Walking through the school door, she feels the sweat dripping down the side of her cheeks. Her stomach flips and flops, and her hands have an obvious tremble. The slamming lockers and running footsteps are enough to make her eyes swell with tears. The snickers behind her are all too familiar, but she is not prepared for the shove to the back and degrading names that follow. In a split second, her mind is made up. She turns around, heads out the door, and doesn’t look back. The computer, her cell phone, and now school. The cyber-bullies have stepped out of the screen and into face-to-face contact. While this new kind of bully is on the rise and ruthless, is she the school’s responsibility? When faced with too many tasks already and fragile legal rights, it is unrealistic to ask schools to be legally responsible for cyber-bullying.

What started as a trivial case of jealousy and rumors ended with thirteen year old Megan Meier hanging herself after learning of a prank that played out over an internet networking site (Currier, Joel. “Cyberbullying”). While the Meier case is one of the more sensational cases, this idea of cyber-bullying is an increasing threat among young people. Taking place via cell phones and computers, cyber-bullying is defined as “sending hurtful messages or posting information that’s designed to damage the reputation or friendships of others” (Hayes). According to a *Washington Post* news article, “four out of ten teenagers report that they have experienced some form of cyber-bullying” which seems to occur most commonly in girls ages fifteen to sixteen (Surdin). Many are demanding the schools to step in and control this problem. However, when faced with too many tasks already and fragile legal rights, it is unrealistic to ask schools to be legally responsible for cyber-bullying.