAVE
3. Strategic Planning
4. Chapter Organization
5. Announce next meeting
6. Adjourn

Ice Breaker Ideas

Ice Breaker 1: As interested SAVE members enter the first meeting location; encourage them to take several pieces of candy when they walk into the room. During the first minutes of the meeting, tell everyone that the number of pieces of candy they got represents all the facts they must tell about themselves.

Ice Breaker 2: As interested SAVE members are seated, pass around a roll of toilet paper and encourage them to tear off as many sheets as they would like. After the last person has torn off their sheets, tell everyone that the number of sheets represents all the facts they must tell about themselves.

Ice Breaker 3: Create a worksheet containing features that the members in the room may have. For example, someone may have green eyes. The worksheet will then have a line that says, "Find someone who has green eyes." The worksheet continues with about 20 lines of "Find someone who" statements. Give everyone about fifteen minutes to complete their worksheets.

Ice Breaker 4: Rapid fire can be done within a smaller group of students since it requires conversation between two people and a third person to watch over them.

Here is how it goes- each student will be paired with another student, a third student will watch over them. One of the partners will start by stating any sort of statement about themselves (something related to him/her). Then the other partner will have to pick any word from their partner's statement and use it in the statement about them.

For example

Abby: I like to go on a **long** bike rides on Fridays.

Harry: **Long** advertisements during a good **TV show** irritate me.

Abby: I love the **TV show** Phineas and Ferb on **Disney Channel**.

Harry: My brother religiously watches **Disney Channel** every day.

There are some rules that players will have to follow, and this is what the third student will have to watch out for during the conversation.

Rules:

- Students will not get any more than 5 seconds to think of their sentence.
- Students cannot use the same repeating word for more than 2 sentences.
- Avoid the use of very personal statement (for example- my uncle died of AIDS).
- Avoid the 3-4 word sentences (for example- I love my dog; I hate travelling).

The team will get a minute to carry out the activity. The third person should count the number of acceptable sentences formed by the team. After that one of the partners should now become the third person and let the previous third person play the activity; the same game repeats until all three people get a chance to take part in the conversation.

The team with most sentences in the end wins!!

Ice Breaker 5: Crossing the line can be carried out in a bigger group. This activity will require for students to stand behind the line. When the mediator will ask questions, if the answer for students is 'yes', they will take a step forward, if 'no' then they will not take any steps.

The mediator will have to make sure that the questions asked are not very personal, and only can be answered in yes/ no. Sample question: Was financial aid the main reason you choose to come to this college?

Introduction of SAVE

Prepare your first meeting to be an information session about the SAVE Chapter.

1. Distribute SAVE Materials
 - Collegiate SAVE Vision, Mission, and Goals
 - Membership Form
 - Meeting Date Flyers

2. Inform the group that over the next few meetings, fundraisers, and service project ideas and dates will be determined. Review the Sample SAVE Chapter Calendar for ideas on what other chapters are doing.
3. Brainstorm fundraiser ideas and service project ideas

Strategic Planning

Utilizing the Collegiate SAVE Strategic Planning Guide, discuss with members what your SAVE chapter would like to accomplish in regards to campus crime, violence and safety. Have a brainstorming session on major concerns of members and what your chapter can do. Inform members that these areas will be a major focus of the SAVE chapter and service projects will be planned at the next meeting after officer elections are held.

Role Modeling

Collegiate SAVE programs provide information and awareness for members and peers but it also allows an excellent opportunity for role modeling to underclassmen as well as in outreach programs to high school, middle school, and elementary school students. We have all been in a situation where an older student has come in to represent a group and spoken on its behalf. Remember how you looked up to those individuals and admired them and thought “that is what I want to do”. Well here is that opportunity! You not only will be speaking about nonviolence and the importance of awareness but you will be impacting the life of younger students who will someday carry on the same message. Explain this in your meetings so your members realize the impact they could potentially have.

Chapter Organization

Review the Sample Collegiate SAVE Constitution with members and discuss changes and additions for your own constitution. Plan your slate of officers and potential committees, and inform members that officers will be elected at the next meeting.

Next Steps

Your Collegiate SAVE chapter is now on its way to getting started! Once officers have been elected, the executive committee may want to make immediate decisions regarding setting up a type of fundraiser and date and location to hold the event for ease in getting things going. Also the officers, along with chapter members, may want to take turns providing food and some type of fun activity (icebreaker or teambuilding event) at each meeting. For the first year, again, remember that you may have to start small and keep things simple!

Ideas for Gaining Members

- Ask professors to offer extra credit each semester for being a member
- Hold meetings during lunch in cafeteria with appetizing food such as pizza
- Make service projects fun
- Talk with a professor about requiring participation in a service project for a class assignment
- Sponsor a college function such as a mixer or dance
- Have one of your members design a unique shirt about SAVE and sell them to the rest of the school giving a discount to members
- Work the college refreshment booth at ballgames so you can get the word out about SAVE
- Host an invite a friend night

COLLEGIATE SAVE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS

Students Against Violence Everywhere has undertaken a triad approach for students working for empowerment and for safety in their campuses and communities. The approach includes the three Essential Elements of crime prevention, conflict management and service projects.

Collegiate SAVE Essential Elements:

- **Crime Prevention**—Increase student awareness of the threat of potential violence in their daily life.
- **Conflict Management**—Provide students with management skills to avoid conflicts in their personal, academic and social lives.
- **Service Projects**—Create valuable links with the community through student-led projects that serve the community's needs.

Essential Element: Crime Prevention

The first Essential Element of Collegiate SAVE is Crime Prevention. Collegiate chapters can work to prevent any kind of crime that is problematic on campus. Crime prevention is important for chapters to emphasize because of its frequency. Every college has different issues with crime on campus. Rape prevention, residence safety, escort assistance, domestic violence and theft prevention are typical crime-related issues that college students face.

- Rape Prevention - Rape and college student are two words that should never be in the same sentence. Even still, students are confronted with the issue when they or someone they know becomes a victim. This section contains information that can be presented to college students about rape.
- Residence Safety - Most college students will stay in a dorm for one or more years while attending college. Dorms can be like a home away home, safety issues included. Students still need to be aware of the threat to their safety and what they can do to prevent from becoming a victim. This section contains strategies students can use to stay safe in their residence.
- Escort Service - Students sometimes underestimate the value of walking with another person while traveling on campus. More likely than not, crime is deterred when students travel in pairs or in groups. This section informs collegiate SAVE chapters of ways to create or improve a campus escort service that will allow students to travel on campus in the company of another individual.
- Domestic Violence- Students who are in an existing relationship or form a relationship during their time on campus may be unaware that simple interactions between them and their partner can be detrimental and categorized as domestic violence. Friends of people in abusive relationships, both physically and physiologically, also may be able to aid in preventing continuation or the onset of domestic violence.

- Theft Prevention - Thefts are as common as sports games on campus. Laptop, book and clothing stealing are typical theft problems on campus. This section informs collegiate SAVE chapters of ways to prevent the frequency of campus theft.

General Campus Safety Tips

The scale of violence can change when students enter college. Grand theft, rapes, muggings and physical assaults are just a few of the crimes that any student could encounter on and off campus. Raising awareness of those issues will enable students to have a stronger defense against being a victim. Any problematic campus issue can be addressed by collegiate SAVE chapters. Common awareness campaigns are for general safety, rape prevention, car safety and escort/buddy walks. Every safety wise college student should consider the following tips.

- Study the campus and neighborhood with respect to routes between your residence and class/activities schedule. Know where emergency phones are located.
 - Share your class/activities schedule with parents and a network of close friends, effectively creating a type of "buddy" system. Give network telephone numbers to your parents, advisors, and friends.
 - Always travel in groups. Use a shuttle service after dark. Never walk alone at night. Avoid "shortcuts".
 - Survey the campus, academic buildings, residence halls, and other facilities while classes are in session and after dark to see that buildings, walkways, quad-rangles, and parking lots are adequately secured, lit and patrolled. Are emergency phones, escorts, and shuttle services adequate?
 - Survey the campus social scenes, drive down fraternity row on weekend nights and stroll through the student hangouts. Are people behaving responsibly, or does the situation seem reckless and potentially dangerous? Remember, alcohol and/or drug abuse is involved in about 90% of campus crime. Carefully evaluate off-campus student apartment complexes and fraternity houses if you plan to live off-campus.
 - Avoid working or studying alone in a building at night.
 - Avoid using stairs in remote sections of a building. When in an elevator, position yourself next to the controls. Having a stranger in control of the emergency stop switch could be dangerous. Men are equally vulnerable to attack and should protect themselves accordingly.
- *Source: www.securityoncampus.org

Rape Prevention

For many college students, the possibility of rape can seem remote. Still, college students must be aware of the threat of sexual violence to prevent themselves and others from becoming victims. Rape is a possibility for anyone—no matter what gender or sexual preference. Collegiate SAVE chapters can utilize a variety of strategies to deal with a diverse collegiate audience.

Solution: Prevent future incidents of rape cases on and off campus by increasing awareness campaigns about rape.

Students can counteract the threat of rape or sexual assault with safety strategies that have been used on campuses throughout America:

1. Organize a chapter meeting that will deal with the issue of rape awareness specifically.
2. Identify the main factors that make students vulnerable to rape. For example, studies have shown that increased lighting around places like stairwells decrease the possibility of a crime occurring.

3. Develop broad strategies to inform the student body of ways to protect themselves from rape. Use this time to brainstorm all the possibilities that could alleviate the situation.
4. Narrow down the main concerns and strategies to five key ideas. Some problems are campus specific and need unique strategies to effectively address the issue.
5. Organize a persuasive awareness campaign that will catch the attention of student body. For example, a rape awareness week featuring a catchy anti-rape motto.
6. Create posters and flyers containing rape statistics and pass them out at major campus events. Brightly colored posters and large signs will attract the most attention from students.
7. Document the incidents of reported rape cases through time to evaluate the effectiveness of the anti-rape campaign.

Date Rape

Going out on a date is not automatic consent to have sex. It doesn't matter how much money was spent or what kinds of gifts were bought. Sex is not something owed in return for going on a date. Most people think of rapes as being done by someone anonymous to the victim and overpowering them. That is not usually the case. Approximately 42% of the rapes that happen are date rapes where the victim knows the perpetrator. Sadly, date rape is often times not reported, only about 5% are reported, because of many reasons; the victim doesn't know if it can be considered rape because of the circumstances, the victim knows the perpetrator, or the victim is too ashamed or embarrassed.

Sample Rape Awareness Week

- Monday—Pass out pamphlets about rape prevention and facts with candy attached at high traffic areas on campus.
- Tuesday—Initiate “Who’s Two” campaign among students as an awareness campaign of buddying up to prevent vulnerability to rape.
- Wednesday—Host a chain of action where students can write messages of reflection for victims of violence or one thing they will do to prevent a rape on a strip of paper. Attach the sheet of paper to the others and form a chain.
- Thursday—Host an open seminar where students can discuss pressing issues about ways to prevent rape.
- Friday—Sponsor a play about a person who struggles with rape and the rebuilding of their life afterwards. In the play, feature various types of rape scenarios including all genders.

Residence Safety

Dorms naturally become a home away from home for most college students. College students often make the mistake of letting their guard down when they are in the comfort of their dorms. However, outside threats in places like the library or at parties may seem obvious, but residential safety is just as important. A student could be raped, burglarized, or assaulted in or around their dorm. Some colleges have installed features on the dorms that sound an automatic alarm if a door is held open for too long. This prevents students from putting a stopper on the door to hold it open for a long period of time. Most colleges have their own safety features. Potential college students are encouraged to become knowledgeable of their desired college safety features to avoid future troubles.

Solution: Decrease the possibility for becoming a victim of crime by utilizing strategies to stay safe in and around dorms.

Collegiate SAVE chapters can be especially effective in presenting residence safety to students because dorm life is universal to most college students and students will be more inclined to listen to what affects them directly. A collegiate SAVE chapter could start a residence safety campaign in the following way:

1. Organize a chapter meeting to discuss the problems and solutions that will effectively address the issue of residence safety.
2. Using a chalkboard or large poster board, brainstorm all the problems students have in regards to residence safety.
3. Narrow down the brainstorm into key areas that will be target in the residence safety campaign. For example, if a chapter wanted to deal with window and door safety, they could also include dorm keys in the campaign since keys are used to open doors to dorms.
4. Identify solutions to the problems brought up in the brainstorm session.
5. Create a marketing strategy that will appeal to the different dorms on campuses. For example, an all male dorm may not have the same issues as an all female dorm. If possible, tailor the campaigns according to the dorm theme. A chapter could also have a general campus campaign that meets the basic problems of most dorms.
6. Plan events or residence safety weeks and post flyers around campus and in the dorms.
7. After the awareness campaign, document the incidents of dorm crimes to evaluate the effectiveness of the campaign.

Most college freshman have to stay on campus their freshman year. Introduction to campus safety is especially important for them since most have never stayed in a dorm before. Here are some additional ways to promote residential safety:

- Host a campus seminar about residential safety.
- Create catchy signs and post them near high traffic areas. For example, post a sign on a main dorm door that says, "Don't forget to close me!"
- Create and pass out SAVE safety bookmarks at major campus events.
- Host a huge fall festival the Saturday after freshmen arrive on campus to introduce new students to campus clubs such events would be ideal to pass out safety information.
- Create a publication and include a feature on residential safety.
- Write an article about ways to be safe in dorms and submit it to the campus paper

Shooting Risk

In light of Virginia Tech school shootings has unfortunately become more prevalent in mainstream media coverage. The awareness of warning signs seem to still go unnoticed or ignored by peers and sadly culminates in tragedy. College students need to be equally aware of warning signs and preventative measures they can take to prevent school shootings.

Warning signs:

- Withdraws from family and friends and demands complete solitude;
- Loses interest in old groups of friends, or begins hanging out with a new and different crowd
- Changes style of clothing or dress drastically;
- Begins reading unusual kinds of literature, or visiting derogatory or troublesome Internet sites; or
- No longer brings friends home or becomes secretive in dealings and social plans with friends.
- Suicidal tendencies
- Victims of harassment or bullying

Safety tips

Residential safety tips:

- Check your doors and windows. Doors and windows to your residence hall should be equipped with quality locking mechanisms. Room doors should be equipped with peepholes and deadbolts. Always lock them when you are absent. Do not loan out your key. Change the locks when a key is lost or stolen.
- Keep your school ID in a safe place. Many schools use the ID as a way to enter dorms. Card access systems are far superior to standard metal key and lock systems. Card access enables immediate lock changes when keys are lost, stolen, or when housing assignments change.
- Always lock your doors and 1st and 2nd floor windows at night. First and second floor windows are key targets for invasions. Students on those floors need to be mindful of how easy it is to enter their dorm through the window. Never compromise your safety for a roommate who asks you to leave the door unlocked.
- Use the most well lit entrance when entering the dorm at night. Dormitories should have a central entrance/exit lobby where nighttime access is monitored, as well as an outside telephone, which visitors must use to gain access.
- Avoid propping doors open for friends. Dormitory residents should insist that residential assistants and security patrols routinely check for "propped doors" - day and night.
- Do not leave your identification, wallets, checkbooks, jewelry, cameras, and other valuables in open view.
- Program your phone's speed dial memory with emergency numbers that include family and friends.
- Know your neighbors and don't be reluctant to report illegal activities and suspicious loitering.
- Have your key out and ready to gain entry into your dorm. This will lessen the amount of time spent in front of your dorm looking for the key.

Dorm safety tips:

- Keep cash and jewelry in a locked drawer, cabinet or closet.
- Do not allow strangers into dorms.
- In a residential hall, screaming can sound like partying. In an emergency, be specific by shouting "help", "police" or "fire".
- Keep your blinds closed to avoid advertising your life.
- Do not leave your name on your answering machine.
- Do not carry personal identification on your key chain

Here are some apartment safety tips:

- List only initials and last name on mailbox.
- Do not list your address in the phone book. The phone company can handle this upon request. Always change locks when moving to a new place. Install solid core/metal outside doors with metal strikes, dead bolts, and peepholes.
- Windows are burglars' second choice. Install safeguards on every window that can be reached from the outside; window alarms are easy to install and difficult to remove.
- Alarms trumpet the arrival of an intruder. If possible, invest in an alarm with a motion detector.
- Have a phone in each room so that help is always within reach.
- Keep shrubbery trimmed so as not to provide a cover for a burglar.
- Get a dog! Dogs are great alarms, and most criminals won't risk a confrontation with a dog of any size.
- Don't open your door to a stranger, including door-to-door salespeople. Verbally answering through the closed-door lets them know that the apartment is not empty. If the stranger is

wearing a uniform, make them show you identification. If in doubt, have them wait outside while you call their company for verification.

- If a stranger asks to use your phone, ask for the number and make the call while they wait outside. Furthermore, if some one dials your number by mistake, do not reveal your phone number; simply advise them to try their number again.
- Do not leave a key under a doormat or flowerpot, or in the mailbox or the ignition of your parked car. Burglars know all of the hiding places!
- Do not carry an identification tag with your address on your key chain.
- Leave only your ignition key with a parking attendant or repairman, as they could make a copy of your home key.
- Lock doors at all times, even when home.
- Leave outside lights on at night and close your curtains. Many rapes are crimes of opportunity. A rapist spots and watches his victim through a lighted window.
- At night, when home alone, turn the lights on in several rooms to give the appearance that there are people in several rooms.
- Get to know your neighbors. This will make it easier to spot strangers.
- When leaving your apartment, look around the area outside the apartment before exiting.

* Source www.campussecurity.org and www.security-merchandise.com/collegesafety.

Escort Service

Any commute, especially walking commutes, on campuses should be done with caution. Walking to a nearby library on campus may seem like a harmless trip but a criminal could be lurking behind any bush. Crimes can happen anytime during the day or night. There is no special time for crimes to happen. Therefore, students should be smart about traveling on campus. One of the best parts about college is enjoying the campus life. So don't spoil the fun, be safe!

Solution: Promote use of the campus escort service for students and faculty, especially for students who frequently travel on campus alone.

Some colleges already have a police or student escort service program already functioning on campus; however, some colleges do not. For the collegiate SAVE chapters that have programs already in place, they can build on a current program. For the chapters that do not have a program, the following tips are suggested a campus police department for implementing a campus escort service.

- If an escort service does not exist at your college or university, establish a system that is easily accessible to students. Contact the university and/or campus police about starting a program. Devise a plan of action and present it to the university at a meeting to initiate a campus escort service.
- Most colleges have established a university escort service that students can access by dialing a phone number issued upon entry to college. Encourage students to become familiar with that number in the event that they may need to use it. For example, create posters about the escort service and post them near public phones on campus.
- Encourage students to avoid traveling alone, especially at night. A simple walk to a party can turn into a nightmare if a robber preys on alone college students. Emphasizing the escort service will be key to students who frequently travel alone.
- In addition to the campus escort service, students should create a network of buddies they can rely on when traveling to specific events. Walking with a group of four or five can greatly reduce the vulnerability of attack on campus.
- Advise students about escorting a friend to their dorm with the following information: If you escort a friend to their dorm by walking, take a buddy, and wait for the person you are escorting to go inside the door before you walk away.

- Advise students about giving a friend a ride home. If you give a friend a ride home from an event, wait for them to go inside the door before you drive off.
- Every student, not just females, should have at least one study buddy for those late night study sessions where you may get back to the dorm at 3 or 4 in the morning. Men and women are equally vulnerable to attack and should protect themselves accordingly.

*Source: UNC-Chapel Hill Campus Police

Walking/street safety tips:

- Walk on the part of the sidewalk closest to the street, as far away as possible from shrubs, trees, and doorways.
- Stay near people. Whenever possible, appear to be with a group of people.
- Stay in well-lit areas.
- Avoid short cuts through parks, vacant lots, woods, alleys and other deserted areas.
- Walk at a steady pace while appearing confident and purposeful. An attacker expects a passive victim, so if you walk slowly, you will seem vulnerable to an attack.
- Be alert to what is around you, listening for footsteps and voices nearby.
- If you think you are being followed, don't go home! Head for the nearest populated and lighted place. Change your pace; if the person changes pace to stay behind you, cross the street, get to lighted areas, draw attention to yourself and seek help. If possible, step into a nearby store or walk to a crowded area such as a bus stop.
- When being followed by a vehicle, quickly turn around and walk in the opposite direction.
- Keep more than an arms distance from vehicles, even if they are only asking for directions.
- Never get into a stranger's vehicle, even if your car breaks down. Stay in your locked vehicle, ask the strangers to stop and call the police, or a wrecker service, to come and help you.
- Do not go out at night alone. If you are alone, stay away from shopping malls, convenience stores and grocery store parking lots. If you must go, don't walk into the parking lot alone. Have a security guard escort you or follow closely behind someone else.
- When returning to your car, be alert to anyone under or around your car, and look inside before getting in.

* Source: www.security-merchandise.com

Domestic Violence

Domestic violence can happen to anyone at anytime. Domestic violence is abuse physically, emotionally, and/or mentally. Sadly, a majority of domestic violence cases have gone unreported. The need to raise awareness of domestic violence on campuses is crucial. Many college students don't know certain actions can be considered domestic violence. Below are several indicators that you or friends are in a violent relationship:

You may be in an emotionally abusive relationship if your partner:

- Calls you names, insults you or continually criticizes you
- Does not trust you and acts jealous or possessive
- Tries to isolate you from family or friends
- Monitors where you go, who you call and who you spend time with
- Does not want you to work
- Controls finances or refuses to share money
- Punished you by withholding affection
- Expects you to ask permission
- Threatens to hurt you
- Humiliates you in any way

You may be in a physically abusive relationship if your partner has ever:

- Damaged property when angry (thrown objects, punched walls, kicked doors, etc.)
- Pushed, slapped, bitten, kicked or choked you
- Abandoned you in a dangerous or unfamiliar place
- Scared you by driving recklessly
- Used a weapon to threaten or hurt you
- Forced you to leave your home
- Trapped you in your home or kept you from leaving
- Prevented you from calling police or seeking medical attention
- Used physical force in sexual situations

You may be in a sexually abusive relationship if your partner:

- Views women as objects and believes in rigid gender roles
- Accuses you of cheating or is often jealous of your outside relationships
- Wants you to dress in a sexual way
- Insults you in sexual ways or calls you sexual names
- Has ever forced or manipulated you into having sex or performing sexual acts
- Held you down during sex
- Demanded sex when you were sick, tired or after beating you
- Hurt you with weapons or objects during sex
- Involved other people in sexual activities with you
- Ignored your feelings regarding sex

*Source: www.ndvh.org

Domestic violence is often overlooked, brushed off, or ignored in the college setting. No matter what age this may be happening regardless of sex, race, or gender domestic violence needs to be stopped. Awareness is a key part of this! Whether you are a victim or you know someone who is, help in preventing them from becoming a statistic.

Theft Prevention

Property theft ranks high as a major issue that college students face. Students have everything from their laptops to clothes to books to cars stolen year round. Walking away from an expensive computer for “just a second” is just enough time for a thief to take it. Thieves act exclusively during the times when people let their guard down for what they think is a short amount of time. But students forget that theft can happen in less than thirty seconds and prevention is needed to avoid becoming a victim. Theft prevention can be employed using a variety of strategies.

Solution: Decrease the frequency of on campus theft by increasing the student body’s awareness of ways to prevent property theft.

Collegiate SAVE chapters can take action against campus theft by persistently pursuing the issue year-round:

1. Before the academic year begins, meet and discuss past problems with campus theft. Members should devise an action plan that will outline the goals of the theft prevention campaign.
2. To identify specific problems with campus theft, brainstorm the top ten kinds of theft that students face (i.e. computer, clothes, books, cell phones).
3. With each issue, outline solutions that will decrease the potential for campus theft.
4. After identifying the problem and solution, devise specific marketing campaigns that will get the attention of the necessary audiences. For example, if car break-ins have been a recent problem, signs around parking lots about locking car doors could be posted in conspicuous locations visible to both students and faculty.

5. Members could create posters and flyers that convey concise messages and easily catch the attention of the student body.
6. After implementing the campaign, track the reports of campus thefts to document the effectiveness of the campaign.

Here are suggested theft prevention tips:

- Keep belongings in view while in class, the library or lab.
- Avoid leaving valuables alone for extended periods of time.
- Try to study in groups or with at least one other person who could watch your belongings as you make copies and check out a book.
- Be careful with who you loan your valuables to, a seemingly good friend that you just met could befriend your new CD player and never give it back.
- Source www.security-merchandise.com/collegesafety

ATM Safety

Do not use the ATM after dark unless someone else escorts you and the area is well lit. Do not continue a transaction if you feel uncomfortable.

- Pay attention to people who come up to the machine and wait in line. Make eye contact with the individuals.
- Do not count or display money at the ATM.
- Never leave your statement and transaction receipt at the ATM.
- Do not assist others who may be having difficulty using the ATM.
- Do not give your secret code to anyone. Do not write your secret code in your wallet or purse.

* Source www.ecu.edu/police/atm.htm

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT: CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

The second essential element of Collegiate SAVE is Conflict Management. The excitement of being away from home and finally independent can sometimes make students forget about the other parts of college life. Besides classes and exams, students deal with their classmates on a different level. Not only do they go to class with them but they live with them too. Inevitably, conflict will arise between different personalities. No matter the severity of the conflict, campus clashes can be managed. Some typical campus clashes are with roommates, professors, employers and academic stress. Here are some suggested tips collegiate SAVE chapters can emphasize to students:

Roommate Problems

Some students have never had to share a room with someone before. Dealing with a roommate can be a fun and exciting new challenge. Social skills coupled with interpersonal skills aids the tensions that could arise between roommates.

What if my roommate borrows my things without asking?

Make sure the missing items are actually missing and not misplaced. If in fact your roommate has been taking your things, let them know upfront that you have a problem with this. If you would prefer that they use their own possessions, politely inform them that you would like them to discontinue use of your possessions. If borrowing your stuff with notice is not a problem with you, let them know that they need to let you know before they borrow your stuff.

What if my roommate has a boyfriend/girlfriend overnight?

Some dorms have rules against members of the opposite sex entering single-sex dorms or floors. However, at some colleges, students are free to go anywhere they want on campus. If your roommate is not considering your comfort, tactfully and politely let them know that you are not comfortable with over-night visitors.

What if my roommate is using an illegal substance in the room?

If a substance that has been banned on campus is found in a dorm room, both roommates could be punished if the owner of the substance is not clear. Oftentimes that punished could result in permanent expulsion. Use of an illegal substance has serious consequences. If your roommate is partaking in such activities, politely inform them of your discomfort and the consequences that could result from the university if they are caught. Know your college's policy of illegal substances.

Volumes of problems can arise between people depending on the personalities involved. After the first month or two that school has been in session, chapters are encouraged to host roommate mediations to deal with the conflicts between roommates. In general, roommates need to bring their problem with their roommate to their roommate's attention in a tactful way. If the problem persists, the roommates can bring their problem to the college's attention for mediation.

Professor Problems

In pre-collegiate academic settings, a disagreement with a teacher could result in being sent to the school office for discipline. The playing field for teacher interactions changes drastically in college. Unlike high school, there are few outlets to complain about the teaching style or personality of a professor. Students should be knowledgeable of ways to deal with difficult professors.

The PowerPoint Professor

Some professors put all the information you will need about the class in PowerPoint presentations and simply read the information off during the class. After class, all the information is posted on the web. Beyond what is already stated in the book and re-stated in the PowerPoint presentations, in-depth teaching is not done. The teaching style of the professor is not user-friendly and can make success in that class difficult. To deal with a professor like this, students should:

- Form a study group to share notes and perspectives about the class.
- Create one or two meaningful questions and ask the professor during their office hours or in an email.
- Thoroughly read the chapters and consult with whatever study guides that exist for that book.

The Hard Professor

Every college has the professor whose class everyone dreads to take. This is the professor that you are lucky to get a C out of their class. This professor may teach entirely in a lecture and give only three grades, a paper, mid-term exam and final exam. To succeed in this class, students should:

- Form a study group with students who thoroughly understand the material right away, especially if you know the class is going to be hard.
- Read ahead to understand what material is to be taught.
- Get started on upcoming papers, especially if a major part of your grade depends on that paper.
- Study as much as possible.

Employer Problems

Many students have to work while in college in a work-study program as a part of their financial aid package. Some students work with internships to get a head start on their future careers. Working in college is a good idea to gain work experience. It is also a realistic introduction to the working world. When faced with employer or co-worker conflicts, students should:

- Evaluate the motivating factors for the conflict. The student may have a work ethic that is not in line with the mainstream ethics at their workplace. In that case, the student may need to adjust their pace of work to accommodate the new environment. All factors should be evaluated to find a solution.
- Think of as many solutions to the problem as possible.
- Get advice from friends who may be experiencing the same kind of conflict.
- If a personality conflict is the issue, avoid the person as much as possible to alleviate the tensions. If that does not work, speak with the person and settle the differences as professionally as possible.
- If the employer is discriminating against you because of your ethnicity, creed, color, age or sex, you need to report this as soon as possible. Before you do that, make a polite inquiry to the employer about the reason for the misunderstandings. Discrimination may not be the issue. Check just in case.
- Prevent a problem with an employer long before it could happen. Start out on a good foot by being aware of the employment policies. Continue that good status by working diligently and meeting deadlines.
- Behave professionally at all time. Students working with the public needs to have extra caution when dealing with difficult people. No matter how hard it is, keep your cool and diffuse the situation as professionally as possible.
- Maintain sufficient communication links to avoid conflict. Oftentimes conflicts arise as a result of a breakdown in communication.

Academic Stress

College is all about studying and academics. Naturally, the pressures from studying can be overwhelming. Academic stress is especially burdensome during exam time. There are a myriad of

ways to deal with academic pressure. Students should find fun and creative ways to deal with academic stress. To avoid academic buildup, students should:

- Associate with people whom you enjoy and who support you.
- Learn and practice relaxation or meditation skills.
- Engage in a vigorous physical exercise that is convenient and pleasurable. Sometimes it helps to get a friend to exercise with you.
- Don't let one thing dominate you, such as schoolwork, relationships, jobs, sports, etc.
- View life as challenges to seek, not obstacles to avoid.
- Take responsibility for your life and your feelings, but never blame yourself.
- Maintain a reasonable diet and sane sleep habits.
- Avoid the use of sleeping pills, tranquilizers, and other drugs to control stress.
- Protect your personal freedoms and space.
- Do what you want and feel, but respect the rights of others.
- Don't tell others what to do, but if they intrude, let them know.
- Find a time and place each day where you can have complete privacy. Take time off from others and pressures. Short time-outs during the day can help improve efficient functioning the rest of the day.
- Don't drift along in troublesome and stressful situations or relationships. Take action to change rather than trying to avoid the problem. Taking chances is the key to emotional well being.
- Surround yourself with cues from positive thoughts and relaxation.
- Review your obligations from time to time and make sure they are still good for you. If they're not, let them go.
- Open yourself to new experiences. Try new things, new foods, and new places.
- When worries start to build up, talk to someone.

* Source: www.csbsju.edu/academicadvising/help/stresmgt.html

Social and Group Pressure

Freshman Year: The first year away from home at a college or university can be tough for many students. The pressures that they feel and the choices they make are beginning to make even more of a difference. The desire to find where to fit in is great among first year students. Their time management skills, social skills, and involvement are all tested now that they are in a new place with new people. There are often times pressure to do different things now that they are away from the watchful eye of their parents or guardians. Partying, drinking, drugs, and sex, are some of the more obvious pressures that accompany freshman year. However, there are also other pressures that may arise for some students. Academic pressure can cause stress, which in turn could impact another area of a person's life. College is very different from high school in its expectations academically. Time management skills and a readiness to ask and accept help is a good idea for freshman students. Below are just some suggestions to help make the freshmen year less pressure filled:

- Speak with your roommate(s) prior to move-in. this way you will get to know him or her and can coordinate who is bringing what and find out what their general interests are.
- Explore. Go to that group or organizations meeting that sounds interesting to you.
- Find out about tutoring opportunities.
- Talk to your professors.

Athletics: The bonding that occurs through sport is strong. The pressures that can come along with the dynamic of a team can be strong as well. Many college level athletes do not realize the influence they have on one another in a team setting. Holding each other accountable is something each team

member should do. Helping them out in other areas off the court, field, pool, rink, etc. is something that will alleviate outside social pressures while in college. Communication between team members and coaches is also important in reducing the pressure that athletes may feel. Expectations should be made clear by coaches and fellow teammates and respected by one another as well.

Greek Life: The opportunity to join a fraternity or sorority can be both exciting and unnerving for students. Nationally based fraternities and sororities are governed under various bodies such as the National Panhellenic Conference, for sororities, and Interfraternity Council, for fraternities. These are set in place to make sure that these organizations follow strict policies and laws. Find out about when the different recruiting times are for your campus, if you are interested, to learn more about the potential of Greek life.

ESSENTIAL ELEMENT: SERVICE PROJECTS

Service projects are the third SAVE Essential Element of Collegiate SAVE. Chapters perform outstanding acts of community service through the student-led service projects. Service projects are the chapter's way of improving the campus or community.

At Your College

It may be difficult gaining positive recognition for your chapter at your college in the beginning, especially if this is one of your chapter's first years in existence; however, any activity that you do will touch someone, and eventually the chapter will be recognized school-wide. Your recognition at your college or university is certainly one of the most important projects that any collegiate SAVE chapter has. Your college has given you rights to hold a chapter of Students Against Violence Everywhere in their name, and as is fitting with other levels of S.A.V.E., they are expecting you to do great things. Below is a list of activities that you can hold at your college with your chapter:

- Hold a campus safety awareness program. This can include regular bulletins, advisories, or other means of assisting college students in keeping themselves safe at school.
- Run a buddy program at your school. Campuses can be dark and scary places at night; that is why a buddy program where someone can call and have another student to walk them back to their dorm from the library or during some other situation where they do not feel comfortable walking alone is a great service that your chapter can offer.
- Run a tolerance and respect activity. This can take the form of a talent show, artistic expression type of gathering.
- Paint a Peace mural on campus containing the colors purple and orange
- Plant a peace garden and care for it throughout the year – a quiet place to study or reflect
- Conduct a college safety assessment in conjunction with campus police
- Coordinate a Day of National Concern About Young People and Violence
- Coordinate a week long violence prevention effort as part of National Safe Schools Week (third full week in October)
- Coordinate week long activities for National Youth Violence Prevention Week (first full week in April)
- Facilitate a violence prevention pledge
- Decorate a bulletin board on campus with violence prevention themes
- Host a speaker or seminar to talk to college students about safety and violence prevention
- Sponsor a self-defense training for students
- Develop/present skits on conflict management
- Plan a campus dance or event with a violence prevention theme
- Create safety and awareness brochures and distribute on campus
- Co-sponsor events with other groups

Although a relatively new program at this level, SAVE has much to offer for college campuses. As more and more young people become involved in SAVE at the K-12 level, it is natural for alumni to want to continue with the SAVE program in their collegiate years and beyond. SAVE has successfully been established as a recognized organization within student activities boards at community, public, and private colleges across the nation. Students seek a faculty advisor to aid them in their work of promoting personal safety, reducing violent crimes and victimization, underage drinking and contraband, as well as encouraging traditional violence prevention ideals as set forth by SAVE.

Chapters typically meet in the evenings once or twice per month and establish service projects and awareness campaigns around how to stay safe on and around campus, as well as continuing to outreach to local schools and community-based organizations to mentor youth using violence prevention information.

Working with Younger Students

Working with younger students is one of the most rewarding and successful opportunities someone can have. Mentoring through SAVE is certainly no exception. Young people look up to people slightly older with great respect and your presence will have a great affect on their desire to participate in activities. Many of the members of SAVE collegiate chapters will have likely participated in SAVE at another level of schooling. With this knowledge of how to perform SAVE at a certain education level, they can assist others at that level with their SAVE programs.

Role modeling to younger students is extremely beneficial in different ways. The unspoken influence that an older student has on someone younger is immense. They are looking up to older students as mentors. Through the actions of SAVE members when interacting with younger students they are recruiting potential members for collegiate level SAVE programs, they are planting awareness, and most of all showing that involvement in violence prevention is important and “cool”.

Below are some ideas on how a collegiate chapter could mentor to younger students in S.A.V.E.

- Become official mentors for an Elementary, Middle, or High school level chapter. Attend their meetings, acting as advisors of a sort. Assist them with events as well as community presence.
- Adopt a younger SAVE chapter.
- Co-coordinate and run an event with a younger SAVE chapter. Types of events could include:
 - Book Drive
 - Art Supplies Drive
 - Paint a peace mural at a local school
 - Start an elementary or secondary school SAVE chapter
 - Sponsor a reading lock-in
 - Conduct peace-building activities with them
 - Paint a peace mural on campus containing the colors purple and orange
 - Sponsor a nonviolence poster, t-shirt or bumper sticker contest
 - Decorate bulletin boards at local schools in nonviolent themes to spread the SAVE message
 - Nonviolence pledge drives
 - Fundraisers
 - Violence Awareness Campaigns

In the Community

Conduct fundraisers for a local violence prevention efforts or organizations:

- Dance-A-Thon
- Phone-A-Thon
- Walk-A-Thon
- Coin Drive – can be hosted in dorms or throughout campus

Seasonal/ Holiday Projects

- Toy Drive
- Make handmade toys for low-income children
- Adopt-A-Family
- Sponsor a graffiti clean up
- Collect stuffed animals for the fire or police department drives

Aid Homeless or Battered Women's Shelters:

- Clothing Drive
- Can Food Drive
- Have a "Wish List" party for a shelter
- Sponsor a violent toy and gun turn-in

Awareness projects:

- Talk to your City or County Council about how they can prevent violence
- Decorate a bulletin board with nonviolent theme at the local library or local businesses to spread the SAVE message
- Sponsor a "Families Against Violence" night
- Hold a peace march in your city or town
- Write an article for publication in local newspapers on violence
- Survey and report TV violence and advocate for non-violent programming
- Sponsor a midnight basketball tournament
- Host a local violence prevention conference

SAMPLES

SAVE INFO SHEET
CHECKLIST FOR STARTING A COLLEGIATE SAVE CHAPTER
VISION, MISSION, GOALS OF SAVE
COLLEGIATE SAVE MEMBERSHIP FORM
COLLEGIATE SAVE CHAPTER CALENDAR
COLLEGIATE SAVE STRATEGIC PLANNING GUIDE
COLLEGIATE SAVE CHAPTER CONSTITUTION

INFO SHEET: STUDENTS AGAINST VIOLENCE EVERYWHERE

Why join SAVE?

Violence is a major issue on nearly every college campus. The issues that cause violence or other forms of conflict are issues that need to be addressed. Joining SAVE will empower students with the knowledge to prevent campus crime. Additionally, students will be better equipped to deal with other conflicts they may encounter on and off campus.

What does a SAVE Chapter do?

Collegiate SAVE strives to decrease the potential for violence through working in three core areas called the Essential Elements of SAVE. These areas are:

- Crime Prevention
- Conflict Management
- Service Projects

To prevent campus crimes, chapters can focus on issues such as rape and theft prevention campaigns.

How do you join SAVE?

Check with student life for meeting times and locations.

Who can join SAVE?

Any student concerned with the issue of violence prevention and campus safety.

How can I find out more information?

The national website www.nationalsave.org gives more information about SAVE Chapters.

CHECKLIST FOR STARTING A COLLEGIATE SAVE CHAPTER

Use the following checklist to organize your efforts when forming a collegiate SAVE chapter.

- Obtain information from your school's Student Services Office or Dean of Students on procedures for establishing a club or chapter at your college:

Name & Contact Info: _____

- Campus student life/student services program contact information:

- Meet with an official from campus Public Safety or security services. Contact info:

- Obtain Faculty Advisors for Collegiate SAVE Chapter. Names and contact info:

- Established core group of fellow students or friend to assist with set-up work and their contact information:

- Completed necessary forms and submitted to appropriate office on campus

- Completed the online chapter registration form at www.nationalsave.org

- Campus designated location for monthly or bi-monthly meetings to be held and any procedures for using the room or building:

- Flyers created and posted for the first meeting. Locations to post flier and person responsible for doing so:

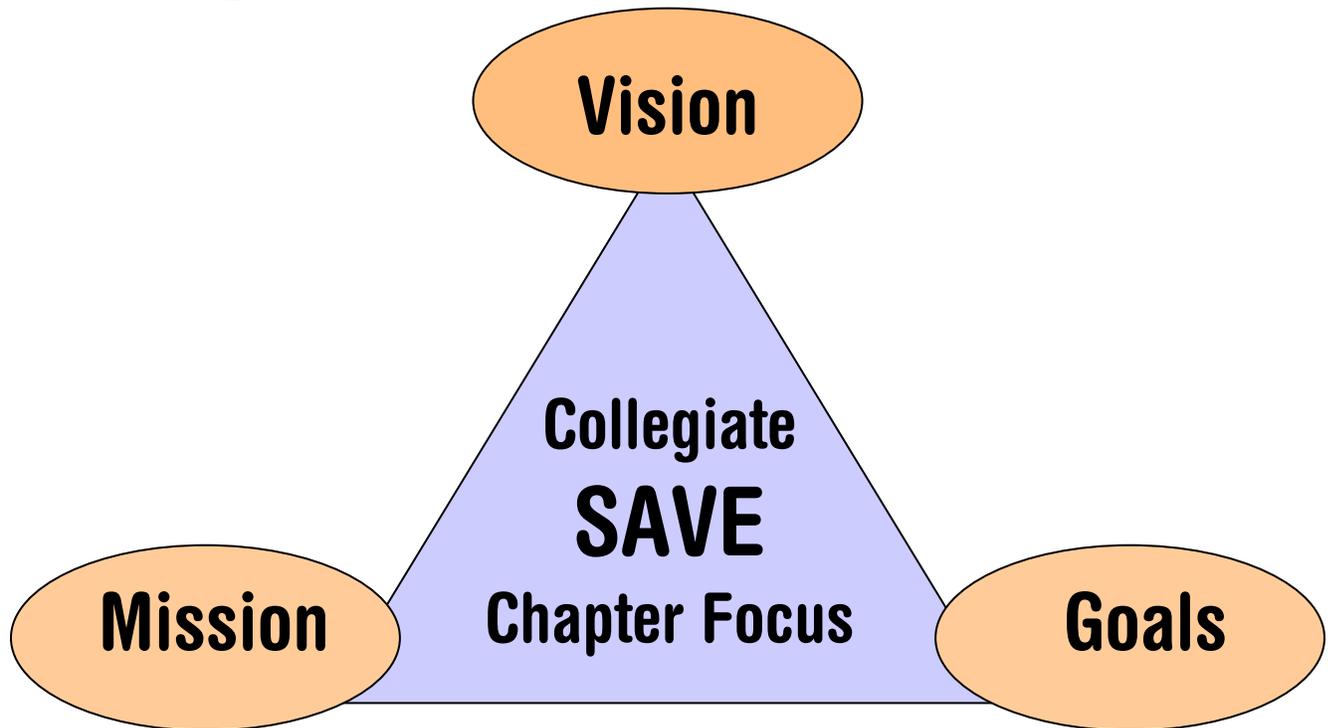
- Items created and copied for first meeting:

- Agenda -including order of business, creation of calendar of events and next meeting information
- Copies of Vision, Mission, and Goals of Collegiate SAVE chapters for distribution
- Copies of Member information sheets for distribution
- Copies of Collegiate SAVE Constitution for distribution, and process for electing initial Slate of Officers

- Designated person to get meeting notes and important information (including a calendar of events or timeline for meetings, etc.) out to members prior to next meeting:



Collegiate Focus



Vision—

- To establish and maintain National SAVE chapters on all college campuses for the promotion of violence prevention activities and hate free communities.

Mission—

- To extend the National SAVE programs and ideals into college campuses for the enhancement of safer college life.

Goals—

- Actively involve college students in promoting peaceful solutions to conflicts and alternatives to violence.
- Inform college students and faculty of safety precautions and tips to protect them from instances of crime and violence.
- Aid as a college-community watch group to deter crime and violence.
- Work to spread the message of SAVE to surrounding elementary and secondary school-age students, as well as community or faith-based organizations.
- Provide necessary service to the college campus and surrounding areas via projects undertaken to improve conditions and/or social climates.
- Raise awareness of current and relevant issues of violence prevention and safety concerns.
- Further develop the knowledge and skills of students so that they become actively involved and engaged citizens.

SAMPLE COLLEGIATE SAVE MEMBERSHIP FORM

Full Student Name: _____

Preferred Name to be Called: _____

Campus E-mail: _____

Campus Address: _____

Permanent Address: _____

Campus Phone: _____ Cell Phone: _____

Age _____ Classification _____

Estimated Date of Graduation: _____

Best time of day to be reached: _____

Desired Committees

- | | | |
|---|--|--------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Events | <input type="checkbox"/> Conflict Management | Other: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Service Projects | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crime Prevention | <input type="checkbox"/> Fundraising & Finance | |

How did you hear about SAVE?

friend poster internet Other

Were you involved with SAVE at a previous school level?

Yes! Please indicate school/agency name/city & state _____

No, this is my first experience being involved with SAVE!

Please list any projects or activities or other ideas you would like to see our Collegiate SAVE chapter undertake: _____

This information will be kept confidential.

SAVE CHAPTER CALENDAR EXAMPLE

<i>August</i>	<i>September</i>	<i>October</i>	<i>November</i>	<i>January</i>	<i>February</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>April</i>
MEETING TOPIC							
Kickoff Meeting, Officer election, Planning for the year	Campus safety guest at meeting to discuss plans for the year	National Safe Schools Week- Plan daily activities	Contraband awareness and prevention on campus.	Bring in a speaker on alcohol abuse.	Learn about the benefits of mediation programs.	Bring in speaker on dating violence.	National Youth Violence Prevention Week. Plan daily activities.
SERVICE PROJECT IDEAS							
Kickoff Safety Awareness Drive, Nonviolence pledge drive	Information session on blue light safety system	Work with local Middle or High school.	Drug awareness campaign.	Run an alcohol abuse awareness campaign.	Assist in setting up and executing peer mediation in a local school	Dating violence awareness day	National Service Day project with local organization .
SPREAD THE MESSAGE							
Safety awareness flyers to inform students of safety on campus	Sponsor a non-violence Art contest campus wide.	Distribute statistics on college campus safety.	Drug awareness campaign.	Run an alcohol abuse awareness campaign.	Distribute flyers on conflict resolution to the school.	Dating violence awareness campaign	Send out media alerts before your weekly events and press release after. Try to get coverage on your chapter.

Other Suggestions for Monthly Topics:

Set up Peer Mediation Programs in local schools
 Preparation for National SAVE Summit
 Plan a violence prevention rally and march

Planning:

The months of May through July can be used for planning activities and events for the next academic year

COLLEGIATE SAVE STRATEGIC PLANNING GUIDE

Use this planning guide to assist your chapter in addressing questions that may be encountered while establishing your Collegiate SAVE Chapter. This guide is also useful in helping members develop a strategic plan for goals to accomplish in the first year, as well as maintaining a strong chapter in years to come.

Things to consider:

- Why do we want a SAVE chapter on campus?
- What area of campus safety most needs improvement?
- How could our SAVE chapter have a positive effect on campus life?
- What are our main objectives to accomplish by having a Collegiate SAVE chapter on this campus? How will we strive to achieve these objectives?
- What resources will our SAVE chapter need and how will we address those needs?
- What is our SAVE chapter's organizational layout?
- Who or what department or division on campus will be a permanent contact for our SAVE chapter? Is or will our Advisor be a part of this department or division?
- What student will be the primary point of contact for this organization for at least the next full year? Are there any additional student contacts to be listed?

CHAPTER CONSTITUTION

Collegiate Students Against Violence Everywhere Chapters

Preamble

To create a chapter of Students Against Violence Everywhere (SAVE) with equality, unity, and freedom within a just, strong and peaceful campus and community. We dedicate ourselves to organizing the recruitment and participation of students at _____ in order for all students to feel included in a safe and secure environment.

Understanding the importance of participation in SAVE to be a preservation of our violence prevention values and principles, we promise to honor our pledges against violence and to organize the students in order to further violence prevention philosophy and programs.

For these ends and upon these principles, we, the members of Students Against Violence Everywhere, do hereby associate ourselves and adopt this Constitution for our chapter at _____.

Article I—Purpose

The purpose of this body shall be: To promote violence prevention activities on this campus and in this community. SAVE will provide education about the effects and consequences of violence and provide safe extracurricular activities for students.

Article II—Power and Authority

Section 1: All powers of Students Against Violence Everywhere are delegated to it by campus administration and under the violence prevention premise of the National Association of Students Against Violence Everywhere.

Section 2: The power of veto shall be vested in the advisor(s) as the representative(s), campus administration as well as in the power of the Executive Board. The advisors shall have the right to veto and council action if it is contrary to school policy or not in the best interest of the college or the organization's nonviolent stance.

Article III—Organization and Membership

Section 1: The membership of this body shall include students of _____ with authorized membership to all interested campus students regardless of enrollment status, academic performance or college as well as community participation.

Section 2: The representatives of this body shall be organized into one general council known as the SAVE Chapter.

Section 3: The representatives of this body shall consist of the elected officers and the SAVE Chapter.

Section 4: The Executive Board of Students Against Violence Everywhere shall consist of the president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, and historian.

Section 5: The SAVE Chapter of Students Against Violence Everywhere will consist of All members of SAVE.

Section 6: Members of the Executive Board and the SAVE Chapter may serve on more than one committee.

Section 7: All activities, events and meetings will be determined by approval of the SAVE Chapter with the Executive Board along with the support of the advisor(s).

Article IV—Qualification, Elections & Removal from Office

Section 1: Qualifications— Candidates for the office of SAVE President and Vice President must have at least one (1) full year of SAVE experience and membership and be in good academic and moral standing.

Candidates for offices of SAVE Secretary, Treasurer, and historian must be SAVE members and in good academic and moral standing.

Candidates must be of part-time or full-time student enrollment status, attend at least 80% of meetings, and be able to be reached at a local and permanent mailing address.

Section 2: Nominating— Nominations for office will take place at the meeting prior to the election. Nominations for office will be formally proposed on the floor for discussion. Nominations may come from the candidates themselves or a third party. All nominators must be members of SAVE.

Section 3: Election— The election of SAVE officers will be held the last meeting of the Spring Semester prior to the next academic year in which they will serve. The method of voting will be by secret ballot in a formal SAVE meeting. All SAVE members are eligible to vote. SAVE members may cast only one vote per office. A simple majority will elect all officers. The entire election process will be overseen by the advisor(s).

Section 4: Officer and Membership Responsibilities

The responsibilities of the SAVE PRESIDENT are to: Preside over meetings and be responsible for all public relations communication, attend all SAVE meetings, call all SAVE meetings to order, attend all SAVE functions, monitor all SAVE activities, be active in all SAVE discussions and activities, set the example of a nonviolent leader.

The responsibilities of the SAVE VICE PRESIDENT are to: Preside over meetings in the absence of the SAVE President, assist the President in public relations communication, assist the President in all other Presidential responsibilities, attend all SAVE meetings, be active in all SAVE discussions and activities, set the example of a nonviolent leader.

The responsibilities of the SAVE SECRETARY are to: Take notes of all discussions at SAVE meeting, e-mail members of SAVE the minutes of meetings, make posters and flyers of SAVE activities, attend all SAVE meetings, set the example of a nonviolent leader.

The responsibilities of the SAVE TREASURER are to: Keep records of all SAVE funds, report the SAVE funds weekly and/or at meetings, attend all SAVE meetings, be an example of a nonviolent leader.

The responsibilities of the SAVE HISTORIAN are to: maintain a historical account including the creation of a scrapbook to be completed by the end of the Spring Semester, attend all SAVE

meetings, be the example of a nonviolent leader. Share all pictures and documentation with the National Association of SAVE, so they can get an idea of your chapter activities.

Every officer and member of SAVE are to attend all SAVE Meetings as noted unless prior notice is given.

Every officer and member of SAVE are to participate actively in SAVE sponsored events unless prior notice is given.

Section 5: Removal from Office, Expulsion from SAVE and other penalties - Any out of school or in school student activity that is contradictory to the SAVE purpose will result in the immediate removal from office to avoid a misrepresentation of SAVE's purpose. Failure to adhere to a majority of SAVE member responsibilities will result in expulsion from SAVE.

By Laws

The time and place of meetings shall be determined by the SAVE President and the advisor(s). Two-thirds of the total membership shall constitute a quorum. All meetings shall be conducted by parliamentary procedures. All SAVE officers and members are to regularly attend meetings and actively participate in all events. All officers should be prompt to meetings so that the meeting can begin on time and end on time.

Committees

The standing committees will be appointed by the SAVE president. The president as needed will appoint special committees.

Students Against Violence Everywhere Funds

All monies to be expended or bills to be paid shall be approved by a majority vote of the SAVE members. Upon approval of a program, monies will be made available to complete the desired program. The advisor(s) and/or SAVE President may authorize payments of bills when the membership is unable to meet.

Changes to the Constitution

Changes must be presented to the SAVE membership. The vote on all changes must take place at the meeting after they are introduced. A two-thirds vote is required to approve any changes.

Voting

All members of SAVE have one vote. In order for an issue placed on the floor to pass, a majority vote by SAVE members must be received after two voting sessions.