



HELP ME!

MY CHILD  
IS  
MISSING!

U.S. Department of Justice  
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PETER A. REDPATH, PH.D.

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**HELP ME!**

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**A Missing Child Handbook and Child-Saver  
Guide for Parents and Children**

**CHILD-SAVERS, INC.  
NEW YORK, N. Y.  
1984**

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*To my brother, Joseph (r.i.p.)*

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## Contents

N C J R S

### *Introduction*

The Problem of Missing Children

DEC 14 1984

1

### *PART 1* PREVENTION TIPS ACQUISITIONS

#### *Chapter 1*

Abduction Reduction Tips for Parents and Children

7

#### *Chapter 2*

Special Tips for Guarding Against Parental Kidnaping

15

#### *Chapter 3*

Special Tips for Parents of Runaways

19

### *PART 2* ACTION TIPS

#### *Chapter 1*

Action to Take in the Event of an Abduction

25

#### *Chapter 2*

Action to Take in the Event of a Child-Snatching

29

#### *Chapter 3*

Action to Take in the Event of a Runaway

33

### *PART 3* MATERIAL AIDS FOR DEALING WITH THE MISSING CHILDREN PROBLEM

#### *Chapter 1*

Social Programs

37

#### *Chapter 2*

APTitude (Abduction Prevention Tips) Test

43

[ ix ]

Preceding page blank

<i>Chapter 3</i>		
Child's Identification Dossier		49
<i>Chapter 4</i>		
Spouse's Identification Dossier		55
<i>Chapter 5</i>		
Missing Persons Report		77
<i>Chapter 6</i>		
Top Priority Phone and Address List		81
<i>Chapter 7</i>		
Missing Children Organizations		87
<i>Chapter 8</i>		
Pictorial Listing Organizations and Runaway Hotlines		97
<i>Chapter 9</i>		
Detectives Who Specialize In Missing Persons Cases		99
<i>Chapter 10</i>		
Cult Awareness Groups		103
Select Bibliography		105

## INTRODUCTION

### The Problem of Missing Children

There is a problem today in the United States, a problem of which more and more Americans are becoming increasingly aware. The problem is that of missing children. Just how many children currently disappear each year in the U.S. is not exactly determinable, but a figure very frequently cited by missing children agencies is "around 2,000,000." Out of the total number of missing children, the FBI's National Crime Information Center computer figure reportedly lists 1.8 million runaways per year.

Out of the two million missing children figure, 150,000 are often said to be the victims of kidnaping by one of their parents (or of what is also referred to as "child-snatching"). (This figure might be low. A leading authority on child snatching, Michael Agopian [author of *Parental Child-Stealing*], claims the figure could be as high as 400,000 per year.) And 50,000 disappearances are commonly attributed to criminal abductions.

This, then, is the common breakdown given by missing children agencies regarding the number of young people who disappear each year in the U.S.: (1) runaways—1,800,000; (2) parental kidnapings—150,000; (3) criminal abductions—50,000.

Of the number of children who run away from home, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services claims that most return. Indeed, it claims that most go 10 miles or less from home. However, it also states that about one out of every 10 children between the ages of 12-17 will run away from home each year. Four out of five of these will be between the ages of 14-16; 85 percent of certain types of runaways will experience sexual abuse while away; 3 percent will engage in prostitution to survive; about 15 percent of runaways are thrown out by their parents or guardians; and about 100,000 a year are unaccounted for.

Of the number of children who are victims of child-snatching,



the organization Child-Find estimates a 30 percent recovery rate. This means that, out of 100,000 parental kidnappings, 70,000 remain missing and 30,000 are recovered. This group also maintains that the majority of snatched children are beaten, neglected or sexually molested.

The Dee Scofield Awareness Program, Inc., one of the oldest missing child organizations in the U.S. (established in September of 1976), states that of the 50,000 criminal abductions each year, approximately 5,000 are found murdered each year, and 2,000 or more are unidentified. Of the total number of 50,000 children reported abducted each year, this group estimates that only 4,500 will return home alive, and many of these will be molested. A total of 33,000, it claims, will be dead.

Clearly these figures are shocking and staggering. While they might not be exact, it seems unquestionable that the missing children problem in the United States is, indeed, one of serious proportion.

This problem seems to persist in the United States for at least four reasons. One reason is the staggering divorce rate. In a book recently written by journalist Sally Abrahms, entitled *Children in the Crossfire* (New York: Atheneum Publishers, 1982), it is noted that whenever a marriage becomes jeopardized, child-snatching becomes a possible option for one or both of the parents. In addition, it is noted: "Each year, divorce affects more than 1 million children. In total, 12 million Americans under the age of eighteen are victims of split-up, and 45 percent of all children born today will live with only one parent."

A second reason is given in a booklet called "Action" and published by the missing children's agencies Find-Me and Kyle's Story. The author states: "There is a paradox involved in the missing persons phenomenon. It is centered around the *right to privacy*. We say that the civil rights of the emancipated missing person are violated if a search is made. Yet there is no greater violation of one's *Civil Rights than the taking of the person's life*. So the *right to privacy* is the shield behind which law enforcement personnel hide to justify inactivity in a missing person case. At the same time two to six thousand unidentified bodies are being found annually. These are missing persons with the ultimate civil rights violation inflicted upon them."

While this booklet refers to the rights of the "emancipated missing person" (someone 17 years of age and older) being violated if a search is made, it is clear the author understands the right to privacy to be the shield behind which law enforcement personnel hide to justify inactivity in non-emancipated missing persons cases as

well. For the 2,000 to 6,000 unidentified bodies to which he refers includes missing persons of all kinds. And inactivity on the part of police in missing persons cases involving parental kidnapping, a frequent form of child disappearance, is often motivated by a subordination of a child's life and safety to the right of privacy of the parents.

A third reason for the persistence of the missing children problem in the United States is an outgrowth of reason two. Because the right to privacy is given precedence over the right to life and over justice, there is a tendency on the part not only of police but of other governmental agencies, and of people in general as well, to remain inactive in the face of this problem. Hence, inactivity is a third reason for the persistence of the epidemic of missing children in the United States.

The fourth reason for the persistence of this problem is ignorance. Many people in the United States have either been unaware of the existence of this problem or, if they have been aware, have been unaware of ways to eliminate the problem.

After having done a substantial amount of research on the problem, it is my opinion that this problem of missing children will not be eradicated until the American people put an end to the laissez-faire attitude toward divorce which currently exists in the U.S., until the family is once again appreciated in the U.S. as the foundation of healthy social and political life, and until the right to privacy is subordinated to the right to life. I do not, however, foresee any of these things happening in the near future. Hence the best thing I can offer, to help to eradicate the problem of missing children, is to give parents and children advice on how best to protect themselves from becoming another statistic in a missing persons case. The purpose of this handbook, then, is precisely this—to advise parents and children about how best to protect themselves from becoming victims in the missing children plague currently running its course throughout this country.

To make this handbook as easy to read as possible, and to be of maximum assistance to all concerned, I have divided the handbook into three parts. Part 1 consists of "Prevention Tips," that is, advice on ways to prevent an abduction, a child-snatching and a runaway. Part 2 consists of "Action Tips," that is, advice on precise steps to take in the event of an abduction, a child-snatching, and a runaway. And Part 3 consists of "Material Aids for Dealing with the Missing Children Problem." This last part contains (1) social aids (i.e., advice on ways to establish (a) an Absentee Reporting Program for your child's school; (b) a Block Parent Program for your neighbor-



hood; (c) a Voluntary Fingerprint Identification Program in your community; and (d) a Missing Child Network of Concerned Citizens; (2) an APTitude (*Abduction Prevention Tips*) test; (3) a Child's Identification Dossier; (4) a Spouse's Identification Dossier (includes a biographical data sheet which contains space for social security number, passport information, medical data, physical description, motor vehicle information, credit history, employment history, penal history, information about relatives and copies of custody and divorce decrees) (5) a Missing Persons Report; (6) a Top Priority Phone and Address List; (7) a list of Missing Children Organizations; (8) a list of Pictorial Listing Organizations and Runaway Hotlines; (9) a list of Detectives who Specialize in Missing Persons Cases; (10) Cult Awareness Groups; and (11) a Select Bibliography.

I believe that this handbook can be of invaluable aid to every person concerned with the missing children problem. I hope the reader will put it to good use, and will tell his or her friends about it. In particular, I hope that what one learns from Part 1 and Part 3 will preclude one's ever having to use the information contained in Part 2. Finally, I hope this handbook will encourage the reader to become involved in helping to eliminate this problem from our society.

For those interested in doing further reading on this subject, I would suggest that they consult the Select Bibliography in the back of this handbook. I would also suggest that they contact Find Me, Inc., the Dee Scofield Awareness Program, the National Youth Work Alliance (listed in Part 3, Chapter 7 of this handbook) and that they read Michael Agopian's *Parental Child-Stealing* and Sally Abraham's *Children in the Crossfire*.

Find-Me's "Action" booklet has been helpful resource material throughout this handbook. The Dee Scofield Awareness Program provided me with guidelines for establishing an Absentee Reporting Program, a Block Parent Program and a Voluntary Fingerprint Identification Program. The National Youth Work Alliance was an important source of information on runaways. The works of Michael Agopian and Sally Abrahms were both enlightening and helpful in gaining an understanding of the complexity of the issue of child-snatching. And I found helpful information was provided by the Adam Walsh Child Resource Center and by the organization Child Find.

## Part 1

# PREVENTION TIPS

## CHAPTER 1

### Abduction Reduction Tips for Parents and Children

What follows is a list of practical tips which will, if utilized, enhance a child's chances both of avoiding an abduction and of being returned should an abduction occur:

1. Never leave your child alone in a car, yard, store or any other place—*not even for a moment!*
2. Never put your child's name on the outside of his or her clothes or books.
3. Put your child's name on the inside of clothing. Also, include the child's address, phone number and special medical information if any is needed.
4. If a child is required to have his or her name on books, put the name on the inside in an obscure location, if possible, or in a foreign language.
5. Make sure your child knows his or her full name, your full name, address, *including state*, and telephone number, *including area code*.
6. Teach your child how to use the telephone and to understand the difference between dialing a local call, dialing a long-distance call, and dialing a call from a foreign country. A child should understand that long-distance dialing normally requires a person to dial "1" before the area code and the local number. And a child should know how to reverse charges on a call and how to ask for operator assistance.
7. Tell your child you love him or her and always will. If a child is abducted, or snatched by a noncustodial parent, a child will

often be told that the child's parents do not love the child, or even that the parents have died. A child should be instructed to persist in attempts to call home even if someone tells him or her that the parent no longer loves the child or that the parent has died.

8. Explain to your child that a child should never talk to strangers, nor should a child ever ride with a stranger in a car or on a motorcycle, nor accept candy, money, or gifts of any sort from a stranger.
9. Children should be taught that a "stranger" is someone they and you don't know very well. This includes people in uniforms, people with badges, and people who tell children it is all right to go with them because they know mommy or daddy, or because mommy or daddy is sick or hurt.
10. Children should be instructed never to approach an automobile or a stranger to give directions or help of any kind to someone or even to answer questions—especially if the person speaks in a low voice. Instead, a child should be told to run quickly in the direction opposite to the direction in which the car is headed, and to scream for help should the car attempt to follow.
11. Teach your children to tell you if someone offers them gifts or money, wants to take their picture, asks them for help of any kind (to carry packages, to find a pet, to get directions, etc.) or wants to play a game.
12. Instruct your children to tell you when an adult asks them to keep a "secret."
13. Make sure both you and your child know the phone number of the local police precinct, and the "911" emergency number.
14. Tell your child to avoid going near parked cars with someone in them, especially when playing or walking in isolated areas.
15. Warn your children never to tell anyone over the phone that they are home alone. Instruct them to tell a caller that their mother or father is unable to come to the phone at the moment, to ask whether the caller would like to leave a message, and then to hang up.
16. Tell your children never to get into a car or to go into anyone's home without your permission.
17. Tell your children that there are certain places where no one

has the right to touch them. Most child-molesters are not strangers—they are family members or acquaintances.

18. Be aware of changes in children's behavioral patterns or attitudes. Children who have been abused will, at times, signal abuse through changes in behavior, such as disturbed sleep, loss of appetite, mood changes, sexual self-stimulation, etc. Parents should be aware of such changes and should encourage children to tell them if *anyone* touches them in what they consider to be a "funny" or "peculiar" way.
19. Parents should urge their child's school to verify an absence by telephoning the parent or guardian. Unless absences are verified, a child could be abducted on the way to school, and the parents might not discover the child to be missing until time for the child to return home. This is precisely what happened to the parents of Etan Patz who, at the age of 6, disappeared on May 25, 1975 in New York City. (An explanation of how to set up an Absentee Reporting System is given in Part 3, Chapter 1 of this handbook.)
20. Know your children's friends and know their telephone numbers. When they get a new friend, make sure to get a new phone number.
21. Know where your child is going, and with whom, at all times.
22. Encourage your child always to travel with at least one friend.
23. Know the routes your children travel to and from places they go.
24. Accompany your child over routes to and from school, play areas and friends' houses, or anywhere else your child is likely to go. Point out "safe places" along a route to which a child might run in case of danger.
25. Encourage children to use their natural defenses if approached by a stranger. Children should immediately run and not be hesitant to scream if they suspect, in any way, that they are being followed by a stranger. Children are small—they can bite and they can kick. They should not hesitate to bite the hand, or kick the shins, of a suspicious stranger. Nor should they hesitate to crawl under a parked car or to hide in an inaccessible space if the need arises.
26. Encourage your neighbors and PTA to establish a Block Parent Program to protect children on their way to and from school and at any other time they might need help. (An explanation

of how to establish a Block Parent Program is given in Part 3, Chapter 1 of this handbook.)

27. Watch your children as much as humanly possible, and look out for your neighbors' children. Ask your neighbors to do the same for you.
28. If your child will be late coming home for some reason, make sure the child phones home.
29. Know what your child is wearing when he or she goes out.
30. Warn a child never to play in isolated areas.
31. Avoid using babysitters, and if you must, make sure they are competent.
32. Make sure a babysitter knows the phone number of police, neighbors, relatives, and where you can be reached.
33. Instruct a babysitter not to open the door to anyone while you are out, and not to tell anyone who phones that you are not at home. Inform a babysitter to tell anyone who phones that you are busy at the moment, to take a message, and to hang up.
34. Tell a babysitter never to leave the children alone in a separate room, and never to let them wander about inside or outside the home.
35. Install a peephole in the front and back doors of your house.
36. If a child is ever left alone in the house for any reason, make sure the child never answers the door for anyone. Be sure that children, and babysitters, know where keys to doors are and how locks can be opened. Make sure, also, that your child knows phone numbers of relatives and neighbors to call in case of trouble.
37. Avoid leaving children alone at home. If you cannot be home when they come from school, require that children call a relative when they get home. If this is not possible, make arrangements with a friend or with a neighbor to have your children phone them. Or, if possible, get a dog to help watch over an empty house while you are gone.
38. If your child rides a bus to school, make sure that adequate supervision is provided between the bus stop and the school.
39. Tell your children to pay attention to their surroundings. They should avoid taking shortcuts through parking lots, vacant areas, or buildings. On a sidewalk, they should avoid walking close

to doorways. They should also avoid walking close to parked cars and close to large bushes.

40. Children should never be allowed to solicit door-to-door unless accompanied by an adult, or unless they solicit in teams on the same block in a neighborhood close to home.
41. Children should be told to watch out for people who might be following them.
42. If possible, sew a few dollars into the lining of a child's overcoat, or into a hem of a dress or pants. This way if a child is lost or abducted he or she might be able to take a bus or train some distance if needed.
43. Get everyone in your family a passport. Once a passport is issued, it is difficult and suspicious to attempt to get a duplicate. Passport information may be gotten from your local post office, or you can contact Passport Services, Bureau of Consular Affairs, Washington, DC 20524, for information.
44. Contact your local Social Security Office, and get each of your children a social security card.
45. Be on the lookout for children manifesting the behavioral traits of an abducted or missing child. Many abducted children:
  - a. are between the ages of 3 and 11;
  - b. display signs of physical abuse and/or economic deprivation;
  - c. are vague, quiet and confused when questioned about their identity and personal history. An abducting parent, for instance, will often give a child a new name, or will tell a child not to reveal personal information to others.
46. Compile an identification dossier for your child. The dossier should include a biographical data sheet (containing information such as child's name, address, date and place of birth, citizenship status, social security number, passport information, physical description, medical information, hobbies, behavior patterns, nicknames, names of brothers and sisters and current facial and profile photographs) and a fingerprint card (containing both fingerprints and palm prints). Care should be taken to ensure that the size of the fingerprint card is of the right dimensions to be able to be processed by the FBI (8" x 8"). If the card is either too small or too large, the information on the card will not be able to be utilized by the FBI, and this might impede a search for a missing child. Make sure that

fingerprints are taken only by professional police fingerprint technicians or by trained volunteers. If volunteers are used, make sure to have the fingerprints verified by trained experts in your local police department. Many fingerprint programs use trained volunteers and the fingerprints taken by these volunteers, at times, turn out to be invalid. Also, try to avoid using inkless fingerprint cards. These cards do not seem to produce as good a quality print as the ink-type cards. (A Child's Identification Dossier is included in Part 3, Chapter 3 of this handbook.)

47. Encourage your child's school to set up a voluntary fingerprint identification program. (An explanation of how to set up a Voluntary Fingerprint Identification Program is given in Part 3, Chapter 1 of this handbook.)
48. Keep records on the medical and dental history of your child, including x-rays.. (Hospitals do not keep x-rays on file for more than a few years.)
49. Let children know that in times of trouble police are their friends. Encourage children to seek out their aid in times of danger.
50. If your child fails to come home when expected, immediately start a phone search. Phone all your child's friends, and ask other parents to assist you. In addition, phone any stores your child might have visited (or school, if appropriate). Then retrace your child's established route to and from the house. Spend no more than 30 minutes doing this. After this time, immediately phone the police.
51. Encourage your local PTA, church groups and community service organizations to develop a Missing Child Network of Concerned Citizens to distribute photo-posters, to enlist media attention and to assist police should a child be reported missing. (An explanation of how to establish a Missing Child Network of Concerned Citizens is given in Part 3, Chapter 1 of this handbook.)
52. Familiarize yourself beforehand with the individuals and agencies offering information about missing children. (A list of such organizations is given in Part 3, Chapters 7, 8, 9 and 10 of this handbook.)
53. Encourage your local PTA, church groups, and community service organizations to invite a speaker to discuss the missing child problem. For information about speakers write to:

Peter A. Redpath, Ph.D.  
30 W. 61 St., Suite 27 C  
New York City, New York 10023

54. Give your children the APTitude (*Abduction Prevention Tips*) test located in Part 3, Chapter 2 of this handbook. Go over this test with them periodically until the children master the information they need to know.
55. Talk to your local school board about providing educational programs for children about avoiding abduction.
56. Familiarize yourself with literature about the missing children problem in the U.S. (A Select Bibliography is provided at the end of this handbook.)
57. Tell a friend about this handbook. It might save a life.
58. Finally, get involved. Publicize the problem and lobby for more cooperation from governmental authorities and for better laws from legislators.

## CHAPTER 2

### Special Tips for Guarding Against Parental Kidnaping

Parental kidnaping is a growing problem in the U.S. To protect against it parents have to take particular precautions beyond those already mentioned in the previous chapter. The following tips will help to minimize the potential for a child to be snatched by a parent:

1. Be aware of the pattern of behavior often exhibited by parental abductors. Such people tend to:
  - a. be male (because women have custody more often than men);
  - b. be in their 20s or 30s;
  - c. have criminal records;
  - d. abuse their spouse and their children;
  - e. abduct for the purpose of revenge;
  - f. abduct at the victim's home, during visitation periods, on Friday, Saturday or Sunday, during afternoon or early evening;
  - g. abduct before a court has awarded custody or legal divorce, or two years or more after a custody decision or a divorce;
  - h. and, also, but less frequently, abduct from schools, shopping centers and backyards, and abduct around holidays or vacations.
2. Keep an identification dossier on your spouse. Include the following information in the dossier: spouse's name, legal address, current address, date of birth, place of birth, citizenship status, social security number, passport information, physical description, medical information, motor vehicle information, financial

- information, military service, memberships in clubs and organizations, religious affiliation, employment history, penal history, potential sources of employment, marital status, custody status of child, copy of custody papers, copy of divorce papers, information on spouse's relatives, friends, and associates. (A Spouse's Identification Dossier is included in Part 3, Chapter 4 of this handbook.)
3. Know the names, addresses, birthdates, telephone numbers, and places of employment of your spouse's in-laws, ex-in-laws, friends and associates. Keep in touch with as many of these as you can, and try to maintain friendly relations with them.
  4. Anticipate your spouse's reaction to changes in your life, in his life or in your child's life. A contemplated remarriage or dating, a move to a new location, a new job, the death or serious illness of a child can all trigger a custodial intervention.
  5. Watch for changes in your spouse's behavioral pattern. Be particularly conscious of:
    - a. a spouse who showed little concern for a child during marriage but suddenly shows great attention;
    - b. a spouse who has disappeared for a while and suddenly resurfaces;
    - c. a spouse who becomes very friendly and cooperative after a long period of anger and conflict.
  6. If you are separated, immediately get a lawyer and obtain legal custody of your child. Both parents have an equal legal right to their children until a court rules otherwise. The police will not intervene on your behalf if your child is snatched unless you show them a custody decree.
  7. Include in your custody decree a provision to prohibit the transfer of school records without prior approval of both parents.
  8. Include in your custody decree a provision requiring a non-custodial parent to post a bond or a security account as part of the visitation agreement.
  9. Be as precise and as reasonable as you can be when you specify visitation rights in divorce papers. One of the most frequent reasons cited by parents for abducting children is dissatisfaction with visitation rights. If you can come to an amicable agreement early, and if you incorporate precise times (including days,

weeks, months, holidays, illnesses, etc.) into your visitation agreement, you will lessen the chances of an abduction.

10. Include in your custody decree a provision prohibiting children from leaving the country without your consent. Should a child be taken out of the country, this provision can be used later to get the Passport Services to refuse passport renewals. Either parent can prohibit issuance of passports to a child *before an abduction* by sending a certified copy of the custody decree or restraining order to the Office of Citizenship Appeals and Legal Assistance (PPT/C), Department of State, Washington, DC 20520. This action will not guarantee that a child will not receive a passport from a nearby country such as Mexico or Canada, but it will make acquisition of a passport more difficult. Parents married to non-U.S. citizens should be particularly cautious about passports!
11. Familiarize yourself with your state laws regarding parental kidnapping. In some states this is a misdemeanor. In other states it is a felony. In either case, it is difficult and, at times, impossible to get one state to recognize another state's custody decree.
12. Retain a copy of your custody decree in case you have to produce it. (Space is provided in Part 3, Chapter 4 of this handbook for a copy of a custody decree.)
13. Retain a copy of your divorce decree in case you have to produce it. (Space is provided in Part 3, Chapter 4 of this handbook for a copy of a divorce decree.)
14. If litigation for divorce is in progress, request that your spouse be required to obtain consent from the court before leaving the jurisdiction of the court.
15. Keep your child's and spouse's identification dossiers and passports (if they have any) in a safe place. Noncustodial parents are likely to confiscate fingerprints, passports, and other vital information if they are contemplating an abduction.
16. Caution your child's babysitter, school, clubs or places he or she frequents about visits from a noncustodial parent.
17. If you have more than one child, try to separate the children when they play outside the house or when they travel to and from school. This will minimize the possibility of all of them being abducted simultaneously.



18. Keep a record of old telephone bills. Numbers frequently called by your spouse might provide a lead if your child is snatched.

## CHAPTER 3

### Special Tips for Parents of Runaways

One of the most serious areas of the missing children phenomenon is the area of runaways. Since runaway children are usually between the ages of 13 and 17, and since such children are not abducted but, rather, choose to leave home on their own, what parents can do to minimize runaways differs from what they can do to minimize abduction. Abduction reduction requires that a parent guard a child against a threat, which is primarily external to the parent/child relationship: a parent is attempting to protect a child against a spouse or against some other person. In reduction of runaways, on the other hand, what a parent needs to protect against is a breakdown of the parental relationship with a child. Children run away primarily because of an emotional reaction they have to their family situation. Some of the following points might help you to minimize a runaway situation at home.

1. Work on strengthening your marriage relationship with your spouse. Fr. Bruce Ritter, OFM, head of Covenant House, a shelter for homeless youth in Manhattan's Times Square area, and one of the leading figures in the U.S. concerned with runaway youth, blames the homeless youth problem on the disintegration of the family in the U.S. He says, for example, that more than half of all the birth of minority children in New York City are out of wedlock, and that, at any given time, there are *at least* 20,000 homeless youth in New York City (*Catholic New York*, December 8, 1983).
2. Be particularly observant of young people between the ages of 14 and 16. Four out of five runaways are estimated to be within this age group.

3. Children will often run away after a change at home, at school or in social relationships. Be aware of such changes.
4. Talk with your children. The Department of Health and Human Services cites lack of communication as the greatest reason given in 1978 for not returning home by children served by youth shelters receiving federal aid under the Runaway Youth Act. Other reasons for not returning home were, in order of frequency:
  - a. parents are too strict;
  - b. parents pushed youth out of the house;
  - c. parents emotionally neglect youth;
  - d. youth has emotional problem;
  - e. parents physically abuse youth;
  - f. truancy;
  - g. youth status offense;
  - h. youth criminal offense;
  - i. parents have alcohol problem.

No communication with parents was cited almost twice as much as the next frequent reason (parents being too strict), and almost four times as much as parents physically abusing children!

5. Communication is important, not only between parents and teenagers but, also, between parents and young children. Children are very much influenced by their emotions. Young people, just as many adults, act from anger, fear, dislike, jealousy and hope. As the National Youth Work Alliance points out, young children in particular run away out of:
  - a. anger over a particular incident with their parents (such as being treated "unfairly");
  - b. a lack of attention, reassurance, and love (because, for instance, parents never have time to play with them, or because a new baby has arrived);
  - c. fears which are unrealistic and/or imagined (such as fear of a new step-parent, or of the opinion that other children have of them).

Communicating with your young children enables them to tell you about their emotional states. Among the things the National Youth Work Alliance recommends to prevent a young child from running away are:

- a. explaining to a child how being away from home alone is dangerous;
  - b. not ignoring or taking a runaway threat lightly;
  - c. anticipating fears and events which might prompt a runaway;
  - d. teaching a child what to do if lost;
  - e. never threatening to punish a child for running away;
  - f. monitoring the whereabouts of a child after a family squabble or after a runaway threat.
6. Purchase a copy of John Clinkscales' *Kyle's Story: Friday Never Came—The Search for Missing People* (New York, Vantage Press, Inc., 1981). This is one of the best books in print on the missing persons problem. It can be purchased for about \$10 from Vantage Press Inc., 516 West 34 Street, New York, New York 10001, or from Find-Me, Inc., P.O. Box 1612, La Grange, Georgia 30241.
7. Send for a copy of the *National Directory of Runaway Programs*. This costs about \$5 and can be purchased from the National Youth Work Alliance, 1346 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Washington, DC 20036. The government has hundreds of youth shelters throughout the country. There seems to be no complete listing of these shelters. Several programs (both governmental and nongovernmental), however, are major sources of information on runaways:
  - a. The National Network of Runaway and Youth Services has a National Runaway Switchboard. The phone is (800) 621-4000, and the switchboard provides referrals and information for runaways. It can be used to help get information on local programs within your state.
  - b. A service similar to the National Runaway Switchboard is Operation Peace of Mind. Its toll-free number is (800) 231-6946. (A list of Runaway Hot-Lines is included in this handbook in Part 3, Chapter 8.)
  - c. The organization Search publishes a magazine entitled *The National Runaway/Missing Persons Report*. This report, with photos, descriptions, and medical information of missing people, is mailed nationally to law enforcement organizations, hospitals, social service organizations and transportation terminals. The address of Search is: 560 Sylvan Avenue, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey 07632. The phone number is (201) 567-4040.

- d. Find-Me, Inc. is an organization established by John and Louise Clinkscales. It is an outgrowth of the Clinkscales' search for their son Kyle, missing since January 27, 1976. Find-Me, Inc. provides an information and counseling center for families with a missing member, and specializes in older teens and adults, groups which get the least media and public attention. It also publishes a very informative booklet on the missing person problem, entitled *Action*. The address of Find-Me, Inc. is P.O. Box 1612, La Grange, GA 30241-1612. The phone number is (404) 884-7419.
- e. Dee Scofield Awareness Program, Inc. provides, among other things search guidance, media photo publicity, and educational literature. For information contact Betty DiNova, Dee Scofield Awareness Program, Inc., 4418 Bay Court Avenue, Tampa, Florida 33611. The phone number is (813) 839-5025.
- f. Child Find, Inc. distributes the *Child Find* magazine to schools and is, perhaps, the best known of the national missing child agencies. Child Find is headed by Gloria Yerkovich. The address of the organization is P.O. Box 277, New Paltz, New York 12561. The phone number is (914) 255-1848.
- g. Contact the National Youth Work Alliance, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036. Phone (202) 785-0764 for information on runaway counseling and on runaway centers.

## Part 2

# ACTION TIPS

## CHAPTER 1

### Action to Take in the Event of an Abduction

In the event that your child does not report home when expected, you should:

1. Immediately conduct a phone search. Phone school officials (if the child does not arrive home from school when expected) and your child's friends (ask other parents to assist you). Phone any stores along your child's travel route which you know your child to frequent. Physically retrace your child's travel route while having someone waiting at home to answer the phone. Spend no more than 30 minutes doing this. After this time, immediately phone the police.
2. Have a copy of your child's documentation dossier and missing persons report on hand for the police. Be ready to provide police with:
  - a. a complete description of your child's wearing apparel;
  - b. child's travel route and destination;
  - c. names, addresses, and phone numbers of friends and places your child might have been;
  - d. information regarding transportation your child might have taken.
3. Contact your Community Hotline and ask to have someone contact you about activating the Missing Child Network of Concerned Citizens in order to have posters distributed to local stores and to canvass the local neighborhood for your child. Recognize that police resources are limited, and that whatever you can do immediately to help will be to your child's advantage.

4. Request the local police to enter your child's name into the FBI's National Crime Information Center computer. It might be prudent to wait a few hours before making this request. The Missing Children Act of 1982 requires local police to enter the names of all missing children with the National Crime Information Center, and it eliminates the 24-hour waiting period for most agencies to become involved in the search for missing children. However, in the concrete situation, how involved local police become with an individual case varies. It is best not to alienate local authorities by appearing unreasonable. Should you receive resistance from local authorities, politely ask the local police for the name and badge number of the person taking your request to enter your child's name with the NCIC, and ask for your child's case number. Call your local FBI office, tell them that you reported your child to be missing to the local police and tell them that you requested to have your child's name entered into the NCIC computer. Inform the FBI of the name and badge number of the officer to whom you made this request, and give them your child's case number. Tell them your request was refused. Ask them to enter your child's name into the National Crime Information Center computer. If you are reasonably sure your child is missing, do not hesitate to request NCIC entry as soon as possible.
5. Attempt to publicize your child's disappearance with local news media. Once again, it might be prudent to wait a few hours before attempting to involve news media. However, if you are reasonably sure your child has been abducted, work on getting as much publicity as you can as quickly as you can. Belonging to a Missing Child Network of Concerned Citizens can be helpful in this venture. The news media is more likely to respond in a positive way to a request made by the president of a local community organization than to the request of a single individual.
6. Offer a reward for *verified* information about the whereabouts of your child. Publicize your reward offer in local newspapers, on TV and radio (if possible), and make up a reward poster with front and profile photographs, description, date and location of disappearance, clothing, any identifying marks or mannerisms, needed medication (if applicable), a telephone number (preferably that of the police) and an address (a P.O. Box is advisable to use to avoid nuisance calls). Have this poster

- distributed through your local Community Network of Concerned Citizens.
7. Check with the Passport Services, Bureau of Consular Affairs, Washington, DC 20524 for information on attempts to obtain a duplicate passport.
  8. Have your child's photo listed in various missing child publications. (A list of different organizations involved in pictorial listings is in Part 3, Chapter 8 of this handbook.)
  9. Start a diary in which to keep notes on the investigation. Keep the diary near the phone, or have a pen and paper handy to jot down important information you might run across.
  10. Contact as many missing child agencies as you can; they are a good source of information and advice. (A list of various missing child agencies is given in Part 3, Chapter 7 of this handbook.)
  11. As a last resort, consider employing a private detective. Be careful to shop around and to enlist a reputable detective. Success with a detective can be very limited. (A list of detectives involved in missing children investigations is given in Part 3, Chapter 9 of this handbook.)
  12. Keep your job. Few people can afford to search for their children on a 24-hour basis. A search can be expensive; becoming unemployed will not help.
  13. Send a detailed description of your child, together with a photograph, to Missing Persons Bureau, Bergen County, 1 Court Street, Hackensack, New Jersey 08601.
  14. Avoid using psychics. If you get desperate and decide to go this route, pay only for *results* and pay *no* money "up front."
  15. Check local morgues and hospitals for unidentified children and unidentified bodies.
  16. Keep in constant touch with your local police, but try not to alienate them in the process.
  17. Contact your State Bureau of Investigation and other law enforcement agencies and police precincts within your city and/or state. Do not assume that reports on your missing child will automatically receive wide dissemination.
  18. Mail posters of your child to child-care facilities and to public and private schools.

## CHAPTER 2

### Action to Take in the Event of a Child-Snatching

Should your child be kidnaped by your spouse, you should follow the steps suggested in the previous chapter. However, in addition, you should do the following:

1. Contact a lawyer (preferably one who is experienced in the area of child-snatching). If you have no custody decree, get one. Law enforcement agencies will not act on a child-snatching case without a custody decree.
2. In addition to providing your local police with an identification dossier on your child and a missing persons report, provide them with an identification dossier on your spouse. (A Spouse's Identification Dossier is provided in Part 3, Chapter 4 of this handbook.) The more complete the dossier is, the better. Hence, make sure it includes copies of custody and divorce or separation papers (plus dates and place granted), and all the information you can gather related to your spouse.
3. Attempt to get a state felony warrant against your spouse with a guarantee of extradition. Some states will not normally issue a felony warrant in child-snatching cases. However, if you can verify that your spouse has a criminal record for, or is prone toward, child abuse, you might be able to obtain such a warrant. If you cannot get a felony warrant, get a misdemeanor warrant. By having a criminal warrant against your spouse, you can expect the police to arrest him or her if he or she can be located. In addition, after an arrest there is always the possibility that a child-snatcher will try to jump bail. If this happens, the child-snatcher might be pursued by the police and by a bail bonds-

man for bail jumping, in addition to being sought by police for child-snatching.

4. Keep on the good side of your spouse's relatives and friends. Encourage them to have your spouse contact you.
5. Check with your state's Motor Vehicles Registration department periodically to find whether changes might have been made in automobile renewal or ownership.
6. Check with your local District Attorney for advice and suggestions.
7. Check with your attorney on legal reasons to obtain a Request for Driver Record Information from your state's Driver's License Bureau. Then attempt to obtain such information.
8. Check for change-of-address requests made by your spouse with: the Post Office, utility companies, banks, insurance companies, credit agencies, government agencies, the military, magazine and newspaper subscription agencies, book clubs, music clubs, places of present and previous employment, department stores, catalogue companies, credit-card clubs, alumni associations, college job-placement agencies, union locals, clubs and social organizations, and any other place or organization you can think of which might be asked to change an address.
9. Tell your doctor or pediatrician to notify you if your spouse requests a child's medical records.
10. Tell your child's school to notify you if it is requested to send copies of your child's records somewhere.
11. If your spouse is employed in a profession that requires licensing by a state or city agency, or by a union, check with the appropriate agency in each state to discover whether your spouse has applied for licensing elsewhere, or for a renewal of licensing.
12. Check future credit card bills for information on new purchases which might be made by your spouse.
13. Attempt to obtain social security information on your spouse through the FBI, the Department of Health and Human Services and/or through the Social Security Administration. In 1980, Congress passed the Parental Kidnaping Prevention Act (PKPA). Among other things, this act authorized the Federal Parent Locator Services (FPLS) of the Department of Health and Human Services to make its computer services available

to states to help find parental kidnapers. The records of the Social Security Administration will not be up to date. At best, the Social Security Administration will be about a year behind in changes of address. However, the information from this administration might help to locate your spouse and child. (Send a letter with as much personal information as you have on your spouse to: Social Security Administration, Public Inquiries, Department of Health and Human Services, 6501 Security Boulevard, Maryland 20235.)

14. If you have a joint bank account, keep it open. Keep some funds in the account in the hope that your spouse might have to draw money from the account. Cancelled checks might give a lead to his or her whereabouts.
15. Distribute posters with pictures of both your spouse and child. Saturate areas close to the homes of your spouse's relatives. This might produce a lead to your spouse's location. Once you find this out you can then saturate this new area with the same posters.
16. Mail posters of your child and spouse to public and private schools. If your spouse or child has a medical problem, you might mail posters to hospitals. Names and addresses of schools and hospitals can be obtained from local libraries or from telephone directories. (Telephone companies will often supply you with telephone books upon request.)
17. Contact the Salvation Army missions, and places which offer free food and lodging. Such places often keep records of people who receive help from them. You might also send these organizations a poster of your spouse and child, with pictures, description, and place and time of disappearance. A spouse who has given up a job to snatch a child might have to resort to public charity to survive at times.
18. Ask authorities to check to see whether your spouse is being detained for a crime anywhere.
19. Ask state authorities to register your spouse and child with your state's Department of Justice (or your state computer data bank).
20. Be cautious about what you tell other people about what steps you are taking to recover your child. Keep your ears open and, for the most part, keep your mouth shut. In this way, you



might find someone will volunteer information which you might not have gotten had you asked for it.

21. Do not become discouraged if you find police and other authorities indifferent, unresponsive, or antagonistic toward your situation. Many people are unaware of the seriousness of parental child-snatching. Police and governmental authorities are no exception. Realizing the possibility of an indifferent, unresponsive, or antagonistic reaction does not justify such a reaction, but it might help you to tolerate it better, and it might shield you against discouragement, which might immobilize your ability to attack your problem in a reasonable way.
22. If your spouse's relatives know his or her whereabouts but will not cooperate with you, ask your attorney about the feasibility of bringing a lawsuit against them.
23. Check old telephone bills to see whether this might produce a lead to your spouse's whereabouts.
24. Pay particular attention to the activities of your spouse's relatives around birthdays, holidays, weddings and deaths.

## CHAPTER 3

### Action to Take in the Event of a Runaway

*All of the information given in Part 2, Chapter 1 applies to runaways, and most of the information in the last chapter also applies to runaways. However, there are features (such as the age of most runaways and the causes for their disappearance) which make the runaway problem unique in itself. Consequently, in advising a person how to act in the face of a runaway problem, I will first give a brief reference to those actions relevant to runaways and to the problem of the last chapter, child-snatchings. Then I will list those actions which are uniquely applicable to runaways.*

#### 1. Actions relevant both to child-snatching and to runaways:

- a. Contact the Salvation Army, missions, and places which offer free food and lodging. Send these organizations a poster with a picture, description, place, and date of your child's disappearance.
- b. Ask authorities to check to see whether your child is being detained for a crime anywhere.
- c. Ask state authorities to register your child with your state's Department of Justice (or state computer data bank).
- d. Attempt to obtain social security information on your child through the FBI, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Social Security Administration.
- e. If your child has reached the age to drive, check with the motor vehicle licensing and registration bureau within your state and in other states.
- f. Mail posters of your child to hospitals and schools.
- g. Check with any organization, business, club, school, or

service organization which might keep information on changes of address.

- h. Check past telephone bills for old phone numbers which might have been called.
- i. Do not become discouraged by indifferent, unresponsive, or antagonistic attitudes on the part of police or other authorities. Missing persons cases do not occupy a place of high priority with most public agencies.

2. Actions uniquely applicable to runaways:

- a. Check out religious cults in your area.
- b. Contact cult-awareness groups for information, counseling, and leads. (A list of cult-awareness groups is given in Part 3, Chapter 10 of this handbook.)
- c. If your missing child is of age to join the armed forces, contact each branch of the service to find whether he or she is a member.
- d. Check out all ideas and suspicions you have. An idea or suspicion might turn out to be of major importance, even though at first appearance it might seem insignificant.
- e. Contact the National Runaway Switchboard at (800) 621-4000, and Operation Peace of Mind at (800) 231-6946.
- f. Contact the organization Seach, at 560 Sylvan Avenue, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey 07632 (phone (201) 567-4040). Send Search photos, description, and any other pertinent information on your child.
- g. Contact the Runaway Hotlines listed in Part 3, Chapter 8 of this handbook.
- h. Contact the National Youth Work Alliance, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036 (phone (202) 785-0764).

*Part 3*

**MATERIAL AIDS FOR  
DEALING WITH THE  
MISSING CHILDREN  
PROBLEM**

## CHAPTER 1

### Social Programs

1. How to set up an Absentee Reporting Program for your school.
  - a. Contact members of your local PTA and your child's school principal. Tell them that, due to the increase of missing children in the U.S., you would like to investigate the possibility of setting up an Absentee Reporting System for your child's school. Explain to them that such a system serves as a means to notify parents when a child does not show up for school. Explain to them, also, that without such a system a child could be missing for eight hours or more before a parent discovers his or her absence and is able to conduct a search.
  - b. Tell the PTA members, and the school principal, that you will help them in setting up the program, but that the system requires: (1) the assistance of volunteer parents on a daily basis throughout the school year; (2) a supervisor to oversee that a volunteer is available every day to notify parents by phone; and (3) assistance of the PTA and of the principal to enlist suitable volunteers to phone parents.
  - c. Once a supervisor and a group of volunteers have been selected, permission must be obtained from parents to release their phone numbers to the volunteers for the purpose of notifying them about their child's absence from school.
  - d. Each school day a volunteer will either report to school at the beginning of the day or will phone the school at a specific time in the morning to obtain absentee information. Should a volunteer be unable to work on an appointed day, he or she will call the supervisor, and the school, and inform them of this fact. (Volunteer lists should be given to the school, to the supervisor, and to each volunteer.) Should a

volunteer be unable to locate his or her supervisor, the volunteer will call another member of the list to request a substitute for the particular day in question. Also, should a volunteer not contact the school by the appointed time in the morning, the school will phone someone on the volunteer list to contact the parents.

- e. Teachers should be required to submit absences to the principal's office as promptly as possible at the beginning of the school day. A supplemental list should be used for children who arrive on late buses, and another list should be kept on children who skip out of school after the first class.
  - f. The initial absentee list and supplemental lists should be given to the volunteer representative as soon as these become available.
2. How to set up a Block Parent Program for your neighborhood:
- a. Contact members of your local PTA, school board, and law enforcement agencies. Tell them that the increase of missing children in the U.S. has prompted you to investigate the possibility of setting up a Block Parent Program for the neighborhoods within your school district. Ask for their assistance, insight, and input.
  - b. Request to have your proposal presented to a meeting of your child's PTA.
  - c. Have a table set up with a list of the various streets within your school district. Request that interested parents write their names, addresses and phone numbers on the list under the appropriate street designation.
  - d. Appoint a supervisor to contact interested parents and to provide each parent with a sign to be displayed in an easily recognizable place on a front window or door of the parent's house.
  - e. Provide local retail stores, schools, and churches with information about the program so that children will understand they can seek help from a Block Parent should they be lost or in danger.
3. How to set up a Voluntary Fingerprint Identification Program in your community:
- a. Contact members of your local PTA, or members of some other community group, such as a church or social organ-

ization. Explain to them that due to the rise of missing children in the United States you would like to investigate the possibility of setting up a Voluntary Fingerprint Identification Program in your community. The ideal group to work through is the local PTA. If you can get the approval of the PTA, request that someone (yourself or some other person knowledgeable about fingerprint programs) be allowed to address parents about the nature of the Fingerprint Program. If you are working with some other community group, once again, request a meeting with interested parents to explain the program.

- b. At this meeting with parents, explain to them, first of all, that fingerprints, photographs and vital statistics on a child will not:
  - (1) make a child safer from abduction;
  - (2) prevent a child from becoming a missing person;
  - (3) prevent abduction.

What these things might do is:

- (1) assist police in conducting an investigation; or
- (2) help police in identifying a child whose identity is unknown to them (such as a very young child), an amnesiac or a child found dead).

Next, inform the parents that the fingerprinting of a child is strictly voluntary; that fingerprints will be turned over to parents immediately after they are compiled; that no information will be kept on file by anyone other than the parent; that it is the parent's sole responsibility to keep the fingerprints on file; and that the fingerprinting will be done by professional fingerprint technicians or by trained volunteers.

In addition, tell the parents the date of the planned session. Tell them that several days (or a week) prior to this date children will be sent home with permission slips authorizing fingerprints and photographs of the child to be taken. Advise the parents that no child will be fingerprinted or photographed without a signed permission slip from his or her parents. Also, tell them that preschool-age children can be brought to the session to be fingerprinted along with the school-age children.

Finally, ask for parent volunteers to write their names and

phone numbers on a sheet provided for them as they exit the meeting. Explain that on the day of the session volunteers will be formed into teams of five or more. One or two volunteers will: (1) take permission slips and sign up the children; (2) keep the children in line; (3) do the fingerprinting, palm printing, and photographing; (4) help the children wash off the fingerprint ink (soap and water and moist towels should be sufficient for this); (5) provide an envelope on which she will write the child's name (and the teacher's name, if the session is being done in a school).

- c. Ask your local police department whether it can provide you with the free services of one or more fingerprint technicians for your session. Many police departments will provide this service. If this cannot be arranged, request that fingerprint training be given by your local police department to a small group of volunteers or, even better, request that police officers from your child's school volunteer to do the fingerprinting. (It is important that those who do the fingerprinting be trained technicians. This is the only way to insure that a valid and usable set of prints will be taken. Many fingerprints taken by *trained volunteers* are even taken incorrectly! If prints are taken by a trained volunteer, have the prints validated by trained police technicians!)

Ask the local police to provide you also with fingerprint kits to use in your session and with fingerprint cards. It is important that these fingerprint cards conform in size and quality to FBI standards (8" x 8"). Otherwise, these prints cannot be processed by the FBI.

- d. Make sure your fingerprint card includes space for: (1) fingerprints and palm prints; (2) physical description, including elements such as height, weight, age, race, nationality, eye and hair color, complexion, scars or birthmarks, eyeglasses, medication, and allergies; and (3) home address and phone number.
- e. If the above directions are closely followed, parents should be able to obtain Fingerprint Identification Dossiers of their children at no financial cost. No one should have to pay to have their children fingerprinted! However, fingerprinting is only one small part of a program of activities to safeguard children from abduction and other dangers. While fingerprinting can be done for free, it might be prudent to charge

a nominal fee for the service and to have the money collected placed in a special bank account to be utilized for the production of posters and advertising should a child within your community be missing. Another way to accomplish this end is to have a fundraiser, or to solicit donations from local retail stores. The important point is to have an auxiliary fund available *before the fact*, rather than after trouble has struck home. How this auxiliary fund might be put to use is explained in the next section, "How to set up a Missing Child Network of Concerned Citizens."

#### 4. How to set up a Missing Child Network of Concerned Citizens:

- a. Contact members of the local PTA, church groups, civic organizations, political and social clubs, boy scouts and girl scouts. Tell the members that you are interested in setting up a network of citizens to assist parents and police in the event that a neighborhood child should be reported missing.
- b. Get a commitment from members of these groups to distribute posters of missing children when requested and to help parents and police canvass the neighborhood *if* and *when* they are needed.
- c. Ask that several members of these groups be appointed as supervisors to contact helpers when the need arises, and have special hotline numbers set up which can be called on a 24-hour basis.
- d. Have posters made up and displayed in public places, schools, churches, hospitals, shopping centers, grocery stores, and other retail outlets publicizing the Missing Child Network of Concerned Citizens and listing the hotline numbers. Also, get a written commitment from store owners to display posters of missing children. Provide store owners who commit themselves to the network with decals or adhesive window displays showing that they are members of the Missing Child Network of Concerned Citizens.
- e. Should a child be reported missing, have some members of the Network work on canvassing the neighborhood to find the child; have other members get to work on having posters made up, and have a third group involved in distributing the posters to retail stores, shopping centers, grocery stores, transportation facilities (bus depots, train stations, airports,

- bus drivers, and cab drivers, hospitals, libraries, motor vehicle bureaus, social agencies, businesses, etc.)
- f. Have members immediately report any information they get to the police.

## CHAPTER 2

### APTitude (Abduction Prevention Tips) Test

Passing score on the following test is 100%. Even a 100% score is no guarantee of your child's safety from abduction, but less than 100% should be considered unsatisfactory. So go over this test with your child until it is known inside out.

1. My full name and address is:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. My telephone number (including area code) is:

\_\_\_\_\_

3. My name should always be written on the \_\_\_\_\_  
of my clothes and books. It should never be written on  
the \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The telephone number of the police emergency number  
is \_\_\_\_\_.

5. The telephone number of the local police precinct is  
\_\_\_\_\_.

6. To reverse the charges on a call home I should dial  
\_\_\_\_\_.

7. To dial home by means of long distance I should dial  
\_\_\_\_\_.

8. My mommy and daddy will love me \_\_\_\_\_  
I am not to believe anyone who tells me differently.

9. If someone has taken me from my mommy or daddy, I will not believe them if they tell me that mommy or daddy \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
10. A stranger is \_\_\_\_\_.
11. If someone in an automobile or on a motorcycle asks me a question, I will \_\_\_\_\_.
12. If an automobile seems to be following me, I will \_\_\_\_\_.
13. If I am home alone when someone phones, I will never \_\_\_\_\_.
14. If I am home alone when someone phones, I will \_\_\_\_\_.
15. I will avoid playing near \_\_\_\_\_.
16. If an adult asks me to keep a secret, I will \_\_\_\_\_.
17. Without \_\_\_\_\_, I will never get into \_\_\_\_\_ or go into \_\_\_\_\_.
18. There are \_\_\_\_\_ where no one has a right to \_\_\_\_\_ me.
19. A safe house is a house \_\_\_\_\_.
20. If I think I am being followed by a stranger, I should \_\_\_\_\_.
21. Keys to the door are kept \_\_\_\_\_.
22. The phone number of my closest relative or neighbor is \_\_\_\_\_.
23. I should never take shortcuts through \_\_\_\_\_.

24. On a sidewalk I should avoid \_\_\_\_\_.
25. If mommy and daddy are not home I will \_\_\_\_\_ if someone knocks at the door or rings the doorbell.
26. In times of trouble \_\_\_\_\_ are my friends.
27. In times of trouble I will ask police for \_\_\_\_\_.
28. To open the front and back doors I should \_\_\_\_\_.
29. If I will be late coming home for any reason, I will \_\_\_\_\_.
30. I will never accept \_\_\_\_\_ from a stranger.
31. If someone offers me gifts or money, wants to take my picture or asks me for help of any kind, I will \_\_\_\_\_.
32. If anyone touches me in a "funny" or "peculiar" way I will \_\_\_\_\_.
33. When traveling from my house to other places without my parents I should \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
34. My safe route to \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.
35. A good place to run and hide in time of danger is \_\_\_\_\_.
35. If people tell me it is all right to go with them because they know mommy and daddy, or because mommy or daddy is sick or hurt, I will \_\_\_\_\_.
37. If someone takes me away from mommy and daddy, I will \_\_\_\_\_.



38. If a stranger talks to me or asks me to ride in a car or on a motorcycle with him or her I will \_\_\_\_\_.
39. When I go out I will always tell my parents \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
40. When I travel I should always pay attention to \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

#### Answers to APTitude Test

1. Supplied by parent
2. Supplied by parent
3. inside; inside; outside
4. 911
5. Supplied by parent
6. "O"; or "O," Area Code and number
7. "1," Area Code and number
8. Always
9. is dead; will not keep trying to find me
10. someone mommy, daddy and I don't know very well
11. run quickly in the direction opposite to the direction in which the car is headed, and scream if the car attempts to follow
12. run quickly in the direction opposite to the direction in which the car is headed, and scream if the car attempts to follow
13. tell anyone that mommy and daddy is not home
14. tell the caller that mommy or daddy cannot come to the phone at the moment; ask the caller whether he or she would like to leave a message; and then hang up
15. parked cars with someone in them and isolated areas
16. immediately tell mommy and daddy
17. mommy and daddy's permission; anyone's car; anyone's house
18. some places; touch

19. a special house with a special sign on the front window or door where I can run in times of trouble or danger
20. run, scream and look for a place to hide
21. Supplied by parent
22. Supplied by parent
23. parking lots, vacant areas or buildings
24. walking close to doorways, parked cars and large bushes
25. not answer
26. policemen
27. help
28. Supplied by parent
29. phone home
30. candy, money or gifts
31. immediately tell mommy and daddy
32. immediately tell mommy and daddy
33. travel with a friend and I should travel along a safe route
34. Supplied by parent
35. a safe house (and other answers supplied by parent)
36. run away from them
37. keep trying to phone home and to get home
38. run away from them
39. where I am going, with whom I am going
40. my surroundings

CHAPTER 3

Child's Identification Dossier

Child's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Legal Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Current Address \_\_\_\_\_  
(If different \_\_\_\_\_  
from legal \_\_\_\_\_  
address) \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

Place of Birth \_\_\_\_\_  
City and state \_\_\_\_\_  
county \_\_\_\_\_  
country \_\_\_\_\_  
name of hospital \_\_\_\_\_

Citizenship Status \_\_\_\_\_  
U.S.? Foreign? Dual?

Social Security Number \_\_\_\_\_  
child's Social Security no.

Does Child Have Passport? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Passport Number and Date of Issuance  
number \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

# Place of Passport Issuance

_____	city
state	_____
_____	country

## Child's Physical Description

_____	blood type
sex	_____
_____	complexion
height	_____
_____	race
weight	_____
_____	nationality
eye color	_____
_____	birthmarks
hair color	_____
_____	any distinctive features
scars	_____
_____	past fractures or broken bones
hair style	_____

## Child's Medical Information Physicians or Pediatricians:

_____	name
_____	_____
name	_____
_____	address
address	_____
_____	telephone
telephone	_____
_____	dates of treatment
dates of treatment	_____
_____	name
_____	_____
name	_____
_____	address
address	_____
_____	telephone
telephone	_____
_____	dates of treatment
dates of treatment	_____

_____	name
_____	_____
name	_____
_____	address
address	_____
_____	telephone
telephone	_____
_____	dates of treatment
dates of treatment	_____

## Dentists:

_____	name
_____	_____
name	_____
_____	address
address	_____
_____	telephone
telephone	_____
_____	dates of treatment
dates of treatment	_____
_____	name
_____	_____
name	_____
_____	address
address	_____
_____	telephone
telephone	_____
_____	dates of treatment
dates of treatment	_____

## Eye Care:

_____	name
_____	_____
name	_____
_____	address
address	_____
_____	telephone
telephone	_____
_____	dates of treatment
dates of treatment	_____
_____	name
_____	_____
name	_____
_____	address
address	_____
_____	telephone
telephone	_____
_____	dates of treatment
dates of treatment	_____

Specialists:

name and specialty	name and specialty
address	address
telephone	telephone
dates of treatment	dates of treatment
name and specialty	name and specialty
address	address
telephone	telephone
dates of treatment	dates of treatment

X-rays on File

name	name
address	address
kind	kind

Note: Hospitals do not keep x-rays on file for more than a few years.

Vision

Normal \_\_\_\_\_ Wears Contact Lenses \_\_\_\_\_  
Wears Glasses \_\_\_\_\_

Medical Conditions

Diseases or Allergies	Medication or Treatment	Attending Physician Address and Telephone
		name
		address
		telephone

Diseases or Allergies

Medication or Treatment

Attending Physician Address and Telephone

		name
		address
		telephone
		name
		address
		telephone

Child's Hobbies

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Unusual Behavior Patterns (Example: stuttering)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Nickname

\_\_\_\_\_

Brothers and Sisters

Names

Ages


Current Photographs\*

PLACE

PHOTO

HERE

(Facial)

PLACE

PHOTO

HERE

(Profile)

Height:

Weight:

Date Taken:

Height:

Weight:

Date Taken:

\*Retake photographs 4 times a year for preschoolers  
and twice a year for school-age children.

CHAPTER 4

Spouse's Identification Dossier

Spouse's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Legal Address \_\_\_\_\_

Current Address \_\_\_\_\_

(If different \_\_\_\_\_  
from legal \_\_\_\_\_  
address) \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

Place of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

Citizenship Status \_\_\_\_\_  
U.S.? Foreign? Dual?

Social Security Number \_\_\_\_\_

Does spouse have passport? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Passport Number and Date of Issuance

\_\_\_\_\_ number \_\_\_\_\_ date

Place of Passport Issuance \_\_\_\_\_  
city

\_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ country

Spouse's Physical Description

sex	facial hair and style
height	blood type
weight	complexion
eye color	race
hair color	nationality
scars	birthmarks
tatoos	condition of teeth
hair style	past fracture or broken bones
physical build	any distinctive features

Spouse's Medical Information  
Physicians:

name	name
address	address
telephone	telephone
dates of treatment	dates of treatment
name	name
address	address
telephone	telephone
dates of treatment	dates of treatment

Specialists:

name and specialty	name and specialty
address	address
telephone	telephone
dates of treatment	dates of treatment
name and specialty	name and specialty
address	address
telephone	telephone
dates of treatment	dates of treatment

Dentists:

name	name
address	address
telephone	telephone
dates of treatment	dates of treatment
name	name
address	address
telephone	telephone
dates of treatment	dates of treatment

Eye Care:

name	name
address	address
telephone	telephone
dates of treatment	dates of treatment

Medical Information on File

name	name
address	address
telephone	telephone
name	name
address	address
telephone	telephone

Vision

Normal \_\_\_\_\_ Wears Contact Lenses \_\_\_\_\_  
Wears Glasses \_\_\_\_\_

Medical Conditions

Diseases or Allergies	Medication or Treatment	Attending Physician Address and Telephone
		name
		address
		telephone

	name
	address
	telephone
	name
	address
	telephone

Motor Vehicle Information

driver's license number — state — expiration date

year — make — model of automobile

vehicle plate number — state

vehicle identification number

vehicle registration number — expiration date

auto insurance agent — address — telephone number

auto insurance policy number — date of expiration

Financial Information

Banks	Savings Account Number	Checking Account Number
name		
address		
telephone		
banker's name		



name		
address		
telephone		
banker's name		

	Loan Account Number	Loan Account Number
name		
address		
telephone		
banker's name		

name		
address		
telephone		
banker's name		

Credit Companies/Credit Unions:

	Loan Account Number	Loan Account Number
name		
address		
telephone		
agent		

name		
address		
telephone		
agent		

name		
address		
telephone		
agent		

name		
address		
telephone		
agent		

Credit Cards:

	Card Number	Expiration Date
name		
address		
telephone		
name		
address		
telephone		

name		
address		
telephone		
name		
address		
telephone		

Insurance Companies:

	Type of Policy	Policy Number
name		
address		
telephone		
agent		
name		
address		
telephone		
agent		
name		
address		
telephone		
agent		

name		
address		
telephone		
agent		

Pension Plans:

	Type
name	
address	
telephone	
name	
address	
telephone	
name	
address	
telephone	

Stocks/Mutual Funds/IRA:

	Type
name	
address	
telephone	
agent	

name	_____	_____
address	_____	_____
telephone	_____	_____
agent	_____	_____
name	_____	_____
address	_____	_____
telephone	_____	_____
agent	_____	_____

Property Interests:

	Location	Type
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Other Assets

_____
_____
_____

Military Service

branch	_____	dates	_____
--------	-------	-------	-------

Memberships in Clubs/Organizations

Organization	Address
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Religious Affiliation

Organization	Active or Non-Active?
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Employment History

Present Employer:	Position and Title
name of company	_____
address	_____
telephone	_____
supervisor	_____

Previous Employers:

	Position and Title	Dates
name	_____	_____
address	_____	_____
telephone	_____	_____
supervisor	_____	_____

name		
address		
telephone		
supervisor		
name		
address		
telephone		
supervisor		
name		
address		
telephone		
supervisor		

Penal History — Has spouse ever been arrested?:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Offense	Location	Dates

— Are there any outstanding warrants for spouse's arrest?:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Date Issued	Location	Offense	Type of Warrant

— Does spouse have a history of child abuse?:

(Explain) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### Magazine and Newspaper Subscriptions

List magazines and newspapers to which spouse subscribes:


### Union Affiliations

List names and addresses of any unions to which spouse belongs:

name	address
name	address
name	address

Hobbies and Interests

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Special Skills or Training

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

List any occupational licenses or certificates spouse holds:

_____
_____
_____

Potential Sources of Employment

List various occupations at which spouse could earn a living:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Marital Status

Married \_\_\_\_\_ Separated \_\_\_\_\_  
Divorced \_\_\_\_\_ Not Married/Living Together \_\_\_\_\_

Custody Status

Has legal custody been determined by a court?:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Custody: \_\_\_\_\_

Custody granted by:

_____
court
_____
location
_____
date

Do any other custody decrees exist?:

(Explain) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Who has current physical custody of child?:

\_\_\_\_\_

name and address

ATTACH COPY OF CUSTODY PAPERS TO THIS PAGE.

ATTACH COPY OF DIVORCE AND/OR SEPARATION  
PAPERS TO THIS PAGE.

[ 70 ]

Spouses's Relatives

	Parents	Brothers	Sisters
Name (biological father)	_____	_____	_____
Address	_____	_____	_____
Date of Birth	_____	_____	_____
Telephone	_____	_____	_____
Employer	_____	_____	_____
Employer	_____	_____	_____
Address/	_____	_____	_____
Telephone	_____	_____	_____
Name (biological mother)	_____	_____	_____
Address	_____	_____	_____
Date of Birth	_____	_____	_____
Telephone	_____	_____	_____
Employer	_____	_____	_____
Employer	_____	_____	_____
Address/	_____	_____	_____
Telephone	_____	_____	_____
Name (legal father)	_____	_____	_____
Address	_____	_____	_____
Date of Birth	_____	_____	_____
Telephone	_____	_____	_____
Employer	_____	_____	_____
Employer	_____	_____	_____
Address/	_____	_____	_____
Telephone	_____	_____	_____

[ 71 ]

Name (legal mother) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_  
 Telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
 Employer \_\_\_\_\_  
 Employer \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address/ \_\_\_\_\_  
 Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

	Uncles	Aunts	Cousins
Name	_____	_____	_____
Address	_____	_____	_____
Date of Birth	_____	_____	_____
Telephone	_____	_____	_____
Employer	_____	_____	_____
Employer	_____	_____	_____
Address/	_____	_____	_____
Telephone	_____	_____	_____

Name	_____	_____	_____
Address	_____	_____	_____
Date of Birth	_____	_____	_____
Telephone	_____	_____	_____
Employer	_____	_____	_____
Employer	_____	_____	_____
Address/	_____	_____	_____
Telephone	_____	_____	_____

	Uncles	Aunts	Cousins
Name	_____	_____	_____
Address	_____	_____	_____
Date of Birth	_____	_____	_____
Telephone	_____	_____	_____
Employer	_____	_____	_____
Employer	_____	_____	_____
Address/	_____	_____	_____
Telephone	_____	_____	_____

Name	_____	_____	_____
Address	_____	_____	_____
Date of Birth	_____	_____	_____
Telephone	_____	_____	_____
Employer	_____	_____	_____
Employer	_____	_____	_____
Address/	_____	_____	_____
Telephone	_____	_____	_____

	In-Laws	In-Laws	In-Laws
Name	_____	_____	_____
Address	_____	_____	_____
Date of Birth	_____	_____	_____
Telephone	_____	_____	_____
Employer	_____	_____	_____
Employer	_____	_____	_____
Address/	_____	_____	_____
Telephone	_____	_____	_____

	In-Laws	In-Laws	In-Laws
Name			
Address			
Date of Birth			
Telephone			
Employer			
Employer			
Address/			
Telephone			
Name			
Address			
Date of Birth			
Telephone			
Employer			
Employer			
Address/			
Telephone			

  

	Ex-In-Laws	Ex-In-Laws	Ex-In-Laws
Name			
Address			
Date of Birth			
Telephone			
Employer			
Employer			
Address/			
Telephone			

	Ex-In-Laws	Ex-In-Laws	Ex-In-Laws
Name			
Address			
Date of Birth			
Telephone			
Employer			
Employer			
Address/			
Telephone			
Name			
Address			
Date of Birth			
Telephone			
Employer			
Employer			
Address/			
Telephone			

  

	Friends/ Associates	Friends/ Associates	Friends/ Associates
Name			
Address			
Date of Birth			
Telephone			
Employer			
Employer			
Address/			
Telephone			



	Friends/ Associates	Friends/ Associates	Friends/ Associates
Name			
Address			
Date of Birth			
Telephone			
Employer			
Employer			
Address/ Telephone			
Name			
Address			
Date of Birth			
Telephone			
Employer			
Employer			
Address/ Telephone			
Name			
Address			
Date of Birth			
Telephone			
Employer			
Employer			
Address/ Telephone			

## CHAPTER 5

### Missing Persons Report

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Nickname \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Sex \_\_\_\_\_

Height \_\_\_\_\_ Weight \_\_\_\_\_ Hair Color \_\_\_\_\_

Eye Color \_\_\_\_\_ Race \_\_\_\_\_ Complexion \_\_\_\_\_

Nationality \_\_\_\_\_ Hair Style \_\_\_\_\_

Scars \_\_\_\_\_ Birth Marks \_\_\_\_\_

Condition of Teeth \_\_\_\_\_

Vision Normal \_\_\_\_\_ Eyeglasses \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Lenses \_\_\_\_\_

Disabilities/Diseases \_\_\_\_\_

Required Medication \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Disappearance \_\_\_\_\_

Place of Disappearance \_\_\_\_\_

Last Seen Wearing (include jewelry) \_\_\_\_\_

Possible Destination \_\_\_\_\_

Possibly Traveling With \_\_\_\_\_

Motor Vehicle Information \_\_\_\_\_

year make

model color plate number state

Description of Disappearance \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Eyewitnesses \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Reporting Agency \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Reporting Officer \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Badge Number \_\_\_\_\_

Case Number \_\_\_\_\_

Date Requested N.C.I.C. Entry \_\_\_\_\_

Date of N.C.I.C. Entry \_\_\_\_\_

Description of Abductor:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Nickname \_\_\_\_\_

Height \_\_\_\_\_ Weight \_\_\_\_\_ Hair Color \_\_\_\_\_

Eye Color \_\_\_\_\_ Sex \_\_\_\_\_

Nationality \_\_\_\_\_ Race \_\_\_\_\_

Complexion \_\_\_\_\_ Hair Style \_\_\_\_\_

Facial Hair \_\_\_\_\_ Scars \_\_\_\_\_

Birthmarks \_\_\_\_\_

Condition of Teeth \_\_\_\_\_

Physical Build \_\_\_\_\_

Vision \_\_\_\_\_ Wears Eyeglasses \_\_\_\_\_ No Eyeglasses \_\_\_\_\_

Last Seen Wearing (include jewelry) \_\_\_\_\_

Whom to Contact

\_\_\_\_\_ name \_\_\_\_\_ name \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ address \_\_\_\_\_ address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

## CHAPTER 6

## Top Priority Phone and Address List

[illegible]

**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 2**

### Community Hotlines

	Address	Telephone

### Dentists


### Doctors


### Governmental Agencies (Federal)


### Governmental Agencies (Local)

	Address	Telephone

(State)


### Hospitals


Missing Child Network

Address

Telephone

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper appears to be a standard notebook or worksheet page.

Police


### School Officials

[illegible]

### School Teachers

### Address

Telephone

[illegible]

## CHAPTER 7

### Missing Children Organizations

What follows is a list of some of the agencies involved in the missing children problem. The agencies vary in the services they provide, so it is best to contact as many as you can and to accumulate as much information as possible about each one. Many of the agencies included within this chapter, and within Chapters 7, 8, 9 and 10 of this Part, are listed in the "Action" booklet published by Find-Me/Kyle's Story. For a copy of this very informative booklet write to Find-Me, Inc., P.O. Box 1612, La Grange, Georgia 30241-16R, or telephone (404) 884-7419.

Abducted Children Information Center  
1470 Gene Street  
Winter Park, Florida 32789  
(305) 831-2000  
Attention: Harvey Morse

Adam Walsh Child Resource Center, Inc.  
Mercede Executive Park  
Park View Building—Suite 306  
1876 N. University Drive  
Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33322  
(305) 475-4847  
Attention: John and Rene Walsh

Bay Area Center for Victims of Child Stealing  
1165 Meridian Avenue—Suite 112  
San Jose, California 95125  
Attention: Georgia K. Hilgeman

Chapters:  
East Bay: (415) 276-2679

Monterey Bay: (408) 425-5135  
North Bay: (707) 544-6536  
South Bay: (408) 972-2910

Center for the Family in Transition  
5725 Paradise Drive  
Bldg. A, Suite 100  
Corte Madera, California 94925  
(415) 924-5750  
Attention: Dorothy Huntington

Child Custody Project  
American Bar Association  
1800 M Street N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
(202) 331-2250

Child Find, Inc.  
P.O. Box 277  
New Paltz, New York 12561  
(914) 255-1848  
Attention: Gloria Yerkovich

Child Find, Inc., Utah Chapter  
1009 East 4555 S.  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84117  
Salt Lake City (801) 262-8056  
Salt Lake City (801) 268-1949  
Salt Lake City (801) 467-6415  
Provo (801) 375-5135  
Attention: Arthur Brogli

Child Industries  
P.O. Box 26814  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84126  
(801) 298-2902  
Attention: Michael Meredith

Child-Savers, Inc.  
30 W. 61 St., Suite 27 C  
New York City, New York 10023  
Attention: Dr. Peter A. Redpath

Child Search  
6 Beacon Street  
Suite 600  
Boston, Massachusetts 02108  
(617) 720-1760  
Attention: Robert Cohen

Child Watch—U.S.A.  
P.O. Box 17211  
3815 Interstate Court—Suite 201  
Montgomery, Alabama 36117  
(205) 271-5200  
Attention: David N. Toellner

Children's Rights of Florida, Inc.  
P.O. Box 173  
Pinellas Park, Florida 33565  
(813) 546-1593  
Attention: Kathy Rosenthal

Children's Rights of New York, Inc.  
19 Maple Street  
Stony Brook, New York 11790  
(516) 751-7840  
Attention: John Gill

Children's Rights of Pennsylvania, Inc.  
P.O. Box 2764  
Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania 18001  
(215) 437-2971  
Attention: John Bingham

Cobra Connection  
P.O. Box 1958, Station A  
Canton, Ohio 44705-0958  
(216) 454-9109  
Attention: Don Bennafield

Dee Scofield Awareness Program, Inc.  
4418 Bay Court Avenue  
Tampa, Florida 33611  
Attention: Betty Di Nova



E.C.H.O.  
1204 S. 3rd Street—Suite B  
Louisville, Kentucky 40203  
(502) 637-8761  
Attention: Linda Broadus

Edwin Shaw IV, Inc.  
615 E. First Avenue  
Chadbourn, North Carolina  
(919) 847-5083  
Attention: Sandy Shaw

Family and Friends of Missing Persons  
P.O. Box 21444  
Seattle, Washington 98111  
(206) 782-8306  
Attention: Mary Miller

Find-Me, Inc.  
P.O. Box 1612  
La Grange, Georgia 30241-1612  
Attention: John and Louise Clinkscales

Friends of Child Find (Maine)  
P.O. Box 3772  
Portland, Maine 04104  
(207) 775-2430  
Attention: John Lawrence Cyr, Jr.

Friends of Child Find (Montana)  
725 S. Billings Boulevard No. O  
Billings, Montana 59101  
(406) 259-6999  
Attention: Joyce J. Kenney

Friends of Child Find (Oregon)  
P.O. Box 756  
Springfield, Oregon 97477-0131  
Attention: Leslie Pitts and Anne Lantry-Brown

Gallery 345/Art for Social Change, Inc.  
345 Lafayette Street  
New York City, New York 10012  
Attention: Karin DiGhia

H.E.A.R.T.  
10937 Red Arrow Highway, Route 1  
Mattawan, Michigan 49071  
(616) 668-3733  
Attention: Leslie Campbell

Hide and Seek Foundation, Inc.  
P.O. Box 806  
McMinnville, Oregon 97218  
(503) 662-3620: Linda and Ernie Rivers  
(503) 472-3717: Virginia Moyer  
Attention: Linda and Ernie Rivers or Virginia Moyer

Hide and Seek of Alameda County  
4456 Doane Street  
Fremont, California 94538  
(415) 656-6792  
Attention: Ken and Sandy Bray

Hide and Seek of Camden County  
150 Berlin Road  
Gibbsboro, New Jersey 08026  
(609) 783-3103  
Attention: Jim and Nikki Thoman

Hide and Seek of Fairbanks  
S. R. Box 80292  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701  
(907) 488-3591  
Attention: Robert and Julie Parzick

Hide and Seek Help Line  
(503) 472-4333

Hide and Seek of Pennsylvania  
c/o Woodward Caves  
Woodward, Pennsylvania 16882  
(814) 349-5185  
Attention: Mike and Barbette Burd

Ident-A-Child, Inc.  
275 Seventh Avenue  
New York City, New York 10001  
(212) 570-7220  
Attention: Patrick Cirincione

Kyle's Story  
205 North Clinton Avenue  
LaGrange, Georgia 30240  
(404) 881-7419  
Attention: John and Louise Clinkscales

Margaret Strickland  
420 Milford Point Road  
Merrit Island, Florida 32952  
(305) 452-8707  
Attention: Margaret Strickland

Missing Persons Bureau  
Bergen County Sheriff's Office  
Hackensack, New Jersey 07601  
One Court Street  
(201) 646-2192  
Attention: Sgt. Richard Ruffino  
Maintain one of the largest data banks in the U.S. on unidentified bodies.

Missing Persons Nationwide, Inc.  
P.O. Box 5331  
Hudson, Florida 33568  
(813) 856-5144  
Attention: Alfie Brisben

Missing Teens and Young Adults  
P.O. Box 7800  
Santa Cruz, California 95061  
(408) 425-3663  
(408) 426-7972  
Attention: Eileen Luboff

Mothers Without Custody  
P.O. Box 76  
Sudbury, Maine 01776

National Association for Missing Children, Inc.  
300 S. University Drive  
Plantation, Florida 33324  
(305) 473-6126  
Attention: Marty Sierro and John Anderson

National Child Search, Inc.  
P.O. Box 800038  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73180  
(405) 685-5621  
Attention: Pearla Kinsey-Peterson

National Coalition for Children's Justice  
2998 Shelburne Road  
Shelburne, Vermont 05482  
(802) 985-8458  
Attention: Ken Wooden

National "Kid Print" Program  
P.O. Box 5548  
Buena Park, California 90622  
(714) 983-0945  
Attention: Chief G. M. Stockdale

National Missing Children's Locate Center, Inc.  
P.O. Box 42584  
Portland, Oregon 97242  
(503) 238-1350  
Attention: John R. Bennett

National Youth Work Alliance  
1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20036  
(202) 785-0764

Nationwide Missing Persons Bureau  
3500 Aldine Bender, Box A  
Houston, Texas 77032  
(713) 449-0355  
(713) 449-3447  
Attention: Mildred Stoerner

Oklahoma's Abducted Children, Inc.  
P.O. Box 21326  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73120  
(405) 842-7293  
Attention: Dean O'Donnell

Oklahoma Parents Against Child Stealing  
P.O. Box 2112  
Bartlesville, Oklahoma 74005  
(918) 534-1489  
Attention: J.C. and Angela Kincaid

Operation Go-Home  
P.O. Box 12  
Westport, Ontario, Canada KOG 1X0  
(613) 273-2046  
Attention: Reverend Norman Johnston

Parents Against Child Snatching, Inc.  
P.O. Box 581  
Coraopolis, Pennsylvania 15108  
(412) 264-9025  
(412) 526-5537

Parents Helping Parents—Child Abductions  
Route 1, Box 406 D  
Myakka City, Florida  
(813) 322-2082  
Attention: Cindy Teel

Parents of Murdered Children  
1739 Bella Vista  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45237  
(513) 721-LOVE  
(513) 242-8025  
Attention: Charlotte Hullinger

Parents Without Partners, Inc.  
7910 Woodmont Avenue, Suite 1000  
Bethesda, Maryland 20814  
(301) 654-8850  
Attention: Conrad Scheetz

The Roberta Jo Society  
129 E. Main Street  
Chillicothe, Ohio 45601  
(614) 772-1781  
Attention: Robin Steely

Searching Parents  
P.O. Box 19609  
Portland, Oregon 97219  
(503) 246-0573  
Attention: Darien Fenn

Searching Parents Association  
P.O. Box 582  
East Tawas, Michigan 48730  
(517) 362-7148  
Attention: Sue Humphrey

Single Parent  
7910 Woodmont Avenue, Suite 1008  
Bethesda, Maryland 20814  
(301) 654-8850  
Attention: Ginny Nuta or Martha Mallardi

Society for Young Victims  
29 Thurston Avenue  
Newport, Rhode Island 02840  
(401) 847-5083  
Attention: June Vlasaty

Stolen Child Information Exchange  
210½ Main Street, Suite 1  
Huntington Beach, California  
(714) 847-2676  
Attention: Lawrie Cancellara and Barbara Freeman

Suicide Prevention and Crisis Center  
P.O. Box 102863  
Anchorage, Alaska 99510  
(907) 272-2496  
TTY (907) 264-4701  
Attention: David Sam

The Tania Murrell Missing Children Society  
9913—151 Street  
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5P 1T2  
(403) 486-7777  
Attention: Mr. and Mrs. Jack Murrell

Top Priority: Children  
P.O. Box 2161  
Palm Springs, California 92263  
(619) 323-1559  
Attention: Teddy Kieley

United Parents Against Child Stealing, Inc.  
P.O. Box 35428  
Tucson, Arizona 85740  
(602) 749-9303 (24 hour service)  
Attention: Helen Hombosky

## CHAPTER 8

### Pictorial Listing Organizations and Runaway Hotlines

Aside from agencies which are involved in the missing children problem in different general ways, certain agencies provide publications and photographs of missing children which are disseminated to various organizations, and other agencies act as liaisons between parents and children through runaway hotlines. What follows is a list of pictorial listing organizations and runaway hotlines.

#### A. Pictorial Listing Organizations

American Federation of Police  
100 Connecticut Avenue N.W.—Suite 9  
Washington, DC 20036  
(202) 293-9088  
1100 N.E. 125th Street  
North Miami Florida 33161  
(305) 891-1700

Child Find, Inc.  
P.O. Box 277  
New Paltz, New York 12561  
(914) 255-1848  
Attention: Gloria Yerkovich

Child Search  
6 Beacon Street—Suite 600  
Boston, Massachusetts 02108  
(617) 720-1760  
Attention: Robert Cohen

National Missing Children's Locate Center, Inc.  
P.O. Box 42584  
Portland, Oregon 97242  
(503) 238-1350  
Attention: John R. Bennett

SEARCH  
560 Sylvan Avenue  
Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey 07832  
(201) 567-4040  
(800) 526-4603 (toll free outside New Jersey)  
Attention: Charles A. Sutherland

#### B. Runaway Hotlines

Governor's Office for Volunteer Services  
104 Sam Houston Blvd.  
Austin, Texas 78711  
(512) 475-4441  
(800) 382-3352 In Texas  
(800) 231-6946 Outside Texas

Metro-Help-Inc.  
2210 Holstead Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60614  
(312) 929-5854  
(312) 929-5150

National Runaway Switchboard  
(800) 621-4000  
(800) 972-6000  
(Illinois branch of N.R.S. called Illinois Youth Switchboard)

Operation Peace of Mind  
(800) 231-6946

Runaway Assistance Program  
398 Park Lane  
East Lansing, Michigan 48823  
(517) 351-5757  
(800) 292-4517 (only in Michigan)

## CHAPTER 9

### Detectives Who Specialize In Missing Persons Cases

The following is a list of private investigators specializing in the location and recovery of missing persons. The inclusion of this list in this handbook is not an endorsement of the agencies listed. It is included solely for the purpose of providing interested parties with and initial source to start from should they decide that they need the services of a private investigator. Before choosing a detective it would be prudent to seek the advice of local police, attorneys, and some of the missing children agencies listed in this handbook.

Aardwolfe Detectives  
11700 S. Western Avenue, No. 52  
Gardena, California 90248  
(213) 324-7680  
Attention: William J. Neal

Ambassador Investigations, Inc.  
2055 Flatbush Avenue  
Brooklyn, New York 11234  
(212) 951-6159  
Attention: Alice Byrne

Angell Investigative Service  
P.O. Box 1241  
Dade City, Florida 33525  
(904) 567-2909

A-Z Investigative Services Inc.  
200 Madison Avenue  
New York City, New York  
(212) 686-0844

Chambers Investigations  
606-49th Street W.  
Bradenton, Florida 33529  
(813) 792-1107

Charles V. Karen, P.I.  
16 Valley View Road  
Great Neck, New York 11021  
(516) 487-0697

Criminal Investigations, Inc.  
P.O. Box 2596  
Anniston, Alabama 36202  
(205) 237-9598  
Attention: Richard D. Thompson

Elite Investigations Ltd.  
110 East 23th Street  
New York City, New York  
(212) 477-5939

E.M.H. Investigation Service Inc.  
230 Park Avenue  
New York City, New York  
(212) 261-0700

Jade Security Inc.  
2 Mott Street—Suite 401  
New York City, New York  
(212) 227-9134  
(212) 698-2835  
Attention: Neil P. Mauriello

J. M. Martin  
370-7th Avenue  
New York City, New York  
(212) 947-1121

K.B.I. Private Investigators  
680 East 233rd Street  
Bronx, New York  
(212) 325-9111  
Attention: Robert King

Locaters International  
1470 Gene Street  
Winter Park, Florida 32789  
(305) 831-2000  
Attention: Harvey E. Morse

Lloyd Shulman, aka Mr. Keane, Tracer of Missing Persons  
P.O. Box 11790 F  
Los Angeles, California 90017  
(213) 380-2400

Mutual Investigation Service  
521 Fifth Avenue  
New York City, New York  
(212) 238-3190

Parental Abduction Search Specialists  
2301 Midwestern Parway—Suite 203-204  
Wichita Falls, Texas 76308  
(800) 227-3800  
Attention: James G. Popp, Jr.

Prudent Investigation Service  
521 Fifth Avenue  
New York City, New York  
(212) 371-4251

Prudential Investigation Service  
663 Fifth Avenue  
New York City, New York  
(212) 525-0260  
(212) 757-6454

Quint and Associates  
307 Main Street, Village Suite 4  
Montrose, Colorado 81401  
(303) 249-3387

Recovery Investigations Ltd.  
94-55-44th Avenue  
Woodside, New York  
(212) 424-4893

R.M.G. Investigations, Inc.  
116 John Street  
New York City, New York  
(212) 962-6840

Security and Investigator Services  
P.O. Box 8  
Kings Park, New York 11754  
(516) 269-5639  
Attention: Robert J. Hussey

Sentry Investigators  
6010 Welshire Boulevard  
Los Angeles, California  
(213) 939-7359  
Attention: Sidney Schulman

Sir Snu-P-Eye Detective Agency  
Route 2, Box 222  
Rexburg, Indiana 83440  
(208) 356-0256  
Attention: Ronald R. Green

Southland Investigations  
P.O. Box 3835  
San Clemente, California 92672  
(714) 498-2747  
Attention: Charles Saunders

Trans-Am Security Corporation  
215-20 Jamaica Avenue  
Queens Village, New York  
(212) 465-4700

Vincent Parco and Associates, Ltd.  
218 Madison Avenue  
New York City, New York 10016  
(212) 889-1656

Whitney Investigations  
P.O. Box 18000—Suite 211  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89114  
(702) 798-8447

## CHAPTER 10

### Cult Awareness Groups

The following is a list of organizations which can provide information regarding religious cults.

The American Family Foundation  
Box 336  
Weston, Maine 02193  
(617) 893-0930

Central Agency for Jewish Education  
4200 Biscayne Boulevard  
Miami, Florida 33137  
(305) 576-4030

Citizens Freedom Foundation—National Office  
Box 86  
Hannacroix, New York 12087  
(518) 756-8014

Citizens Freedom Foundation—Bothel  
19419 Bothel Way N.E.  
Bothel, Washington 98011  
(206) 486-6770

Council on Mind Abuse  
Box 575, Station Z  
Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5N 2Z6  
(416) 484-1112

Cult Hot Line (24 hour)  
Jewish Board of Family and Children's Services  
(212) 860-8533

Free Minds Inc.  
Box 4216  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414  
(612) 378-2528

Spiritual Counterfeits Project  
Box 2418  
Berkeley, California 94702  
(415) 527-9212

Tuff Dallas-Fort Worth  
Box 493  
Grapevine, Texas 76051  
(817) 498-0109

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- Agopian, Michael W. *Parental Child-Stealing*. Lexington, Massachusetts: D.C. Heath and Co., 1981.
- Benton, John. *Teenage Runaway*. Old Tappan, New Jersey: Fleming H. Revell Co., 1980.
- Brenton, Myron. *The Runaways: Children, Husbands, Wives and Parents*. Boston, Massachusetts: Little, Brown and Company, Inc., 1978.
- Black, Bonnie Lee. *Somewhere Child*. New York: The Viking Press, 1981.
- Brennan, Tim. *The Social Psychology of Runaways*. Lexington, Massachusetts: Lexington Books, 1978.
- Clinkscales, John D. *Kyle's Story: Friday Never Came—The Search for Missing People*. New York: Vantage Press, 1981.
- Cull, John C. and Richard E. Hardy. *Problems of Runaway Youths*. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas Publishers, 1976.
- Demeter, Anna. *Legal Kidnaping*. Boston: Beacon Press, 1977.
- Fielding, Joy. *Kiss Mommy Goodbye*. New York: Doubleday and Co., 1981.
- Gill, John Edward. *Stolen Children*. New York: Seaview Books, 1981.
- Goldstein, Joseph, Anna Freud, and Albert J. Silnit. *Beyond the Best Interests of the Child*. New York: The Free Press, 1973.
- Gossage, Richard C. and Melvin J. Gunto. *A Parent's Guide to Street-proofing Children: A Practical Plan to Keep Your Child from Becoming Just Another Statistic*. Toronto: Bantam-Seal Book, McClelland and Stewart-Baram Ltd., 1981.
- Katz, Sanford N. *Child Snatching: The Legal Response to the Abduction of Children*. Chicago: American Bar Association Press, 1981.
- Olsen, Jack. *Have You Seen My Son?* New York: Atheneum Publishers, 1982.
- Strilkland, Margaret. *Child-Snatched*. Moore Haven, New Jersey: Rainbow Books, 1979.



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