

• *Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials*

FBI

Law Enforcement

BULLETIN



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J. Edgar Hoover, Director

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FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

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The *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* is issued monthly to law-enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Much of the data appearing herein is of a confidential nature and its circulation should be restricted to law-enforcement officers; therefore, material contained in this Bulletin may not be reprinted without prior authorization by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.



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**United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.**

December 1, 1953

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

The juvenile crime problem has reached a point where it calls for a clear and unsentimental analysis of the offenses being committed by minors. The large number of children just beginning to reach the minimum delinquency age foreshadows a dangerous situation within a very few years unless something is done to reduce the high crime rate prevalent in this segment of our society.

Some aspects of the seriousness of this problem appear clearly from the Uniform Crime Reports figures for the calendar year 1952. While persons under 21 years of age represented only a little more than 13 per cent of all arrests, they accounted for approximately 68 per cent of the arrests for auto theft, 62 per cent of the arrests for burglary, 47 per cent of the arrests for larceny-theft and 37 per cent of the arrests for robbery. In some crimes against the person the percentages are smaller but still serious. For example, those under 21 years of age accounted for 35 per cent of the arrests for rape and approximately 20 per cent of the arrests for other sex offenses. In cases where the charge was carrying or possessing weapons, offenses which carry a potential threat to the person, more than 19 per cent of those arrested were under 21 years of age.

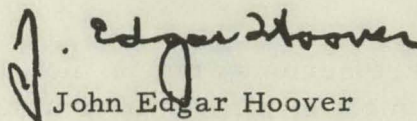
These are serious crimes, not the pranks of adolescent children. The gravity of most of them is obvious if the observer simply places himself or a member of his own family in the position of the victim. Some, like auto theft, may not seem overly serious, yet the files of the FBI are replete with cases of confirmed criminals who have this offense listed in their early record.

Additional interesting data appears in the identification records of the nation's principal fugitives who have been placed on the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted" list. At the time this is written, 48 of these fugitives have been located and arrested since the inception of the program. Thirty-six of these 48 were first arrested while still under 21 years of age. One of them was eight years old when first arrested, two were ten and two more were twelve. The average age of these 36 was just over sixteen years when first arrested and nearly thirty-seven years when placed on the "Ten Most Wanted" list. During the period from the first arrest to top fugitive listing, they had been fingerprinted an average of nearly thirteen times each in criminal cases. Here is a prime example of the high price which society must pay for the anti-social behaviour of a group of unreformed juvenile delinquents.

Juvenile crime is partially a police problem, and one of the finest law enforcement developments of this century is the preventive work sponsored by city police departments and sheriffs' offices all over the country. These law enforcement agencies are using baseball teams, fishing contests, free movies, educational booklets and dozens of other ideas to prevent crime among children in their areas. The FBI has brought many of these plans to the attention of interested officers through articles in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.

The problem is not one for police officers alone, however. My personal belief is that the forces which compound this problem spring from sources deep within the social, political and economic structure of our society. They are to be found in the general state of public morals, the relative respect or lack of respect for person and property in an age convulsed by war and revolution, the overcrowding of schools and playgrounds in congested urban areas, the inadequacy - for whatever the cause - of parental supervision, and numerous other factors. If this is true, responsible action against the problem must be taken not only by the police but by the courts, schools, parents, newspapers, radio and television and every other segment of our society which bears either a private or a general responsibility to the children of this complex age in which we live.

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director



FEATURE ARTICLE

At the end of each year the chief administrator of a law-enforcement agency should prepare a detailed, factual report of the costs, activities, achievements or regressions of his department during that year. If properly prepared and analyzed, it will certainly give him a proper criterion upon which he can base a change of organizational policies, institute new techniques, deploy manpower and facilities to alleviate troublesome conditions and pinpoint the need for additional manpower and facilities.

Traditionally, those agencies which have prepared such reports have directed them to the chief administrator of the political subdivision employing the agency and the legislative body thereof. This most assuredly is proper as that group of individuals is responsible for the overall administration and is vitally interested in all integral functions. It is this group to which the law-enforcement administrator must appeal for adequate appropriations. If he has properly administered his agency, it will certainly be reflected in the annual report and he will have somewhat less difficulty in securing adequate funds for employment of manpower and procurement of additional facilities.

The constituency is always interested in learning of the activities of its governmental units. This is especially true in regard to its law-enforcement agency, for no other division of government is as close to its people as are the police in the average community. It is the police officer who is looked to for advice, protection and general welfare. With the modern tendency of the police officer to be more of a diplomat has come an appreciable increase in his community prestige.

It is the citizen who is actually investing his money in the corporation of government, whether it be municipal, county, State or other. He is certainly entitled to an accounting of his law-enforcement agency's activities. He is Mr. Average American Citizen and generally a very busy individual who may find it difficult to actually digest a report which is superlative, grammatically speaking. It should be kept in mind that any

Suggestions for the Preparation of Annual Reports

by BERNARD L. GARMIRE, *Chief of Police,
Eau Claire, Wis.*

report must tell the entire story as simply as possible without losing its true import. This can be readily accomplished by the use of pictures, graphs, charts or any other media which tend to tell a story in the least possible number of words. Last, but not least, the person preparing the report on the activities and progress of the department should plan to have a sufficient number of copies made for distribution to all individuals employed by the agency and to various other law-enforcement agencies, particularly in the immediate vicinity. This will give subordinate members an opportunity to review their work for the past year and it certainly can be considered an integral part of the "esprit de corps." Through the distribution of such a report an exchange of ideas can be accomplished and new approaches to problems developed. Generally speaking, the principles and techniques of law enforcement are universal in nature, but they often must be tailored to fit the particular needs of one community. We in law enforcement should always attempt to develop techniques which are both similar in character and nationwide. The sooner this is accomplished the more efficient law enforcement will become in general.

An Attractive Cover

The selection of a cover for the annual report is of the utmost importance. It should be attractive enough to demand attention and create interest so that any person seeing it would immediately be inclined to read the report. It should clearly define the fact that this is an annual report and should indicate the period of time covered.

Inside the front cover it is usually advisable to list the various city officials who have direct control over the law-enforcement agency. For instance, probably at the top of the pyramid would be the city council, the mayor or city manager; next, the names of that group of individuals exercising immediate control over the law-enforcement agency; and last, the chief of the agency, followed by the commanding officers.

Generally speaking, the first page of any report will contain either a foreword or a letter of transmittal from the commanding officer to his immediate superior. In addition to making clear the purpose of the report and the period covered, the chief administrator may use the foreword as a medium for briefly discussing a few important matters which he feels should be directed to the attention of his immediate superiors and the public. It is usually considered good form to close such remarks or letter of transmittal with words of appreciation to various other department heads and city officials for their cooperation and assistance throughout that period covered by the report.

Although a detailed index or table of contents is not necessary, it is generally considered good form since it provides for the expeditious location of specific information. Immediately following the table of contents page should be a departmental activities review of accomplishments for the year. The administrator has, throughout the year, accomplished many things which he feels are of a progressive nature. These should be noted rather briefly and footnotes should be appended referring to the contents which will follow throughout the report.

If the department maintains a scrapbook where-in all news announcements, newspaper clippings, editorial comments and anything pertaining to departmental functions of any nature are placed, it can be referred to in compiling the report. The outstanding accomplishments should be placed in the review of the departmental activities portion of the report and should be noted according to the date when they happened. This will give the reader an opportunity to see the highlights and read in detail about them later on in the report if he so desires. The outstanding accomplishments of a department should be noted either pictorially or graphically in that portion which follows and pertains specifically to the accomplishments of the department.

Personnel Matters

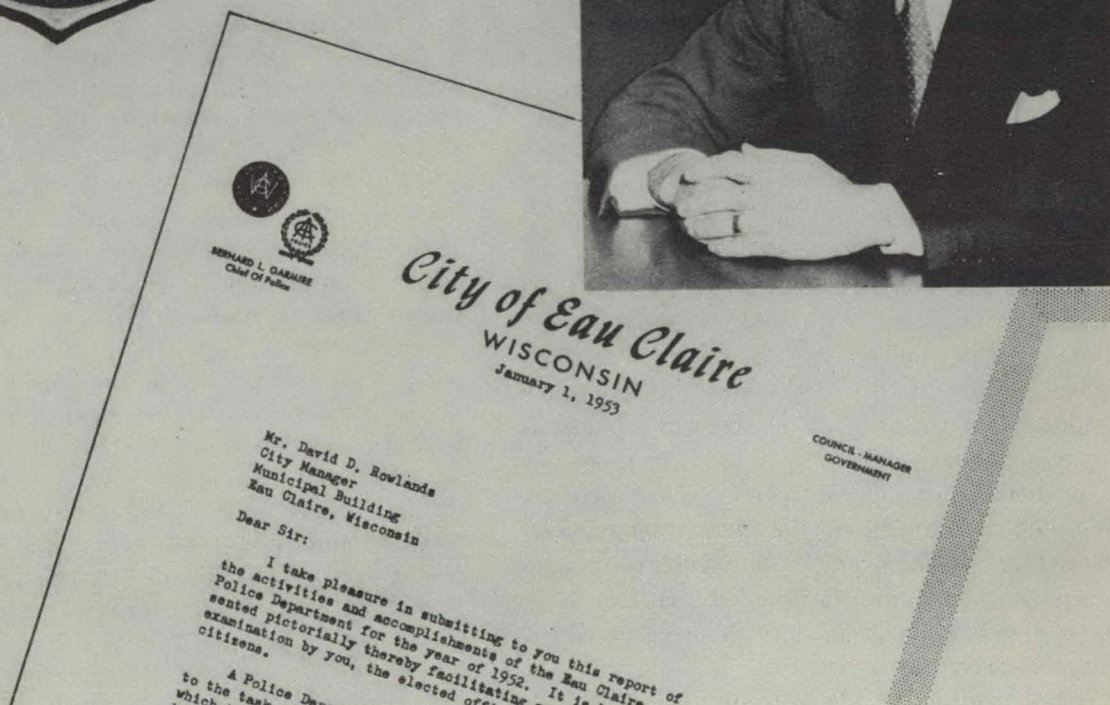
A detailed analysis of personnel services should be contained in the report. It should contain the name and rank of each individual in the department together with the date of appointment and statistical information concerning his service throughout the year. By statistical information is meant the days off he has had, the number of days of sick leave, the number of vacation days

and possibly those periods when he was assigned to special details. Some departments have seen fit to break down the time worked, together with the days off each month for each individual in the department. This information gives the administrator an opportunity to see the magnitude of vacation and sick leaves as they pertain to departmental efficiency. Immediately following the statistical information concerning the personnel of the department should be a miscellaneous report pertaining to various personnel actions throughout the year. This would be disciplinary actions, promotions, retirements, resignations, new appointments, reinstatements and any outstanding leaves granted to personnel in general.

In compiling the detailed reports concerning each subdivision of a law-enforcement agency, it makes little difference which department comes first. Most agencies today have a records division, a traffic division including traffic safety and overall safety programs, a detective division which would include the crime-prevention program and the juvenile delinquency program and, of course, the patrol division. The information contained in each of the foregoing is a matter of discretion for the department head. For instance, he may wish to include in the patrol division the training program which is conducted by the department in general.

The Traffic Division

In the statistical report prepared by the Eau Claire Police Department traffic is generally given first accounting in the annual report. In modern-day municipal-law enforcement the traffic-enforcement program constitutes a great share of the departmental activity and consequently is one with which the administrator must keep in constant contact and have thorough control over. It is this department which requires the most manpower and motorized equipment. By all means, the traffic division's report should be a comparative report comparing the year for which made with at least the prior year's activities and accomplishments of the agency. In reviewing the traffic activities of the agency, it is good to go back at least 3 years. The reason for this is quite obvious since it tends to show the terrific load of work which has been foisted on the average municipal department through traffic activities and its obligation to expedite the flow of traffic and constantly improve safety measures. By showing a compari-



The illustrations shown with this article are photographs of pages from the "Eau Claire Police Report, 1952".

son in the report, it makes a convincing argument for the department head to present at budget time, pointing out the increase in the workload and the inadequacies of the present facilities at its disposal. Throughout America the number of registered vehicles has been growing by leaps and bounds. As a foreword to the traffic division's report, it is suggested that a graph showing this increase of registered motor vehicles for several years be shown.

Surely one of the most time-consuming operations by the day shift of any police department pertains to parking violations and the enforcement of parking regulations. This should be broken down and detailed in the report immediately following the graph showing the increase

of registered vehicles. The summary of parking-control operations by the department should be broken down in the following way:

1. Total number of violation arrests.
2. Specific information concerning arrests.
3. Disposition of all violation arrests. This information may be analyzed by the month in an effort to determine when most violations occur.

Accompanying the statistics referring to the number of parking violations should be an accounting of the total number of meters enforced or installed upon the streets and a breakdown of the total amounts collected from said meters. If meters are installed in the city making the report, it is customary to note the monthly income from this meter installation and total it for the year.

Although there may be some criticism about the inclusion of this in the report, it is the efficient overseeing of this installation by the law-enforcement division which develops high revenues and, consequently, it is contended by most officials that the police department should claim the greater share of credit for the high income derived. Next should come a detailed analysis of the meter installation in the city according to the location and type of meters installed. Finally, it is considered very effective if a detailed chart showing the rise and fall of parking arrest rates is included.

Immediately following the statistical information regarding the parking situation in the municipality should come a detailed analysis of the hazardous running violations and malfunctioning automotive equipment arrest record. Here again this should be made in a comparative list showing the number of arrests for each violation in the prior years as compared with the number of arrests in the year of the report. Each specific violation should be noted, and the total should be compared with the number of convictions and the number of those which were continued or dismissed. Following this complete breakdown of the number of hazardous and malfunctioning arrests made by a department should be an analysis of the fines and costs collected by the court as a result of the institution of such proceedings by the agency. It is good to include the enforcement index maintained each month by the law enforcement agency. The enforcement index is arrived at by dividing the total number of personal injury accidents into the total number of convictions for hazardous running violations.

No other phase of municipal law enforcement causes the administrator more concern than does the traffic accident picture. In order to reduce the total number of accidents happening in a municipality it becomes necessary to efficiently deploy the manpower according to a selective enforcement program. It is necessary to assign the law enforcement personnel to the area and at the time when the accident experience is the greatest. In order to be able to do this we must know when and where the accidents are happening and the apparent reason. In analyzing the accident situation, the following should be noted:

1. The location of the accidents.
2. The exact time when the accidents are happening.
3. The action of the driver involved in the accident.
4. The type of vehicles involved in the accident.

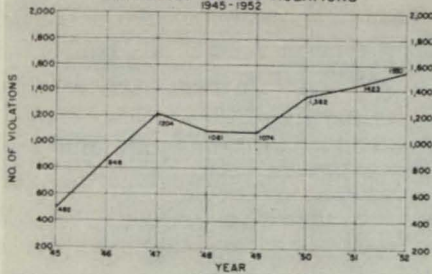
All this information should be noted in detail in the report and should, if possible, be noted through the media of charts, diagrams, graphs or pictures. After a detailed analysis of each ramification of the traffic problem has been made, a complete summation of all information contained in the traffic division's report should be made and inserted.

The Detective Division

The average person examining the report of its law-enforcement agency's activities for a year will be vitally concerned with those crimes which are generally assigned to the detective bureau and with the efficiency of the operation of that bureau. Immediately following the indication in the report that the information contained in the next portion pertains to the detective bureau's activities should be a complete résumé of the highlights of that bureau's activities for the year. Specific information should be given on such crimes as murder, rape, assault, burglary, larceny over \$50, larceny under \$50, auto theft, and miscellaneous crimes. As a final entry on the introductory page of the detective report, it is good to note the percentage of each category of crime cleared through arrest by the department. All agencies cooperating with the Federal Bureau of Investigation will be familiar with the crime analysis as suggested by it. In analyzing the crime rate for a municipality, it is broken into two categories, part I and part II offenses. This analysis should be followed in the department's report together with a detailed analysis of time consumed by detective bureau personnel in clearing these complaints. Specifically, the breakdown of hours spent by the detective bureau personnel should be as follows:

1. Local investigations.
2. Investigations for outside jurisdictions.
3. Office procedure, which consists of all work done at headquarters such as the taking of fingerprints, photography, working on files, correspondence, report writing, taking complaints, discussion of current cases, comparing notes, etc.
4. The inspection of taverns or other places where juvenile delinquency and crime could be in the breeding stage.
5. Assisting the sheriff or other enforcement agencies.
6. The serving of papers.
7. Assisting patrol officers in their investigations.
8. Patrolling.
9. Time spent in court, whether it be juvenile or other.
10. Consultations with the district attorney.
11. Consultations with coordinating departments of the various city schools and other organizations within the

EAU CLAIRE POLICE DEPARTMENT
HAZARDOUS RUNNING VIOLATIONS
1945-1952



TRAFFIC

The department investigated a total of 870 accidents during 1952 compared to 932 in 1951: 90 were personal injury accidents in 1952 and 110 were personal injury accidents in 1951. During 1952 five persons were killed in traffic accidents in Eau Claire. All of these occurred on, or as a result of a violation on a state highway circumurban route.

The department cleared 54% of all hit and run accidents in 1952, compared with 39% in 1951.

During the year many surveys were made in relation to parking problems, intersections having high accident frequency, and creation of one way streets. Parking signs have been standardized and during 1952 many old signs were replaced.

Four areas were acquired by the city to be developed into off street parking lots. These, when completed, will provide for the parking of an additional 504 cars. The total number of off street parking spaces available to the public will then be in excess of 1200.

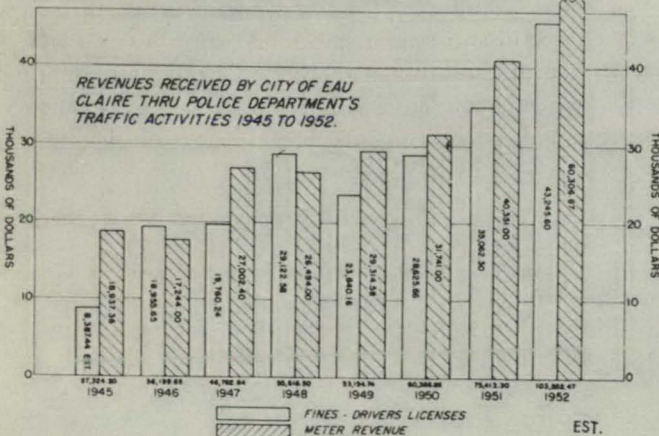
The Traffic Bureau directs the activities of the Safety Division which has a full time officer. This officer gives classroom instruction to children, supervises the school police, gives safety talks on the radio, public addresses throughout the city, and constantly strives to make citizens safety conscious.

The Traffic Bureau assisted many hundreds of people in 1952 with their driver's license and vehicle registration problems. A total of 2016 persons were given driver's license examinations consisting of oral, visual, written, and actual demonstration of the applicants ability.

All departmental personnel is trained to be constantly aware of the Traffic problem. Every member responds to the need of a citizen regardless of the circumstances.



EAU CLAIRE POLICE DEPARTMENT



municipality which aid and lend assistance toward crime prevention and curbing of juvenile delinquency.

The Detective Bureau report should be accompanied by pictures of outstanding crimes, methods used in the crime-prevention program or the curbing of juvenile delinquency and charts or diagrams used in making the comparison of the crime rate for the current year as compared with the years immediately preceding.

The Records Division

An efficient records bureau is the nerve center of a well organized police department. To meet the needs of modern police work the records division must provide aid in departmental operations by auditing and evaluating work performed. The use of adequate police records will permit the chief of police and other supervisory officers to maintain control over the department which cannot be achieved in any other way.

The records bureau should perform all criminal identification work. Records and reports received by the bureau must be immediately available for reference to all officers. It is the duty of the bureau to coordinate information received and to disseminate it among the members of the department where it may prove of value. It must furnish the desired information to police officers preparing statistical studies and reports for commanding officers, monthly and annual reports and such other data as may be required by the chief of police. The records bureau must maintain records of all complaints, reports, arrests, accidents and all other information which police officers uncover in their official capacities.

Records will show what has happened in the past and reveal the trends which are so important in the diagnosis of coming needs and the formulation of plans for future growth. It is in this bureau that civilian personnel should be employed for the purpose of coordinating and correlating information submitted by law-enforcement personnel of the agency.

In the records division of the annual report should be included all information which cannot be successfully included in the other divisional reports. For example, the total number of complaints received by the agency throughout the year, number of fingerprints and photographs taken, and the general results derived from all other departmental activities. It is the responsibility of the records bureau to compile detailed

statistics concerning the operation of departmental motor vehicles. This summary should contain the total number of miles traveled by police vehicles during the year compared with prior years. The total cost of vehicular operation exclusive of depreciation, the total number of miles averaged each month by police vehicles, and the average daily coverage by those vehicles should be shown. It should contain the total number of gallons of gasoline consumed throughout the year, the total number of quarts of oil consumed, the number of miles per gallon covered by the vehicle plus the number of miles per quart of oil covered by the vehicle. In addition to this, there should be a complete summary of the car numbers, the number of miles as of the end of the year and the number of gallons of gas and quarts of oil used by each car. A detailed summary of information concerning each car as to make, serial number and motor number should be noted in the report, thereby giving a complete inventory of all motor vehicles used and operated by the agency, including motorcycles.

Finally, it becomes the obligation of the records bureau to compile a complete departmental physical inventory. Prior to this each piece of equipment used in the agency should be numbered and this number should appear in the records bureau's physical inventory. The inventory should include the purchase price when new together with reasonable depreciation so that the administrator can give detailed information as to total worth of the physical equipment of his department any time he might be called upon to do so. Included in the physical report should be each item of office equipment, photographic equipment, scientific aids, first-aid equipment, janitorial supplies and equipment, printed form and paper supply, and detailed information concerning the firearms inventory. The firearms inventory should be broken down into three categories:

1. The gas equipment and heavy guns such as shotguns and rifles.
2. Inventory of hand guns, leather goods and incidentals.
3. The ammunition inventory as of the date of the report.

Police Training

Every municipal law-enforcement agency throughout America should have a comprehensive training program regardless of its size. It is generally accepted today that a police officer must

be trained if he is to efficiently cope with modern enforcement problems. In this connection certainly there should be a place provided in the department's annual report for a detailed description of that department's training program. If at all possible, this portrayal of the training program should be made pictorially. However, if this cannot be achieved then certainly a detailed breakdown of the training program should be made according to title of subject and number of hours each member of the department spent on said subject. In Eau Claire each member of the police department is required to qualify on the practical pistol and the Camp Perry course each month the year around. He is furnished with 80 rounds of ammunition per month by the department and must expend the ammunition on the department's range under the supervision of the firearms officer. Each member of the department is required to spend a minimum of 50 hours per year in the classroom in addition to the 24 or more hours spent on the range. Classroom sessions are held each week in the police academy where members of the force study police science, traffic, allied subjects, and current departmental problems. Sessions are held on Monday of each week. One session is held from 8:15 a. m. to 9:30 a. m. and another at 4:15 p. m. to 5:30 p. m. Each member of the department is required to attend a minimum of 50 of these sessions per year. The sessions given on Monday are identical and are so given as to facilitate attendance by the entire departmental personnel and still maintain a full complement of men in the field. It is thought that by a perpetual training program, current subjects and problems can be discussed with personnel shortly after they have manifested themselves.

The Patrol Division

The eyes, ears, legs, and backbone of any municipal law-enforcement agency is the patrol division. Surely the patrol division's activities throughout the year should be noted in detail in the department's annual report. Peculiar patrol problems should be pointed out, the density of population should be noted and any unusual conditions explained in detail. For instance, in the city of Eau Claire there is an evenly but thinly spread population of 1,800 persons per square mile. There are three distinct, separate business districts, and two rivers which trisect the city. In order to overcome this problem, the beat layout of the city of

Eau Claire follows the geographical and topographical course made by the rivers. The two smaller business districts are assigned to one beat man who is mounted on a three-wheeled, three-way radio-equipped motorcycle. He is responsible for checking all business installations and patrolling both areas during his tour of duty. By this arrangement, headquarters is in constant touch with the man and he can cover twice as much area as can one man on foot patrol. Another three-wheeled motorcycle is assigned to the area which includes most of the main business area. This facilitates the coverage of more area by one man and provides constant contact with headquarters via radio. Information such as this, together with other innovations made in patrol activity, should be noted in detail in the department's report.

The public is very interested in law-enforcement officers' activities and working conditions. For this reason it is well to include a work, pay, and fringe-benefit schedule in the annual report. By the inclusion of this information, the citizen will be apprised of the exact conditions under which his law-enforcement agent is required to work.

Miscellaneous

Each agency has within its activity schedule certain programs with which it feels the public should be familiar. Generally speaking, these are peculiar to the respective law-enforcement agency's municipality and operations and consequently will not be gone into in detail in this paper. However, anything which might be of interest to the citizen should be included in detail in the report.

Preparation of the Report

The task of collecting information and the preparation of an annual report should be assigned to one person. The director of the records bureau is usually in the most advantageous position due to his proximity to component parts. However, regardless of who is assigned, it should be the same individual each year. After he has compiled one report his familiarity will facilitate future preparations and he will soon learn to collect pertinent information. If this is done, he will start at the beginning of each year to assemble photographs, sketch ideas, and be alert for new and interesting ways of presentation.

(Continued on page 21)



FEATURE ARTICLE

Résumé of National Automobile Theft Bureau Services

by WILLIAM J. DAVIS, *National Automobile Theft
Bureau, Chicago, Ill. (Western Division)*

The law-enforcement officer on the trail of an auto thief has a partner in the person of the National Automobile Theft Bureau special agent.

This car-theft specialist, highly trained and with the resources of a nationwide agency at his disposal, works hand in hand on request with any duly authorized law-enforcement officer.

The NATB is a voluntary association organized by insurance companies concerned with automobile fires and thefts. In addition to assisting in investigations, this agency offers to any law-enforcement officer the free services of a central clearinghouse of information pertinent to these offenses.

Information on Request

On any occasion when an officer begins a check to identify an automobile, an inquiry of the nearest NATB representative made concurrently with the routine registration checks will provide an accurate, up-to-date theft report or ownership in-

formation. Such a check frequently saves time and investigative effort where the registration files are incomplete or not current.

The NATB maintains files totaling several million cards listing stolen motor vehicles by make, motor, serial, and component parts numbers including ignition, glove, and rear deck lock numbers. This data makes it possible to effect an identification of an automobile in some instances when only one of these numbers is available.

Through the close liaison maintained by NATB with automobile manufacturers, the agency is able to furnish information on new cars, including part numbers, shipping destination, and dates shipped. From this point NATB representatives can trace automobiles through various transactions and establish rightful ownership in those cases where no theft report is located in their files.

The National Automobile Theft Bureau is made up of five divisions, each one having jurisdiction over a specific area and employing a staff of special agents, strategically located, who are experts in the identification of automobiles, in conducting commercial theft-ring investigations, and in making investigations into the circumstances surrounding questionable automobile fires.

These NATB agents do not function as police officers, but at all times work under and in cooperation with the duly constituted authorities. Each of these agents has had extensive training and experience in the restoration of obliterated or defaced numbers and in other techniques directly affecting the identification of automobiles.

Although private in character, the NATB is not a private detective agency, but an organization made up of specialists and technical experts in the particular field in which the NATB has functioned for over 40 years. In this connection, it is significant to note that agents for the NATB are accepted by Federal and State courts as expert witnesses, both in automobile fire and theft investigations.

Principal Offices

The coordinating organization of the five divi-



William J. Davis.



Closeup of altered 1951 Buick motor number. Note absence of factory mill marks.

sional bureaus is the National Automobile Theft Bureau located at 99 John Street, New York, N. Y. The eastern division of the National Automobile Theft Bureau, with headquarters offices at 44 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., has supervision over the following States:

Connecticut	Massachusetts	Rhode Island
Delaware	New Hampshire	Vermont
District of Columbia	New Jersey	West Virginia
Maine	New York	
Maryland	Pennsylvania	

The National Automobile Theft Bureau, Western Division, with headquarters offices at 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., has jurisdiction over the following States:

Colorado	Michigan	Ohio
Illinois	Minnesota	Oklahoma
Indiana	Missouri	South Dakota
Iowa	Nebraska	Tennessee
Kansas	New Mexico	Wisconsin
Kentucky	North Dakota	Wyoming

The National Automobile Theft Bureau, Southern Division, located at 650 Trust Company of Georgia Building, Atlanta, Ga., has jurisdiction over the following States:

Alabama	Georgia	North Carolina
Arkansas	Louisiana	South Carolina
Florida	Mississippi	Virginia

The National Automobile Theft Bureau, Pacific Coast Division, is located at 216 Pine Street, San Francisco, Calif., and has jurisdiction over the following States and Territories:

Alaska	Idaho	Oregon
Arizona	Montana	Utah
California	Nevada	Washington
Hawaii		

The Texas Division of the National Automobile Theft Bureau is located at 1107 Texas Bank Building, Dallas, Tex., and has jurisdiction over the State of Texas.

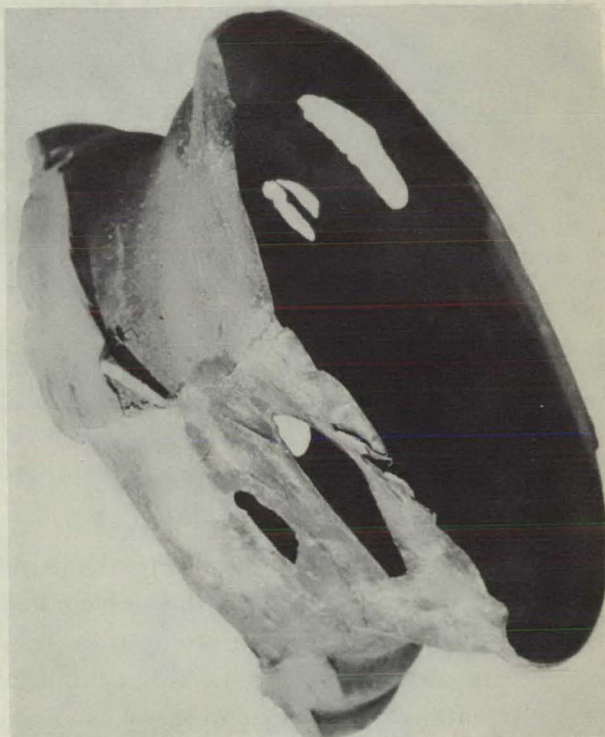
In addition to teletype facilities which connect

all branch offices and all other teletype users, the NATB, as a result of a specific ruling by the Federal Communications Commission, uses police radio facilities for tracing and identifying stolen or unidentified motor vehicles in selected cases.

Publications of Interest

The NATB publishes annually a manual for the identification of automobiles containing pertinent information as to the location of identifying numbers which is of invaluable assistance in making

(Continued on page 21)



Not all total fires are fraudulent. This wheel was on the left rear of a car being towed. When the tire went flat, the wheel locked, was dragged for a considerable distance, sparked and set the left rear and gasoline tank on fire. The automobile was a total loss.

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

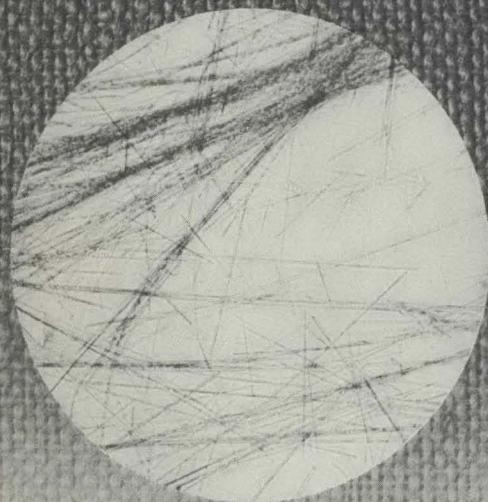
Fiber and Fabric Analyses



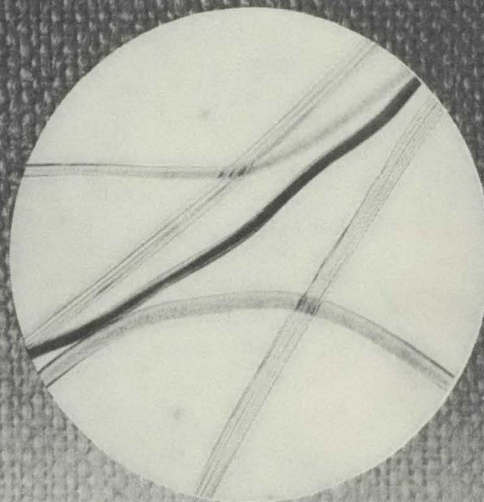
Animal



Vegetable



Mineral



Synthetic

Fabrics and the fibers composing them may comprise some of the major bits of evidence found during the investigation at a crime scene; however, the value of this evidence is usually latent until developed by the laboratory examination. The value of fiber or fabric evidence should be recognized by all law enforcement officers and not only those assigned to the investigative field. It is

essential that the crime scene and all properties related to it receive the proper protection to prevent contamination of the evidence which is oftentimes invisible to the naked eye. The information furnished in this article is of utmost value to any officer who may be called upon either to preserve the crime scene or to handle items of clothing or fibrous material relating to the crime.

Aid to Investigators

The examination and comparison of fibers frequently assist the investigator in the successful prosecution of cases involving manslaughter, hit and run, murder, assault, breaking and entering, rape, robbery, etc., where the victim and subject have been in physical contact or have brushed against surfaces which have retained microscopic particles of textile fibers.

To evaluate this type of evidence, it may be well to describe the several terms employed in this field of crime detection.

Classification

Fibers are classed as animal, vegetable, mineral and synthetic (man-made). As laymen, it is possible to tell the difference between many types of trees by the simple physical properties exhibited by the shapes of their leaves. And so it is with textile fibers. The laboratory technician differentiates between the several fibers as follows:

Animal—wool, mohair and silk;

Vegetable—cotton, linen and hemp;

Mineral—asbestos and glass;

Synthetic—acetate, viscose, nylon, and others.

While we may be able to readily recognize the source of a particular leaf with the unaided eye, it is usually necessary to use a microscope or employ chemical means to classify the textile fibers.

FIBER: A fiber is the smallest single unit (or filament) forming the basis of the textile yarn. See opposite page.

YARN: A yarn is composed of numerous fibers or filaments which are spun, twisted or drawn together to prepare the unit for weaving or knitting. This is sometimes called a thread by the layman (see fig. 1).

FABRIC: The finished woven or knitted cloth (see fig. 2). The cloth on the left is woven and that on the right is knitted.

Limitations

A single colorless (undyed) fiber is of little value other than for identification as to its kind. If colored (dyed), a valuable comparable characteristic is added. The value of a single yarn is based upon its fibrous composition, twist, ply count, or its length which may permit it to be

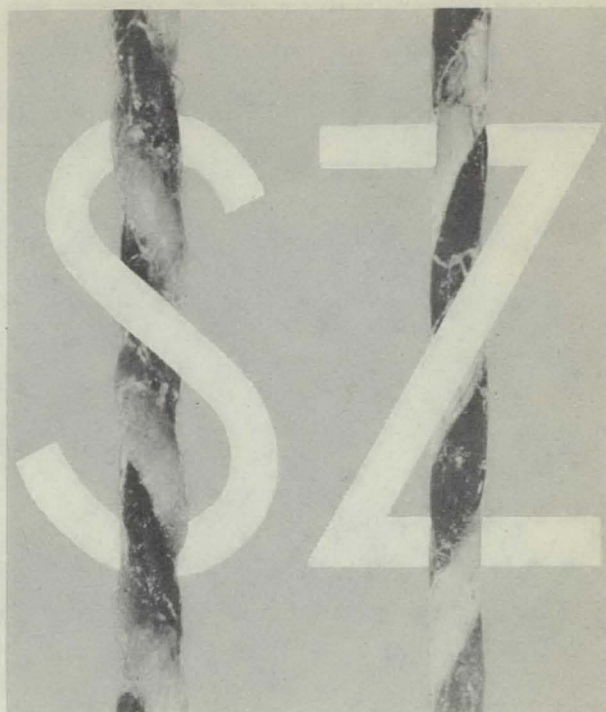


Figure 1.

fitted into a particular location in a piece of fabric. A laboratory examination of a single piece of evidence yarn cannot positively determine its original source. Occasionally, however, suggestions may be offered as to probable source and this information may be of investigative importance. Except in most unusual cases, it is not possible to determine the manufacturer of a particular piece of fabric. The manufacturer may weave or stamp an identification along the selvage (finished lengthwise edge) of a piece of fabric. This edge, however, seldom becomes a visible part of a finished piece of wearing apparel.

Furnished two pieces of a familiar type of fabric, such as shirting, having the same woven construction, it is not possible to determine the name of the manufacturer. It is possible to show similarities in the woven construction of two pieces of cloth by comparing the warp (yarns running lengthwise) and filling (yarns running crosswise) of the fabric (see fig. 3). Although these do not match yarn to yarn, the comparison does illustrate the similarity of the construction. If a fabric has been cut or torn forming an irregular edge, it would be possible to match the cut or torn edges and thereby identify them as being from the same piece of cloth (see fig. 4).



Figure 2.

As previously stated, it is possible to compare the colors of the fibers. This is initially accomplished during the microscopic examination. If the yarns furnish sufficient material, a chemical examination of the dyes may be made to determine if the dyes are of the same classification. When the specimen is large enough, the colors may be compared using the spectrophotometer, an optical instrument, and thereby determine whether the same dyes were used to produce the resulting shade.

Applications

In a recent case in Prince Georges County, Md., involving a serious hit and run accident, a policeman was assigned to look for a dark colored automobile believed to have been involved in the case. The accident was reported about midnight and by 6 o'clock in the morning this alert officer had developed leads directing him to an automobile parked on a side street and having a damaged front end. This car was placed on a hydraulic lift at a filling station and a careful search made of the undercarriage. The officer observed a small

piece of black fabric clinging to a small grease fitting. The fabric was removed and taken with the victim's clothing to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

The examination revealed that the small piece of black wool and rayon fabric had been torn from the back of the victim's coat and could be fitted into both the outer woolen fabric and into the rayon lining, thus showing that they could have come from no other fabric. In addition, microscopic examination of the grease removed from within the fitting revealed fibers similar to those of the coat fabric and its lining.

The driver of this vehicle has been convicted and sentenced.

In another case involving a rape-murder in North Carolina, the victim's clothing along with bloodstained clothing of a suspect was brought to the FBI Laboratory by the investigating officers. All loose textile fibers were removed from the clothes and compared. The examinations revealed nothing to show that the suspect had been in contact with the victim. Although the sus-

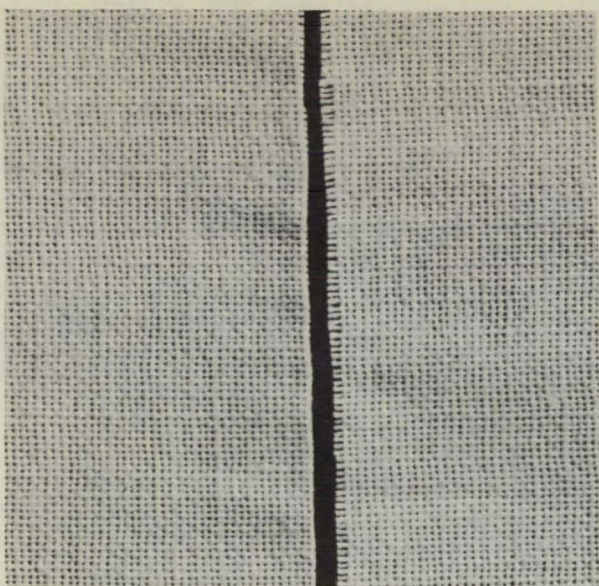


Figure 3.

pect's alibi was a weak one, the investigators were obliged to free him, even though he admitted being in the immediate vicinity of the crime.

The thorough search of the crime scene had unearthed a button with a piece of fabric attached to it. Subsequent investigation developed another suspect and a search of the wooded area in the rear of his home uncovered a torn shirt with a button missing.

It was possible for the Laboratory to fit this button with adhering fabric onto the shirt (see fig. 5). Also, observe that the style of button and the manner in which it is sewed onto the shirt are similar to the others.

This illustrates the value of laboratory examinations in freeing the innocent and establishing the guilt of others.

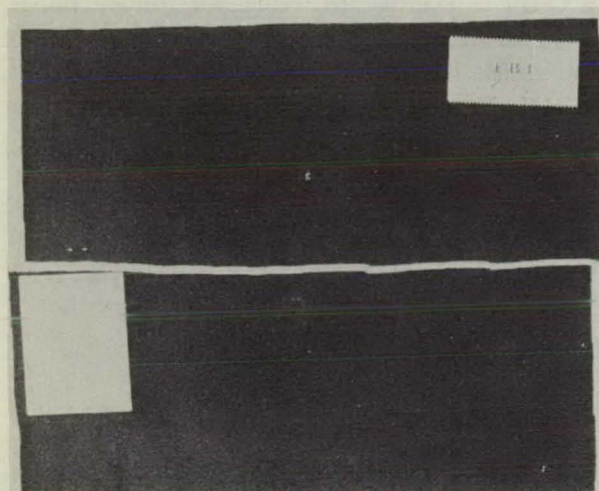


Figure 4.

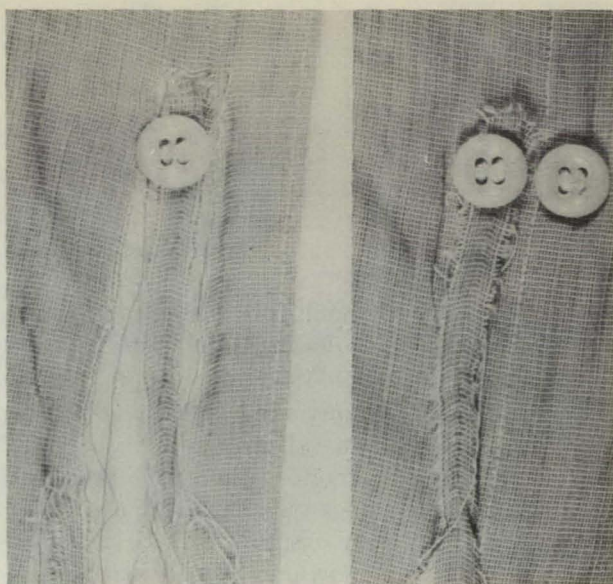


Figure 5.

On many occasions victims are hurriedly taken to hospitals for necessary medical attention and others to a morgue for autopsy. In either case, too little thought is oftentimes given to the part which fibers may play in aiding an investigator to a solution of his case. The clothes are often cast away after being cut from the body. The doctors or nurses cannot be expected to carefully remove and preserve each garment in such cases. It is necessary that arrangements be made by the police authorities to secure this clothing as soon as possible so as to avoid the loss of fibrous evidence which may be adhering to the garments. The investigator should be present at the autopsy and at this time secure and identify all of the clothing. Garments should be submitted to the laboratory in their entirety. Any fibrous material should be placed in a folded paper, identified and then placed in an envelope.

In a recent case involving the fatal shooting of a young woman, the bloodstained clothing was hastily cut from the body at the hospital. Because the clothes were heavily stained with blood, only portions were cut from them and submitted along with a bullet found on the floor of the room in which the victim had been found. The FBI Laboratory was requested to compare the piece of fabric adhering to the nose of the bullet with pieces of fabric which had been cut from the victim's clothing. The Laboratory technician could only state that the questioned piece of fabric appeared to be similar to the slip fabric. The contributor was asked to submit the remainder of

(Continued on page 21)

CRIME PREVENTION



A constant upward trend in occurrences of crime among Moultrie juveniles began to assume alarming proportions during 1952 and reached a near crisis toward the end of that year. This development, coupled with the already recognized need for better safety promotion among the youth of the city, resulted in the establishment of the Moultrie Junior Police, an organization designed to instill in our children an appreciation of the virtues of good citizenship and sportsmanship, as well as to introduce them to the principles of sound safety practices.

In setting up the Junior Police we issued a mimeographed statement of principles over the names of Chief of Police C. R. Ranew, Assistant Chief J. M. Lee, and Lloyd Baxter, City Manager. Mr. Baxter's message was addressed to parents in the city, urged their cooperation, and stated that the city government was underwriting and spon-



Capt. C. N. Stevens.

Moultrie Junior Police Experiment Proves a Success

*by CAPT. C. N. STEVENS, Police Department,
Moultrie, Ga.*

soring the Junior Police as a character-building organization to make the city a safer and better place in which to live.

The Junior Police of Moultrie has as its avowed purpose the teaching of good citizenship, the functioning of city and county government, and good sportsmanship through organized sports; the promotion of safety at home, at school and on the streets; and the teaching of fire prevention and first aid.

Application for Membership

Each application for membership in the Moultrie Junior Police requires the signature of the applicant's parent. The application calls for the name, age, and address of the applicant and asks two questions: What sport do you like? What musical instrument do you play? The application further states:

I hereby make application for registration with the Moultrie Junior Police and subscribe to the Declaration of Religious Principles of the Moultrie Junior Police and city laws, laws of the National Safety Council, and agree if approved to be guided by the rules and courts of the Moultrie Junior Police.

The application also states that the applicant is an American citizen between the age of 8 and 15 years and agrees to return the Junior Police Badge, which remains the property of the Moultrie Police Department, in the event he resigns from the Junior Police.

Junior Police Laws

The laws of the Junior Police of Moultrie which the applicant is also required to sign state:

- I agree to obey the city and school safety laws.
- I agree to attend my own Sunday School as often as possible.
- I agree to obey the laws of the Junior Police.
- I agree to be guided by the decisions of the Junior Police courts.
- I agree to attend all meetings.
- I agree to be a good sport.
- I agree to obey orders from senior and junior officers.

Declaration of Religious Principles

The Declaration of Religious Principles to which each applicant of the Moultrie Junior Police must subscribe is:

The Moultrie Junior Police maintains that no boy can grow into the best kind of citizenship without recognizing his obligation to God.

The recognition of God as the ruling and leading power in the universe is necessary in the education of the growing boy, no matter what the boy may be. This fundamental need of good citizenship should be kept before him. The Moultrie Junior Police, therefore, recognizes the religious element in the training of a boy, but it is absolutely nonsectarian in its attitude toward that religious training. Its policy is that the boy's own church shall give definite attention to his religious life.

Accomplishments

Since its inauguration in January 1953, the Junior Police, under the sponsorship of the Moultrie Police Department, has achieved results which have exceeded the fondest hopes of its supporters. As evidence of this fact we can point to the records of the Colquitt County Juvenile Court, which indicates that the number of youngsters to appear before the bench in the first 6 months of 1953 was only 12, as compared to a total of 87 the previous year. In addition, the number of reported accidents involving juveniles dropped from 14 in 1952 to 1 in the period up to June 30, 1953.

Beyond these accomplishments, measured by the yardstick of police statistics, the organization, which is comprised of 426 white and 319 colored members, all between the ages of 8 and 15, has made notable contributions in the field of civic betterment.

The Junior Police sponsored Safety Week, launched with a colorful parade in which approximately 1,300 individuals and a number of community organizations took part. It stimulated profitable interest in safety problems among the local citizenry and proved of tangible value in the following months. In March of this year, the Junior Police, taking cognizance of a Health Department statement to the effect that empty tin cans were dangerous, began rounding up every discarded can within the city limits. A total of 86,472 containers were assembled during this drive, a commendable total when it is considered that an estimated 10,000 mosquitoes could be hatched from each can. The organization has also sponsored a marathon bicycle race, which generated considerable enthusiasm among the populace,

and a highly successful swimming carnival. Plans have been made for sending a number of deserving members to summer camp.

The Junior Police are encouraged to operate autonomously in order that they may develop a closer understanding of the functioning and problems of government. As a result, adult supervision is relegated to an advisory role. Meetings are held weekly under the direction of elected officers, each of whom serves for a 3-month term, and in conjunction with each session there is a court presided over by a duly elected juvenile judge. It is in these courtroom exercises that the lessons of citizenship are best learned, for here it is that transgressors are brought to justice and punished by the judgment of their contemporaries. Safety and traffic violations make up almost the entire docket, since the more serious offenses are beyond the power of the court's jurisdiction.

Experiment a Success

The record of the Moultrie Junior Police has successfully demonstrated that a positive approach in the form of a constructive program for youth can effectively combat the insidious forces of juvenile delinquency. This type of solution to problems of a similar nature in other localities is seriously recommended.

TIME TO NOMINATE

Police officers in all law-enforcement agencies are requested to be alert for boys and girls in their communities who may be logical candidates for either the Young American Medal for Bravery or the Young American Medal for Service. These medals are awarded annually by the United States Department of Justice and presented by the President. Their purpose is to extend recognition for outstanding bravery and service.

The rules and regulations governing nominations were published in the January 1952 issue of the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*. Additional copies may be obtained by writing to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington 25, D. C.

Articles describing the awards made for 1951 and 1952 can be found in the September 1952 and October 1953 issues of the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*.

As indicated more fully in the rules and regulations, nominations for the 1953 awards should be made soon.

OTHER TOPICS

New Buildings for Officers in Jackson, Mich.

With the recent construction of two buildings housing the city police department and the sheriff's office and county jail, Jackson, Mich., is now one of a growing list of communities equipped with modern police facilities.

Jackson is located on the main trunk line between Detroit and Chicago. It is a municipality of 52,000 citizens and is the county seat of Jackson County, the population of which is approximately 110,000.

On July 9, 1951, Chief of Police Harry Bailes¹ moved his force into a new building which was constructed at a cost of \$220,000 and paid for by the city from an improvement fund. This building, of modern brick structure, houses the 76 officers of the department along with 5 civilian employees.

In the basement, a large recreation area including locker space and shower rooms is available for the officers, along with a soundproof, five-lane indoor pistol range. The main desk, captain's office, and radio room occupy the portion of the first floor extending across the front right side of the building. The accident-prevention bureau and the

license bureau, along with the chief's office, are located along the left side of the first floor.

Two large detention cells, each capable of containing 100 prisoners, and one cell block housing 12 prisoners are located on the ground floor level directly behind the main desk.

The detective bureau occupies four rooms on the second floor front. These rooms are laid out for maximum security when individually converted to interrogation rooms. The balance of the second floor is divided by a hall running the length of the building, one side housing the record and identification bureau and the woman's bureau and detention cell. The opposing side of the second floor contains a fully equipped classroom with capacity for 100 men and a small but well-equipped photographic and technical laboratory. Other rooms utilized for supplies and storage are strategically located throughout the building.

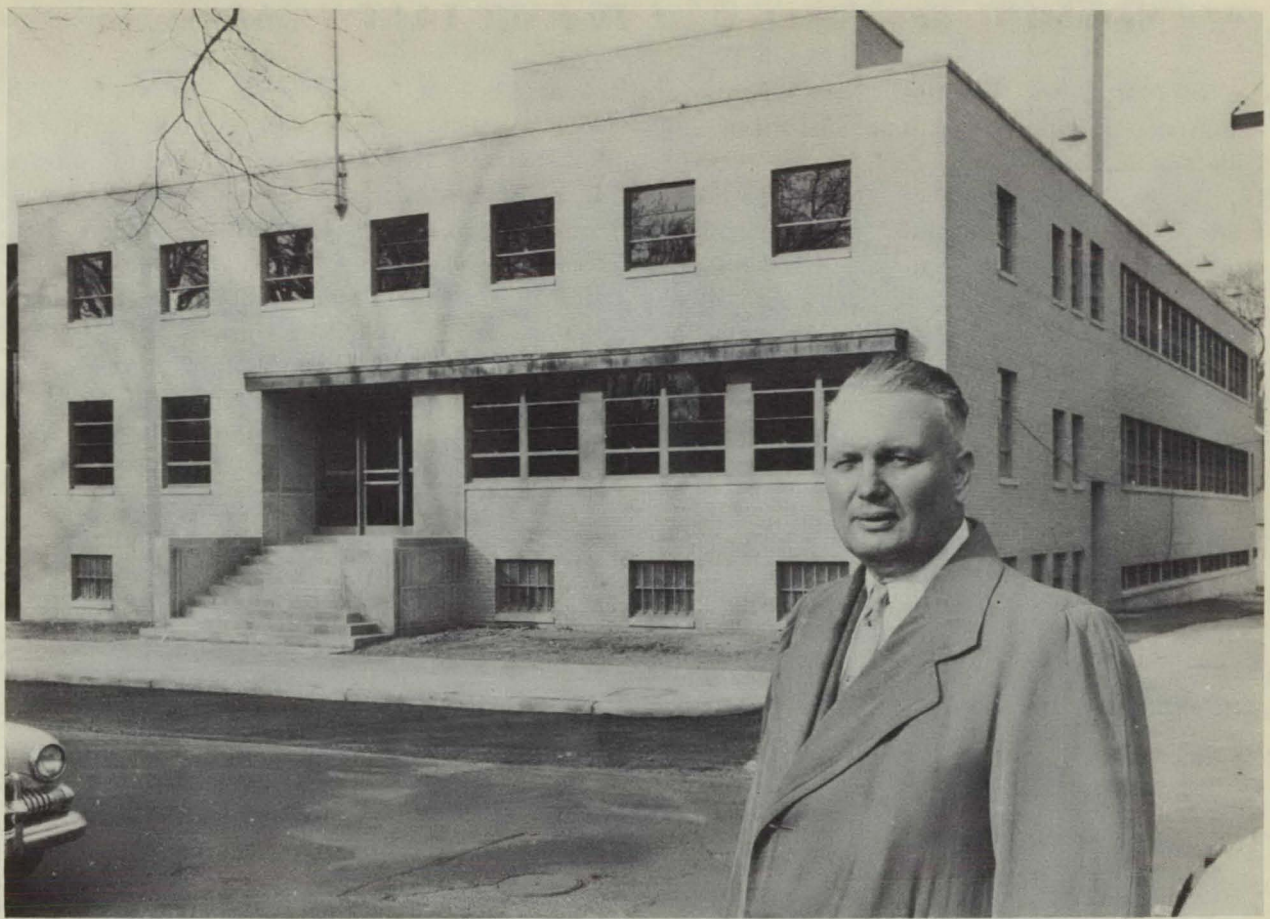
A large garage is attached to the main building and is equipped to handle maintenance and repair of the 17 vehicles utilized by the department. To the rear of the garage is a paved parking area adequate in size to handle approximately 30 automobiles.

Sheriff Gernard H. Austin, who also occupies a new building, took office as sheriff of Jackson County on November 10, 1952, subsequent to re-

¹ EDITOR'S NOTE: Chief Bailes retired in August 1953. His successor is Chief Roscoe V. Gray, formerly a captain in the Jackson Police Department.



Jackson, Mich., Police Department.



Sheriff Austin and the county building (Jackson Citizen-Patriot Photo).

tiring from the Michigan State Police after 25 years of service. Prior to his State police service, Sheriff Austin had served 2 years with the Jackson Police Department. On January 6, 1953, the sheriff's department took up headquarters in their \$400,000 combination sheriff's office and county jail, which was paid for in full prior to construction after the county had voted a special tax assessment to cover the construction costs.

This building, one of the most modern of its kind, was constructed to obtain the utmost in security with the minimum of cost. The cell blocks and individual cells are so constructed that a prisoner could not effect an escape without having in his possession five separate keys. The jail facilities are on two floors and include cell blocks with a capacity of 12 prisoners each and others containing six prisoners apiece. There are nine individual cells and one cell equipped for civil prisoners along with three cells used for solitary confinement. Each cell, with the exception of those used for solitary confinement, is furnished with shower stalls and other usual toilet facilities. In

all, 97 prisoners can be accommodated in cells and all floors can be reached by an automatic elevator.

The basement of the jail proper contains storage space and a fully equipped, modern kitchen capable of feeding over 100 prisoners. To the rear in the basement is maintained a garage capable of storing and maintaining eight automobiles along with lake rescue equipment.

Sheriff Austin occupies a spacious corner office on the main floor, adjacent to a large conference room. On the opposite side of the main entrance a full-time county employee has office space for the issuing of various State and county licenses.

A full-time cook and matron reside in comfortable apartments on the second floor. The administrative offices, although part of the building proper, are separated from the jail by double steel doors, each complete with double locks.

An up-to-date and efficient record bureau occupies a large portion of the main floor adjacent to which is the radio room. Other facilities include a darkroom and photographic laboratory, identification room and evidence room.

New Officers Elected at Detroit IACP Conference

Detroit, Mich., was host to the sixtieth annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, September 13 through September 17, 1953. The conference, which was well attended by representatives of law-enforcement agencies throughout the Nation and various foreign countries, discussed such timely subjects as civil defense, tornadoes, and other disasters, the narcotic problem, international relations, industrial police protection, police training, juvenile delinquency and crime prevention, lascivious literature and the law, auto thefts, the traffic problem and other matters of interest to all officers.

At the conclusion of the conference an election

of new officers for the ensuing year was held. Those elected and their new positions are as follows: Carl F. Hansson, Dallas, Tex., president; I. B. Bruce, Colorado Springs, Colo., first vice president; Walter E. Headley, Jr., Miami, Fla., second vice president; George A. Otlewis, Chicago, Ill., third vice president; John D. Holstrom, Berkeley, Calif., fourth vice president; Alfred T. Smalley, Highland Park, N. J., fifth vice president; Charles W. Woodson, Jr., Richmond, Va., sixth vice president; John F. Murray, Perth Amboy, N. J., secretary; William J. Roach, Waterbury, Conn., treasurer; and Lawrence D. Morrison, Houston, Tex., sergeant at arms.



A photograph taken at the 1953 IACP Conference. First row, left to right: Edward J. Kelly, executive secretary; William J. Roach, John D. Holstrom, James M. Broughton (honorary president), Alfred T. Smalley and Charles W. Woodson, Jr. Back row, left to right: L. D. Morrison, John F. Murray, I. B. Bruce, Carl F. Hansson, Walter E. Headley and George A. Otlewis.

FIBER AND FABRIC

(Continued from page 15)

the garment for possible comparison, but by this time the slip had been destroyed. If the garment had been available, it might have been possible to fit the small piece of fabric removed from the bullet into the slip to prove that this bullet was the fatal bullet and that it had passed through the body of the victim.

When collecting fiber or fabric evidence for laboratory examination, it is suggested that the following precautions be taken:

1. Secure the whole garment.
2. Keep victim's and suspect's clothing separated at all times before wrapping.
3. Do not wrap victim's and suspect's clothing on the same table or desk.
4. Wrap each article separately.
5. Do not pick up fibers or yarns with cellulose (Scotch) tape.
6. Place all fibers, yarns, or small pieces of fabric in folded paper before placing in envelopes.

NATB SERVICES

(Continued from page 11)

identification of suspected stolen automobiles. This manual is distributed on a nationwide basis and is available to police authorities upon request to the nearest NATB office. The manual also contains license plate reproductions of the various States, a short legal digest of vehicle laws, and an outline of NATB facilities available upon request to enforcement authorities.

Another function of the NATB is to investigate automobile fires which may be of incendiary origin. The bureau has produced a film entitled "Automobile Fires" which is used for training arson investigators and officials interested in this type of criminal activity. This film is available for showing without charge before any group of law-enforcement officials.

The bureau also has published a manual for the investigation of automobile fires used extensively for arson investigator training. It is based on personal experiences and experiments of company representatives and special agents of the National Automobile Theft Bureau, and is available without charge, as are all NATB services, to all law-enforcement officers.

It has been a cardinal principle of the NATB, since its organization, not to seek or take credit for the recovery or identification of any automo-

bile. We have always felt that any commendation should go to the properly constituted law-enforcement officer.

We of the National Automobile Theft Bureau are grateful for the opportunity of cooperating with law enforcement in combating the growing problem of automobile thefts.

ANNUAL REPORTS

(Continued from page 9)

The method of reproduction is very important and will probably depend upon the amount of available finances. Many departments very effectively use ditto equipment. Many others use mimeograph, while still others use either litho-printing or regular offset printing. Ditto is the least expensive but has rather severe limitations, particularly as to number of copies. Offset printing is the most desirable because of its flexibility; however, it is by far the most expensive method. In the final analysis, it makes little difference which method is used if proper care and effort are expended to make the report appealing and interesting.

A good law-enforcement agency certainly is not in the position of having to justify its existence; however, in order to improve community relations, keep its constituency factually informed and to facilitate the acquiring of fundamental necessities it should make a detailed accounting of all its activities at the end of each year.

THE CRYSTAL BALL DEPARTMENT

Police officers who are doing long-range planning work for their organizations may be interested in a publication entitled "Better Population Forecasting for Areas and Communities," prepared by the U. S. Department of Commerce in September 1952, and sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. The price is 25 cents per copy and the funds must accompany the request; material is not sent collect. Checks or money orders should be made payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

The principal chapter headings in the publication are the following: Problems of Population Projection, Current Techniques of Forecasting, Suggested Procedure for Making Population Projections, Special Considerations for Particular Types of Areas, Suggested Tables and Work Sheets, and Source References.

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Change of Jurisdiction for Indian Crimes

On August 15, 1953, the President of the United States approved Public Law 280 which was passed by the 83d Congress, First Session. This law gives to five named States criminal jurisdiction over offenses committed by or against Indians in areas of Indian country mentioned opposite the name of the State as follows:

<i>State of</i>	<i>Indian country affected</i>
California.....	All Indian country within the State.
Minnesota.....	All Indian country within the State, except the Red Lake Reservation.
Nebraska.....	All Indian country within the State.
Oregon.....	All Indian country within the State, except the Warm Springs Reservation.
Wisconsin.....	All Indian country within the State, except the Menominee Reservation.

The law provides that the provisions of Sections 1152 and 1153, Title 18, United States Code, shall not be applicable within the areas of Indian country specified above. This law became effective on the date it was approved by the President. Therefore, as of August 15, 1953, the Federal Government ceased to have any criminal jurisdiction under sections 1152 and 1153 with regard to crimes committed on Indian reservations in the States of California, Minnesota, Oregon, Nebraska, and Wisconsin with the exceptions noted in the above table.

The jurisdiction relinquished by the Federal Government in the manner and extent described above covers the following crimes: Murder, manslaughter, rape, incest, assault with intent to kill, assault with a dangerous weapon, arson, burglary, robbery, and larceny. Public Law 280 also gives these five States jurisdiction over civil causes of

action to which an Indian is a party and which arise in an area of Indian country. This statute does not make any change in other criminal violations within the primary jurisdiction of the FBI, such as theft of Government property, impersonation, extortion, and other similar violations which are Federal offenses regardless of where they are committed.

Public Law 280 also gives the consent of the United States to any State, where necessary, to amend its constitution or existing statutes so that it may, along with other States, assume the jurisdiction relinquished by the Federal Government in this act, at such time and in such manner as the people of the State shall by affirmative legislation obligate and bind the State to the assumption thereof. By this provision other States can, without further act of Congress, assume the same jurisdiction as that already assumed under Public Law 280 by the five States which are named in the act.

The assumption of this jurisdiction by States not named in the act will require affirmative legislation to establish that the State intends to obligate and bind itself to such assumption. It is possible, then, that other States will soon enact necessary legislation enabling their officers to assume this jurisdiction.

RESEARCH WORK IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

"What's Happening to Delinquent Children in Your Town?" is the title of a new publication prepared by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, as "a guide for securing facts about certain agencies serving delinquent children." The publication may be obtained by sending 15 cents—collect orders are not accepted—to the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Checks or money orders should be made payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Principal chapter headings are the following: Suggestions for Planning and Conducting a Survey of Services, How Does the Law Define Delinquency?, How Do the Police Serve Children in Your Community?, Your Juvenile Court and the Probation Services, Do You Know About Children Held in Detention?, To What Kind of Institutions Are Your Delinquent Children Sent?, and How Are Services Throughout the State Knit Together?



This month's pattern is classified as a plain whorl with an outer tracing. It has the appearance of a double loop; however, a double loop must have two separate and distinct sets of shoulders. Ridge "A" forms one set of shoulders and ridge "B" forms another set, but they interlock. Two interlocking loops are considered to be part of the same ridge formation and are not considered as separate and distinct.